



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 29-Nov-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24700



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Jamaica	Project ID P166279	Project Name Jamaica Rural Economic Development Initiative-Second Phase	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	Estimated Appraisal Date 12-Nov-2018	Estimated Board Date 26-Feb-2019	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Jamaica	Implementing Agency Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF), Ministry of Finance and Public Sector	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To enhance access to markets and to climate resilient approaches for targeted beneficiaries.

Components

Climate Resilient Agriculture and Community Tourism Investment Subprojects for Rural Enterprises
Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building of Public Sector Entities
Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation
Contingent Emergency Response

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	42.00
Total Financing	42.00
of which IBRD/IDA	40.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	40.00
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Non-World Bank Group Financing

Counterpart Funding	2.00
LOCAL: BENEFICIARIES	2.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **The Jamaican economy has historically been characterized by low growth and high public debt, but fiscal and structural reforms launched in 2013 are helping to reverse the trend.** Real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita grew by only 0.5 percent on average per year between 1990 and 2016. Fiscal restraints, higher tax revenue, and well-timed liability management operations have reduced the debt-to-GDP ratio by around 25 percentage points. GDP growth has seen a modest acceleration since the start of reforms, rising to 1.4 percent in 2016. The informal sector continues to be large in relative terms, accounting for 43% of official GDP according to an ILO 2014 study. The economy remains vulnerable to external shocks.

2. **Rural poverty has remained consistently higher than urban poverty, with an increasing urban-rural gap.** The national incidence of poverty for 2015 was 21.2 percent, with an urban-rural gap of 14 percentage points (28.5 percent in rural areas¹ compared to 14.3 percent in the Kingston Metropolitan Area). Socio-economic disparities for women and youth continue to contribute to the higher level of rural poverty. If Jamaica is to achieve “Developed World” status, as is the goal of the GOJ’s Vision 2030 plan, development of rural areas needs to keep pace with development in urban areas. The tourism and food/agriculture sectors hold significant potential for rural growth and development because of their importance to the economy overall as well as their potential reach into rural areas.

3. **Jamaica is highly vulnerable to climate change and faces significant environmental threats due to its geographical location.** Between 2004 and 2008, five major storm events caused damages and losses estimated at US\$1.2 billion. Evidence suggests that Jamaica will likely see increases in severe weather events, such as droughts, extreme precipitation, flooding, and increases in the intensity and frequency of hurricanes². Additionally, Jamaica’s vulnerability to sea level rise is more pronounced than in other regions due to the potential impact of storm surges from tropical storms and hurricanes on the coast.

¹ Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions

² Ivan, Dennis and Emily (2004-2005), Dean 2007, Sandy (2012), tropical storms Gustav (2008) and Nicole (2010)) and droughts (2005-2014).



Sectoral and Institutional Context

Agricultural Sector

4. **The agricultural sector is an important contributor to the country's economic development and is recognized as a priority in the GOJ's mid-term plans.** The agricultural sector accounts for 8.0 percent of Jamaica's GDP, and employs 18.7 percent of the active population (of which 44.7 lives in rural areas). Agriculture and agro-processing in Jamaica are characterized by a few sub-sectors with relatively tight value chains and high-quality standards serving export markets and the tourism industry, along with domestic production sub-sectors serving local parish markets and supermarkets. Traditional export crops (sugar, bananas, coffee, and citrus) are in decline. The "non-traditional" export sector showing strong growth and market potential includes agricultural products such as preserved fruits (e.g. ackee) and sauces, condiments, and mixed seasonings (e.g. jerk sauces). Jamaica is a net importer of livestock commodities (dairy and meat products).

5. **The small-scale agricultural and food products sector exhibits significant potential for growth, but significant challenges remain to be addressed.** Small-scale agriculture has ample potential for serving domestic markets but needs to become more competitive with respect to imports by increasing land and labor productivity, the quality and reliability of distribution, and climate resiliency. Small-farmers and micro and small-sized agri-businesses enterprises tend to be at a comparative disadvantage in accessing higher value markets due to lack of market information, inefficient production practice, outdated technologies, lack of value addition, diseconomies of scale, and high logistics costs. Limited access to financing is among the key challenges to agriculture competitiveness and related MSMEs. Weaknesses in the connectivity of rural areas is also limiting marketing opportunities and access to potentially attractive inland tourism sites.

6. **The natural environment exposes the agriculture and food sector to frequent weather shocks and high levels of climatic variability – further exacerbated by climate change.** Climate change has caused a trend of rising temperatures, worsening rainfall variability, and droughts, and here the frequency and intensity of extreme events is likely to rise in the future. This will make soil and crop management more difficult, especially in coastal areas, which are threatened by a decline in fertility or being washed away. Crops need to be able to withstand a more extreme and diverse set of environmental challenges, including worsening of pests and disease occurrence. In the livestock sub-sector, these weather trends may put additional strains on cattle, adding to the vulnerability of livestock facilities.

Tourism Sector

7. **Tourism is also a critical driver of the Jamaican economy.** The tourism sector accounted for 9.3 percent of the national GDP in 2016³. This sector is considered mature, with international arrivals still growing more rapidly than elsewhere in the region. Jamaica's tourism strategy⁴ sets a target of 5 percent annual growth for the sector for the years 2017 to 2022, as well as 5 million visitors with US\$3.5 billion in total earnings annually from visitor spending. The goal is also to reduce significantly the amount of leakage that results from the large amount of imports used in the sector. Jamaica retains about 30 percent of every dollar spent by tourists, while the target set by The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) is 50 percent. As such, Tourism has the potential to be strongly linked to agriculture and small-scale production: Sandals Resorts in Jamaica reports that 90 percent of produce purchased in Jamaica annually are locally produced by a network of around 180 farmers⁵.

³ World Travel & Tourism Council (2017). Travel & Tourism: Economic Impact 2017 Jamaica

⁴ The Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism Development and the National Development Plan – Vision 2030 are the main guides determining Jamaica's tourism strategy.

⁵ Jamaica Observer (2017) http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/business-report/sandals-consumes-whopping-5-million-pounds-of-local-farm-produce-yearly-buy-local-first-before-looking-overseas-stewart-instructs-resorts_136430



8. **Jamaica's tourism market has traditionally focused on the "sun, sea and sand" concept model but more diversification is being pursued.** Attempts are being made by the GOJ and the private sector to provide a more diversified visitor experience through new product offerings targeted to wider groups of visitors. The MOT intends to move towards a more inclusive tourism model to spread the benefits of tourism, provide more entrepreneurship opportunities, and deepen economic linkages in rural areas. This policy is laid out in the National Community Tourism Policy and Strategy, which was funded under the previous REDI project. Many challenges to the further development of community tourism in rural areas remains They include: (a) excessive licensing and standards that are too complex for small NGOs and Community Tourism Enterprises (CTEs) to manage; (b) low levels of available capacity and resources for expanding community tourism operations; and (c) poor marketing support and inadequate connections to the tourism supply chain, operators, and hotels.

9. **Climate resilience is also important for the tourism sector.** More severe storms and hurricanes, rising sea levels, droughts, and heatwaves can degrade tourism assets such as coral reefs, shorelines, freshwater supply, and ecosystems, and can damage tourism infrastructure and destination communities with potentially significant losses to GDP and employment. Changing weather conditions and milder winters in various parts of the world may also affect tourist demand, underscoring the need for sun, sea, and sand destinations to diversify their offerings.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

To enhance access to markets and to climate resilient approaches for targeted beneficiaries.

Key Results

10. The results of the proposed Project will be measured through the following set of outcome indicators:
- Percentage of participating rural enterprises that have accessed new markets;
 - Percentage of participating rural enterprises operating on or above the projections (gross sales value) of their corresponding business plan; and
 - Number of targeted beneficiaries reached with climate resilient approaches supported by the project (of which number of rural enterprises and public institutions).

D. Project Description

11. **Enhancement to the REDI I approaches.** Building on the experience and results of REDI, the new Project will focus on strengthening value chains⁶ and tourism clusters development, placing emphasis on the linkages between producers/service providers and buyers, to improve economies of scale for small agricultural and tourism enterprises and to mainstream climate resilience.

A. Project Components

12. **Component 1. Climate Resilient Agricultural and Community Tourism Investments Subprojects for Rural Enterprises (Total US\$ 28.0 million, IBRD US\$26.0 million).** The objective of this component is to promote the development of agricultural/community tourism enterprises that are better integrated in productive

⁶ Value chain is defined as interlinked value-adding activities that help competitive advantage. Typically, it includes: (a) procurement and input logistics; (b) operations that may include, in the case of this project, farming and agricultural research, basic tourism infrastructure such as eco-trails; (c) training and other form of human resource development activities; (d) transportation of outputs and any investment in infrastructure to decrease costs or improve quality of the outputs (such as cold storage); and (e) corporate activities including marketing and sales.



partnerships or “alliances” and operate more competitively in selected value chains, with more reliable linkages with buyers and markets and increased capacity to manage climate risks.

13. This component will finance consulting and non-consulting services, good, works and operating costs (through matching grants) for demand-driven and competitively selected agriculture/fisheries or community tourism subprojects presented and implemented by participating rural enterprises to increase their production and to capture and/or increase their market share and level of profits. Financed activities will support the promotion, identification, design, feasibility, and implementation of competitive and climate resilient investment subprojects for business ventures established by beneficiary enterprises (small farmer/fisher associations – cooperatives, friendly or benevolent societies, or any formal form of legally established associations – as well as, agribusinesses, community tourism operators, and related entrepreneurs such as craft makers).

14. Investments proposals will be prepared in response to calls for proposal and submitted by the beneficiary rural enterprises. They will be appraised and competitively selected for project support and funding considering pre-established criteria assessing, *inter-alia*: market demand, product quality, technical and financial feasibility, environmental and social sustainability; approaches to enhance climate resiliency and the potential for local impact; and the level of participation by women and youth. It is estimated that a total of 90 investment subprojects will be supported through this component, benefitting directly around 200 rural enterprises. As such, around 20,000 individual members of these rural enterprises will benefit directly from these investments (of which 40 percent will be females and 30 percent youth).

15. **Component 2. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building for Relevant Public Entities (IBRD US\$8.0 million).** This component aims to strengthen the capacity of relevant public-sector institutions (MICA, MOT, and JSIF) and associated entities (RADA, TPDCo, and others) to provide public infrastructure and quality services needed to promote inclusive rural development (based on the agriculture and tourism nexus) and to ensure the sustainability of the rural enterprises and productive partnerships supported by the project. It is organized in the following two subcomponents: (i) *2.1 –Public Infrastructure Investments (IBRD US\$ 6,0 million)* will finance civil works, goods, and consulting services for priority public infrastructure investments (new or rehabilitated) that are needed for improving the efficiency and climate resilience of targeted agri-food and tourism value chains; and (ii) *2.2: Technical Assistance and Capacity Building (IBRD US\$2.0 million.* will finance technical assistance (consultant and non-consultant services, goods, training, workshops, and study tours) to strengthen the capacity of relevant national organizations and other relevant partner entities responsible for assisting the agricultural and community tourism enterprises.

16. **Component 3. Project Management (IBRD US\$6.0 million).** This component will finance incremental costs associated with the management, supervision, and monitoring and evaluation of project implementation by JSIF and its technical Project Management Team (PMT) for REDI II. Cost to be financed include technical expertise (agriculture, tourism, business development, monitoring and evaluation, etc.), staff training, annual audits, vehicles, office equipment, and other operating costs. This component will also ensure that effective safeguards, fiduciary, and M&E arrangements are in place during implementation.

17. **Component 4. Contingent Emergency Response (US\$ 0).** This component will allow for a reallocation of loan proceeds from other components to provide emergency recovery and reconstruction support following an eligible crisis or emergency at the national or sub-national level. Considering the Project design, the CERC is expected to be operationalized through a reallocation from component 1 to provide emergency recovery and reconstruction support. To ensure that there is capacity, the Project Operations Manual includes a CERC annex applicable to eligible disasters, detailing fiduciary, safeguards, monitoring and reporting, and any other



necessary implementation arrangements.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

18. **Implementing Agency for REDI II.** Building on the REDI I experience, the Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) will be the lead implementing agency for REDI II and will work in close coordination and under the technical leadership of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries (MICAFA), the Ministry of Tourism (MOT), and their respective operational agencies RADA and TPDCo. JSIF will have overall responsibility for the coordination and management of project implementation. JSIF will establish a Project Management Team (PMT) that will be responsible for overall technical implementation and will coordinate with all relevant national institutions on component implementation. The implementation period is expected to be six years.

19. **Project Oversight: Inter-Ministerial Project Steering Committee.** This committee will be responsible for ensuring that the Project is in line with national development priorities. The Committee will be chaired by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) with membership to include representatives from MICAFA and MOT and other relevant agencies i.e. Office of the Prime Minister, Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA), Tourism Product Development Company (TPDCo), JSIF, and Ministry of Finance and Public Service (MOF&PS).

20. **Beneficiary Rural Enterprises** in the agriculture and community tourism sectors will be eligible for subproject financing and responsible for the operating, maintenance, and sustainability of the corresponding investments.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project will take place nationally in Jamaica and specifically in rural agricultural and tourism landscapes. Specific location details are unknown at this time because the sub-projects will be demand driven.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Gibwa A. Kajubi, Social Specialist

Nyaneba E. Nkrumah, Environmental Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project is rated as a Category B in terms of its risk profile.



Component 1 will finance rural agricultural and tourism subprojects that support revenue generating activities including support to rural producers (inputs, equipment, seeds, water access, drip irrigation, greenhouses etc.) as well as support to tourism operators and enterprises (marketing, small renovations such as painting and refurbishing guest housing, equipment for craft making, etc.). Component 2 finances small scale public investments aimed at improving the efficiency of priority value chains for selected products (e.g., storage facilities, cold chain supply infrastructure equipment at the regional level as well as at airports/ports, fresh products grading, clearing hubs, agricultural research and development, seeds/seedling production and certification activities}. Most of the impacts related to the implementation of Component 1 and 2 are minor, short-term and highly localized and thus easily mitigated. No cumulative impacts are expected. Any impacts are therefore easily mitigated through standard mitigation measures. .

Subcomponent 2.2: Technical Assistance and Capacity Building will finance TA and capacity building for key organizations and agencies that deliver support services in agriculture and rural tourism at the local level. While the TA activities themselves do not have direct adverse environmental or social impacts, the Bank team will integrate environmental and social principles and objectives as an integral part of the terms of reference and supervision of the TA.

JSIF has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that outlines potential risks and guidelines to mitigate potential impacts, outlines roles and responsibilities of key actors, provides budget and costs for mitigation and training (where needed) and gives guidance to contractors and PIU environmental specialists in terms of managing contracts with firms. The ESMF also serves as the guiding document for any site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). This document has been reviewed and cleared by the bank and was recently disclosed



		<p>to stakeholders in Jamaica and on the Bank's website. A separate integrated pest management plan was prepared and also disclosed similarly under the project. Institutional arrangements outlined within the document will guide the use of pesticides according to OP 4:09. During implementation, each subproject will be screened to determine its risk profile and, accordingly, it will be determined whether further documents (ESMPs) will need to be developed to manage these risks. Any activity that is rated Category A will be screened out.</p> <p>The ESMF points to additional guidance, as applicable, in the General EHS Guidelines and the Industry Sector Guidelines specifically guidelines for AGRIBUSINESS/FOOD PRODUCTION and FORESTRY http://www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines.</p>
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	This is not a private sector activity.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>Given the scale of the activities, it is unlikely that natural habitats will be impacted. However, the locations are unknown and are in the rural areas of Jamaica, which has significant natural resources. For this reason, the OP is triggered as a precaution. However, every effort will be made to avoid working in or impacting critical natural habitats. The ESMF includes measures to avoid/mitigate the alteration of critical or sensitive areas.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	<p>The project activities are highly localized and are unlikely to impact forests but the project will operate in a rural landscape and therefore it is possible that some activities may impact tree clusters. For this reason, OP 4.36 is triggered as a precaution. All subprojects will be screened and any impacts on forests, or tree clusters, quantified. Alternatives will be considered as a means to avoid negative impacts on any forests or significant tree clusters. The ESMF includes specific screening tools to identify any potential negative impacts on forests or tree clusters.</p>
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	<p>Given that support is provided to producer organizers, pesticides may be supported. However, World Bank guidance regarding the use of pesticides and IPM will be observed, and a pesticide management plan has been prepared.</p>



Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	This OP is not triggered because the project will not operate in culturally sensitive areas. However, during implementation, small rehabilitation works and minor mitigation works may result in the chance find of culturally significant objects. The ESMF includes procedures to address chance findings of archeological and cultural resources during construction works.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The policy is not triggered because there are no groups in Jamaica who meet the definition of IPs under OP 4.10.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>The policy will be triggered for activities under Component 2. The activities under Component 1 are small in scale and scope and therefore unlikely to have long-term or cumulative impacts. The JSIF evaluation found no sub-project activity financed under the REDI I that required physical involuntary resettlement. The CDD-type of activities/sub-projects proposed under Component 1 will exclude Involuntary Resettlement as a result of land take and/or the physical relocation of households as the costs and complexity could easily outweigh the benefits and costs of the sub-projects project. Under Component 1 a negative list will be developed in the ESMF including clear criteria for excluding Category A high-risk activities.</p> <p>While OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement was not triggered for REDI I there may be investments under REDI II Component 2: Support to Critical Public Infrastructure that could result in involuntary resettlement through land acquisition. Component 2 finances medium scale public investments aimed at improving the efficiency of priority value chains for selected products. There is scope within the project to also finance other public investments that are outside the scope of agriculture or tourism yet are needed to improve competitiveness and enhance access to markets in the two sectors. Specific location details are unknown at this time and sub-projects will be demand driven. As a result, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to guide the selection and compensation aspects under Component 2 which will be disclosed</p>



		prior to appraisal. The project has also prepared guidelines for Voluntary Land Donation. Upon identification of cases of involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans (RAPs) will be prepared, consulted on, and disclosed in accordance with the policy.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy will not be triggered because the project will not support the construction or rehabilitation of dams nor will it support other investments which rely on the services of existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This policy will not be triggered because the project will not affect international waterways as defined under the policy.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy will not be triggered because the proposed project will not intervene in disputed areas as defined under the policy.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The possible activities to be financed are small in scale and scope and therefore unlikely to have long-term or cumulative impacts. Any impacts would be short-term, highly localized, and therefore easily mitigated through standard mitigation measures. The ESMF prepared by the Government has been reviewed by the Bank and has been found satisfactory. That document outlines the procedure for minimizing risks within the project. For Component 1 which has many subprojects (e.g. greenhouses, water harvesting, expansion of efficient irrigation methods, integrated pest management, introduction of new crop varieties, development of integrated landscape models, improvement in stock breeding, and small group marketing infrastructure) the ESMF outlines a screening mechanism to categorize each subproject according to its risk profile. ESMPs will also be developed for certain higher risk subprojects (cleared by the Bank and disclosed publicly) prior to implementation of the subcomponent. For Component 2 which supports critical public infrastructure negative impacts will include construction related impacts such as noise, occupational health and safety risks, waste management issues and so on. In terms of safeguard however, these impacts are all small scale and reversible. None of the project's activities in Component 1 are likely to result in large scale, significant or irreversible impacts.

There may be investments under REDI II Component 2: Support to Critical Public Infrastructure that could result in involuntary resettlement through land acquisition. Component 2 finances medium scale public investments aimed at improving the efficiency of priority value chains for selected products. These could include building storage facilities, processing areas, cold chain supply infrastructure equipment at the regional level as well as at airports/ports, fresh products grading, clearing hubs, agricultural research and development, seeds/seedling production and certification activities. There is scope within the project to also finance other public investments that are outside the scope of agriculture or tourism yet are needed to improve competitiveness and enhance access to markets in the two sectors.



Specific location details are unknown at this time and sub-projects will be demand driven. As a result, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to guide the selection and compensation aspects under Component 2 and has been consulted upon and disclosed. Upon identification of cases of involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans (RAPs) will be prepared, consulted on, and disclosed in accordance with the policy.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: Most of the impacts related to the implementation of the project are anticipated to be minor, short-term and highly localized and thus easily mitigated through standard mitigation measures.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

The project has already been able to examine alternatives through lessons learnt from REDI which was the previous project that supported similar activities. The successful aspects of the first project have become a core aspect of the current project. Safeguard implementation under the first project was deemed very successful due, in part, to a trained PIU- the same PIU that will manage this current project.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

Borrower capacity is relatively high. The JSIF will establish a Project Management Team (PMT) that will be responsible for overall implementation and will coordinate all the actors involved in the Project's execution. The JSIF will be responsible for financial management, procurement and compliance with safeguards. The JSIF managed the recently closed project (Jamaica REDI (P10522)) and the ICR noted that its management of safeguards was highly satisfactory. In terms of social implementation, some activities may be undertaken on land that has been donated voluntarily from the state (through a lease and nominal peppercorn rent) or through private individual (s). Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) will be applied according to good global practice and in line with the World Bank guidelines on VLD including that VLD applies directly to project beneficiaries and that impacts are minor. The protocols and guidelines to be applied to the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) are included in the RPF. The project has also prepared a Worker's Code of Conduct for all workers and contractors working on the project and a Grievance Redress Mechanism.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The ESMF has been completed, reviewed by the Bank and disclosed in Jamaica (November 12th, 2018) and on the Bank's website (November 15th, 2018). Consultations were held with the relevant Government officials and Ministries and a subset of the project's estimated 50,000 beneficiaries. Disclosures in Jamaica have occurred on relevant websites including JSIFs and further disclosures will occur through discussions during the launch meetings and follow up meetings with project beneficiaries. The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) and TPDCo will be a lead partner with JSIF. The RPF has been completed, consulted upon and disclosed in country on November 12, 2018 and on the Bank's website on November 20, 2018.



B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
02-Oct-2018	15-Nov-2018	

"In country" Disclosure

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
12-Nov-2018	20-Nov-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Jamaica

12-Nov-2018

Comments

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
Yes	12-Nov-2018	15-Nov-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Jamaica

12-Nov-2018

Comments

If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:



The ESMF and RPF have been completed and have been disclosed November 15, 2018 and November 20, 2018 respectively.

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

No

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

No

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

Is a separate PMP required?

Yes

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

OP/BP 4.36 - Forests



Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?

No

Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?

NA

Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?

NA

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Jamaica



Implementing Agencies

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APPROVAL

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Approved By

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Country Director:	Yelena Fadeyeva	30-Nov-2018