



Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

HURRICANE TOMAS EMERGENCY RECOVERY PROJECT

WORLD BANK RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

May 2013

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Resettlement Policy Framework

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(a) Description of Project: Disaster vulnerability nature of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is among the most disaster-prone countries in the world, regularly suffering disasters related to natural events such as earthquakes, hurricanes, landslide, rain and drought. These hazards have caused significant and recurrent damages to national infrastructure including housing, road networks, schools, hospitals and other facilities such as phone lines, water and electricity. This significantly affects human welfare, national economic activities, property, and natural resources.

The effects of climate change are already evident in many parts of the country with rising sea levels and storm activity continuing to impact on exposed coastlines and development. The situation is only expected to worsen as SVG is highly vulnerable to the effects of global warming and climate change.

In October 2010, Hurricane Tomas struck Saint Vincent Island causing significant economic losses and damages to productive sectors. As a result, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) requested World Bank (hereon referred to as the Bank) assistance and financing for reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged public buildings and infrastructure. Private homes, public buildings and infrastructure, roads and power systems sustained significant damage. Damage to the distribution network for both power and water (transmission lines etc.) was responsible for most of the service interruptions; however, by November 2, 2010, 90 percent of the population had access to power and 70 percent of the water company's clients were being served. The agriculture sector experienced significant losses, estimated in excess of US \$25 million, with banana crops experiencing most of the losses. The government-led detailed housing damage assessment concluded that over twelve hundred homes were damaged. Parts of the road network were closed in the days following the event. The primary road network experienced limited damage, while key secondary roads suffered more significantly.

The SVG Hurricane Tomas Emergency Recovery Project (HTERP) was approved on January 13, 2011 and declared effective on May 4, 2011 and is being implemented over a three-year period that ends on December 31, 2013.

The project implementation would be facilitated by the Public Sector Investment Program Management Unit (PSIPMU) of the Central Planning Division (CPD)

(a.1) Rationale for Preparation of the Resettlement Policy Framework

The Resettlement Policy Framework is being developed since the project in question triggers the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard (OP/BP 4.12). While the project did not trigger the policy at appraisal (indications at that time were that no land acquisition was entailed) during construction, on-site conditions necessitated land acquisition. The project is therefore being restructured in order to trigger the Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP/BP 4.12) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and an Abbreviated Remedial Resettlement Plan (RAP) are required to be sent to the Bank for review and publically disclosed.

(a.2) Objectives of the Resettlement Framework

The purpose of the Resettlement Policy Framework is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects to be prepared during project implementation. Sub-project resettlement plans consistent with the policy framework subsequently are submitted to the Bank for approval.

(a.3) Project Description and Components

Objective of the Project:

The objectives of the project are to support SVG's efforts to:

1. Rehabilitate damaged and vulnerable infrastructure caused by the passage of Hurricane Tomas; and
2. Strengthen institutional investments aimed at improving Governments capacity to identify natural hazard related risks.
3. Strengthen vulnerable infrastructure

Components:

- (i) Rehabilitation of Vulnerable and Damaged Infrastructure,
- (ii) Institutional Strengthening and Hazard and Risk Analysis, and
- (iii) Project Management and Implementation Support.

Description of components**Component 1 - Rehabilitation of vulnerable and damaged infrastructure (US\$4,420,000)**

This component would include a specific set of civil works activities including the rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged schools and community centers, the strengthening of a river defense site and the rehabilitation of transportation infrastructure. These civil works would aim at delivering resilience of these structures to be executed to ensure the structures are resilient to future adverse natural events, thereby reducing their vulnerability to natural hazards. The list of works was prioritized by the Government in the Appraisal Mission that took place in early November 2010, and include, inter alia, the following:

- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged schools, including:
- Georgetown Secondary, Georgetown Primary and Troumaca Secondary
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged community centers, including:
- Rose Hall, Rose Bank and Rillan Hill
- Strengthening of the Marriacqua River Defense (Teviot River)
- Stock-piling of gabion baskets
- Rehabilitation of Hopewell Road

Component 2 - Institutional Strengthening and Hazard and Risk Analysis (US\$164,000)

This component would finance training of staff and procurement of equipment to improve the capacity within the Ministry of Housing, Informal Human Settlements, Lands and Surveys and Physical Planning (MoHILP) and the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO), to work with geo-referenced information. This is an important basis for evaluating natural hazard and climate change risks. Activities include;

- (a) Purchase of equipment and provision of services to assist with data collection and management. This component is structured to assist with building the capacity of NEMO and MoHILP in risk analysis and is designed

to lay the foundation for activities included in the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project including:

- Identification and creation of required baseline data for hazard assessment and risk modeling
- Development of institutional systems for the collection, sharing and management of geospatial data among national agencies and with regional institutions
- Purchase of technical equipment needed to support risk management and analysis including GPS instruments, computer and server hardware, GIS and analytical software, large flatbed scanner, plotters and related equipment.

Component 3 - Project Management and Implementation Support (US\$416,000)

Activities under this component relate to the institutional support and capacity development for project management and execution. They include training, staffing and assistance associated with project execution such as consulting services and support for:

- Preparing designs and tender documents for execution and supervision of works, purchase of goods and contracting of training activities;
- Completing of project reporting;_ Processing of contracts including the evaluation of tenders, preparation of evaluation, reports, selection of contractors and negotiation and supervision of contracts;
- Liaising with participating line ministries during project execution;
- Supervising the quality of works; and Other activities, as required, to provide support to the project management unit.

Expected Outcomes

Expected outcomes of this project include:

- i) Improved data and data management resources and capacity;
- ii) Structurally sound, more hazard and climate change resilient buildings
- iii) Greater percentage of population with access to safe shelters; and,
- iv) Strengthened transport network.

Expected output indicators include:

- i) Number and type of data collection and processing tools acquired and operational.
- ii) Number of schools and shelters rehabilitated, repaired, or rebuilt with due attention given to resilience sustainability, social and environmental considerations;
- iii) Number of road repairs and slope stabilization works completed

Project Update

In sum, the Project consists of 7 physical works sub-projects (30 meters of road re-alignment/river defense/slope stabilization sub-project, 3 school rehabilitation sub-projects, and 3 community center rehabilitation sub-projects), and 2 technical assistance sub-projects. Implementation is well underway and there are no anticipated impediments towards achieving the Project's Development Objectives (PDO) and the indicators reflected in the Project Results Framework remain relevant and achievable. All 7 physical works sub-projects are under contract, construction progress ranges from 33% to 90% complete. There is currently only one pending activity yet to be contracted – namely the consultancy to establish a Hazard and Risk Modeling Database. All activities under the project are expected to be completed before the project closing date. There is no project extension expected at this time.

Unanticipated Land Acquisition

As noted, on site conditions during project implementation necessitated unanticipated land acquisition affecting two plots of land. The Table below provides a brief description of the project, the categories of displaced persons and the estimated affected population. An Abbreviated Remedial Resettlement Plan detailing the unanticipated land acquisition impacts has been developed and will be publically disclosed.

Table: 1 Summary table of Projects

Activity	Description	Land Acquisition Yes/No	Land acquisition involving compensation	Estimated population affected	Categori es of affected persons
Emergency Shelters	Community Centre				
	Rillan Hill	NO	NO	Nil	Nil
	Rose Hall	NO	NO	Nil	Nil
	Rose Bank	NO	NO	Nil	Nil
Damaged schools					
	Georgetown Primary	NO	NO	Nil	Nil
	Georgetown Secondary	NO	NO	Nil	Nil
	Troumaca	No	No	Nil	Nil
River					

defense	Strengthening Hopewell River and Zenga	Yes	Yes	4 individual s separate sites with 3,064 sq. ft. & 297 sq. ft. respectively,	2 Elderly poor Farmer
	Teviot River Marriagua	No	No	N/A	N/A

(b) Principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation

The principles outlined in the World Bank's Operational 4.12, being generally consistent with the basic objectives of the Laws of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, have been adopted in preparing the Policy Framework. These principles and resettlement measures stemming from them will apply to all project sites for the HTERP. One project site – HOPEWELL – required the preparation of a RAP as per OP/BP 4.12:

- (a) Resettlement and land acquisition will be minimized as much as possible. Where land acquisition is unavoidable, the project will be designed to minimize adverse impact on the most vulnerable.
- (b) Persons to be resettled will be compensated, relocated and rehabilitated, if required, so as to improve their standard of living, income earning capacity and production capacity, or at least to restore them to pre-Project levels.
- (c) All resettlement cases residing in, or having rights over resources within the Project area as of the date of the assessment are entitled to compensation for their losses and/or income rehabilitation. Lack of legal rights or title to the asset(s) taken for the project will not bar the Resettlement cases from receiving compensation, rehabilitation and relocation measures to achieve the objectives set forth under paragraph (b) of this section.

- (d) The PSIPMU will provide the general direction for the planning of the relocation/compensation process, ensure coordination between various stakeholders and monitor the implementation. At the launching of each sub-project, stakeholders will be consulted to establish planning principles and work arrangements aimed at identifying and mitigating adverse social impacts induced by subprojects operations.
- (e) Baseline surveys, valuation of properties and payment of compensation will be affected ahead of the commencement of works, on the subproject involved.

(C) The process for preparing and approving resettlement plans

This document presents the general practise for addressing involuntary resettlement of persons in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The intention is to clarify the protocol that would be followed whenever displacement of people is unavoidable.

The laws of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines make provision for the involuntary acquisition of land for a public purpose. The Land Acquisition Act of 1947, Section 3(1) of the said act 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.”

(d) Estimated population displacement

Estimated affected population displacement and likely categories of displaced persons

The total affected population is 4 persons. No persons will be physically displaced.

(e) Eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons

This project will follow OP4.12 of the World Bank which outlines the eligibility criteria for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation Assistance. Settlements in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines may be categorised as being one of the following: Formal, Semi-formal and Informal. The individuals

affected by land acquisition under this project are formal settlers and semi-formal settlers.

- (a) Formal settlements are those in which properties are legitimately owned through freehold title. Classification may be defined in terms of owner (occupied or absentee), leasehold (private or state).
- (b) Semi-formal settlements are classified as those in which the interest in land was obtained through lawful inheritance bequeathed when the original owner dies intestate and there remains a non-settlement of the rights to the estate by the project affected persons.
- (c) Informal settlements in the context of this policy may be either of two types: “squatter settlements” commonly referred or traditional seasonal livelihood. The former refers to a community of people developing and/or living on lands whether publicly or privately owned without legal tenure. The latter refers to persons who, through tradition or season, may make use of a plot of land particularly for economic purposes.

All affected persons classified under any of the three sub-sections above were provided with compensation or assistance for loss of assets. Compensation measures ensured that pre-resettlement socio-economic status of the PAPs were restored and maintained.

- **Compensation of land:** Compensation for land covers the market price of the land. All legal and other cost associated with the transfer of ownership would be covered by the government.
- **Compensation for crops:** Compensation for the crops was based on the market value, the value to be invested in replanting as well as the replacement cost of the crops lost.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has a number of laws to guide development processes. The aim of adopting the legislation is to promote and consolidate sustainable socio-economic development in the country.

The Bank's Policy O.P. 4.12 and the Laws of the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines for compensation for loss of use of assets are compatible and complementary.

Overview of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Legislation as it relates to the RPF

Legal Framework	Functional Relationship to Resettlement
The Land Acquisition Act and Chapter 241 Laws of St. Vincent and the Grenadines	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. The sub-project requiring resettlement is covered under the provision of this Act.
The Land Settlement and Development Act Chapter 242 Laws of St. Vincent and the Grenadines	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.
Compensation: The Land Settlement and Development Act 242 (land , rates of labour, buildings and structures, sacred sites, horticultural, floricultural and fruit trees, crops,	A person interested in any land which, without any portion thereof being compulsorily acquired, has been injuriously affected by the erection or construction on land compulsorily acquired of any works in respect of which the land was acquired, shall be entitled to compensation in respect of such injurious affection.
Town and Country Planning Act, 45 of 1992	The Act requires that all land intended for any development requires planning and development permission.
The Environmental Management and Coordination Act	The Act states that special conditions are also placed on coastal, industrial and hillside developments. Under the proposed policy it is recommended that an environmental impact assessment be used to gauge the degree of risk associated with development in certain geographic areas.

Overview of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Legislation to the RAP cont'd

Legal Framework

Functional Relationship to Resettlement

The Local Government Chapter 257 Laws of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Provides for making by-laws and institutions by Councils. By-laws can be made on the governance of a project under the provisions of this Act.

The Water Act Chapter Laws of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

The Act vests the Water in the State and as well as the provisions for the water management, including irrigation water, pollution, drainage, flood control and abstraction. It is the main legislation governing the use of water especially through a water permit system where special provisions may be made for settlements and resettlements areas.

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Chapter 55 Laws of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

This Act provides for the protection, conservation and management of wildlife in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The provisions of this Act should be applied in the management of the project.

The Public Health Act Chapter 232 Laws of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Provides for the securing of public health and recognizes the importance of water. It provides for prevention of water pollution by any development activity including resettlement by stakeholders.

The Forest Act Chapter 58 Laws of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

An Act to provide for the protection of the forests.

The Agricultural Act , Cap 30

An Act to ensure that owner and occupants of agriculture land fulfill their obligations to the community by managing their lands in such a manner to prevent erosion and ruination of the soil and by cultivating all cultivatable land under their control

National Emergency and Disaster Management Act, 15 of 2006

This Act provides for prevention, preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery in relation to hazards, disasters and emergencies. It regulates emergency operation centres and shelters, coordinates activities of persons involved in disaster management and designates especially vulnerable areas and other related matters.

The Town and Country Planning Regulations 2000

Regulations made pursuant to the Town and Country Planning Act, 1992

Disaster Management Laws

The Laws that govern St. Vincent and the Grenadines Disaster Management and the Disaster Management Act.

The purpose of The National Emergency and Disaster Management Act, 2006 is as follows: to provide for prevention, preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery in relation to hazards, disasters and emergencies, to provide for the establishment of the National Emergency Management Organisation, to provide for the appointment of a Director of the National Emergency Management Organisation, to establish a National Emergency Council, to provide for the development of a National Disaster Management Plan, to regulate emergency operation centres and shelters, to coordinate activities of persons involved in disaster management, to designate especially vulnerable areas and for related matters. In essence, it gives NEMO the legal authority to carry out its functions.

Current Laws Governing Land Tenure

There are three pieces of legislation currently governing land use in SVG,

- (a) The Town and Country Planning Act, 1992,
- (b) The Town and Country Planning Regulations 2000,
- (c) The Forestry Act and the Agriculture Act. Under both the Town and Country Planning Act and its enabling regulations stringent stipulations are placed on the development of lands with certain mandatory requirements such as an Environmental Impact Assessment for certain developments.

Special conditions are also placed on coastal, industrial and hillside developments. Under the proposed policy it is recommended that the Environmental Impact Assessment be expanded to include vulnerability and hazard assessment instruments to gauge the degree of risk associated with development in certain geographic areas.

World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12

1. Bank¹ experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and

1. "Bank" includes IBRD and IDA; "loans" includes IDA credits and IDA grants, guarantees, Project Preparation Facility (PPF) advances and grants; and "projects" includes projects under (a) PPFs advances and Institutional Development Fund (IDF) grants, if they include investment activities; (b) grants under the Global Environment Facility and Montreal Protocol, for which the Bank is the implementing/executing agency; and (c) grants or loans provided by other donors that are administered by the Bank. The term

environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.

Policy Objectives

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

(a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.²

(b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons³ should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

(c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.⁴

"project" does not include programs supported by Development Policy Lending (for which the environmental provisions are set out in [OP/BP 8.60, Development Policy Lending](#)), or by Program-for-Results Financing (for which environmental provisions are set out in [OP/BP 9.00, Program-for-Results Financing](#). "Borrower" also includes, wherever the context requires, the guarantor or the project implementing agency.

2. In devising approaches to resettlement in Bank-assisted projects, other Bank policies should be taken into account, as relevant. These policies include [OP 4.01, Environmental Assessment](#), [OP 4.04, Natural Habitats](#), [OP 4.10, Indigenous Peoples](#), and [OP 4.11, Physical Cultural Resources](#).
3. The term "displaced persons" refers to persons who are affected in any of the ways described in para. 3 of this OP.
4. Displaced persons under para. 3(b) should be assisted in their efforts to improve or restore their livelihoods in a manner that maintains the sustainability of the parks and protected areas.

Impacts Covered

3 . This policy covers direct economic and social impacts⁵ that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects,⁶ and are caused by

(a) the involuntary⁷ taking of land⁸ resulting in

(i) relocation or loss of shelter;

(ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or

(iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or

(b) the involuntary restriction of access⁹ to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

⁵ Where there are adverse indirect social or economic impacts, it is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups. Other environmental, social, and economic impacts that do not result from land taking may be identified and addressed through environmental assessments and other project reports and instruments.

⁶ This policy does not apply to restrictions of access to natural resources under community-based projects, i.e. where the community using the resources decides to restrict access to these resources, provided that an assessment satisfactory to the Bank establishes that the community decision-making process is adequate, and that it provides for identification of appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts, if any, on the vulnerable members of the community. This policy also does not cover refugees from natural disasters, war, or civil strife (see [OP 8.00, Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies](#)).

⁷ For the purposes of this policy, "involuntary" means actions that may be taken without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice.

⁸ "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as buildings and crops. This policy does not apply to regulations of natural resources on a national or regional level to promote their sustainability, such as watershed management, groundwater management, fisheries management, etc. The policy also does not apply to disputes between private parties in land titling projects, although it is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse social impacts, especially those affecting poor and vulnerable groups.

⁹ For the purposes of this policy, involuntary restriction of access covers restrictions on the use of resources imposed on people living outside the park or protected area, or on those who continue living inside the park or protected area during and after project implementation. In cases where new parks and protected areas are created as part of the project, persons who lose shelter, land, or other assets are covered under para. 3(a). Persons who lose shelter in existing parks and protected areas are also covered under para. 3(a).

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

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

(f) METHODS OF VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS

Once it becomes necessary to acquire a site for a public purpose, the relevant authorised officer appointed by the Governor General (usually the Chief Surveyor) is mandated under the Land Acquisition Act 1947, Section 3 and 4, to prepare the relevant instruments and guidance necessary for the state to acquire the specified property. This process was completed. The Land Valuation Officer would conduct a formal valuation of the site/property. Negotiation followed where all parties came to an agreed price of the loss of use and compensation where necessary.

- (a) Semi-formal: Where the interest in the land is undefined, that is, lawfully inherited from an intestate, the state would request or facilitate the appointment of an administrator. In any case, if the state must proceed, a settlement is made based on the current estimated value, placed in trust until the beneficiaries have resolved their interest.
- (b) Informal: Step 1 is a valuation of the existing development, minus the land. Next, compensation is paid based on derived value including loss of income in case of a business activity.

Methodology for Crops and lands

Step 1: Survey of lands or crops by relevant officials

Step 2: Valuation of land: Chief Surveyor: Valuation of Crops: Agricultural Extension Officer

Step 3: Meeting with PAP to discuss the offer price of Land or crops

Step 4: Valuation determined and payment arrangement terms and conditions arranged

Step 5: Payment to PAP

Reference the Agricultural Act, Chapter 30, and the Land Settlement and Acquisition Act Chapter 241 and 242 of the Laws of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Methodology for Crop Valuation:

Plants that are overcrowded with weeds, malnourished or severely diseased at the time of damage by livestock or assessment for other forms of compensation will be valued at 50% of the normal rate.

	Charges Per Sq. Ft.	Rate (\$XCD)
Crops	Age/stage of Development	0.10 - 15.00
	(up to 3 months)	0.10 - 3.00
	Above 3 mths to mature	0.15 - 15.00
	Per hole when young	0.45 - 3.00
	Per hole when mature	3.00 - 15.00
	In pure stand	6.00
Trees	Bearing tree	30.00 - 500.00

Methodology for Land Valuation:

Price Adjustments for Unique Features:

Actual market value for each site is dependent on a number of features and variables:

Location access utilities transportation river traffic
topography

The lots though on the main Hopewell road are still routed in agricultural background. Being bounded with the road would hold a greater appeal but may have a diminished capacity because it has the river to the east.

Land market value = $\frac{\text{Land Rental Value} - \text{Land Taxes}}{\text{Capitalization Rate}}$

No taxes are being paid on the sale of acquired land, all fees related to the transfer of property are covered by the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. PAPS would receive compensation at full replacement cost.

(g) ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES

Project Organizational Framework

It was agreed that the Central Planning Division (CPD) of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning will take the lead in preparing, managing and monitoring the project including all safeguards related issues, in this case land acquisition.

The Steering Committee (SC) is responsible for ensuring smooth execution of project activities and successful accomplishment of project objectives. The SC meets monthly to review project implementation, performance and be convened when necessary to attend to urgent matters which may arise in the course of project implementation.

Roles of the Committee:

- Assess project progress
- Provide advice and guidance on issues facing the project
- Assist with resolving strategic-level issues and risks
- Use influence and authority to assist the project in achieving its outcome

The SC consists of the following representatives:

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representatives</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
Central Planning	Director of Planning (Chairperson)	Procurement, financial

Division	Senior Project Officer Project Coordinator	management, monitoring and evaluation, social safeguard; socioeconomic census. Payment for compensation
Ministry of Health, Wellness and the Environment	Permanent Secretary: Environmental Officer	Environmental Safeguards
Ministry of Transport, Works & Urban Development	Permanent Secretary/Alternate: Chief Engineer	Minor Civil works and supervision : definition of Project area
Ministry of National Security etc.	Permanent Secretary/Alternate: Director of NEMO	Nemo description for the bidding documents, implementation and supervision.
Ministry of Housing etc.	Permanent Secretary/Alternate: Chief Technical Officer	Survey of lands and land management: Valuation of Land
Ministry of National Mobilisation	Permanent Secretary: Director of Community Development	definition of Project area Community Centres management and rehabilitation
Ministry of Education	Permanent Secretary/Alternate: Project Manager	definition of Project area Schools repairs and management
Ministry of Agriculture	Chief Agricultural Officer:	Valuation of Crops

(h) IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS, LINKING RESETTLEMENT TO CIVIL WORKS

The Central Planning Division (CPD) will be responsible for managing the general implementation of the project including procurement and financial management and monitoring and evaluation aspects.

The CPD will also manage the environmental and social safeguard aspects of activities financed by the project. The CPD has project management capacity and has managed safeguards of several World Bank projects investing in public infrastructure.

(i) GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

PAP's shall be informed of method of valuation used to assess their assets and provided with an opportunity to negotiate the final compensation amount. To ensure transparency of procedures, the project PSIPMU Social Development Specialist, a PIU representative, the PAPs and a trusted community member (selected by the PAP) shall be present in all meetings to discuss the value of compensation, negotiation of final amount and final payment.

It is not expected /anticipated that grievances would occur. However the PSIPMU will continuously take stock of all possible expropriation/compensation reports and discuss their outcomes in its technical meetings. The Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning, and the Ministry of Legal affairs will directly monitor compensation costs. The PSIPMU will review project activities and provide guidance.

All grievances concerning non-fulfilment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be made in writing, and addressed to the Project Steering Committee. Copies of the complaint shall be sent to the Director of Planning, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, within 20 business days following communication to the Project Steering Committee.

**Project Coordinator,
Hurricane Tomas Emergency Recovery Project,
Central Planning Division
Administrative Building
Kingstown**

If an agreement cannot be reached the aggrieved party or parties shall raise their concerns to the Project Steering Committee who shall refer them to the Director of Planning, within 20 business days. Grievances that cannot be resolved with the Project Steering Committee shall be submitted to the Director

of Public Prosecution and to the executing agencies. Should grievances remain unresolved at this level, they can be referred to the Court of Law.

The procedure for handling grievances should be as follows:

- 1) The affected persons should file his /her grievance in writing, to the Project Steering Committee. See Address. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person.
- 2) The Project Steering Committee should acknowledge within 5 business days the receipt of the documentation. The nature of the grievance would ascertain the period (not exceeding 30 business days) necessary for the Project Steering Committee to address the grievance and notification must be given to the aggrieved person.
- 3) If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome within the agreed time he/she can lodge his/her grievance to the Director of Public Prosecution.

(K) SOURCE OF FUNDING RESETTLEMENT

Funds for the execution of the project, that is, inventory assessment as well as all resettlement related costs (land acquisition, crop compensation, and consultations) are provided by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Compensation shall be made in the usual manner established in the Laws of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and as established by the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP/BP 4.12) with the latter prevailing in case of discrepancy between the two approaches. As a matter of contingency the government would source necessary funding to ensure that compensation of all affected persons

Laws Of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Chapter 241: 28: All reasonable costs, charges, and expenses incurred by the owners of lands or persons interested therein for conveyances and assurances of any lands purchased or acquired, and of any outstanding terms of interest therein, and of deducing evidencing and producing title such lands, terms or interest, and of making out

such abstracts and attested copies as the authorised officer may require, shall be paid by the authorised officer.

Laws Of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Chapter 241: 29: all amounts which have been awarded by way of compensation under this Act, including interest and costs to be paid by the authorised officer, and all other costs, charges and expenses which shall be incurred under the authority of this Act, shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund on the warrant of the Governor-General.

(L) CONSULTATION WITH THE PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

Consultations have been undertaken at all project sites with the affected persons and stakeholders by means of meetings, community meeting and interviews. The PSIPMU is aware of the need for proper consideration of the PAPs to minimize negative project impacts and maximize benefits.

Follow-up consultations will be carried out during project execution to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the process and to address any unresolved issues and potential conflicts. The PSIPMU will maintain a close and transparent relationship with the affected parties and broader community.

Activity	Description	Consultation
Emergency Shelters	Community Centre	Community Development Director
	Rillan Hill	Community Officer
	Rose Hall	Community group, Community Officer, Community.
	Rose Bank	Community Officer
Damaged schools		Ministry of Education and Head of the School
	Georgetown Primary	
	Georgetown Secondary	
	Troumaca	
River defense		PAPs, Community Officer, interviews
	Strengthening Hopewell River and Zenga	
	Teviot River Marriagua	

MONITORING & IMPLEMENTATION

Monitoring and evaluation will be a continuous process. The PSIPMU will continuously review expropriation/compensation reports and discuss their outcomes in its technical meetings. The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning, the Ministry of Legal affairs will directly monitor compensation costs. The PSIPMU will review project activities, and provide guidance.

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Monitoring</i>	<i>Contact information</i>
Central Planning Division	Project implementation, supervision, payment of compensation, provide guidance	Ms. Laura Anthony-Browne
Ministry of Transport, Works & Urban Development	Project works	Mr. Brent Bailey
Ministry of National Security etc.	Disaster Management, Emergency shelters	Mr. Howie Prince
Ministry of Housing etc.	Land acquisition, surveying, compensation valuations	Ms. Shirla Francis
Ministry of Education	Emergency shelters – damaged schools	Ms. Nicole Bonadie-Baker
Ministry of National Mobilisation	Community Meetings	Ms. Jasmine Hull
Ministry of Agriculture	Crop compensation evaluations	Mr. Raymond Ryan
Ministry of Legal Affairs	Legal framework, compensation, grievances	Hon. Judith Jones Morgan
Ministry of Health	Environment safeguards	Mr. Luis De Shong