

World Bank:

Unleashing the Blue Economy of the Caribbean (UBEC)

Resettlement and Process Framework (RPF)

Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Government of Saint Lucia

Government of Grenada

OCES Commission

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1.0 Introduction

This document serves as the Consolidated Resettlement Policy Framework and Process Framework (hereafter, referred to RPF) to be used under the Unleashing the Blue Economy of the Caribbean (UBEC) program. The RPF has been developed in accordance with the requirements set out in the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Settlement¹, which apply to UBEC.

A RPF is required where a risk exists of physical and/or economic displacement due to involuntary resettlement, land acquisition or restrictions of access but where the type or location of planned Project civil work and other activities has not yet been determined at this stage. For this reason, no resettlement plans are required at this stage of the project. As explained in the RPF, a more detailed resettlement plan (RAP) may be required where more information is available, in case ESS5 impacts are identified for a specific Project investment. A process framework is required because the project will fund activities that may restrict access to livelihood-generating resources.

ESS5 and this RPF sets out the mandatory requirements to the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and national governments expected to participate in the UBEC program regarding resettlement objectives, organizational arrangements and criteria for designing resettlement plans, including compensation at full replacement cost and livelihood recovery measures to be applied during program implementation². The RPF will be implemented on a national scale and will rely on legal and institutional arrangements and mechanisms already in place within each of the three OECS states participating in the project, provided they are aligned with ESS5.

The scope of this RPF is focused on compulsory land acquisition occurring within the framework of national Land Acquisition Acts and involuntary resettlement resulting from public purchase or use of lands for public good. This RPF does not apply to impacts on incomes or livelihoods that are not a direct result of land acquisition or land use restrictions imposed by the project, as such impacts would be address under ESS1 and other environmental and social documents of UBEC, such as the ESMF. Similarly, this RPF does not make provisions for compensation or resettlement associated with land acquired by private interests for private purposes. Requirements associated with ESS1 are spelled out in the project's Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF).

¹ See World Bank. 2018. Guidance Note for Borrowers. ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.

<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/294331530217033360/ESF-Guidance-Note-5-Land-Acquisition-Restrictions-on-Land-Use-and-Involuntary-Resettlement-English.pdf>

² See ESS5 paragraph 30.

2.0 Program Description

The Unleashing the Blue Economy of the Caribbean (UBEC) Program is to be implemented as a Series of Projects (SOP) over a five to fifteen-year period, with each project implemented over a five-year period as per projected country demand³. UBEC's Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the enabling environment for the blue economy, economic recovery and resilience of selected coastal assets in participating countries and at sub-regional level. The PDO serves as an overall framework for strengthening the management and resilience of marine and coastal assets to stimulate select OECS economies at the regional, national and community levels. In particular, participating countries will benefit from improved competitiveness of their economies in two critical, interconnected sectors – tourism and fisheries – and one underlying enabling infrastructure service, waste management.

While the UBEC program challenges are regional in nature, addressing these will require interventions and institution building at both the regional and national levels. Coordination among participating countries is critical for enhancing synergies given their economic dependence on tourism and their shared marine ecosystems and fishery resources, as well as mitigating coastal and marine pollution.

The SOP approach enables countries to join the program when they are ready, and to participate at different implementation levels within the same PDO framework. Investment projects to be initiated in FY2022 are to be led by the governments of Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the OECS Commission. A second phase comprising at least one additional country-level investment projects is expected to be initiated in FY2023-2025. These could involve Antigua and Barbuda and Dominica, among others. Other Caribbean countries may participate from FY2024 onwards. The design of the second and subsequent phase of projects will consider the capacity of institutions, technical competencies, and challenges, and will benefit from lessons learned from phase one.

The Project is comprised of four components implemented in the tourism, fisheries and waste management sectors in the three Eastern Caribbean countries and at the regional level through the OECS Commission.

COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE, POLICIES AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR KEY PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

This component, through its two sub-components, targets national and regional policies, strategies, institutions, legal frameworks, and capacity building by the public sector necessary to support economic recovery and jobs and to improve the management of natural assets contributing to the regional marine environmental health and resilience.

³ The term "Program" in this document refers to a Series of Projects (SOP). The SOP approach provides flexibility for considerable economies of scale and facilitates positive spillovers that accommodate for financial constraints.

Subcomponent 1.1 Strengthening Regional Policies, Institutions and Coordination: Harmonizing regulations and government procedures and boosting regional cooperation will allow for stronger economies of scale in the region. The OECS Commission plays a strategic role in strengthening regional integration and helping manage a regionally shared economic resource in the interest of the OECS countries. The regional approach is essential to address potential transboundary issues and increase the impact of national interventions. This is particularly important for transboundary fisheries, intra-regional tourism, and for coordination of initiatives to phase out single-use plastics. This subcomponent will support: i) renewal of the OECS Common Tourism Policy to increase competitiveness based on a blue economy approach; ii) update of the OECS Regional Fisheries Policy and develop a regional strategy for Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing; and, iii) the use of Management Strategy Evaluation processes to enhance collaboration between resource managers and decision makers and to explore the trade-offs in performance of promising candidate management strategies through national, subregional and regional processes, and iv) the development of an OECS Waste Management Policy and Action Plan, and other regional policy reforms to address marine litter. This subcomponent, implemented by the OECS Commission, will also support the development and management of regional knowledge and data systems (e.g., regional blue economy data platform) and regional knowledge exchanges for increased regional integration and collaboration including with the private sector.

Subcomponent 1.2 Strengthening National Policies, Institutions and Capacity Building:

This subcomponent is designed to strengthen governance and the regulatory framework of tourism, fisheries and waste management at the national level. It aims to support development and implementation of sector standards, policies, and operational guidelines in the participating countries. Activities will support policy measures aimed at increasing investments in value addition across sector outputs as well as upstream policies in the circular economy to reduce plastics pollution and enhancing domestic waste management. This subcomponent will also support capacity development to ensure the region has access to a skilled workforce as it recovers and grows in the context of increased competition post-COVID-19. Capacity building activities will include specialized skills targeting new tourism and fisheries products to reach domestic and export markets; internet and social media marketing; greening operations to address climate adaptation and mitigation; adoption of health and safety protocols, among others.

COMPONENT 2 - SCALE UP ACCESS TO FINANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS IN THE BLUE ECONOMY

Delivered through two subcomponents, this component includes an innovative financing mechanism to enable private sector-led growth and direct investments into economic activities that enhance ocean health and resilience leading to an increase in employment and greater GDP contribution from ocean assets.

Subcomponent 2.1-Scale Up Access to Finance to Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) and Fisherfolk Communities: This component includes an innovative financing mechanism to enable private sector-led growth and direct investments into economic activities that enhance ocean health and resilience leading to an increase in employment, greater GDP contribution from ocean assets, and broader uptake of climate resilient approaches.

2.1a The Regional MSME matching grants program This subcomponent is designed to finance business development services (BDS) and matching grants to increase the productivity, job creation, and upgrade the capabilities of MSMEs and communities within blue economy value chains (e.g., tourism, fisheries and waste management). The Regional MSME matching grants program seeks to fund activities that will: (a) support tourist operators, fish workers, service providers, and coastal communities to increase employment, productivity and innovation while ensuring sustainable management of the marine and coastal natural resources; and (b) enhance market linkages and business relations for target beneficiaries with other value chain actors. The matching grants will be provided at the individual firm level (Window 1) and at the value chain group level (Window 2). Specific attention will be given to assisting youth and women-owned MSMEs to be successful, and those that work within regional supply chains to address and build business ideas out of critical regional challenges such as plastics or sargassum. Eligibility criteria will ensure MSMEs with commercial viability adopt an approach of building back better, respecting the integrity and resilience of the regional coastal ecosystems. The program will be managed at the regional level by the OECS Commission to foster greater regional collaboration. Details pertaining to management of the program will be included in the Project Operational Manual.

2.1b Expansion of the regional climate-risk insurance for fisheries. This part of sub-component 2.1 focuses on the Caribbean Ocean and Aquaculture Sustainability Facility (COAST) fisheries risk insurance scheme. The COAST insurance product supports governments' efforts to rapidly channel financial resources to those fishers most impacted by extreme weather events, by providing governments with funding to cover the most immediate needs of fishers following a natural disaster or extreme weather event. COAST enhances inclusiveness by covering, among others, fish vendors and processors, most of whom are women. Through formal registration in the scheme, these women, for the first time, will be insured to support their livelihoods. On a pilot basis, the Caribbean Catastrophe Insurance Facility (CCRIF) has made the COAST product available to Grenada and Saint Lucia, for the 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 policy years. This Project UBEC will now extend this risk insurance product to SVG and continue to support Grenada and Saint Lucia to scale up efforts in the application of this insurance product.

Subcomponent 2.2 Scale Up Infrastructure Investments for Economic Resilience and Ocean Health:

This activity will target coastal infrastructure investments that generate jobs in the short term and lay the foundation for long-term recovery through investments that help build a low-carbon, less polluting, more sustainable and resilient coastal economy that is adaptive to climate change. The countries either have existing coastal and marine spatial plans or strategies of acceptable quality with priority investments identified or have undertaken assessments that list priority actions for more resilient coastal

infrastructure. These public investments aim to de-risk private investment by improving, restoring or preserving healthy and functioning marine ecosystems, and support measures to prevent further degradation of key marine and coastal hotspots. All infrastructure works will be supported by pre-feasibility studies, climate risk screening, cost-benefit analyses, environmental and social impacts, and public consultations, as required. Activities will be selected based on the following criteria: a) potential for job creation; b) potential economic impact in the short term; c) sustainability and resilience; and d) potential for catalyzing private sector investment. Example of activities to be financed will include: i) enhancements of marine-based tourism infrastructure (e.g. yachting, mooring buoys, visitor information, signage, access) to improve visitor experience and generate value from marine and coastal natural assets; ii) targeted investments in waste collection, segregation, recycling and disposal infrastructure to improve solid waste management systems and reduce plastics pollution; iii) pre- to post-harvest fisheries improvements to increase the value of fish products (such as small-scale solar powered processing and cold storage facilities), and investments in aquaculture to support food security and economic diversification for local communities; and, iv) restoration of nature-based infrastructure for coastal resilience (e.g. replanting coastal mangroves) and adoption of innovative technologies to strengthen monitoring and surveillance of the marine ecosystems.

COMPONENT 3: CONTINGENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMPONENT (CERC)

The objective of this component is to support participating countries to be ready to rapidly respond in the event of a future eligible crises or emergencies 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 human-made crises or disasters.” Such events may include a disease outbreak, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and natural disasters. Following an eligible crisis or emergency, the Borrower may request the World Bank to re-allocate project funds to support emergency response and reconstruction. This component would draw from the uncommitted loan resources, as defined in the Financing Agreement for each country, under the Project from other project components (within each country’s financing envelope) to cover the emergency response. The Project will follow a dedicated CERC Manual that will describe how the Component would be triggered and include clear step-by-step guidelines on disbursement.

COMPONENT 4 -PROJECT MANAGEMENT, COMMUNICATION AND REGIONAL COORDINATION

The objective of this component is to ensure effective project implementation, monitoring of activities and final project evaluation. The component will finance goods, consulting and non-consulting services, training and operating costs of the Project Implementation Units (PIU) in each country for expenditures related to project activities, including: (a) project coordination and management; (b) compliance with environmental and social standards; (c) monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment; (d) data collection; fiduciary administration, accounting and financial and technical audits, procurement processes; (f) stakeholder and citizens’ engagement, including application of a grievance redress mechanism; (g) communications; and (h) regional coordination. The costs associated with management and coordination at the regional level by a Regional IDA grant managed by the OECS Commission.

3.0 Justification for a Resettlement & Process Framework

The purpose of the RPF is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria which will be applied to project components and sub-components during implementation. An RPF is required as the UBEC program includes a number of activities with the potential to adversely impact livelihoods and/or result in the need for resettlement.

Component 1.1 may fund “regulations for sensitive marine protected areas”. This may result in areas that are traditionally used for tourism or fishing activities becoming exclusion areas, thereby affecting the livelihood of tourism operators or fishers who visit the spots to earn a living.

Component 2.2 will fund direct investments in resilient coastal infrastructure supporting the three sectors areas of tourism, fisheries & aquaculture and waste management. The type and location of these civil work activities has not yet been determined. Therefore, it is not yet known whether the project will result in any land acquisition, involuntary resettlement or economic displacement as a result of these activities.

The project’s RPF anticipates the need to mitigate these potential risks. The RPF examines national legislation around involuntary land acquisition and resettlement as well as gaps with the Bank’s ESS5 and describes procedures, measures and steps to follow for land acquisition. The RPF includes both the types of impacts related to ESS5 as well as the proposed mitigation measures. Once the location of subprojects is determined and the specific information is available, resettlement plans will be prepared for those subprojects causing impacts covered under ESS5 and in line with the RPF. In response to the potential for loss of livelihoods, the RPF proposes livelihood recovery and sustainability measures to assist affected persons and defines eligibility criteria. Finally, the RPF includes a grievance redress mechanism for project-affected individuals, households or businesses, identifies institutional mechanisms for implementation of the RPF, and presents a system for monitoring and reporting.

Development of the UBEC RPF relies on the following documents:

- World Bank. 2018 Guidance note for borrowers on ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.
<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/294331530217033360/ESF-Guidance-Note-5-Land-Acquisition-Restrictions-on-Land-Use-and-Involuntary-Resettlement-English.pdf>
- World Bank. 2016. Environmental and Social Framework. ESS5. Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.
<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/383011492423734099/pdf/The-World-Bank-Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf>
- World Bank. 2020 ESF/Safeguards Interim Note: COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil Works Projects

- OECS. 2020. Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project Involuntary Resettlement Policy Framework.
- OECS. 2019. Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project Process Framework.

4.0 Involuntary Resettlement Principles and Objectives

ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. These actions may result in physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) or economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets), leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

The objectives and associated principles of the RPF as laid out in ESS5 are to:

1. Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
2. Avoid forced eviction.
3. Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost, and b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
4. Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
5. Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
6. Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

In short, involuntary resettlement should be treated as a measure of last resort due to the upheaval and disruption it causes on affected peoples. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, measures taken to mitigate its adverse impacts should be designed and implemented through meaningful stakeholder consultation in order to ensure that affected persons, households and business owners share in the wider economic benefits of the project.

Consultation is meaningful when it is designed to accomplish these objectives:

- **Begins early in the project planning process** to gather initial views on the project proposal and inform project design.
- **Encourages stakeholder feedback**, particularly as a way of informing project design and engagement by stakeholders in the identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts.
- Continues on an **ongoing** basis, as risks and impacts arise.
- Is based on the **prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information** in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders in a culturally appropriate format, in relevant local language(s) and is understandable to stakeholders.
- **Considers and responds to feedback.**
- Supports **active and inclusive engagement** with project-affected parties.
- Is **free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation.**
- Is **documented and disclosed** by the Borrower.

5.0 National Legal and Institutional Context for Resettlement

Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are expected to participate in phase 1 projects of the UBEC program. This section describes the legal and institutional context for addressing involuntary resettlement at a national scale in each of these three countries and identifies gaps between national legislation and the World Bank's ESF to be filled.

5.1 Grenada

5.1.1 Legal Framework

Provisions governing compensation to individuals for losses associated with compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes, and for losses associated with resettlement are contained in the Constitution and the Land Acquisition Act. Land acquisition legislation is similar across the OECS territories, allowing national governments to exercise rights of compulsory purchase of property in the absence of successful negotiations with private landowners.

Additional guidance to prepare resettlement and compensation programs associated with the purchase and development of land for public or private benefit may be offered through national legislation enabling environmental impact assessments (EIAs).

National legislation relevant to land acquisition and resettlement in Grenada is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Laws of Grenada governing land acquisition and resettlement

Legislation	Description
Constitution Order 1973	All compensation for compulsory land or other asset acquisition originates from Grenada's Constitution. Compensation is established as a fundamental right of every citizen whose property is compulsorily acquired by the state for public purposes. Every person, regardless of race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex is entitled to: "Protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation" (Chapter 1, No. 1 (c) and for "...prompt payment of full compensation" (No. 6 (1)).
Land Acquisition Act (CAP 159), 1945 and Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act 16, 1991	Provides for the acquisition of land by the State for public benefit. Projects requiring resettlement are under the provision of this Act. See Appendix 3 of this Act for a detailed outline of the process of acquisition.
The Land Settlement Act (CAP 161) of 1933	The Act states that the Governor may acquire land from private parties, voluntarily or compulsorily in compliance with the Land Acquisition Act, to create a land settlement area. The act lays out regulations for the tenants of a land settlement area. The Act Provides for the absolute proprietorship over land (exclusive rights). Such land can be acquired by the State under the Land Acquisition Act.
Physical Planning and Development Control Act, No 25, 2002	The Act requires that all lands intended for any development (resettlement or other) must first obtain planning and development approval.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Legislation	Provision for EIA is contained within the Physical Planning and Development Control Act, Part 4. Section 25(1) states that the Physical Planning and Development Control Authority must not grant permission for the development of land pursuant to an application to which this section applies unless it has first taken the EIA report into account. Schedule 2 lists 18 matters for which an EIA are normally required.

There is no existing legislation or official policy document that specifically supports resettlement initiatives in Grenada. Similarly, no prescribed legislation or formal policy for relocation of squatters exists in Grenada. Guidance on establishing procedures for resettlement may rely on established practice but must comply with the principles and requirements laid out in this RPF.

Entitlement to compensation and assistance related to livelihood restoration is not addressed by national legislation, as such as guidance regarding eligibility for compensation and livelihood restoration assistance is based on World Bank ESS5 requirements, described below.

5.1.2 Gap Analysis- National Laws and ESS5

With the exception of entitlement to compensation and assistance related to livelihoods restoration, the relevant national laws of Grenada are generally consistent with ESS5. The standard of compensation related to land acquisition is largely consistent with the concept of Compensation at Full Replacement Cost. Under Section 19 of the Land Acquisition Act, land is valued based on full market value twelve months prior to formal acquisition. As a result, compensation does not account any appreciation in land value during this 12 month period. In addition to full market value, compensation also takes into account any damages sustained to the owner as a result of the acquisition, including damages to earnings. Under Section 22, the claimant may be awarded reasonable costs incurred by in the preparation and submission of the claim for compensation. Finally, under Section 30, claimants entitled to compensation are exempted from stamp duties and fees related to the claim for compensation. The Act does not explicitly address the exclusion of taxation of compensation.

One noted inconsistency is the fact that ESS5 requires that land acquisition may only occur after compensation has been paid. Where resettlement is required, ESS5 also requires that resettlement sites and moving allowances be paid prior to the commencement of any development. By contrast, the National Land Acquisition Act allows the government to take possession of any needed land and development proceed prior to compensation being paid. In order to ensure compliance with ESS5, eligible Project Affected People (PAPs) must be compensated before any Project-related activity or works leading to ESS5 impacts are initiated (Table 2). The timeframe for finalisation of resettlement arrangements before the actual start of a project will vary on a case-by-case basis. However, failure to reach settlement could result in expropriation or other compulsory procedures.

Table 2: Grenada- Land acquisition procedures based on Land Acquisition Act

Activity	Description/Task
1. Land Identification	• Identify properties to be acquired, with relevant details. • List property owners under Entitlement Categories A, B or C. • Contact property owners to inform them of the need to acquire their property, reason and the amount required. • Collection of legal documents to prove ownership of land. • Collection of personal identification and banking information from property owners to facilitate transfer of funds.
2. Survey & Valuation of Properties	• Survey affected property. • Land is valued based on full market value twelve months prior to formal acquisition.
3. Negotiation	• Negotiate price with property owners and prepare report with complete list of properties and final agreed price.

Activity	Description/Task
	- In addition to full market value, compensation may also take into account any damages sustained to the owner as a result of the acquisition, including damages to earnings. The claim may also account for reasonable costs incurred by the claimant in the preparation and submission of the claim for compensation. - Where an agreement on the asset's market value is not reached, the owner may provide a private assessment value for further negotiation.
4. Approval of Acquisition	Prepare and submit Cabinet Paper for approval of acquisition of property.
5. Approval of Payment of Compensation	Prepare and submit Cabinet Paper to approve payments to property owners.
6. Transfer of Approved Payment	Approved payment amount transferred to the Treasury Division or bank accounts of affected property owners.
7. Declaration & Publication	Declare acquisition served to landowners and publish in the Official Gazette.
8. Compensation	- Pay compensation to affected property owners. - Under Section 29 of the Land Acquisition Act, all amounts awarded by way of compensation, including interest and supplementary costs are paid out of the Consolidated Fund on the warrant of the Minister of Finance.
9. Filing of Receipts	Copies of receipts of payment to be filed at the Project Implementation Unit.
10. Trust Account	Establish trust account to hold any funds for compensation that do not get resolved in the timeframe needed to start the works.
11. Acquisition and Commencement of Works	Under the Land Acquisition Act, the State is entitled to initiate work once Compulsory Acquisition has been Gazetted. <i>Non-compliant with ESS5-compliance would require that compensation be paid before development</i>

Table 3 identifies gaps between national legislation and ESS5 and offers measures to address these gaps. Of particular importance is accounting for land acquisition and the timing of compensation as a specific output of any future activities resulting from implementation of the UBEC in order to satisfy the requirements of the World Bank ESS5, which apply to Grenada under the UBEC Project. It must be noted that ESS5 applies and prevails over national law particularly where there are discrepancies with national law and systems.

Table 3: Grenada: Gaps between national legislation and ESS5

Conflict/Gap	World Bank Requirements	National Laws	Measures to Address Gap
1. Compensation at Full Replacement Cost	Based on the replacement value of property or asset lost without any deduction or payment of any taxes or fees.	Compensation is based on full market value plus any losses to earnings and costs. Legislation does not explicitly address the exclusion of taxation.	National governments are to be guided by the RPF and ESS5 requirements regarding compensation without payment of taxes.
2. Timing for payment of compensation and taking possession of acquired land	ESS5 Paragraph 15: Taking of land and related assets may occur only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.	The Land Acquisition Act permits government to take possession of acquired land and to commence development before compensation is paid.	The implementing agency is required to submit an early request for land acquisition to the responsible authority to ensure this task is included in the annual work programme and that the relevant budgetary allocation is made. A representative of this authority is to be included on any PSC; the project budget may provide for acquisition costs. In no case, can UBEC activities start without prior payment of compensation at full replacement cost and any other assistance due under ESS5
3. Restoration of livelihoods and living standards to pre-project levels or higher	ESS 5, Paragraph 2: 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.	There is no existing legislation or official policy document that specifically supports restoration of livelihoods and living standards to pre-project levels or higher.	All PAPs should be eligible for full compensation and livelihood restoration assistance entitlements per World Bank ESS5 requirements.

Conflict/Gap	World Bank Requirements	National Laws	Measures to Address Gap
	Support after displacement for a transition period necessary to restore their livelihood and standards of living.		
4. Opportunity to derive development benefits from project	ESS 5, Paragraph 14: The borrower will provide opportunities to displaced communities and persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.	Opportunities to derive development benefits are not generally part of local resettlement projects.	Government should seek to enter into agreements with contractors to give priority to the employment of workers originating from the targeted communities. Provisions should consider gender-based equality of opportunity/access to local jobs, with explicit reference to non-discrimination clauses based on gender race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation.
5. Duty to consult in preparation of resettlement plans	ESS5 requires the preparation of “resettlement plans” to include stakeholder consultation in the design of measures to address physical/ economic displacement.	National legislation is silent on the requirements for consultation in the design of plans to mitigate the impacts of loss of livelihood	National governments are to be guided by the RPF and ESS5 requirements regarding procedures for the preparation of resettlement plans.

5.1.3 Methods of Valuating Assets

Sections 19, 20 and 21 of Grenada’s Land Acquisition Act provide detailed methods of valuing affected assets. The overall land acquisition and valuation process is led by the Chief of the Land Surveying Department, following formal appointment by the Governor General.

The Land Acquisition Act describes the methods of valuating lands acquired for public use for the purpose of assessment of compensation. The valuation method supported by ESS5 that can be applied to conducting the valuation of property and associated assets lost as a result of the Project for PAPs is Compensation at Full Replacement Cost. This method refers to the replacement value of the property or asset lost without any deduction or payment of any taxes or fees.

- **Compensation at Full Replacement Cost:** This approach is based on the premise that the cost of replacing in the market productive assets that have been lost or damaged because of project operations are taken as a minimum estimate of the value of measures that will reduce the damage or improve on-site management practices and thereby prevent damage. The approach involves direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers an amount that is sufficient for asset replacement, moving expenses and other transaction costs (i.e. fees and taxes cannot be charged or deducted).

The replacement cost is usually applied in the case of loss of property or assets. Where property is leased from the state, the valuation considers the physical investment, plus the expected income streams up to the end of the life of the lease.

Methods for undertaking compulsory acquisitions may also be guided by the codes of ethics and standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), International Valuations Standards Council, or national institutes of surveyors.

To ensure transparency of procedures, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) representative, PAPs and a trusted community member (selected by PAPs) shall be present in all meetings to discuss the value of compensation, negotiation of final amount and final payment, provided this meets the requirements of ESS5 of compensation at full replacement cost and any assistance. Special arrangements should be made for vulnerable populations, for example, the elderly and special needs individuals. Private owners are given the right to provide their own assessments. Negotiations are allowed where there are differences in value, provided the compensation amount provided to affected persons meets the standard of replacement cost set out in ESS5 of the World Bank. In the event there is a significant difference between a private valuation and a government valuation, and middle ground cannot be reached through negotiation, ESS5 anticipates the use of expropriation or other compulsory procedures⁴, but the standard of compensation still needs to meet replacement cost.

Valuation of Land

The use of the open market value of land without depreciation or deductions such as for taxes or fees as the means of determining the value of compensation is consistent with ESS5. Methodologies used to

⁴ESS5 Guidance Note Paragraph 16. *In certain cases there may be significant difficulties related to the payment of compensation to particular affected persons, for example, where repeated efforts to contact absentee owners have failed, where project-affected persons have rejected compensation that has been offered to them in accordance with the approved plan, or where competing claims to the ownership of lands or assets are subject to lengthy legal proceedings. On an exceptional basis, with prior agreement of the Bank, and where the Borrower demonstrates that all reasonable efforts to resolve such matters have been taken, the Borrower may deposit compensation funds as required by the plan (plus a reasonable additional amount for contingencies) into an interest-bearing escrow or other deposit account and proceed with the relevant project activities. Compensation placed in escrow will be made available to eligible persons in a timely manner as issues are resolved. At the same time, ESS5 encourages the Borrower to seek negotiated settlements with affected persons in a manner meeting the requirements of this ESS in order to help avoid administrative or judicial delays associated with formal expropriation, and to the extent possible to reduce the impacts on affected persons associated with formal expropriation.*

determine open market value include the market approach, income approach and the investment method. The method most predominantly utilised is the market approach. Key factors informing all open market valuation methodologies include location, topography, size, available services, tenure, land use and the presence or absence of natural hazards. Private owners are also given the right to provide their own assessments. Negotiations are allowed where there are differences in value, provided the final amount of compensation meets the standard of replacement cost set out in ESS5 of the World Bank.

Valuation of Crops and Economic Trees

Crop values may be prepared as a range set by a committee of technical experts and based on factors such as species, location, production cost, market value, climate and environmental influences. In addition to the replacement cost of crops and economic trees, a determination should be made on the potential losses during the period of transition. The replacement cost that can be applied for agricultural land is the pre-project or pre-displacement (whichever is higher) market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of land preparation to levels similar to those of the affected land, any registration and transfer taxes.

Valuation of Structures

In the absence of legislation to guide the valuation of buildings or structures such as foundations, fences, latrines, storage sheds or water storage tank platforms, methods for undertaking these valuations are guided by codes of ethics and standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) or national professional institutes of surveyors and valuers⁵, provided it meets replacement cost under ESS5.

Relocation of Businesses (permanent or temporary)

If relocation of business becomes necessary, access to customers and suppliers will be taken into account. In addition, workers losing employment in the process of relocating should be entitled to transitional income support. In the case of temporary relocation, business owners should provide records of their income over a period of 6 months, in order to provide a standard for determining rate of compensation.

Loss due to Interruptions of Income Generating Activity

PAPs whose livelihoods activities occur in project areas who are forced to relocate as a result of project activities will be compensated for the amount of income which they are likely to lose for the duration. Proof of income for similar periods should include receipts, financial statements or other forms of accounting records. Income loss relating to crop loss is integrated into the compensation formula by the responsible ministry.

Valuation of Lands Characterised by Semi-formal ownership.

Where the interest in the land is undefined or in dispute, the state facilitates the appointment of an administrator. A settlement is made based on the current estimated value provided it meets replacement cost, and such compensation at replacement cost is placed in trust until the beneficiaries have resolved their interest.

⁵ The RICS Red Book contains mandatory rules and best practice guidance for undertaking asset valuations. See <https://www.rics.org/north-america/upholding-professional-standards/sector-standards/valuation/red-book/>

Valuation of Lands Occupied/Used Informally

Lands where no legal claim or right to ownership or use are established for the affected person, it relies on a valuation of the existing assets and structures being lost so that the affected person is paid compensation at full replacement cost for all those lost assets and structures minus the value of the land informally occupied. Compensation is paid based on derived value including loss of income in case of business activity. As the goal of compensation is to ensure that PAPs end up in positions equal to or better than they were before project intervention, valuation should cover all elements adversely impacted.

5.1.4 Institutional Roles for Implementing the RPF

Administrative responsibility for coordinating the Resettlement & Process Framework during the life cycle of the project rests with the national level PIU which will be responsible for coordinating the development, implementation and monitoring of any resettlement plans, with technical inputs from relevant government ministries as needed. The Environmental & Social Specialists will be required to approve any resettlement plans.

A number of national departments and agencies are expected to participate in the preparation of resettlement plans. The efforts of these national agencies/departments will be aligned with the RPF, with overall responsibility for coordinating and monitoring adherence to the RPF assumed by the Project Manager and supported by the Environmental & Social Specialists attached to the PIU.

The PIU in association with relevant ministries will provide the general direction for the planning of the relocation/compensation process; ensure coordination between various stakeholders concerned with the Project including those directly connected with resettlement and monitor the implementation. At launching of each sub-project approved for bank financing, stakeholders will be consulted to establish planning principles and work arrangements aimed at identifying and mitigating adverse social impacts induced by the project's activities. Baseline surveys, valuation of properties and payment of compensation will be affected ahead of the commencement of works. All PAPs will be consulted in the process with respect to the matter requiring compensation; whether in the context of resettlement or in the context of mitigating other project-related impacts.

The PIU will be expected to make arrangements and incorporate the relevant line ministries such as Ministry Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development, Ministry of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Social Development, Housing and Community Empowerment or other private entity or NGO to conduct the survey and registration of PAPs and properties at Project sites, establish compensation arrangements in accordance with legal framework for doing so.

5.2 Saint Lucia

5.2.1 Legal Framework

Provisions governing compensation to individuals for losses associated with compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes, and for losses associated with resettlement are contained in the Constitution and the Land Acquisition Act. Land acquisition legislation is similar across the OECS Territories, allowing national governments to exercise rights of compulsory purchase of property in the absence of successful negotiations with private landowners.

Additional guidance to prepare resettlement and compensation programs associated with the purchase and development of land for public or private benefit may be offered through national legislation enabling environmental impact assessments (EIAs).

National legislation relevant to land acquisition and resettlement is summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: National legislation of Saint Lucia governing land acquisition and resettlement

Legislation	Description
Constitution of Saint Lucia, Cap 1.01, 1979	Chapter 1, Section 6 provides protection from deprivation of property rights and makes provision for the prompt payment of compensation, in cases of compulsory acquisition of property.
Land Acquisition Act, Cap 5.04, 1946	Contains guidelines and protocols pertaining to the acquisition of private land for public benefit. The Act provides detailed procedures enforced by the Government of Saint Lucia in matters pertaining to the acquisition of land for public purposes, including powers of access to the land, negotiations with landowners; established of an assessment board; and rules for assessment of compensation.
Physical Planning and Development Act, 2005	The Act states that all land intended for any development (resettlement or other) requires planning and development permission.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Legislation	The Planning Act makes the provision of undertaking EIA for specific projects, which may likely affect the environment. Depending on the nature of the proposed development work and likely negative impact on the environment, an EIA report has to be submitted in order to evaluate the application and make decisions. The EIA has to be undertaken on agreed terms of reference and by a qualified professional.

There is no existing legislation or official policy document that specifically supports resettlement initiatives in Saint Lucia. Similarly, the Government of Saint Lucia does not have prescribed legislation or a formal policy for relocation of squatters. Guidance on establishing procedures for resettlement may rely on established practice but must comply with the principles and requirements laid out in this RPF.

Entitlement to compensation and assistance related to livelihood restoration is not addressed by national legislation, as such as guidance regarding eligibility for compensation and livelihood restoration assistance is based on World Bank ESS5 requirements, described below.

5.2.2 Gap Analysis- National Laws and ESS5

With the exception of entitlement to compensation and assistance related to livelihoods restoration, the relevant national laws of Saint Lucia are generally consistent with ESS5. The standard of compensation related to land acquisition is largely consistent with the concept of Compensation at Full Replacement Cost. Under Section 19 of the Land Acquisition Act, land is valued based on full market value twelve months prior to formal acquisition. As a result, compensation does not account any appreciation in land value during this 12 month period. In addition to full market value, compensation also takes into account any damages sustained to the owner as a result of the acquisition, including damages to earnings. Under Section 22, the claimant may be awarded reasonable costs incurred by in the preparation and submission of the claim for compensation. Finally, under Section 30, claimants entitled to compensation are exempted from stamp duties and fees related to the claim for compensation. The Act does not explicitly address the exclusion of taxation of compensation.

One noted inconsistency is the fact that ESS5 requires that land acquisition may only occur after compensation has been paid. Where resettlement is required, ESS5 also requires that resettlement sites and moving allowances be paid prior to the commencement of any development. By contrast, the National Land Acquisition Act allows the government to take possession of any needed land and development proceed prior to compensation being paid. In order to ensure compliance with ESS5, eligible PAPs must be compensated before any Project-related activity or works leading to ESS5 impacts are initiated. The timeframe for finalisation of resettlement arrangements before the actual start of a project will vary on a case-by-case basis. However, failure to reach settlement could result in expropriation or other compulsory procedures.

Table 5: Saint Lucia- Land acquisition procedures based on Land Acquisition Act

Activity	Description/Task
1. Land Identification	- Identify properties to be acquired, with relevant details - List property owners under Entitlement Categories A, B or C. - Contact property owners to inform them of the need to acquire their property, reason and the amount required. - Collection of legal documents to prove ownership of land. - Collection of personal identification and banking information from property owners to facilitate transfer of funds.
2. Survey & Valuation of Properties	Survey affected property.

Activity	Description/Task
	Land is valued based on full market value twelve months prior to formal acquisition.
3. Negotiation	- Negotiate price with property owners and prepare report with complete list of properties and final agreed price. - In addition to full market value, compensation may also take into account any damages sustained to the owner as a result of the acquisition, including damages to earnings. The claim may also account for reasonable costs incurred by the claimant in the preparation and submission of the claim for compensation. - Where an agreement on the asset's market value is not reached, the owner may provide a private assessment value for further negotiation
4. Approval of Acquisition	Prepare and submit Cabinet Paper for approval of acquisition of property.
5. Approval of Payment of Compensation	Prepare and submit Cabinet Paper to approve payments to property owners.
6. Transfer of Approved Payment	Approved payment amount transferred to the Treasury Division or bank accounts of affected property owners.
7. Declaration & Publication	Declare acquisition served to landowners and publish in the Official Gazette
8. Compensation	- Pay compensation to affected property owners. - Under Section 29 of the Land Acquisition Act, all amounts awarded by way of compensation, including interest and supplementary costs are paid out of the Consolidated Fund on the warrant of the Governor General.
9. Filing of Receipts	Copies of receipts of payment to be filed at the PIU.
10 Trust Account	Establish trust/escrow accounts to hold any funds for compensation that do not get resolved in the timeframe needed to start the works.
11 Acquisition and Commencement of Works	Under the Land Acquisition Act, the State is entitled to initiate work once Compulsory Acquisition has been Gazetted. <i>To become compliant with ESS5, compensation would have to be paid before commencement of civil works.</i>

Table 6 identifies gaps between national legislation and ESS5 and offers measures to address these gaps. Of particular importance is accounting for land acquisition and the timing of compensation as a specific output of any future activities resulting from implementation of the UBEC in order to satisfy the requirements of the World Bank ESS5, which apply to Saint Lucia under the UBEC Project. It must be noted that ESS5 applies and prevails over national law particularly where there are discrepancies with national law and systems.

Table 6: Saint Lucia: Gaps between national legislation and ESS5

Conflict/Gap	World Bank Requirements	National Laws	Measures to Address Gap
1. Compensation at Full Replacement Cost	Based on the replacement value of property or asset lost without any deduction or payment of any taxes or fees.	Compensation is based on full market value plus any losses to earnings and costs. Legislation does not explicitly address the exclusion of taxation.	National governments are to be guided by the RPF and ESS5 requirements regarding compensation without payment of taxes.
2. Timing for payment of compensation and taking possession of acquired land	ESS5, Paragraph 15: Taking of land and related assets may occur only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.	The Land Acquisition Act permits government to take possession of acquired land and to commence development before compensation is paid.	The implementing agency is required to submit an early request for land acquisition to the responsible authority to ensure this task is included in the annual work programme and that the relevant budgetary allocation is made; A representative of this authority is to be included on any Project Steering Committee; the project budget may provide for acquisition costs.
3. Restoration of livelihoods and living standards to pre-project levels or higher	ESS5, Paragraph 2: 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. ESS 5, Paragraph 36: Compensation should include measures to ensure that	There is no existing legislation or official policy document that specifically supports restoration of livelihoods and living standards to pre-project levels or higher.	All PAPs should be eligible for full compensation and livelihood restoration assistance entitlements per World Bank ESS5 requirements.

Conflict/Gap	World Bank Requirements	National Laws	Measures to Address Gap
	displaced persons are offered support after displacement for a transition period necessary to restore their livelihood and standards of living.		
4. Opportunity to derive development benefits from project	ESS 5, Paragraph 14: The borrower will provide opportunities to displaced communities and persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.	Opportunities to derive development benefits are not generally part of local resettlement projects.	Government should seek to enter into agreements with contractors to give priority to the employment of workers originating from the target communities. Provisions should consider gender-based equality of opportunity/access to local jobs, with explicit reference to non-discrimination clauses based on gender race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation.
5. Duty to consult in preparation of resettlement plans	ESS5 requires the preparation of “resettlement plans” to include stakeholder consultation in the design of measures to address physical/economic displacement.	National legislation is silent on the requirements for consultation in the design of plans to mitigate the impacts of loss of livelihood	National governments are to be guided by the RPF and ESS5 requirements regarding procedures for the preparation of resettlement plans.

5.2.3 Methods of Valuating Assets

Under Saint Lucia’s Land Acquisition Act Chapter 5.04, the Governor General appoints the head of the Land Surveying Department to lead the Land Acquisition process, with property valuations prepared by the Land Valuation officer. Crop valuation falls under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Natural Resources and Co-operatives.

The Land Acquisition Act describes the methods of valuating lands acquired for public use for the purpose of assessment of compensation. The valuation method supported by ESS5 that can be applied to conducting the valuation of property and associated assets lost as a result of the Project for PAPs is

Compensation at Full Replacement Cost. This method refers to the replacement value of the property or asset lost without any deduction or payment of any taxes or fees.

- **Compensation at Full Replacement Cost:** This approach is based on the premise that the cost of replacing in the market productive assets that have been lost or damaged because of project operations are taken as a minimum estimate of the value of measures that will reduce the damage or improve on-site management practices and thereby prevent damage. The approach involves direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers an amount that is sufficient for asset replacement, moving expenses and other transaction costs (i.e. fees and taxes cannot be charged or deducted).

The replacement cost is usually applied in the case of loss of property or assets. Where property is leased from the state, the valuation considers the physical investment, plus the expected income streams up to the end of the life of the lease.

Methods for undertaking valuations for compulsory acquisition may also be guided by the codes of ethics and standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), International Valuations Standards Council, or national institutes of surveyors.⁸

To ensure transparency of procedures, the Project Implementation Unit representative, PAPs and a trusted community member (selected by PAPs) shall be present in all meetings to discuss the value of compensation, negotiation of final amount and final payment, provided this meets the requirements of ESS5 of compensation at full replacement cost and any assistance. Special arrangements should be made for vulnerable populations, for example, the elderly and special needs individuals. Private owners are given the right to provide their own assessments. Negotiations are allowed where there are differences in value, provided the compensation amount provided to affected persons meets the standard of replacement cost set out in ESS5 of the World Bank. In the event there is a significant difference between a private valuation and a government valuation, and middle ground cannot be reached through negotiation, ESS5 anticipates the use of expropriation or other compulsory procedures⁶, but the standard of compensation still needs to meet replacement cost.

⁶ESS5 Guidance Note Paragraph 16. *In certain cases there may be significant difficulties related to the payment of compensation to particular affected persons, for example, where repeated efforts to contact absentee owners have failed, where project-affected persons have rejected compensation that has been offered to them in accordance with the approved plan, or where competing claims to the ownership of lands or assets are subject to lengthy legal proceedings. On an exceptional basis, with prior agreement of the Bank, and where the Borrower demonstrates that all reasonable efforts to resolve such matters have been taken, the Borrower may deposit compensation funds as required by the plan (plus a reasonable additional amount for contingencies) into an interest-bearing escrow or other deposit account and proceed with the relevant project activities. Compensation placed in escrow will be made available to eligible persons in a timely manner as issues are resolved. At the same time, ESS5 encourages the Borrower to seek negotiated settlements with affected persons in a manner meeting the requirements of this ESS in order to help avoid administrative or judicial delays associated with formal expropriation, and to the extent possible to reduce the impacts on affected persons associated with formal expropriation.*

Valuation of Land

The use of the open market value of land without depreciation or deductions such as for taxes or fees as the means of determining the value of compensation is consistent with ESS5. Methodologies used to determine open market value include the market approach, income approach and the investment method. The method most predominantly utilised is the market approach. Key factors informing all open market valuation methodologies include location, topography, size, available services, tenure, land use and the presence or absence of natural hazards. Private owners are also given the right to provide their own assessments. Negotiations are allowed where there are differences in value, provided the final amount of compensation meets the standard of replacement cost set out in ESS5 of the World Bank.

Valuation of Crops and Economic Trees

Crop values may be prepared as a range set by a committee of technical experts and based on factors such as species, location, production cost, market value, climate and environmental influences. In addition to the replacement cost of crops and economic trees, a determination should be made on the potential losses during the period of transition. The replacement cost that can be applied for agricultural land is the pre-project or pre-displacement (whichever is higher) market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of land preparation to levels similar to those of the affected land, any registration and transfer taxes.

Valuation of Structures

In the absence of legislation to guide the valuation of buildings or structures such as foundations, fences, latrines, storage sheds or water storage tank platforms, methods for undertaking these valuations are guided by codes of ethics and standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) or national professional institutes of surveyors and valuers, provided it meets replacement cost under ESS5.

Relocation of Businesses (permanent or temporary)

If relocation of business becomes necessary, access to customers and suppliers will be taken into account. In addition, workers losing employment in the process of relocating should be entitled to transitional income support. In the case of temporary relocation, business owners should provide records of their income over a period of 6 months, in order to provide a standard for determining rate of compensation.

Loss due to Interruptions of Income Generating Activity

PAPs whose livelihoods activities occur in project areas who are forced to relocate as a result of project activities will be compensated for the amount of income which they are likely to lose for the duration. Proof of income for similar periods should include receipts, financial statements or other forms of accounting records. Income loss relating to crop loss is integrated into the compensation formula by the responsible ministry.

Valuation of Lands Characterised by Semi-formal ownership.

Where the interest in the land is undefined or in dispute, the state facilitates the appointment of an administrator. A settlement is made based on the current estimated value provided it meets

replacement cost, and such compensation at replacement cost is placed in trust until the beneficiaries have resolved their interest.

Valuation of Lands Occupied/Used Informally

Lands where no legal claim or right to ownership or use are established for the affected person, it relies on a valuation of the existing assets and structures being lost so that the affected person is paid compensation at full replacement cost for all those lost assets and structures minus the value of the land informally occupied. Compensation is paid based on derived value including loss of income in case of business activity. As the goal of compensation is to ensure that PAPs end up in positions equal to or better than they were before project intervention, valuation should cover all elements adversely impacted.

5.2.4 Institutional Roles for Implementing the RPF

This section describes organisational responsibilities for preparing land acquisition and resettlement activities related to the implementation of the UBEC. Administrative responsibility for coordinating implementation of the Resettlement & Process Framework during the life cycle of the project rests with the national level PIU. The PIU will be responsible for coordinating the development, implementation and monitoring of any resettlement plans, with technical inputs from relevant government ministries as needed. The Environmental & Social Specialists will be required to approve any resettlement plans.

A number of national departments and agencies are expected to participate in the preparation of resettlement plans. The efforts of these national agencies/departments will be aligned with the RPF, with overall responsibility for coordinating and monitoring adherence to the RPF assumed by the Project Manager and supported by the Environmental & Social Specialists attached to PIU.

The PIU in association with relevant ministries will provide the general direction for the planning of the relocation/compensation process; ensure coordination between various stakeholders concerned with the Project including those directly connected with resettlement and monitor the implementation. At launching of each sub-project approved for bank financing, stakeholders will be consulted to establish planning principles and work arrangements aimed at identifying and mitigating adverse social impacts induced by the project's activities. Baseline surveys, valuation of properties and payment of compensation will be affected ahead of the commencement of works. All PAPs will be consulted in the process with respect to the matter requiring compensation; whether in the context of resettlement or in the context of mitigating other project-related impacts.

The national agencies and departments of government responsible for the various aspects of executing these activities are as follows. Land acquisition in Saint Lucia is carried out through the Land Acquisition Act (Cap 5.04) by the Chief Surveyor in the Survey and Mapping Section of the Department of Physical Planning within the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Natural Resources, Cooperatives and Physical Planning. Other departments with core responsibilities related to this RPF include the Acquisition Unit,

Crown Lands, Land Registry and Physical Planning Sections in the Department of Physical Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Natural Resources, Cooperatives and Physical Planning. The Housing and Urban Renewal Department in the Ministry of Economic Development, Housing, Urban Renewal, Transport and Civil Aviation to address housing concerns, and utilities needs to be addressed by the Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports, Energy and Labour. The Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Investment, Enterprise Development and Consumer Affairs would be required to address concerns relating to established businesses.

5.3 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

5.3.1 Legal Framework

Provisions governing compensation to individuals for losses associated with compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes, and for losses associated with resettlement are contained in the Constitution and the Land Acquisition Act. Land acquisition legislation is similar across the OECS Territories, allowing national governments to exercise rights of compulsory purchase of property in the absence of successful negotiations with private landowners.

Additional guidance to prepare resettlement and compensation programs associated with the purchase and development of land for public or private benefit may be offered through national legislation enabling environmental impact assessments (EIAs).

National legislation relevant to land acquisition and resettlement is summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: National legislation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines governing land acquisition and resettlement

Legislation	Description
Saint Vincent Constitution Order 1979, Updated 2005	Section 6 provides protection from deprivation of property. 6. (1) No property of any description shall be compulsorily taken possession of, and no interest in or right over property of any description shall be compulsorily acquired, except for a public purpose and except where provision is made by a law applicable to that taking of possession or acquisition for the payment, within a reasonable time, of adequate compensation.
Land Acquisition Act, CAP 322, 1947	Provides for the acquisition of land for public benefit. The government has the powers under this Act to acquire land for projects, which are intended to benefit the general public. Section 3(1) states: "If the Governor General considers that any land should be acquired for a public purpose he may cause a declaration to that effect to be made in the manner provided by this section and the declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land to which it relates is required for a public purpose."

Legislation	Description
Land Settlement and Development Act, CAP 242, 2009	Provides for the absolute proprietorship over land (exclusive rights). Such land can be acquired by the State under the Land Acquisition Act in the project area.
Land Adjudication Act CAP 5:06, 1984	Provides for the ascertainment of interests prior to land registrations under the Land Settlement and Development Act.
Town & Country Planning Act No. 45, 1992	The Act requires that all land intended for any development requires planning and development permission.
Environmental Management Bill, 2009	The draft Act requires that special conditions be placed on coastal, industrial and hillside developments. The draft regulations associated with the draft legislation calls for Environmental Impact Assessments to be used to gauge the degree of risk associated with development in certain geographic areas.
Environmental Impact Assessment	Article 29 of the Town and Country Planning Act requires an EIA for environmentally sensitive projects or activities. The Physical Planning Unit has the legal authority for environmental management in general under this Act, including the evaluation of the need for and level of EIA required. The scope of the EIA is determined through discussion with the PPU.

Entitlement to compensation and assistance related to livelihood restoration is not addressed by national legislation, as such as guidance regarding eligibility for compensation and livelihood restoration assistance is based on World Bank ESS5 requirements, described below.

5.3.2 Gap Analysis- National Laws and ESS5

With the exception of entitlement to compensation and assistance related to livelihoods restoration, the relevant national laws of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are generally consistent with ESS5.

The standard of compensation related to land acquisition is largely consistent with the concept of Compensation at Full Replacement Cost. Under Section 19 of the Land Acquisition Act, land is valued based on full market value twelve months prior to formal acquisition. As a result, compensation does not account any appreciation in land value during this 12 month period. In addition to full market value, compensation also takes into account any damages sustained to the owner as a result of the acquisition, including damages to earnings. Under Section 22, the claimant may be awarded reasonable costs incurred by in the preparation and submission of the claim for compensation. Finally, under Section 30, claimants entitled to compensation are exempted from stamp duties and fees related to the claim for compensation. The Act does not explicitly address the exclusion of taxation of compensation.

One noted inconsistency is the fact that ESS5 requires that land acquisition may only occur after compensation has been paid. Where resettlement is required, ESS5 also requires that resettlement sites and moving allowances be paid prior to the commencement of any development. By contrast, the National Land Acquisition Act allows the government to take possession of any needed land and development proceed prior to compensation being paid. In order to ensure compliance with ESS5, eligible PAPs must be compensated before any Project-related activity or works leading to ESS5 impacts are initiated (Table 8). The timeframe for finalisation of resettlement arrangements before the actual start of a project will vary on a case-by-case basis. However, failure to reach settlement could result in expropriation or other compulsory procedures.

Table 8: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines- Land acquisition procedures based on Land Acquisition Act

Activity	Description/Task
1. Land Identification	- Identify properties to be acquired, with relevant details - List property owners under Entitlement Categories A, B or C. - Contact property owners to inform them of the need to acquire their property, reason and the amount required. - Collection of legal documents to prove ownership of land. - Collection of personal identification and banking information from property owners to facilitate transfer of funds.
2. Survey & Valuation of Properties	- Survey affected property. - Land is valued based on full market value twelve months prior to formal acquisition.
3. Negotiation	- Negotiate price with property owners and prepare report with complete list of properties and final agreed price. - In addition to full market value, compensation may also take into account any damages sustained to the owner as a result of the acquisition, including damages to earnings. The claim may also account for reasonable costs incurred by the claimant in the preparation and submission of the claim for compensation. - Where an agreement on the asset's market value is not reached, the owner may provide a private assessment value for further negotiation
4. Approval of Acquisition	Prepare & submit Cabinet Paper for approval of acquisition of property.
5. Approval of Payment of Compensation	Prepare and submit Cabinet Paper to approve payments to property owners.
6. Transfer of Approved Payment	Approved payment amount transferred to the Treasury Division or bank accounts of affected property owners.
7. Declaration & Publication	Declare acquisition served to landowners and publish in the Official Gazette.

Activity	Description/Task
8. Compensation	- Pay compensation to affected property owners. - Under Section 29 of the Land Acquisition Act, all amounts awarded by way of compensation, including interest and supplementary costs are paid out of the Consolidated Fund on the warrant of the Governor General.
9. Filing of Receipts	Copies of receipts of payment to be filed with PIU
10 Trust Account	Establish trust account to hold any funds for compensation that do not get resolved in the timeframe needed to start the works.
11 Acquisition & Commencement of Works	Under the Land Acquisition Act, the State is entitled to initiate work once Compulsory Acquisition has been Gazetted. <i>Compliance with ESS5 would require that compensation occur in advance of works.</i>

Table 9 identifies gaps between national legislation and ESS5 and offers measures to address these gaps. Of particular importance is accounting for land acquisition and the timing of compensation as a specific output of any future activities resulting from implementation of the UBEC in order to satisfy the requirements of the World Bank ESS5, which apply to St. Vincent and the Grenadines under the UBEC Project. It must be noted that ESS5 applies and prevails over national law particularly where there are discrepancies with national law and systems.

Table 9: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Gaps between national legislation and ESS5

Conflict/Gap	World Bank Requirements	National Laws	Measures to Address Gap
1. Compensation at Full Replacement Cost	Based on the replacement value of property or asset lost without any deduction or payment of any taxes or fees.	Compensation is based on full market value plus any losses to earnings and costs. Legislation does not explicitly address the exclusion of taxation.	National governments are to be guided by the RPF and ESS5 requirements regarding compensation without payment of taxes.

Conflict/Gap	World Bank Requirements	National Laws	Measures to Address Gap
2. Timing for payment of compensation and taking possession of acquired land	ESS5, Paragraph 15: Taking of land and related assets may occur only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.	The Land Acquisition Act permits government to take possession of acquired land and to commence development before compensation is paid.	The implementing agency is required to submit an early request for land acquisition to the responsible authority to ensure this task is included in the annual work programme and that the relevant budgetary allocation is made; A representative of this authority is to be included on any project steering committee; the project budget may provide for acquisition costs.
3. Restoration of livelihoods and living standards to pre-project levels or higher	ESS5, Par 2: Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods & 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. ESS5, Par 36: Compensation should include measures to ensure that displaced persons are offered support after displacement for a transition period necessary to restore their livelihood & standards of living.	There is no existing legislation or official policy document that specifically supports restoration of livelihoods and living standards to pre-project levels or higher.	All PAPs should be eligible for full compensation and livelihood restoration assistance entitlements per World Bank ESS5 requirements.
4. Opportunity to derive development benefits from project	ESS 5, Paragraph 14: The borrower will provide opportunities to displaced communities and persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.	Opportunities to derive development benefits are not generally part of local resettlement projects.	Government will advise contractors to give priority to employment of workers originating from the target communities. Provisions should consider gender-based equality of access/ opportunity to local jobs, with explicit reference to

Conflict/Gap	World Bank Requirements	National Laws	Measures to Address Gap
			non-discrimination clauses based on gender race, ethnicity & sexual orientation.
5. Duty to consult in preparation of resettlement plans	ESS5 requires the preparation of “resettlement plans” to include stakeholder consultation in the design of measures to address physical/ economic displacement.	National legislation is silent on the requirements for consultation in the design of plans to mitigate the impacts of loss of livelihood.	National governments are to be guided by the RPF and ESS5 requirements regarding procedures for the preparation of resettlement plans.

5.3.3 Methods of Valuating Assets

Sections 3 and 4 of St. Vincent and the Grenadines’ Land Acquisition Act lay out the procedures for acquisition and compensation. Under the Act, the Governor General appoints the Chief Surveyor to prepare acquisition instruments, with the Land Valuation Officer conducting formal valuations. The Land Acquisition Act describes the methods of valuating lands acquired for public use for the purpose of assessment of compensation. The valuation method supported by ESS5 that can be applied to conducting the valuation of property and associated assets lost as a result of the Project for PAPs is Compensation at Full Replacement Cost. This method refers to the replacement value of the property or asset lost without any deduction or payment of any taxes or fees.

- **Compensation at Full Replacement Cost:** This approach is based on the premise that the cost of replacing in the market productive assets that have been lost or damaged because of project operations are taken as a minimum estimate of the value of measures that will reduce the damage or improve on-site management practices and thereby prevent damage. This approach involves direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers an amount that is sufficient for asset replacement, moving expenses, and other transaction costs (i.e. fees and taxes cannot be charged or deducted).

The replacement cost is usually applied in the case of loss of property or assets. Where property is leased from the state, the valuation considers the physical investment, plus the expected income streams up to the end of the life of the lease.

Methods for undertaking valuations for compulsory acquisition may also be guided by the codes of ethics and standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), International Valuations Standards Council, or national institutes of surveyors.

To ensure transparency of procedures, the Project Implementation Unit representative, PAPs and a trusted community member (selected by PAPs) shall be present in all meetings to discuss the value of compensation, negotiation of final amount and final payment, provided this meets the requirements of ESS5 of compensation at full replacement cost and any assistance. Special arrangements should be made for vulnerable populations, for example, the elderly and special needs individuals. Private owners are given the right to provide their own assessments. Negotiations are allowed where there are differences in value, provided the compensation amount provided to affected persons meets the standard of replacement cost set out in ESS5 of the World Bank. In the event there is a significant difference between a private valuation and a government valuation, and middle ground cannot be reached through negotiation, ESS5 anticipates the use of expropriation or other compulsory procedures⁷, but the standard of compensation still needs to meet replacement cost.

Valuation of Land

The use of the open market value of land without depreciation or deductions such as for taxes or fees as the means of determining the value of compensation is consistent with ESS5. Methodologies used to determine open market value include the market approach, income approach and the investment method. The method most predominantly utilised is the market approach. Key factors informing all open market valuation methodologies include location, topography, size, available services, tenure, land use and the presence or absence of natural hazards. Private owners are also given the right to provide their own assessments. Negotiations are allowed where there are differences in value, provided the final amount of compensation meets the standard of replacement cost set out in ESS5 of the World Bank.

Valuation of Crops and Economic Trees

Crop values may be prepared as a range set by a committee of technical experts and based on factors such as species, location, production cost, market value, climate and environmental influences. In addition to the replacement cost of crops and economic trees, a determination should be made on the potential losses during the period of transition. The replacement cost that can be applied for agricultural land is the pre-project or pre-displacement (whichever is higher) market value of land of equal

⁷ESS5 Guidance Note Paragraph 16. *In certain cases there may be significant difficulties related to the payment of compensation to particular affected persons, for example, where repeated efforts to contact absentee owners have failed, where project-affected persons have rejected compensation that has been offered to them in accordance with the approved plan, or where competing claims to the ownership of lands or assets are subject to lengthy legal proceedings. On an exceptional basis, with prior agreement of the Bank, and where the Borrower demonstrates that all reasonable efforts to resolve such matters have been taken, the Borrower may deposit compensation funds as required by the plan (plus a reasonable additional amount for contingencies) into an interest-bearing escrow or other deposit account and proceed with the relevant project activities. Compensation placed in escrow will be made available to eligible persons in a timely manner as issues are resolved. At the same time, ESS5 encourages the Borrower to seek negotiated settlements with affected persons in a manner meeting the requirements of this ESS in order to help avoid administrative or judicial delays associated with formal expropriation, and to the extent possible to reduce the impacts on affected persons associated with formal expropriation.*

productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of land preparation to levels similar to those of the affected land, any registration and transfer taxes.

Valuation of Structures

In the absence of legislation to guide the valuation of buildings or structures such as foundations, fences, latrines, storage sheds or water storage tank platforms, methods for undertaking these valuations are guided by codes of ethics and standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) or national professional institutes of surveyors and valuers, provided it meets replacement cost under ESS5.

Relocation of Businesses (permanent or temporary)

If relocation of business becomes necessary, access to customers and suppliers will be taken into account. In addition, workers losing employment in the process of relocating should be entitled to transitional income support. In the case of temporary relocation, business owners should provide records of their income over a period of 6 months, in order to provide a standard for determining rate of compensation.

Loss due to Interruptions of Income Generating Activity

PAPs whose livelihoods activities occur in project areas who are forced to relocate as a result of project activities will be compensated for the amount of income which they are likely to lose for the duration. Proof of income for similar periods should include receipts, financial statements or other forms of accounting records. Income loss relating to crop loss is integrated into the compensation formula by the responsible ministry.

Valuation of Lands Characterised by Semi-formal ownership

Where the interest in the land is undefined or in dispute, the state facilitates the appointment of an administrator. A settlement is made based on the current estimated value provided it meets replacement costs, and such compensation at replacement costs is placed in trust until the beneficiaries have resolved their interest.

Valuation of Lands Occupied/Used Informally

Lands where no legal claim or right to ownership or use are established for the affected person, it relies on a valuation of the existing assets and structures being lost so that the affected person is paid compensation at full replacement cost for all those lost assets and structures, minus the value of the land informally occupied. Compensation is paid based on derived value including loss of income in case of business activity. As the goal of compensation is to ensure that PAPs end up in positions equal to or better than they were before project intervention, valuation should cover all elements adversely impacted.

5.3.4 Institutional Roles for Implementing the RPF

This section describes organisational responsibilities for preparing land acquisition and resettlement activities related to the implementation of the UBEC. Administrative responsibility for coordinating implementation of the Resettlement & Process Framework during the life cycle of the project rests with the national level PIU. The PIU will be responsible for coordinating the development, implementation

and monitoring of any resettlement plans, with technical inputs from relevant government ministries as needed. The Environmental & Social Specialist will be required to approve any resettlement plans.

A number of national departments and agencies are expected to participate in the preparation of resettlement plans. The efforts of these national agencies/departments will be aligned with the RPF, with overall responsibility for coordinating and monitoring adherence to the RPF assumed by the Project Manager and supported by the Environmental & Social Specialists attached to the PIU.

The PIU in association with relevant ministries will provide the general direction for the planning of the relocation/compensation process; ensure coordination between various stakeholders concerned with the Project including those directly connected with resettlement and monitor the implementation. At launching of each sub-project approved for bank financing, stakeholders will be consulted to establish planning principles and work arrangements aimed at identifying and mitigating adverse social impacts induced by the project's activities. Baseline surveys, valuation of properties and payment of compensation will be affected ahead of the commencement of works. All PAPs will be consulted in the process with respect to the matter requiring compensation; whether in the context of resettlement or in the context of mitigating other project-related impacts.

The national agencies and departments of government responsible for the various aspects of executing these activities are as follows. Land acquisition in St Vincent and the Grenadines is carried out through the Land Acquisition Act (1947) by the Land & Surveys Department within the Ministry of Housing, Informal Human Settlements, Land & Surveys and Physical Planning. Other departments with responsibilities related to this RPF include the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology, the Ministry of National Security, Air and Sea Port Development, and the Ministry of Legal Affairs.

6.0 Eligibility Criteria and Cut off Dates for Resettlement

6.1 Eligibility Criteria

Individuals, households or communities affected by project activities may be eligible for compensation for loss of land or structures and for other resettlement assistance. The type of entitlements under this RPF and ESS5 will be depending on land tenure status, as further described below.

Project-affected persons (PAPs) who experience displacement as a result of project activities are comprised of three groups: PAPs with legal rights, PAPS with no formal legal rights or claims to the land they occupy and PAPs with no recognizable legal rights or claims. Table 10 describe each of these three groups, the type of compensation and assistance to which each group is entitled under the RPF, and evidence required to substantiate a PAP's claim to compensation under each category.

Table 10: Categories of PAPs and eligible compensation

PAP Category	Definition	Recommended Compensation	Required Evidence
Legal rights to land	Persons who have formal documentation under national law to prove their rights to land or are specifically recognized in national law as not requiring documentation. In the simplest case, an area is registered in the name of individuals or communities. In other cases, persons may have a lease on the land, or a minor real right (e.g. right of use of land) and therefore have legal rights.	Compensation for land and assets lost, and other resettlement assistance, in accordance with the RPF. Additional resettlement assistance could include but are not limited to rental allowances, transportation allowances, livelihood recovery training.	Proof of legal ownership, documented in written form such as land registers, deeds, mortgages, lease agreements, tenancy agreements or rent receipts.
No formal legal rights, but have a recognizable claim	Persons who do not have formal rights to land or assets, but who have a recognized or recognizable claim under national law. They may have been using the land for generations without formal documentation under customary or traditional tenure arrangements that are accepted by the community and recognized by national law. In other cases, they may have never been provided formal title or their documents may be incomplete or lost. They may have a claim for adverse possession if they have occupied land for a certain period of time as defined by national law, without the formal owner contesting the occupation. In	Compensation for land and assets lost, and other resettlement assistance, in accordance with the RPF.	Criteria for establishing non-formal, undocumented or unrecognized claims to eligibility shall be established on a case by case basis. Examples include but are not limited to occupation of undocumented family lands, longstanding occupation of lands (e.g. greater than 15 years) without acquisition of established rights to ownership, or undocumented inheritance of lands. Proof of eligibility may take the form of an affidavit signed by the owner/occupant and witnessed by a reputable member of society.

PAP Category	Definition	Recommended Compensation	Required Evidence
	such cases, national law often has legal procedures by which such claims can become recognized.		
No recognizable legal rights or claims (informal occupation)	Includes seasonal resource users, such as herders, grazers, fishers, or hunters, although if the rights of such users are recognized by national law, they may fall into category (a) or (b). They can also be persons occupying land in violation of applicable laws. Affected persons in these groups are not eligible for compensation for land but are eligible for compensation for loss assets and structures, as well as resettlement and livelihood restoration assistance.	No compensation provided for land. Compensation provided for loss of structures or assets (e.g. houses) or agricultural assets and resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land occupied or used.	Occupants identified during the baseline census, but lacking any evidence of ownership, or legal claim under national laws.

Table 11 further details the type of compensation to which PAPs would be entitled depending on the nature of their loss.

Table 11: Nature of loss and related compensation details

Nature of Loss	Type of Compensation
Loss of land or structures (or losing access to those assets) and/or having to physically relocate due to loss of livelihood or losing access to income sources or means of livelihood	Compensation shall be made for loss of affected land, structures, and economic assets on the land at full replacement value. Compensation and Resettlement assistance in line with the World Bank policy requirements shall be provided for them.
Temporary loss of land or temporarily losing access to these assets or access to income sources or means of livelihood.	Generally, all lease agreements will be negotiated between the government and landowners for temporary land take. In effect, displacement assistance in line with the World Bank policy requirements shall be provided.

Nature of Loss	Type of Compensation
PAPs losing rental/leased land	Will be assisted with finding alternative land to rent/lease. Transitional assistance may be necessary to ensure that livelihoods are not affected.
PAPs losing crops/economic trees	Affected persons losing crops shall be allowed to harvest any crops planted prior to the date that land is taken. If land must be taken before the crops are ready for harvest, crop compensation shall be determined by the ministry with responsibility for agriculture in each project country, with participation of the PAP, and paid for by the project. Additional compensation and assistance may include rental allowances, transportation costs and other costs associated with relocation. Consideration should be made of additional relocation or assistance costs facing vulnerable PAPs, to be determined in consultation with PAPs.

6.2 Cut-off Dates

The project will conduct a census to identify the persons who may be affected by its activities, establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance and to discourage ineligible persons such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. This assessment will also address the claims of communities or groups, who for valid reasons, may not be present in the project area during the time of the census e.g. seasonal resource users.

The project countries will establish and disseminate widely a cut-off date (which shall be date the census begins) for compensation eligibility. Information regarding this date will be disseminated widely throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and if appropriate, non-written forms. Persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date, who have not been identified as having a legitimate reason to not have been present during the census or who can demonstrate that the census failed to identify them, will not be eligible for compensation. There will be signage identifying the cut-off date and noting the GRM contacts of the Project.

7.0 Stakeholder Consultation Procedures

ESS5 calls for displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, to be provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement⁸. The stakeholder consultation process to be implemented in the context of any future involuntary resettlement and/or restrictions on access to resources occurring in the context of the implementation of the UBEC program will be

⁸ See ESS5 paragraphs 23 and 27.

consistent with the principles and approach described in the UBEC Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The SEP provides detailed methods for meaningful engagement and information disclosure. The SEP serves as a detailed guide to ensure that stakeholder engagement and transparency are meaningful and occur at all stages of project implementation. As described in the SEP, active and early engagement of PAPs and communities in the design of project activities is central to achieving successful project outcomes.

Effective consultation and participation create opportunities for project sponsors and PAPs to consider alternative social mitigation measures and trade-offs and strengthen the design and implementation of project activities. Opportunities for informing PAPs and other stakeholders about the proposed project and eliciting PAP and stakeholder feedback includes engagement and participation in identifying the need for acquisition, resettlement or restrictions on access to resources, the preparation of compensation and assistance packages, and the design and implementation of monitoring, reporting and evaluation tools.

Transparency and successful engagement create a sense of shared project ownership and reduces the likelihood of conflict between and among PAPs and project sponsors.

7.1 Notification Procedure

The launch of any sub-projects involving either permanent or temporary land acquisition or resettlement or restrictions on access to resources shall be publicly announced in the media through print and digital newspapers, national television, and national radio and any other relevant type of public notices. Public notices shall make explicit reference to the following:

- Project proposal to acquire land.
- The public purpose for which the land is needed.
- That the proposal or plan may be inspected during the notification period.
- That any person affected may object to the transaction through the GRM within a prescribed amount of time from the appearance of the notice.

Information shall be given to the media representatives for dissemination in English and any other local languages.

After completion of the census and any baseline socioeconomic survey of PAPs, notices shall be issued to the PAPs concerning eligibility criteria and cut-off dates, compensation entitlements, timetable for implementation, and grievance redress mechanisms.

Notification about known social impacts of sub-projects and recommended mitigation measures will be broadcast through news releases to newspapers, radio and television stations, and relevant websites. Project information regarding compensation and resettlement shall also be disseminated through any

affected communities using flyers posted on community information boards, through announcements made at community meetings and activities, and in places of worship.

7.2 Public Consultation Mechanisms

Consultation and participation will occur throughout the project life cycle, informed by methods and procedures described in detail in the SEP and adhering to the following consultation mechanisms related directly to the RPF.

Project Mobilisation

Stakeholder engagement begins with baseline data collection. Participation in the survey is intended to identify PAPs, followed by consultations with identified PAPs and other project stakeholders about the extent of the impact. PAPs will be consulted through meetings to discuss the social impacts of project operations and the mitigation measures suggested.

Preparation and Planning of Operations

PAPs will be consulted in order to understand the extent of social impacts to be caused by acquisition and resettlement or restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, including their position on issues of employment, social networks and business activities. This feedback will be incorporated into resettlement plans.

Implementation / Execution of Operations

PAPs will participate in the design and delivery of compensation and resettlement assistance arrangements. This will include the design of procedures for payments and the delivery of compensation packages.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In addition to their participation in the design of monitoring and reporting tools, consultation of PAPs will take the form of a household survey of PAPs designed to assess the impacts of project mitigation measures. Results of this survey will be compared to the results of the baseline survey conducted at project inception⁹.

Mechanisms for Public Consultation and Participation

Using guidance provided by the SEP, public consultation and participation shall draw from a range of mechanisms appropriate to different audiences and the particular nature of consultation activities. It should be noted that all public consultations will adhere to proper COVID-19 prevention protocols. The following table describes a number of stakeholder consultation methods to be considered by project Environmental & Social Specialists as part of the design of stakeholder consultation activities:

Table 12: Methods for Stakeholder Engagement

Type of Stakeholder Engagement	Indicative Methods
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⁹ Survey activities will be designed in accordance with COVID-19 protocols laid out in World Bank ESF/Safeguards Interim Note on COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil Works Projects

Consultation	• Public Hearing • Polls • Focus Group Discussion • Citizen Advisory Body/Committee
Collecting, recording & reporting on inputs received from beneficiaries	• Citizen Satisfaction Surveys • Focus Group Discussions • Community Scorecards, Citizen Report Cards
Grievance redress	• Grievance Redress Mechanisms
Citizen/community collaboration	• Participatory Planning • Citizen participation in deliberative bodies
Citizen monitoring, evaluation & oversight	• Social Audit • Participatory Public Expenditure Tracking • Community Scorecard/Citizen Report Card
Empowering citizens/communities with resources & decision-making powers	• Participatory Planning • Community Management • Community Contracting • Community Sign-Off on Works Approval/Management

7.3 Identifying Vulnerable Populations

Because vulnerable populations are less able to recover from displacement or livelihood losses, particular attention should be paid to identifying these groups and ensuring their interests are adequately addressed.

The project's ESMF and SEP define vulnerable populations to include low-income households, female headed households and those less able to care for themselves, notably children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Other vulnerable groups include the landless, disenfranchised and /or seasonal resource users, immigrant groups with precarious residency status, and LGBTQ¹⁰ communities. Women, poor people and young people may be particularly vulnerable to personnel abusing their power.

¹⁰ Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer

The livelihoods of individuals operating sole proprietorships and micro-enterprises in the tourism and fisheries & aquaculture sectors are considered most likely to be adversely affected by physical or economic displacement caused by project interventions. These groups are summarized in Table 13.

Table 13: Vulnerable Blue Economy Sectors Dominated by Micro-Enterprises

Tourism	Fisheries & aquaculture
• Diving & snorkelling • Yachting & marine charters • Water taxis • Vending • Horseback riding • Small tour guides • Sport fishermen • Tour operators • Small-scale resorts • Tourism facilities located in low-lying coastal area prone to storm surge and flooding	• Domestic commercial fishing • Artisanal fishing • Subsistence fishing • Crab harvesting • Sand & aggregate mining • Sea moss harvesting • Sea urchin harvesting

Gender issues will arise in the context of compensation for property and business assets and resettlement, particularly with regards to female-headed households and businesses, and these issues should be anticipated through the design of consultation activities, and with the benefit of the analysis of project surveys.

Drawing on best practices, specific attention should be given to ensuring that access to project-related information about livelihoods assistance is provided to vulnerable populations considered at risk of experiencing livelihood losses. Similarly, the design of livelihood restoration activities should include their participation.

7.4 Roles and Responsibilities for Implementing Stakeholder Consultation

A Community Development Officer (CDO) attached to the PIU will coordinate stakeholder engagement activities and participate in all meetings. A CDO may be contracted directly, and work in coordination with the Social Specialist contracted by the PIU. Alternatively, and dependent on the scale and complexity of project activities, CDO duties may be performed by a Social Specialist. Where feasible, the contracted CDO will reside in the affected community and be recommended by community leadership.

8.0 Procedures for Screening for Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Restrictions to Access

Implementation of UBEC sub-projects may result in the need for some combination of land acquisition and the resettlement of residential or business physical assets or restrictions on access to resources. Preparation of a resettlement plan as described in ESS5 is required where a site-specific screening procedure confirms that specific persons will be affected by land acquisition or resettlement or restrictions on access to legally designated parks and/or protected areas occurring as part of project activities.

The UBEC RPF offers guidance on the preparation of a resettlement plan in compliance with the principles and procedures laid out in this RPF and to be submitted to the World Bank for approval before the project activity in question is accepted for financing.

Four broad steps are needed to undertake a screening procedure for land acquisition and resettlement in order to determine whether a resettlement plan is required. More detailed steps are presented in Table 14.¹¹ The broad steps are as follows:

- Step 1. The Social Specialist screens sub-projects associated with UBEC for potential social risks and impacts, including the need for land acquisition and resettlement. This step should be coordinated with similar screening occurring as part of the project's ESMF and takes place prior to project activities.
- Step 2. An assessment report recommends whether the social impacts merit the preparation of a resettlement plan in compliance with this RPF.
- Step 3. The specific project sites identified during this screening process are reviewed for resettlement plan requirements by the World Bank.
- Step 4. If the assessment confirms that land acquisition or resettlement will be required, then project resettlement plans are developed in compliance with the principles and procedures laid out in this RPF, and ESS5 and submitted to the Bank for approval. The RPs need to be fully developed, consulted, approved and implemented prior to start of civil works and any activities on the ground with ESS5 impacts under the Project.

¹¹ These four broad steps and the steps identified in Table 14 are adapted from a screening tool included in World Bank Resettlement Policy Frameworks prepared for the Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project.

Table 14: Detailed Steps for Screening for Land Acquisition, Resettlement or Loss of Access to Resources

Step	Activity
Identification of project sites	Site visit, review site records (building records, land use records,) review maps and determine land ownership.
Site assessment and interviews	Visual on-site inspection of property and adjoining properties. Inspect boundaries and project lines. Document situation with land acquisition. Maintain a photograph log of project site and site maps, the approximate locations from where photographs were taken. Do soil analysis; note the topographic conditions of the project site. Interview past and present owners and occupants. Identify whether or not site is near to protected areas. Use a screening tool to determine existing land use(s) and commitments.
Sketch site map	Identify the project area, any on site structures, drainages, roads, and the adjoining property.
Land acquisition/ Restrictions on access to resources	Screen for land acquisition. If land acquisition is required, diligent enquiry shall be made to verify ownership, quantities, compensation. Once PAPs are identified, they shall be informed of method of valuation used to assess their assets and provided with an opportunity to negotiate the final compensation amount. Determine Land Acquisition Negotiation/Alternative option for project activity. Use surveys plans, designs concepts and in collaboration with Chief Surveyor, Project Engineer and project stakeholders discuss the implication of the new designs, reconstruction or rehabilitation. PAPs that may be affected by restrictions on access to resources through the legal designation of parks and/or protected areas will be consulted to determine either the type of compensation to be paid or to determine viable alternative livelihoods. Restriction of access to resources occurring through temporary measures unrelated to formal changes in land use or use of marine space will be addressed by the ESMF under ESS1. This would include, for example, temporary loss of access to a road by street vendors due to construction.
Reporting	Meet with the PIU and prepare written report for the World Bank.
Implementation	Subproject approval and design implementation.

10.0 Preparation of a Resettlement Plan

For project activities involving land acquisition or loss of assets, provisions for compensation, relocation and other resettlement assistance required for relocation must be made prior to displacement. Funding for compensation and entitlements associated with acquisition and resettlement must be approved prior to the commencement of any works on properties identified for acquisition or resettlement. These

activities will be guided by a resettlement plan. Funding related to compensation, relocation and other resettlement assistance falls outside the UBEC Program budget and will be the responsibility of each national government.

10.1 Resettlement Plan

The scope and level of detail of the resettlement plan will vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement, as per the requirements of ESS5. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about: (a) the proposed resettlement and its impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement. Table 15 details the elements that should be included in the resettlement plan, as relevant. When any element is not relevant to project circumstances, it should be noted in the resettlement plan. In principle, a resettlement plan should be focused largely on the census, identification of PAPs and compensation entitlements and methods. Additional material identified in Table 15 can be placed in annexes, or, where appropriate, can rely on the RPF document for greater detail.

Table 15: Elements to be included in resettlement plan

Element	Description
1. Subproject Description	Describe a) the project component or activities that give rise to resettlement; b) the zone of impact of such component or activities; c) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and (d) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during subproject implementation.
2. Objectives	The objectives of the resettlement action plan.
3. Socio-economic Studies	The findings of socioeconomic studies conducted in the early stages of subproject preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including the results of a census survey covering: (i) current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance; (ii) standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population; (iii) the magnitude of the expected loss--total or partial--of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic; (iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and (v) provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement.

Element	Description
	Other studies describing the following: (i) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area; (ii) the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project; (iii) public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and (iv) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.
4. Legal framework	The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering (a) the scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment; (b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal time frame for such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project; (c) relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation; (d) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities; (e) gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and (f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land—including claims that derive from customary law and traditional usage. Where appropriate, this section of the resettlement plan may simply refer to the RPF for details.
5. Institutional Framework	The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering (a) the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation; (b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and (c) any steps that are proposed to enhance their institutional capacity. Where appropriate, this section of the resettlement plan may simply refer to the RPF for details.
6. Eligibility	Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

Element	Description
7. Valuation of and compensation for losses	The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.
8. Resettlement measures and compensation and assistance entitlements	A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons, in line with ESS5the resettlement packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons and prepared in consultation with them.
9. Site selection, site preparation, and relocation	Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering: (a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources; (b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites; (c) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and (d) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.
10. Housing, infrastructure, and social services	Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.
11. Environmental protection and management	A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).
12. Community participation	Involvement of resettlers and host communities: (a) a description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;(b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;(c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individuals families or as parts of pre-existing communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and (d) institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to

Element	Description
	subproject authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable are adequately represented.
13. Integration with host populations (If relevant).	Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including: (a) consultations with host communities and local governments; (b) arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettlers; (c) arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettlers and host communities; and, (d) any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettlers.
14. Grievance procedures	Such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
15. Organizational responsibilities	The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.
16. Implementation schedule	An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation.
17. Costs and budget	Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies
18. Monitoring and evaluation	Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed.

10.2 Compensation Activities

Once affected communities have been identified, an implementation schedule should be designed by the PIU, in consultation with the Social Specialist and PAPs. The schedule should include these key milestone dates:

- Target dates for conducting the census and survey of assets
- Target dates for commencement and completion of works
- Target dates for payment of all compensation to PAPs or assisting with establishment of alternative livelihoods.
- Dates of possession of land or structures that PAPs are to occupy (note that this date must be after the date for completion of civil works)

A full timeframe to be established for implementing resettlement activities should consider all of the following key steps:

1. Convening consultations with PAPs and communities: Consultation begins before project boundaries have been formally delineated and continue through to monitoring and evaluation. It should be noted that great care will be taken in organizing any face-to-face meetings especially within the current global climate as it relates to the precautions that should be taken to prevent the spread of COVID-19.
2. Establishment of boundaries of all subproject activity.
3. Establishment of the cut-off date: The cut-off date is either the date the census begins, or the date project boundary was delineated in advance of the census. The agreed upon cut-off date will establish eligibility for compensation, with persons moving into the project-affected areas following this date not considered for compensation.
4. Carry out of a census to identify PAPs. A census shall be carried out to determine who will be eligible for assistance, and to discourage inflow of people ineligible for assistance. The census will collect general household data such as: family size, gender and age information; education; occupation; land ownership; and average income/ source of income.
5. Conduct a more detailed baseline socio-economic survey to generate information about the PAPs, their entitlements regarding compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as required. Additional surveys will provide an estimate of the extent to which affected persons will experience loss of assets, including access to resources, infrastructure and social services.
6. Review and disclose valuation methods to PAPs. All payments of compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation assistance shall be made in the presence of PAPs in question and the local community leaders or church leaders. Approval of new pieces of land to be used for resettlement shall be sought from the government in consultation with local communities and affected individuals.
7. Determine resettlement requirements. The census and baseline socioeconomic survey will serve as the basis for determining eligibility criteria and for estimating resettlement costs. The

survey will also establish baseline data for monitoring and evaluation. A critical task will be to identify new land for those PAPs who will lose their land.

8. A schedule for payment of compensation based on land surveys and valuation of land and crop surveys and valuation of crops.
9. Sign agreements/contracts and disbursement of the compensations to PAPs.
10. Monitor and evaluate implementation of the resettlement plan in relation to implementation of works.

10.3 Linking Resettlement to Civil Works-Compensation Payments

Compensation payments for acquired land and affected assets and resettlement of households and implementation in full of respective resettlement plans, must be completed as a condition for land acquisition and before commencement of the civil works under the project.

PAPs must confirm that resettlement plans contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works, in compliance with this document. No affected persons will be displaced either economically or physically due to civil works activity, before compensation is paid in full. any project activity can only begin after RAP implementation.

The following are key considerations regarding linking resettlement implementation to the civil works:

- Civil works shall commence only after all compensation has been agreed to, payment is received in full by the PAPs and the sites taken over by the responsible ministry.
- Contractors will be instructed to commence civil works only after PAPs confirm that compensation has been received and that they shall not be affected or displaced due to the scheduled works.
- Any unresolved issues shall be submitted through the GRM and must be resolved prior to commencement of the civil works by the contractor.

11.0 Measures to mitigate economic displacement due to restricted access to resources through the legal designation of parks and/or protected areas

11.1 Livelihood Recovery and Sustainability Measures to Assist Project Affected Persons

In addition to physical and economic displacement due to involuntary resettlement, the RPF anticipates the possibility of loss of livelihoods caused by project-related restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. The recommended response to mitigating this potential adverse impact is a livelihoods restoration initiative.

The overall aim of a livelihood restoration initiative is to account for losses to livelihoods caused by project activities and support the diversification of sustainable livelihoods of affected persons. Each of

the three national governments participating in the UBEC should be prepared to put in place a livelihood recovery initiative during the life of the project. These initiatives should be designed in consultation with potentially affected persons and communities.

The development of livelihoods recovery initiatives should be guided by the following objectives and options for financial and non-financial activities. Wherever possible, these measures should build on established co-management arrangements in the case of protected areas, and the use of recognized social and environmental impact assessment procedures.

National livelihood recovery initiatives could consider any combination of the following objectives:

1. Supporting sustainable livelihood training.
2. Offering grant funding to assist potentially affected persons with starting or improving small, sustainable businesses associated with the sustainable utilisation of marine and coastal resources.
3. Extending soft loans for business-start up.
4. Offering in-kind contributions of equipment with associated training.

While the core objectives should be similar, the final design of a livelihood recovery initiative will likely vary from country to country.

Table 16 details the activities to be included in a national livelihood restoration initiative and summarises the order of magnitude of costs that can be anticipated on a per-participant basis. UBEC component 2.1 may be used to design and implement initiatives aimed at mitigating adverse impacts on livelihoods. Beyond component 2.1, responsibility for assuming the costs for delivering training and small grants for alternative sustainable livelihoods associated with these adverse impacts will rest with national governments.

Table 16: Recommended Livelihood Recovery Activities and Per-Participant Budget (in USD)¹²

¹² Adapted from 2012 World Bank OPAAL Evaluation Table 2: Breakdown of project expenditure on livelihood-related activities (in USD). Budget figures were derived from the OECS Protected Areas & Associated Livelihoods Project. Per participant estimates were calculated by adding 50% to account for cost of living increases since 2007 and taking into account the results of a 2012 project evaluation conducted by the World Bank. These figures are offered as guidelines only and will need to be refined at a national scale. Note that per country expenditures varied significantly across the five participating countries, with costs in St. Kitts & Nevis (65%) and St. Vincent & the Grenadines (72%), well below the five-country average, while costs in Dominica, (123%), Grenada (139%) and Saint Lucia (171%), were above the five-country average.

Component	Description	Budget
Needs assessment & feasibility studies	Participatory livelihood needs assessments carried out in each affected community to identify potential adverse impacts and design action plans with multiple alternative livelihood activities. Include field studies and workshops to identify potential economic opportunities; and review, evaluation, and selection of livelihood opportunities based on compatibility with UBEC project objectives, feasibility and cost-benefit.	\$175
Training	Deliver customised sustainable livelihood training based on findings of livelihood needs assessment, ranging from business development skills (bookkeeping, marketing), to applied training in support of new livelihoods (such as kayak handling, tour guiding, beekeeping, agro-tourism), and training associated with the operation and maintenance of in-kind equipment contributions.	\$300
Grant funds	Provided in response to proposals for investments in sustainable livelihood activities submitted by eligible beneficiaries.	\$1,500
Soft loans	Soft loans are to be delivered through a partnership with an established financial institution. Cost of the loan subsidy may need to be accounted for within project budget.	
In-kind equipment contributions	One-time contribution of equipment to support sustainable livelihood activities, based on findings of needs assessment.	\$250
Awareness & promotional activities	Advertising the initiative to reach intended beneficiaries and industry partners. Include promoting results of the initiative during the life of the project.	\$100
Monitoring, reporting and evaluation	Establishment of baseline data and targets, and beneficiary surveys regarding livelihoods training, relying on consistent methodologies across participating countries.	\$75
Administration / Overhead	Administration of livelihood restoration project activities. Cost of loan administration to be recovered directly by partner financial institution.	\$350
Total per beneficiary		\$2,750

11.2 Eligibility Criteria for Access to Livelihood recovery initiatives

The following considerations offer a starting point for establishing formal eligibility criteria:

1. Limited to persons whose livelihoods have been adversely affected by a loss of access to legally designated parks or protected areas as a direct result of implementation of the UBEC program.
2. The selection criteria will lay out a process for providing evidence of adverse impact on established income-generating activities.

3. Eligibility criteria will consider the claims of people engaging in illegal, destructive or unsustainable resource uses. While the World Bank's ESF guidelines consider the loss of livelihoods associated with these activities, careful consideration must be made to avoid incentives that would encourage these forms of activities. The guidelines recognise the possible need to exclude from livelihoods restoration assistance anyone involved in "clearly illegal, unsustainable, and destructive activities such as wildlife poachers or dynamite fishers."¹³ Similarly, any income recovery activities will not further encourage illegal, destructive or unsustainable livelihoods.

Potentially affected and vulnerable persons identified in Section 7.3 are to be involved in establishing the criteria for determining eligibility for livelihoods restoration assistance. These criteria should be developed during the life of the UBEC program and involve the OECS and national PIUs working in close consultation with potentially affected persons and communities. Other stakeholders who can be expected to participate in the design of eligibility criteria include national government departments responsible for affected sectors such as fisheries & aquaculture and tourism and fisherfolk cooperatives. These stakeholders can also participate in a future committee intended to apply the eligibility criteria in the context of future livelihoods recovery programming. Specific emphasis will be placed on gender equity and the participation of civil-society organisations in the design and implementation of the alternative livelihood activities.

Engagement of potentially affected persons and their representative organisations, such as fisherfolk cooperatives, in the design of livelihoods recovery programming and eligibility criteria will ensure greater success in preparing fair and equitable eligibility criteria that consider existing illegal or unsustainable practices, and in identifying feasible alternatives to these income-generating practices.

These stakeholders are identified in more detail in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

11.3 Procedures for participating in a Livelihood recovery initiative

Individuals deemed eligible for participating in a livelihood recovery initiative will be invited to participate in a call for proposals. This call will target potentially affected persons and their households and will invite proposals aimed at receiving training and small grants to support sustainable livelihoods. Technical assistance in the preparation of proposals will be made available by relying on representative organisations.

The procurement process will be governed by a multi-stakeholder committee reflecting the same make up as the committee that develops the selection criteria. The process will be designed for fairness and

¹³ World Bank. 2004. Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook. P.366

transparency and will be accompanied by communications to ensure eligible parties are aware of all application requirements and technical supports available to prepare proposals.

This procurement process for training and small grants could follow the following steps:

1. Submission of concept paper
2. Screening
3. Community mobilisation and planning
4. Technical evaluation
5. Development of business plan
6. Approval
7. Notification of decision;
8. Implementation
9. Monitoring and reporting.

Recognising the limited and uneven ability and capacity of potentially affected persons to prepare and submit these concepts, implementation of this livelihood recovery initiative will have to include awareness and mobilisation activities, along with training to be delivered prior to submission of concept papers.

12.0 Arrangements for Funding Resettlement

Ensuring that compensation and associated resettlement activities are provided in advance of development activities requires a degree of certainty around sources of funding and mechanisms for ensuring the efficient flow of funding. The procedures spelt out in this section offer guidance to ensure compliance with the World Bank's ESS5.

12.1 Payments Made Prior to Development

National governments through the PIU will ensure that all payments made to PAPs will be made prior to development of acquired lands or resettlement to alternate sites and adhering to the process outlined in the Land Acquisition Act and referred to in this RPF, specifically with respect to Sections 5 (legal framework), 6 (eligibility) and 10.3 (linking resettlement to civil works).

12.2 Source of Funds and Budget Items to be Included

Funds for land acquisition compensation and resettlement will be budgeted for in advance of the commencement of project works. A budget to cover acquisition of land for public purposes and associated compensation for lost assets and resettlement of PAPs will come from national government funds.

A project involuntary resettlement budget will be prepared to include a component for the cost of compensation for property to be acquired temporarily or permanently from PAPs. Consistent with

procedures laid out in RPF Section 5 related to methods of valuating assets, the acquisition budget shall include compensation for loss of the use of the land, loss of crops/trees and loss of revenue from agricultural production or land rent.

A budget for implementation of resettlement activities shall be derived using information obtained from relevant governments and in consultation with PAPs.

The final compensation amount payable to each PAP shall be calculated based on eligibility criteria described in Section 6 using procedures laid out in Sections 5 (valuating assets) and 10.2 (compensation activities).

While temporary acquisition is not covered under the Land Acquisition Act, it is covered by ESS5 and, as such, the compensation to PAPs affected by temporary physical or economic displacement will be calculated in accordance with this RPF. For temporary acquisition, the PIU will conduct negotiations with PAPs, with assistance from the PIU Social Specialist¹⁴.

Project budget estimates for acquisition and resettlement will also account for administrative expenses for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities.

12.3 Resettlement and Related Assistance

In addition to compensation for acquired land and agricultural losses, compensation for resettlement and resettlement assistance will be made available to all project-affected persons. Specific entitlements to be issued to each project-affected person will reflect eligibility criteria described in Section 6, and the analysis of socioeconomic surveys conducted as part of the resettlement planning process.

The following illustrates possible components of resettlement compensation and assistance to be incorporated into the resettlement plans of UBEC sub-projects where the resettlement of households and/or businesses is required. This list is not meant to be comprehensive and must be modified based on the particular circumstances of each subproject, and the results of consultation with PAPs and other project stakeholders.

- Cash compensation and moving allowances for homeowner relocation.

¹⁴The World Bank defines “Temporary Involuntary Acquisition” as follows: “Infrastructure projects frequently require temporary use of private lands or structures for access, material storage, borrow pits, worksites, or other purposes. In many cases, temporary access can be obtained voluntarily through renting or leasing. In some cases, borrowers may find they need to exercise legal or regulatory authority. Because temporary loss of lands or structures can adversely affect incomes or standards of living, task teams must ensure that involuntary temporary acquisition is minimized and that project plans provide compensation for any involuntary temporary acquisition” (World Bank. 2004).

- Cash compensation and moving allowances for relocation of business assets, including compensation for loss of business assets, anticipated loss of business revenue, and cost of relocation.
- Transitional supports for affected businesses made available for a negotiated period of time beyond the point of resettlement/displacement to account for sustained loss of income, and additional transportation expenses.
- Cash compensation for employees displaced by relocation of employers' facilities, supplemented by skills training for viable re-employment.
- Advance notice provided to residential and commercial renters affected by acquisition and resettlement, with compensation in the form of a transitional rental allowance, assistance with securing alternative rental accommodation, and one-time relocation compensation.
- Compensation made available for PAPs offering to relocate to a community other than the site (s) identified.

12.4 Delivering Payment

Payments for compensation associated with compulsory land acquisition intended for public benefit will be made through the government Treasury once agreement on valuation of property and final resettlement expenses is agreed upon by each national government and the PAPs, consistent with the procedures described in RPF Section 5 (legal framework and methods of valuating assets).

With the Social Specialist offering coordination support, the PIU for each country will be directly responsible for implementing activities related to acquisition, resettlement and resettlement assistance.

13.0 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The GRM presented in the RPF reflects the objectives and procedures of the GRM prepared as part of the SEP which include forms required at various steps of GRM implementation.

13.1 Purpose and Objectives of the GRM

A grievance refers to an issue, concern, problem or claim, whether actual or perceived, that affects the physical, social and/or economic conditions of individuals and/or communities in the project area of influence. A GRM refers to methods and processes by which a redressal to a grievance is sought and provided. Its design can be specific to a project or it can build on existing institutions and processes whether they are formal or informal. The project GRM is an effective tool for early identification, assessment and resolution of complaints. It provides an opportunity to voice complains or concerns, and to clarify and resolve misconceptions about project activities.

The GRM described in this document is a Project-specific GRM, which is applicable to solve the concerns of the stakeholders of the UBEC program.

The objectives of the project-level GRM are:

1. Receive, address, resolve and respond to all grievances emanating from the Project activities in a timely manner; and
2. Establish relationships of trust between Project staff and stakeholders.

13.2 The Grievance Redress Process

The GRM process involves a number of steps summarized in Figure 1. Complaints or grievances are also assessment using a three-level classification systems, as follows: Level 1 (Low Risk), Level 2 (Moderate Risk) and Level 3 (High Risk). This risk assessment level and the associated response procedures are described in Table 17. As the level of risk associated with a grievance increases, responsibility moves from the Environmental & Social (E&S) Specialists to the Project Manager (PM) to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).

The GRC may be established as an ad hoc committee during the life of the project and is to be chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the ministry hosting the national PIU. The GRC will include representation by a Civil Society Member, the Project Manager, the E&S Specialists, and other line ministries participating in the project, as appropriate.

Figure 1. Six steps in the GRM Process

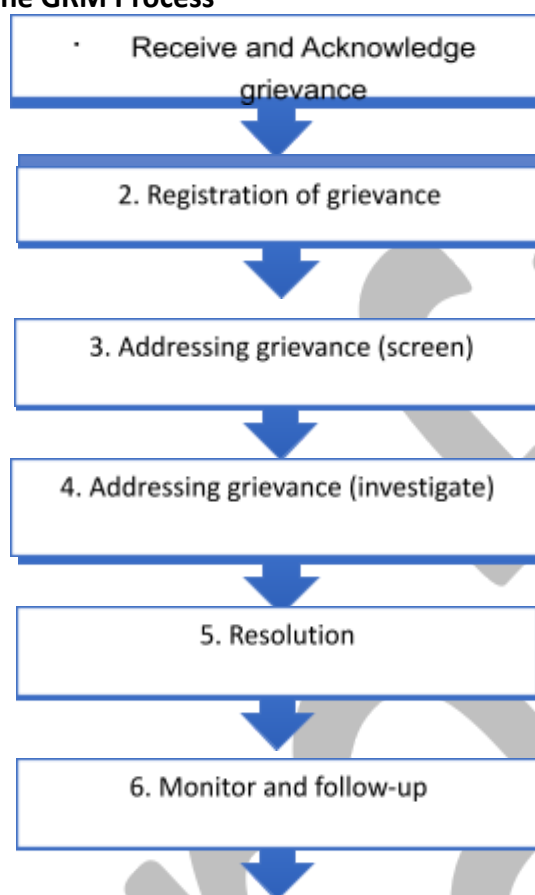


Table 17: Levels of grievances

Grievance Category	Description	Internal response	Responsibility
Level 1 Low risk	When an answer can be provided immediately. E.g., Issues with the communication of information regarding the project.	Respond immediately to complainant. Record and report. It does not require internal consultation	E&S Specialists
Level 2 moderate risk	One-off grievance that requires measured response and actions/ commitments to resolve complaint. E.g., Dissatisfaction with response received at level 1; reports of health and safety concerns, complaints about project timeline issues, field staff or civil works.	Social specialist will review and classify the complaint. If it is classified as a level 2 grievance, the PM will investigate and respond in coordination with the E&S Specialists.	Project Manager

Grievance Category	Description	Internal response	Responsibility
Level 3 High risk	Legal violations on the part of project staff or beneficiaries; Repeated, extensive and high-profile grievances that may jeopardize the reputation of the project. E.g., cases of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), reports of fraudulent disbursement funds, failure to deliver promised inputs.	Social specialist will review and classify the complaint. If it is classified as a level 3 grievance, the PM will form a GRC that will be in charge of addressing this level complaint. The GRC will provide advice on how to solve complaints within this level. For SEAH cases, a list of GBV service providers will be kept available by the project. If an incident is reported through the GRM, a survivor-centered approach will be used. Any cases of GBV brought through the GRM will be documented but remain closed/sealed to maintain the confidentiality of the survivor.	GRC

13.3 Available channels to submit grievances

Complaints can be made in person, writing, verbally over the phone, emails or social media. The public, especially persons living in the project area of influence, must be informed about the project activities, as well as where they can submit their concerns.

If the grievance registration form is not available, the following key information should be noted:

- The Project's name
- Name of the person lodging the grievance (if provided)
- Contact information of affected person (if provided)

The following contact persons may be reached by stakeholders with any questions, concerns, recommendations regarding the project (See Table 18). Upon staffing of all PIUs, the contact information will be updated to that of the Social Specialist or Project Manager in each PIU.

Available channels may be adjusted for the implementation of the GRM at the subproject level, with the inclusion of additional channels to submit grievances. All grievances at the national or local level will be recorded in the log and reported to the World Bank every 6 months.

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Table 18: Project contacts

Contact	Grenada	Saint Lucia	SVG	OECS Comm.
Name	Candice Ramessar	Haward Wells	Dr. Resa Noel-McBarnett	David Robin (Mr.)
Title	Social Specialist	Director - National Integrated Planning and Programme Unit	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Sustainable Development and Culture	Ocean Governance and Fisheries Programme Director
Telephone	(473) 440-2731 592-604-2216	1-758 - 468 5590	784 457 1502	(758) 285 5459
Email address	digitalgrm@gov.gd	nippunit@gmail.com	mintourismsvg@gmail.com	david.robin@oecs.int
Physical Address	Ministry of Finance Building 5 St. George's, Grenada	Department of Finance 2nd Floor Financial Administrative Centre Pointe Seraphine Castries, Saint Lucia	2nd floor, NIS Building Kingstown	OECS Commission, Morne Fortune, P.O.Box 179, Castries, Saint Lucia

13.4 GRM Appeals

An appeals process will be made available at a national and regional level for concerns that cannot be resolved directly by the GRM. Appeals should be submitted either by email to the regional or national PIU contact, or by contacting the national PIU by telephone or in writing.

13.5 Socialization or Publicization of the GRM

The Social specialist will be responsible for information dissemination regarding the GRM. The social specialist will inform all project staff working for the OECS, national PIUs, the sub- projects including consultants and contractors, and the staff of the individual country Ministries on the project GRM and explain to them the procedures and formats to be used including the reporting procedures.

Awareness campaigns will be conducted targeting project stakeholders to inform them on the availability of the mechanism. The GRM will also be published on the OECS website, responsible Ministries in each participating country's website and the project website or Facebook page if there is one. A project site board will be erected on the sites of sub-projects indicating the existence of the mechanism and a phone number, email and address for further information. The GRM will be translated into local and colloquial expressions if determined to be needed.

13.6 Anonymity

Grievances can be filed anonymously. Grievances can be submitted without providing the complainant's name or contact details with the understanding this might result in some difficulties achieving resolution in some cases.

13.7 Freedom from Retaliation

There will be no retaliation towards individuals seeking to resolve a grievance by means of the grievance redress mechanism.

13.8 OECS Grievance Redress Tool

An existing online Grievance Redress tool has been established by the OECS through the World Bank-supported Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project (CROP) and will be updated to make specific reference to the UBEC.

The OECS Grievance Redress Mechanism is a complaint mechanism through which people and communities affected by projects and other activities being implemented through the OECS Commission may raise their concerns. Complaints can be reported online and addressed using the OECS Grievance Redress Mechanism Capture Form available at <https://oecc.org/en/grievance-redress>.

13.9 World Bank Grievance Redressal Service (GRS)

The complainant has the option of approaching the World Bank if they find the project-level GRM cannot resolve the issue. It must be noted that this GRS should ideally only be accessed once the project GRM has first been utilized without an acceptable resolution. World Bank Procedures requires the complainant to express their grievances in writing to World Bank office in Washington DC by completing the Bank's GRS complaint form which can be found at the following URL link:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service#5>.

Email: grievances@worldbank.org
Fax: +1-202-614-7313
By letter: The World Bank
Grievance Redress Service (GRS)
MSN MC 10-1018NW,
Washington, DC 20433, USA

14.0 Arrangements for Monitoring by the Implementing Agency

Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation (MR&E) activities will take place both during and after the life of the UBEC program. The MR&E system for the RPF will be incorporated into the overall project MR&E system. The post-Project RPF MR&E system will be developed over the life of the Project under the leadership of the OECS, PSC and national PIUs. The latter will be responsible for gathering, analysing, reporting and disseminating the information obtained from the MR&E system.

Development of the post-project MR&E system will rely on stakeholder engagement for confirming indicators, baseline measures and targets, identifying data collection sources, assessing capacity for ongoing monitoring and agreeing on roles and responsibilities for sustained monitoring and reporting.

The MR&E system will also monitor the extent and significance of adverse impacts on livelihoods and the effectiveness of measures designed to assist affected persons to improve or restore incomes and livelihoods.

Led by the Environmental & Social Specialists, responsibility for developing a monitoring, reporting and evaluation plan related specifically to compensation, resettlement and livelihood recovery activities will be shared by OECS and the national PIUs. The plan will describe:

- the internal monitoring process
- key monitoring indicators
- institutional and financial arrangements
- frequency of reporting
- process for integrating feedback from internal monitoring into implementation
- financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation, including process for awarding and maintenance of contracts for the duration of resettlement
- methodology for external monitoring
- key indicators for external monitoring, focusing on outputs and impacts
- frequency of reporting and content for external monitoring and process for integrating feedback from external monitoring into implementation.

The MR&E plan of UBEC sub-projects will be developed in consultation with the PIUs and project stakeholders. PAPs will play a key role in both the internal and external monitoring processes.

Resettlement monitoring, reporting and evaluation may include a range of activities that provide PAPs with opportunities to contribute to project improvement, such as public consultations, key informant interviews, socio economic surveys and grievance reporting.

Development of the M&R system will rely on stakeholder engagement for defining indicators, establishing baseline measures and targets, identifying data collection sources, assessing capacity for ongoing monitoring and agreeing on roles and responsibilities for sustained monitoring and reporting. Beneficiaries of resettlement and livelihoods restoration assistance will participate in active monitoring of the effectiveness of these measures.

The following are examples of national-scale indicators to report on implementation related to consultation and mitigating adverse impacts on livelihoods:¹⁵

- Percentage of population in areas surrounding affected areas that adopt new livelihoods attributable to project efforts
- Number of households relocated with compensation

¹⁵ Indicators drawn TNC's 2014. Belize Marine Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation Project Process Framework Report and SVG. 2018. National Ocean Policy & Strategic Action Plan.

- Number of livelihood restoration projects implemented
- Percentage of targeted local community benefitting from increases in income
- Number of local communities consulted on project activities.

14.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring, reporting and evaluation regarding the implementation of any UBEC sub-project resettlement plans will be conducted by the PIU with the guidance of the Social Specialist and in consultation with the PIU.

Regular project reports will include a section on progress made regarding land acquisition and resettlement and the implementation of any compensation and resettlement assistance measures. Information received by the PIU in the form of regular resettlement status reports will be used to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of resettlement actions and of monitoring procedures.

Quarterly internal monitoring reports prepared by the Social Specialist and submitted through the PIU to the PSC and World Bank will include information about key resettlement indicators, including:

- Payment of compensation to the various categories of PAP
- Delivery of other forms of resettlement assistance
- Delivery of income restoration and social support entitlements
- Public information dissemination and consultation procedures
- Attention given to the priorities of PAPs regarding the options offered
- Coordination and completion of resettlement activities
- Adherence to grievance procedures.

14.2 External Monitoring and Evaluation

External monitoring required by the World Bank as part of project implementation will be used to assess whether principles and policies included in the RPF and World Bank Environmental & Social Standards have been adhered to and will provide feedback necessary for making strategic changes.

External monitoring will be conducted in the context of World Bank supervision, relying on project monitoring missions and formal project evaluations that consider land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation and assistance measures.

An external consultant will be contracted prior to project conclusion to conduct an external evaluation of compensation and resettlement support activities. The evaluation report will be used to address any outstanding issues and recommend a post-project monitoring period to ensure PAP standards of living meet or exceed the baseline measured upon project inception.