



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 01/20/2023 | Report No: ESRSC03256



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Country | Region | Project ID | Parent Project ID (if any) |
| Jamaica | LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN | P179642 | |
| Project Name | Kingston Waterfront Improvement Project | | |
| Practice Area (Lead) | Financing Instrument | Estimated Appraisal Date | Estimated Board Date |
| Urban, Resilience and Land | Investment Project Financing | 3/27/2023 | 5/30/2023 |
| Borrower(s) | Implementing Agency(ies) | | |
| Jamaica | Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) | | |

Proposed Development Objective

Revitalize Kingston's downtown waterfront area, improve economic development opportunities, and enhance the institutional capacity to enable future private sector-led redevelopment.

| Financing (in USD Million) | Amount |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Total Project Cost | 40.00 |

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The proposed Project aims to accelerate the regeneration of Downtown Kingston through the transformation of the Downtown waterfront into a world-class public space that will serve the community and will be explicitly designed to lever future investments by the private sector in urban development in the adjacent areas. Embedded in a long-term vision of urban revitalization, key investments by the public sector in the urban core, where pockets of under-utilized land or dilapidated urban fabrics exist, will act as catalyst to unlock land values, generate private sector interest, and reverse decade-old processes of urban flight from the Downtown areas towards other areas of the city and suburbs, and in the long term, transform the city. Importantly, the investments and activities financed under the proposed



Project will improve urban quality of life; provide sustainable livelihoods and economic development opportunities; and build the institutional capacity of the local and national authorities to manage urban regeneration efforts in collaboration with the private sector.

The proposed Project will maximize the climate mitigation and adaptation potential of the waterfront regeneration. The Government is committed to a vision of a green and resilient waterfront park and district that could be a model for the wider region. In particular, the proposed Project will finance the creation of a waterfront park that prioritizes reuse of existing materials; use of low-carbon materials for construction; and nature-based solutions for flood mitigation and heat reductions. The proposed Project will also support the identification of green solutions in the existing and new developments adjacent to the project site, including energy-efficient and resilient building retrofits; the installation of cool and green infrastructure; waste reduction and on-site renewable energy generation, with a view to attaining relevant green building and neighborhood certifications. The proposed Project will be assessed to ensure its alignment to the Paris Agreement pending finalization of the methodology of this assessment by the Climate Change Group and OPCS.

The proposed Project will help create the physical, social and institutional conditions to catalyze private sector led development. The public investment supported by the proposed Project will facilitate and provide the framework for subsequent private investment in the area which is expected to substantially outweigh the original public sector contribution. The impact of public investments in urban infrastructure and public spaces to stimulate follow-on private investment, including in new and expanded businesses and nearby properties, and leading to rising property values and tax revenues for city administrations, has been widely demonstrated . The proposed Project will support the government in identifying practical strategies to tap into and leverage private capital and expertise, including the identification of the optimal business model for the identified redevelopment sites, and the appropriate roles of the public sector and private sector given the capacity, complexity of the redevelopment, and the assets in question.

The proposed Project will support a phased approach to redevelop the waterfront district to generate momentum and support for the proposed Project’s overall vision. Many successful experiences globally with taking a public-private approach to urban regeneration have demonstrated the importance of “phasing” their interventions and investments -- combining action today with an overarching long-term vision, and a flexible strategy that can adjust with changing market conditions. Given fiscal constraints and limited public resources, private investment in the urban built environment is critical to urban regeneration. But to leverage private investment and simultaneously maximize the public benefits of a public-private approach to urban regeneration requires a systemic and phased approach that, from the outset, aims to balance these two complementary objectives. Moreover, building the capacity – and the institutional framework and governance mechanisms – to allow for public sector authorities to operate in the best interest of the public while negotiating with private developers requires dedicated effort before transactions become fully mature. In this context, the proposed Project will i) support strategies for the immediate activation of the proposed Project site during the design and preparation phase; ii) finance the catalytic public sector investment to transform the waterfront into a high quality, public space and park area (Component 1); and iii) build the institutional capacity for the public to effectively manage follow on private investment in the adjacent neighborhood in line with the Government’s vision of creating a vibrant, mixed-use and sustainable Downtown Kingston.



D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The project will focus on developing an urban park in the historic harbor/waterfront area in the south part of downtown Kingston. The project area is likely to cover an area of about 3.9 hectares (9.7 acres) about six blocks wide (parallel to the harbor) and two blocks deep (inland), but may extend further east (to the Port Royal Street boardwalk and revetment) and west (to the Kingston Pen Gully). Kingston Metropolitan Area is the most important urban concentration in Jamaica. The historic old town, now Downtown Kingston, is based on the original grid plan established in 1702, with wide streets - oriented east to west - and narrow lanes – oriented north to south - tracing the city’s waterfront. Kingston’s waterfront embraces the Kingston Harbor, the 7th largest natural harbor in the world, which played a significant role in the history of Kingston and continues to play an integral part in the country’s economy. The value of the activities along the harbor is estimated at over US\$510 million annually (National Environmental and Planning Agency (NEPA)). However, with the expansion of mainly industrial activities along the waterfront, the Kingston harbor and its environment have experienced a high level of pollutants, which has been one factor in the population of Kingston turning away from enjoying the waterfront, in addition to concerns about safety and security.

Kingston faces significant challenges in terms of social deprivation and exclusion, including in areas within and adjacent to its urban core. About 69,000 poor people (representing about 20 percent of Jamaica’s poor) reside in the Kingston Metropolitan Area, constituting a poverty rate of about 9.2 percent. The city is socially segregated and marked by the distinction between uptown (which is largely upper or middle income) and downtown (which is lower income and houses the city’s poorer, inner-city communities), a spatial separation which has its origins in the colonial time. Inner-city communities, of which there are 14 in the Downtown area, continue to face significant social and economic challenges including high levels of crime, poverty and unemployment, and dilapidated infrastructure.

Today, urban settlements in Jamaica are characterized by the movement of higher income groups into closed residential/gated communities, and an increased concentration of low-income groups in deteriorated areas of the city, such as Downtown Kingston. This has created Downtown areas that are characterized by overcrowded tenements, failed infrastructure, and limited social services. Unlike the more “uptown” parts of the city, people Downtown have insecure land tenure, often occupying abandoned commercial buildings or structures for which they have no titles. This also limits the type of urban renewal which can take place. This spatial segregation has undermined traditional societal integration mechanisms in education, health, and culture, fueling social and economic inequities in the country.

Also, important to note that the waterfront improvements and the new park could lead to a broader development in the area, which could push out the existing community (gentrification). The project will look at how to protect these communities from this kind of indirect impact and will be addressed as part of the strategic dialogue with stakeholders in the public sector and vulnerable groups.

The existing land uses along the waterfront are commercial office, government office buildings, and institutional use; presently, the area has only two residential buildings: the newly refurbished ROK hotel (formerly the Oceana Hotel) and the Ocean Towers Apartments. Given the limited retail offerings, the irregular activation of the waterfront for recreational and/or cultural activities, and low resident population density, the area is a largely transient zone with limited foot traffic and visitors. The Government is the owner of a majority of land plots in the waterfront area.



D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

Based on the initial discussion with the Government, Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) will be in charge of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with overall coordination and management of project implementation as well as fiduciary, procurement, E&S risk management, and M&E aspects responsibilities. The PIU will be responsible for overall technical implementation and will coordinate with all national institutions on component implementation. UDC will be responsible for implementing Components 1 and 3, and JSIF will be responsible for implementing Component 2. JSIF will work in close coordination and under the technical leadership of UDC for components 1 and 3.

Established in 1996 as a limited liability company to reduce poverty and help create an environment for sustainable development JSIF has experience implementing world Bank projects, These include, most importantly, the Jamaica Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (P146965), which supported the construction of a promenade and rock revetments along the Downtown Kingston waterfront and adjacent to the proposed Project site, which the proposed Project will seek to connect to in order to create a contiguous pedestrian waterfront corridor; the Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP, 2014 – 2021, P146460) and the Inner City Basic Services for the Poor Project (ICBSP, 2005 – 2013, P167121), which together benefited 30 inner-city communities. JSIF is currently implementing the Second Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI II) Project (P166279).

JSIF has recognized executing capacity for projects spanning multiple sectors, including rural development and institutional capacity related to procurement, financial management, E&S risk management, and M&E. The JSIF has environmental and social specialists as part of the team and extensive experience working with World Bank and has implemented projects under the Environmental and Social Safeguards policies. The UDC has an E&S Department which will be engaged during project preparation to determine how to best manage civil works under Component 1. As part of the project preparation, the Task Team will review JSIF’s capacity to handle stakeholder engagement and grievance management from past projects and lessons learned that could enhance the implementation of this project. The result of this analysis will be included in the A-ESRS and will feed the preparation of the SEP and the Grievance Mechanism.

Both entities (JSIF and UDC) will receive further sensitization/training on the World Bank’s ESF, including on environmental risk management, social inclusion, Citizen Engagement, and GBV, among other thematic areas.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

The Environmental Risk Classification for the Project is Substantial. The details of the project activities are not known at this stage. However, the government’s vision for the redevelopment of the waterfront and Downtown Kingston, are embodied in the Downtown Kingston & Port Royal Redevelopment Plan (UDC, 2013). The government is in process of hiring a firm to study the conceptual design options considering the environmental and social contexts. The design options include different potential redevelopment scenarios, including (i) Scenario 1 | minimal redevelopment:



improvement of current development; no new vertical construction takes place; (ii) Scenario 2 | small scale redevelopment: new development takes place but not significant (e.g., two additional residential or hotel buildings and ground floor retail); (iii) Scenario 3 | high-density/large scale redevelopment: transformative investments and construction take place to transform and revitalize the area. The details of the environmental and social baselines will be available once the study is completed (expected by December 2023). Based on the findings of the conceptual design, the detail technical design will be finalized and an independent environmental and social assessment will be carried out in parallel. However, considering the current available information, the environmental risk classification is Substantial under the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework based on the location, type, sensitivity, and scale of project intervention, nature, and magnitude of potential E&S risks and impacts, and client capacity and ownership. The project area is urbanized and may be considered a brownfield redevelopment. The possible project environmental risks under Component 1 include negative effects typical of civil works associated with sea defense and road improvements (noise, dust, water quality, solid and liquid waste, storm water runoff, turbidity, and temporary disturbance of marine ecosystem) and worker health and safety. Environmental risks would be managed through the assessment process and development and proper implementation of ESIA, ESMPs. Component 2 is likely to enable vendors and entrepreneurs located at the waterfront and/or the commercial district to the North of the proposed Project site. These interventions will focus on creating social and economic development opportunities that can be leveraged by Component 1. These activities are not likely to pose significant environmental and health risks and should be mitigated with the standard environmental management practices. The technical assistance under Component 3 may include TA activities of type 3 (strengthening borrower capacity) according to the 2019 OESRC Advisory Note on Technical Assistance and the Environmental and Social Framework. The requirements set out in paragraphs 14–18 of ESS1 will be applied to TA activities as relevant and appropriate to the nature of the risks and impacts.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The social risk classification of the project is Substantial. The project will finance civil works under Component 1. The activities under Component 2 are designed to enable vendors and entrepreneurs located at the waterfront and/or the commercial district to the North of the proposed Project site, to benefit from the revitalization of the waterfront district and will support a deep community engagement process throughout the proposed Project cycle. While the project is expected to bring positive benefits to both the Kingston waterfront and the surrounding communities, there are social risks related to its implementation. If managed well, their impact may be temporary and reversible. Based on the project concept, potential social risks include risk of social exclusion, safety, and security, economic and physical displacement, interactions between the contractor(s) and the public, traffic management and risks related to chance findings of cultural heritage in the project area. Social exclusion was a topic that came up regularly during the first preparation mission of the Project. JSIF, UDC, and other stakeholders all expressed how important it is for the communities around the project not to be excluded from the design and implementation. These persons often feel excluded from decisions and any form of development and improvements because they are often not consulted on them. The implications of this are far-reaching and include implications for safety and security. With including the voices of the adjacent communities vis-à-vis them having access to benefits, this may result in the project delivering sustainable poverty reduction benefits to these communities. More direct and immediate could be for example, the park are kept safe, thus contributing to reducing crime-related activities and the endeavor's social sustainability. A robust Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be designed and undertaken very early during project preparation. Consultations to be undertaken during project preparation will ensure differentiated measures for vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and groups will be consulted and their input integrated into project design. It is expected that the project will bring positive benefits to the Downtown areas which will trickle into benefits for the surrounding

Public Disclosure



communities. The full extent of the benefits and some risks will be determined by the result of consultations, technical design, and the review of secondary information. The Appraisal ESRS will include the findings of the initial consultation with the surrounding communities. The project design will consider these findings in designing an explicit poverty reduction elements for the surrounding communities. From the early stage of project preparation, there will be a feedback mechanism for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, so that, where feasible, their concerns will be integrated into Project design. Also, the environmental and social documents to be prepared (Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will include an examination of the dimensions of vulnerability, in particular concerning direct and indirect impacts, which will feed into project design, and into the design of subproject activities. Both the JSIF and the UDC will have to receive sensitization on the ESF. The Bank will review the Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) on a regular basis throughout the project life cycle to ensure it continues to accurately reflect the level of risk the project presents.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

The standard is relevant to the project. Although the project is expected to reap positive environmental and social benefits through the enhancement of the downtown area of Kingston, it has potential environmental and social risks from the physical works associated with the investments in the Kingston Waterfront focused on green, resilient, public space infrastructure and amenities under the component 1 and sustainable livelihoods support programs under component 2.

The details of the investments under component 1 will be decided after completion of the conceptual design study (tentatively December 2023). With current timeline for the project processing, the conceptual design study will not be completed before appraisal or project approval. Accordingly, JSIF will be required to develop, disclose and consult the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) with its Grievance Mechanism (GM) prior to project appraisal. In addition, prior to appraisal, JSIF will prepare an initial environmental and social review document covering E&S setting of the proposed sites, possible environmental and social issues, and outlines of the E&S instruments to be prepared during the project implementation phase. Although the specific instruments will be confirmed during project preparation, the project will require an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and possibly a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for component 1 as there might be some economic displacement during civil works, would be required for Component 1. The ESIA and the ESMP will be prepared and approved before bidding processes and the RAP will be prepared, approved and implemented before the start of physical work, causing resettlement impacts. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared for Component 2 based on the nature and scope of the component. In addition, a Labor Management Procedure (LMP) will be prepared for the project. The timing to prepare the environmental and social (E&S) instruments (ESIA/ESMP, RAP, and LMP) will be discussed during the project preparation and will be included in the ESCP. However, the relevant instruments to be prepared before initiating the bidding process. The initial E&S risk review document, developed during preparation, will also include capacity gap analysis and cover the scope of work for additional E&S staff/consultant to be required for the



successful implementation of E&S risk management. The timing to prepare the environmental and social (E&S) instruments will be discussed during the project preparation and will be included in the ESCP.

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

None.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The project's main stakeholders include government workers and officials, nearby communities, businesses, and members of the general public who traverse and do business in the waterfront area. Vulnerable groups include, but are not limited to, the homeless who sleep in the area which will be converted into the urban park, small-scale vendors who earn a living selling in the waterfront area, persons who fish for subsistence from the waterfront, members of the low-income communities surrounding the proposed urban park, the elderly, persons living with disabilities. Further vulnerable groups will be identified during project preparation and adequately consulted.

Prior to appraisal, the project will develop, disclose, and consult a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The SEP will outline a) who the key stakeholders are; b) how they are to be engaged; c) how often the engagement will occur throughout the project; d) how feedback will be solicited, recorded, and monitored over the project; e) who will be charged/responsible with this engagement; f) timeline for this engagement, and so on. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will also describe the measures that will be used to remove obstacles to participation, particularly for vulnerable groups, and how the views of differently affected groups will be captured. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will include a grievance mechanism (GM) to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances from project stakeholders. The nature of eligible grievances under the GM will be described as part of the SEP. The GM will be equipped to handle any complaints related to sexual exploitation, abuse, and sexual harassment (SEA/SH) that may arise from the project.

The World Bank will review the adequacy of the SEP, which, as an ESF instrument, must be cleared by appraisal. The process of stakeholder engagement will begin during preparation and continue into implementation. Stakeholder engagement under this project will also include any preliminary activities used to activate the area as an urban event space. Prior to appraisal, the following measures will be implemented: i) stakeholder identification and analysis and ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders, iii) disclosure of information and iv) consultation with stakeholders. The SEP is expected to be updated from time to time during the project life cycle as/if necessary. In light of the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic is still ongoing, the consultation process shall be adapted to be in line with the Government of Jamaica (GoJ) COVID-19 guidelines and protocols, as well as the WB’s Technical Note “Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings, March 20, 2020”. Consultations will be conducted by utilizing diverse means of communication, including social media and other online channels, alongside traditional communications channels.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

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ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

This standard is relevant.

The project is expected to engage direct, contracted, and community workers. Government civil servants will also work on the project. It is not expected that the project will engage any primary supply workers.

Direct workers will be engaged by the Borrower to work as part of the PIU. The project will also engage contracted workers, specifically in relation to Component 1. Some specialized personnel may be hired to install state-of-the-art safety equipment and for training (capacity building). Some unskilled workers may also be hired to perform small, repetitive, and unskilled tasks that will be estimated before the start of work.

Government civil servants who are expected to work in connection with the project, whether full-time or part-time, will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public-sector employment agreement or arrangement unless there has been an effective legal transfer of their employment or engagement to the project. ESS2 will not apply to such government civil servants, except for the provisions of Protecting the Work Force (paragraphs 17-20 of ESS2) and Occupational Health and Safety (paragraphs 24-30 of ESS2).

The project may include the use of community workers under Component 2. For this category of worker, the provisions outlined in paragraphs 34-38 of ESS2 apply. The WBG team will review the project's specific HR processes and practices in line with due requirements. This includes some requirements for Labor Management Procedures, Grievance Redress Mechanisms and Occupational Health and Safety practices.

While the risk of labour influx under Component 1 is unknown at the moment, it is likely that the project will engage local workers to complete the civil works. This risk will be further evaluated once the contractor/s to undertake the civil works has/have been engaged.

The project will prepare, disclose, and consult a final Labor Management Procedures (LMP) prior to the engagement of project workers. The exact timing of the development, disclosure, and consultation of the LMP will be included in the project's Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). The LMP will include an overview of the expected types of personnel to be engaged under the project, applicable national legislation, and measures to comply with ESS2, including specific provisions on Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), child labor/forced labor, and terms and conditions of employment for the different Project Workers. The LMP will include a code of conduct and detail the grievance mechanism project workers will access to resolve any grievances related to their employment. The GM for project workers will be equipped to handle any complaints related to sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment (SEA/SH) which may arise. The LMP will be revised, as needed, throughout project implementation.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The standard is relevant.

As per the project design requirement, the construction of the space Component 1 will adhere to high resource efficiency standards, green construction processes, high energy efficiency or zero carbon building standards, as well as onsite renewable energy generation. Energy- and water- efficiency and reduction of waste generation will be



promoted in the finalizing of the design options for investments in the Kingston waterfront. Pollution prevention and management will be reviewed as part of the environmental and social impact assessment and relevant mitigation measures identified in the ESMPs. Design of the park area will require consideration for sustainability and climate resilience in the face of riverine and storm surge flooding, which will be considered in the conceptual design study, currently underway. Drainage pipes or culverts may have sewage, oils, or other chemicals that need proper management, which will be documented in the project ESIA/ESMPs. The project will incorporate relevant requirements from the WBG EHS Guidelines (such as the General Guidelines and Ports, Harbors and Terminals).

The project will not likely to undertake GHG accounting, given the negligible change in emissions from the project. The terms of reference, work plans or other documents defining the scope and outputs of TA activities will be reviewed to ensure consistency with ESS3.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The Standard is relevant considering there will be workers and materials, and construction equipment operation, under Component 1. Although the civil works should be confined to designated work areas, transportation of construction materials, machinery, and equipment may increase the risk of traffic hazards and associated incidents. In addition, since there are many government and other services within close proximity to the Kingston waterfront, there are some chances of community health and safety risks if unauthorized people enter work zones. Ocean Boulevard, which borders the area in which the civil works for the urban park will take place, is one of the main thoroughfares that takes persons between east and west Kingston. It is likely that during the civil works, one lane of the road may need to be blocked off, and therefore, there are implications for traffic management. The contractor/s will ensure that the public does not enter these work zones. Signage, and fencing, where appropriate, will be needed to cordon off entryways to ensure public safety. The Contractor/s will put in place a Traffic Management Plan to ensure that trucks unloading equipment do not unnecessarily cause traffic jams so equipment and supplies can be safely offloaded (based on the guidance to be provided in the ESMF and ESIA). The ESMPs will outline the measures to reduce the community health and safety measures, especially the establishment of a security perimeter around the site and identify and facilitate pedestrian and vehicular traffic detours to minimize the risks of injury or accidental exposure to hazardous materials for communities, especially children. This will be done through signage, and temporary fencing, where appropriate, will be needed to cordon off entryways, to ensure public (passengers) safety. The ESMPs will also include mitigation measures for storage, handling, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials such as fuels. Additionally, the terms of reference, work plans, or other documents defining the scope and outputs of TA activities will be reviewed to ensure consistency with ESS4.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The standard is relevant.

Given that in the urban park area, there are many businesses and a number of street vendors, there is potential for economic displacement (loss of assets, or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood). The full extent of the risk of economic displacement will be determined once the concept designs for the urban park have been completed and the team has a more fulsome idea of the type of civil works that will be



undertaken. For now, physical displacement is not identified. The businesses include several restaurants. There are also a number of vendors who sell along the roadside and within the waterfront area. In addition, there are a number of persons who have been said to earn subsistence from fishing along the waterfront. During construction, persons may be unable to earn a living as it is likely they will not have access to the waterfront area where they have their livelihoods.

Where economic displacement is foreseen, a resettlement action plan (RAP) will need to be developed and implemented prior to the start of any civil works in the area. The timing of the development of the RAP will be included in the ESCP. The RAP will include , as needed: i) potential impacts, ii)baseline socioeconomic study, iii) Census Survey, iv) borrower’s legal framework, iv): issues related to resettlement and compensation, v) institutional framework, vi)eligibility for compensation, including a cut-off date, vi)strategy for consultation with affected parties vii)costs and budget viii) grievance mechanism to deal with resettlement issues, ix) support for alternative livelihoods, x) valuation of losses and compensation value, xi) consideration for economic development opportunities xii) transitional support. Economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets will be compensated for such loss at replacement cost and considered to integrate with the livelihood support activities of the project. Transitional support will be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

This standard is relevant.

The infrastructure investment will include the extension of the coastal protection measures implemented under the WB-financed Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (P146965), and prioritize Nature Based Solutions, green infrastructure, indigenous vegetation, and educational sites that raise awareness about coastal resilience and storm water surges and the ecological and symbolic significance of Kingston’s natural harbor. The area is heavily urbanized, and while significant impacts are on biodiversity or sensitive ecosystems on land or in the nearshore marine area are not expected, turbidity could be generated from civil works or runoff, which could affect marine and nearshore habitat if not properly managed. The extent of potential risks will be confirmed during project preparation and subsequently during the finalization of the design of physical interventions. Assessment of biodiversity impacts will be included in the scope of the environmental and social impact assessment and if any management plan required, will be part of the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs).

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

The standard is not currently relevant. No persons meet the definition of indigenous people present in the project’s area of influence.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The standard is relevant.



The project is taking place in a historical area with a long history of occupation. Building facades may be considered of cultural or historical value that must be taken into account during the design and implementation. During preparation of Component 1 ESIA, ESMF and the preparation of the SEP, the PIU will consult with relevant stakeholders on cultural heritage. Under Component 2, although there will be no civil works, the sustainable livelihood programs could include the generation of income using some of the cultural heritage of Downtown Kingston, which could facilitate its preservation and expand people’s knowledge of it. This will be determined during project implementation. If needed, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) will be formulated to inform the design of activities, and implemented. If required, the CHMP will include an implementation timeline and an estimate of resource needs for each mitigation measure. Additionally, the urban park will be constructed in a zone where historical artifacts have been discovered in the past during the construction of buildings- most recently in the construction of the New Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Digicel Headquarters. The borrower will rely on a chance finds procedure contained as a precaution in the site-specific ESMP and as part of construction contracts to be awarded under the project.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

The standard is currently not relevant, as there are no FIs involved in the project.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

No other relevant project risks were identified at this stage of the planning process.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

| | |
|--|----|
| OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways | No |
| OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas | No |

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

No financing partners.

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

- Preparation, consultation, and disclosure of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) with its Grievance Mechanism for project stakeholders.

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- Preparation and disclosure of the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).
- Preparation and disclosure of an initial environmental and social review document covering the E&S setting of the proposed sites, possible environmental and social issues, institutional aspects for E&S risk management, and outlines of the E&S instruments to be prepared during the project implementation phase.

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

- Timeline for preparation, consultation, and disclosure of different E&S instruments such as ESIA, ESMP, and RAP for Component 1, ESMF for Component 2, LMP for overall project.
- Institutional arrangement for proper implementation, supervision, monitoring, and reporting of E&S risk management
- Reporting environmental, social, health, and safety (ESHS) performance requirements.
- Reporting requirements related to any incidents and accidents related to project activities.
- Finalization and implementation of Stakeholder Engagement Plan with its Grievance Mechanism.
- Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism for Project workers.
- Health and Safety Procedures for both workers and for the affected communities.
- Capacity building of implementing agency on environmental and social risk management

Public Disclosure

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

15-Mar-2023

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank



| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------|--|
| Contact: | Elad Shenfeld | Title: | Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist |
| Telephone No: | 473-7283 | Email: | eshenfeld@worldbankgroup.org |

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Jamaica

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF)

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
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VI. APPROVAL

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Task Team Leader(s): | Elad Shenfeld |
| Practice Manager (ENR/Social) | Genevieve Connors Recommended on 19-Jan-2023 at 15:12:56 GMT-05:00 |
| Safeguards Advisor ESSA | Marco Antonio Zambrano Chavez (SAESSA) Cleared on 20-Jan-2023 at 12:16:55 GMT-05:00 |

Public Disclosure