

GOVERNMENT OF SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Temporary Relocation Plan



Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (RDVRP)

Upgrade of Emergency Shelters – *Kingstown Government School*

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

A-RAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BRAGSA	Bridges, Roads and General Services Authority
EPSDD	Economic Planning and Sustainable Development Division
GoSVG	Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
KGS	Kingstown Government School
MoTW	Ministry of Transport, Works, Urban Development and Local Government
MoE	Ministry of Education, National Reconciliation and Ecclesiastical Affairs
MoFEP	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology
NEMO	National Emergency Management Organization
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Person
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience
PSIPMU	Public Sector Investment Programme Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDVRP	Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project
SPCR	Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience
SVG	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
TRP	Temporary Relocation Plan

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Preamble

This document is a Temporary Relocation Plan (TRP) for the rehabilitation of the Kingstown Government School. It is being prepared in collaboration with the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), the Ministry of Education, National Reconciliation and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MoE) and the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development, and Information Technology. (MoFEP).

This document is created on the same principles of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and is intended to evince all procedures, actions and commitments made to ensure that the objectives of the World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) on involuntary resettlement ([OP 4.12](#)) are achieved to the end that all PAPs improve or at least maintain their pre-project level livelihoods.

This TRP is a working document, which will be updated as further information is gained during planning, implementation and further consultations.

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Description

In September 2011, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (GoSVG) entered into a financial arrangement with the World Bank, the proceeds of which were invested into the execution of the Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (RDVRP). The project originally financed at USD 20.92 million (effective 18th October, 2011) received additional funding in the amount of USD 40.6 million (effective 12th November, 2014) and USD 6.7 million (effective 31st July, 2017) following the December 2013 floods disaster for a total of USD 68.22 million. The Project is an amalgamation of the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project and the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and is funded through a mixture of loans and grants from the International Development Association, the Strategic Climate Fund, and the European Union 11th European Development Fund: B-envelope. Presently, the closure date of the project is December 31, 2020.

The project aims to increase resilience to climate change by supporting capacity development and tools to assess and communicate disaster and climate risk to the public and to decision makers in different sectors, and to improve the integration of natural hazard and climate risk into physical planning processes. In addition, the project is designed to contribute to vulnerability and risk reduction through a combination of civil works and institutional development activities at the national and regional levels. These activities are designed to reduce the response time in the wake of a disaster and to improve regional and national resilience to natural hazards and longer-term impacts resulting from climate change.

In short, the aim of the RDVRP is to measurably reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) and the Eastern Caribbean sub-region.

The project consists of four components:

Component 1 – Prevention and Adaptation Investments

Component 2 – Regional Platforms for Hazard and Risk Evaluation, and Applications for Improved Decision Making

Component 3 – Natural Disaster Response Component

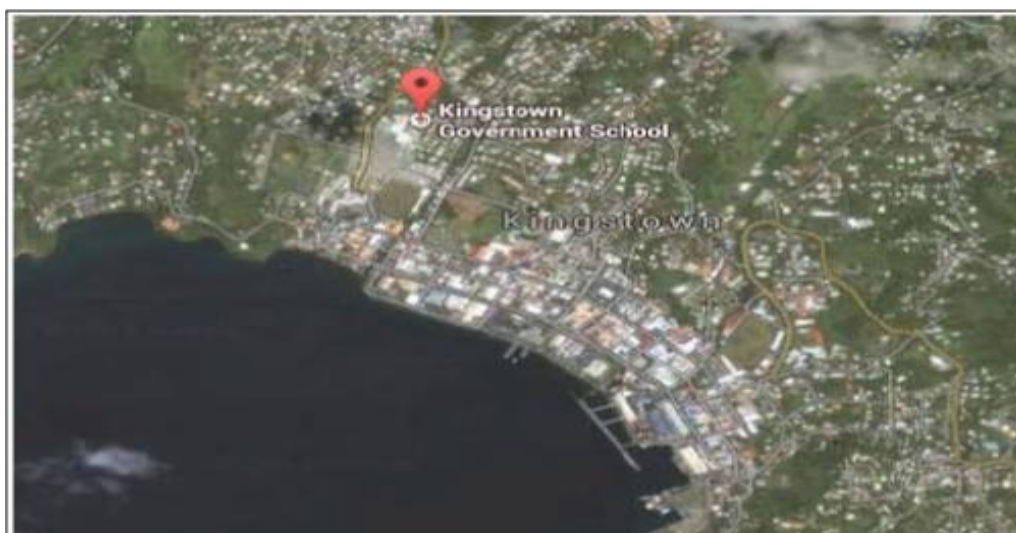
Component 4 – Project Management and Implementation Support

The RDVRP consists largely of infrastructural projects and technical assistance activities, some of which were derived from SVG's Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) developed under the PPCR.

1.2. Description of the Kingstown Government School Project

The upgrading of the Kingstown Government School (KGS) falls under Component 1 of the RDVRP. The aim of this component is to reduce the physical vulnerability and limit the fiscal shock caused by adverse natural events through the piloting of adaptive measures to build resilience to current and future climatic changes. The KGS is located north of Victoria Park and west of the North River in Stoney Ground. The site of the KGS has a total area of 26,276 sq. ft¹. It is bounded by Giles Street to the north, a 20ft. road reserve to the east, the Anglican Church Authority at the South and Russell's Cinema to the west.

Figure 1: Location of Kingstown Government School



¹ Reference survey plan – G4/100

The school is comprised of three buildings, Blocks A, B and C. Block A is a single storey building with a total floor area of approximate 6,6360 sq. ft. and houses several classrooms and a canteen.



Figure 2: Block A



Figure 3: Block A Canteen

Block B is a two-storey building with a total floor area of approximately 4,770 sq. ft., and houses 10 classrooms and teachers quarters. Block C contains the main bathrooms.



Figure 4: Block B



Figure 5: Block C

The school is the only public structure in the area, which could serve the surrounding communities as an emergency shelter. The roof of the school is poorly designed with several leakages and other structural defects (which were exacerbated by a fire in August 2012), the school has not been used as an emergency shelter for several years. As a consequence, the National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO) has been dependent on nearby churches to house persons sheltering storms or adverse events. Upgraded, the school will be able to accommodate approximately 300 persons in an emergency and 100 over a short term period. The retrofitting of the KGS is intended to result in a structure that can safely serve as an emergency shelter for the members of this, and other surrounding communities, while at the same time enhancing the learning environment for the students and teachers.

1.3. Proposed Intervention

The building will be upgraded to emergency shelter standards which includes thickening of the external walls, cracks in some internal walls; upgrading of the roof trusses, timber purlins and roof sheeting to hurricane shelter standards.

Block A

- The main structure of Block A will be modified by the construction of an 8” shear wall along grid line (5) of the Ground Floor of Block A to improve the building’s resistance to lateral loads. Also the existing timber roof frame will be strengthened and installation of new roof covering with satisfactory fixings and anchors to Block A (the replacement of doors, windows, ceiling and roof and an extension of the washroom block).
- The walkway roofs will be reconstructed as a separate roof at a lower elevation;
- The existing windows and vent blocks will be replaced with industrial type aluminium louver windows.

Block B

- The roof structure of Block B would be replaced with reinforced concrete tie beams at eave level to support a structural steel roof truss system utilising galvanised steel purlins and profile steel sheets with screws fixed to the purlins.

- A new washroom block adjacent to Block A along with a covered walkway providing access from Block B will be constructed.
- A new "Kitchen and Tuck Shop / Storage Room" will be built to the west of Block B.
- The capacity of the drains will be increased by the construction of a low wall along the edge of the existing concrete pavement along the front of Block A.
- In addition, the shelter will be upgraded to accommodate wheel chair access, incorporate gender considerations and provide covered walkways connecting all buildings.

1.4. World Bank Policy

The World Bank Policy OP on Involuntary Resettlement, [OP 4.12](#) recognises the potential for development projects to result in economic, social and environmental displacement if appropriate measures to mitigate these impacts are not carefully planned and executed. Accordingly the policy is guided by the following three principles:

- a. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimised, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- b. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programmes, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- 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 a level prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation, whichever is higher.

The policy covers both the direct economic and social impacts that result from World Bank-assisted projects, and are caused by the involuntary taking of land and the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

1.5. Overview and Objective of Temporary Relocation Plan

In keeping with the requirements of OP 4.12, an abbreviated resettlement action plan (A-RAP) must be prepared for any project that results in either the physical or the economic displacement of people. The preparation and adherence to a TRP is a reflection of the requirements of OP 4.12. The underlying aim of the plan is to ensure that in the event of any physical displacement of people, their pre-project conditions are maintained or improved. In other words, it is intended to capture pre to post project procedures that are designed to ensure the minimisation of any adverse impacts of involuntary resettlement or relocation.

In general, OP 4.12 and the A-RAP are built on four broad principles:

1. Where possible, resettlement should be avoided.
2. Affected people should be fully and fairly compensated for loss of assets.
3. Resettlement will be designed as far as possible as an opportunity to improve the livelihoods and standard of living of affected people.
4. Persons affected by the project will be consulted and involved in the resettlement planning.

The A-RAP is organised into two sections. The first section details the outcome of the first round of consultations, meetings and assessments undertaken to ascertain the extent, scope and complexity of the resettlement activity associated with the project works. In this section, details on the site census, the project impacts and a description of the PAPs are provided. The second section of the document provides the next steps and outlines the action plan for land acquisition (if necessary) and resettlement based on findings in the Section 1. Section 2 will pay special attention to the project's policy on resettlement; the institutional arrangements for implementation of the A-RAP and the grievance redress mechanisms. It will also provide an implementation schedule, cost estimates for the resettlement exercise and a monitoring and evaluation plan.

2. Potential Impacts

As with most development projects, both positive and negative impacts will be produced. Positive impacts include:

i. Provision of a safer more comfortable learning environment

The policy of the government is to utilise where necessary public buildings as emergency shelters. In this case, the Kingstown Government School will be upgraded to emergency standards. The project works will address structural issues but it will also provide better washroom facilities, improved drainage, improved ventilation and make the school safer for the users. A direct impact is therefore an overall improvement in the learning environment.

ii. Provision of an Additional Emergency Shelter

The upgrade of the KGS will provide an additional emergency shelter which is more accessible to persons in the target area.

Anticipated potential negative impacts and mitigation

The construction works will require the relocation of approximately half of the student population, which will result in temporary disruption. Much care has been taken in the development of the relocation options so as to minimise the level of disruption and as such the site of the relocation is within walking distance of the school. In addition, given that the site for relocation is in the city centre, the use of existing traffic wardens will continue to regulate vehicular traffic in the vicinity of the relocation site.

In addition to the temporary disruption to the students, three (3) non-permanent vendors and the canteen operator will also be affected. They have been informed of the project activities and will be provided right of way to continue their operations.

In the case of the vendors who ply their trade on the street outside the school compound, they shall be able to continue to do so by shifting a few yards down street. The existing canteen will be demolished and rebuilt in the area of Block C. Prior to demolition, a temporary canteen shall be built on the school compound to sustain service during construction.

3. Census

A survey of the project site was undertaken to gather basic information on the affected population and determine the scale and complexity of the relocation exercise. The census team was led by the MoE and included officers from the Public Sector Investment Programme Management Unit (PSIPMU) and Economic Planning Unit of the Economic Planning and Sustainable Development Division (EPSDD) and Ministry of Transport, Works, Urban Development and Local Government (MoTW). The results of the census are provided below.

3.1. Description of PAPs

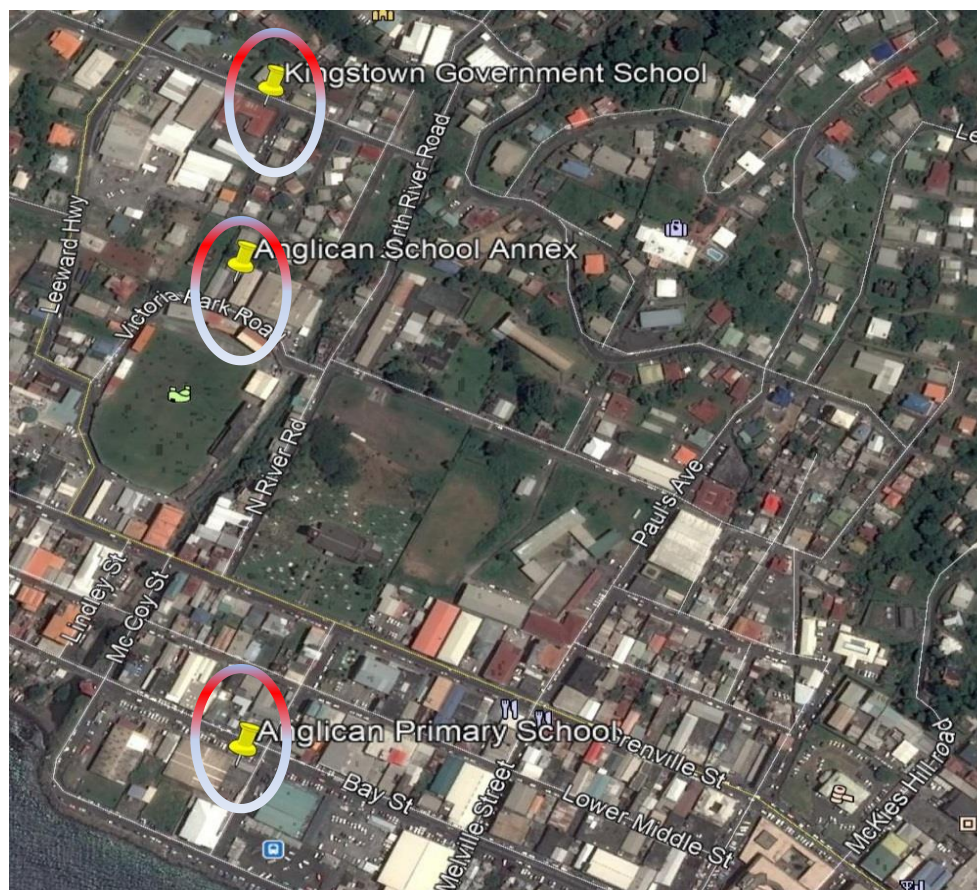
The KGS school population is drawn primarily from Kingstown and surrounding areas including Montrose and Largo Heights. To facilitate the proposed works, the entire school population: 458 students and 26 teachers (including the head teacher) and other support staff such as the librarian and secretary will be relocated. In addition to the students, three (3) non-permanent vendors and the Canteen operator will be affected. The proposed relocation plan is outlined below.

4. Relocation Plan

The MoE will implement the relocation of the school population. The ministry will work with the Bridges, Roads and General Services Authority (BRAGSA) and the EPSDD to refurbish the Glove Factory building to accommodate the Anglican Primary School Annex (herein after referred to as the Annex).

To facilitate the proposed works, the works shall be conducted in two phases. The students in Block A shall be relocated to the Annex while work in phase 1 is executed to rehabilitate that block. Phase 1 includes the erection of a temporary canteen on the compound adjacent to the entrance near Block B, the construction of the new canteen in the area of Block C, and the construction of a new bathroom block in the area between blocks A and B. Upon completion of the works in phase 1, the students in block B shall be relocated to the new Block A and works shall be executed on Block B. Figure 6 highlights the three relocation areas.

Figure 6: Project Site and Relocated Site



The site shall be hoarded with six foot high sheeting on a block by block basis to eliminate access by students during construction. Construction methodology will also employ strategies to minimise disruption to the ongoing learning environment.

5. Participation and Consultation

Preliminary Consultations

As part of the structural assessment, which informed the intervention design, a consultative workshop was held with NEMO and other relevant stakeholders to review and discuss the criteria for the selection of the school as an emergency shelter. The workshop focused on the emergency shelter's target population and also explored other possible sites for the location of suitable shelters to serve the targeted communities. Based on the availability of public buildings, the KGS was deemed the most feasible option.

Community Consultations

The first community consultation on the ***Rehabilitation of Emergency Shelters - Kingstown Government School*** sub-project was held at the school on 13th October, 2014, subsequent consultation were held (see Table 1). The consultation was convened by the MoE in collaboration with NEMO, BRAGSA, and the EPSDD. The objective of the consultation was to provide information on the project activity and secure the participation of the stakeholders in the planning and implementation of the relocation plan. It also provided a forum for the discussion of possible project impacts and other concerns of the community regarding the project.

Approximately 210 individuals participated in the consultation, most of whom were parents or guardians of students at the school. The organisers provided information regarding the project activity including the works to be done and the temporary relocation of the students. During the discussion, the participants shared their views and concerns about the project. In general, there were two main concerns: proximity of the proposed relocation site to the school and the safety of the students with regard to vehicular traffic at the relocation site. The community's concerns were addressed and consensus on the way forward was obtained.

Information on the progress of the commencement of the works and the pending relocation has been communicated to the PAPs during Parent Teacher Association meetings on an ongoing basis. Table 1 descriptively documents completed and expected consultations. The list is by no means

exhaustive since additional consultations would be conducted as deemed necessary with the particular aim of ensuring that the parents and guardians, teachers and other community members are aware of the progress of works among other pertinent information.

Table 1: List of Consultations and Meetings

	Description	Where	When	Who
Completed consultations				
1	Consultation No. 1: ➤ Document and address the concerns of the community as it relates to the works to be done on the KGS. ➤ Obtain consensus on the way forward regarding temporary relocation arrangements.	KGS	10 th October 2014	➤ PAPs ² ➤ MoE ➤ NEMO ➤ EPSDD
2	Consultation No.2: meeting with principal of the KGS to discuss the drawings and the scope of works	KGS		➤ MoFEP
3	Consultation No. 3: inform the PAPs of expected relocation dates	KGS	4 th October, 2018	➤ PAPs ➤ MoE ➤ NEMO ➤ MoFEP
Expected Consultations				
	Consultation with principals of KGS and Kingstown Anglican School		24 April, 2019	➤ MoE
	Consultation with PTAs of KGS and Kingstown Anglican School		6 th May, 2019	➤ MoE
	Consultation with PAPs	New Location	TBD	➤ EPSDD

² This includes parents/guardians of the students of the KGS.

6. Institutional Framework and Grievance Redress

The Public Sector Investment Project Management Unit (PSIPMU) within the EPSDD has overall responsibility for the implementation of the project. The coordination of the resettlement (relocation) activities falls directly under the unit's purview. In this regard, the Social Safeguards team under the leadership of the Project Coordinator and with guidance from the World Bank Social Specialist will oversee the activities carried out during preparation and implementation of the civil works to ensure that the resettlement plan and its considerations are effectively executed. The EPSDD will be supported by other relevant ministries as necessary. These include the Land and Surveys Department of the Ministry of Housing, Informal Human Settlements, Land and Surveys, and Physical Planning, the MoTW, in particular the Chief Engineer's office; the Community Development Division of the Ministry of National Mobilisation, Social Development, The Family and Persons with Disabilities and Youth, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Rural Transformation and the Ministry of Health, Wellness and the Environment. Other statutory agencies including the Housing and Land Development Corporation, St. Vincent Electricity Company and the Central Water and Sewerage Authority may also provide support services where necessary.

Capacity

All of the agencies with responsibility for resettlement activities under the TRP have relevant experience but with varying levels of familiarity with the World Bank Policies. To provide additional guidance, the relevant policy documents including the project's [resettlement framework](#) which outlines the resettlement principles for the project and the World Bank policy documents have been circulated to the relevant agencies.

Grievance redress

All grievance redress will follow the procedures laid out in the "[RDVRP: Grievance Redress Mechanisms](#)" manual.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is a key element in the implementation of the TRP activities. It allows the project team to track the progress of the execution of the TRP and provides information for adjustments in the approach when necessary.

Responsibility for Monitoring

The social safeguards team under the direction of the Project Coordinator, and with guidance of the World Bank senior social specialist, will be responsible for the monitoring of the execution of the activities set out in the TRP.

Monitoring Process

The monitoring will be undertaken on two levels. Firstly, there will performance monitoring. This monitoring will be based on the resettlement implementation plan and will check that physical progress has been made in execution of required actions. The main performance indicators to be checked will be:

- Consultation meetings held and meeting notes prepared;
- All affected assets surveyed and valued if applicable;
- Relevant notices published on the Government's media (Gazette, website);
- Grievances addressed.

Secondly, there will be impact monitoring to assess the effectiveness of the TRP and its execution in addressing the needs of the affected population. The methodology for impact monitoring will include:

- Assessment of level of new economic activity e.g. number of community members supplying refreshments etc. to project workers;
- Review of number and type of complaints made and effectiveness of the grievance redress mechanism;
- Review of the appeals process and timeframe for settling appeals;

Table 2: Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activities	Objectives	Means of Verification	Responsibility for Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting
<i>Performance Monitoring</i>	To assess the progress in implementation of the A-RAP. The focus will be on the execution of actions relative to the proposed schedule and budget	Consultation with PAPs; Project Progress Reports; Government receipts; letters and contracts	PSIPMU; MoTW; Chief Surveyor's Office; Treasury Department
<i>Impact Monitoring</i>	Assessment of the effectiveness of the A-RAP and its implementation in addressing the needs of the PAPs	Consultation (public and PAPs); Project Implementation reports	PSIPMU

8. Implementation Schedule and Budget

All of the activities related to the relocation will be completed in the three months prior to the commencement of construction. As discussed above, the relocation will involve the upgrade/refurbishment of the Glove Factory building, currently housing the Anglican School Annex, the existing main Anglican School building; and the construction of temporary classrooms. The construction of temporary classrooms and the refurbishment of the Glove Factory building will be financed by the project and managed by the PSIPMU in collaboration with the MoTW while the main Anglican School building will be financed and implemented by the MoE, and executed by BRAGSA. Table 3 presents the implementation schedule.

Table 3: Implementation Schedule

	Task	2014-2018	2019												2020								Responsible Agency		
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
1.	Review preliminary design recommendations	X																							PSIPMU, MoTW, Design Consultant
2.	Submission of preliminary designs							X																	Consultant, MoTW
3.	Submission of final designs									X															
4.	Survey Project Site and Complete census			X	X																				PSIPMU, MoTW
5.	Complete Draft A-RAP						X																		PSIPMU
6.	Approval of Draft A-RAP							X																	World Bank
7.	Preparation of Relocation site								X	X															MoTW, MoE, BRAGSA
8.	Relocation of PAPs										X	X													MoE
9.	Construction									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				PSIPMU, Consultants (Works and Supervision), MoTW, MoE
10.	Public relations (ongoing)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	PSIPMU
11.	Grievance management (ongoing)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		PSIPMU
12.	PAPs and Community Consultations (Ongoing)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MoE; PSIPMU, NEMO
13.	Monitoring (ongoing)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				PSIPMU, MoTW

Budget

The costs associated with the relocation exercise are summarised in the table below:

Resettlement action	Quantity	Unit cost	Total	
Information on project activity (flyers, signage, TV/radio Clips	As Req.	N/A	N/A	
PTA Consultation	As Req.	N/A	N/A	
Preparation of relocation site for accommodation of students at Glove Factory	N/A	N/A	USD 188,000	
Assistance for relocation – moving of furniture, etc.	As Req.	N/A	N/A	
GRM				
Training				
Sensitization on environmental and social safeguard with gender for all project workers	As Req.	N/A	N/A	

ANNEXES

[World Bank Operational Policy 4.12
Resettlement Policy Framework](#)