

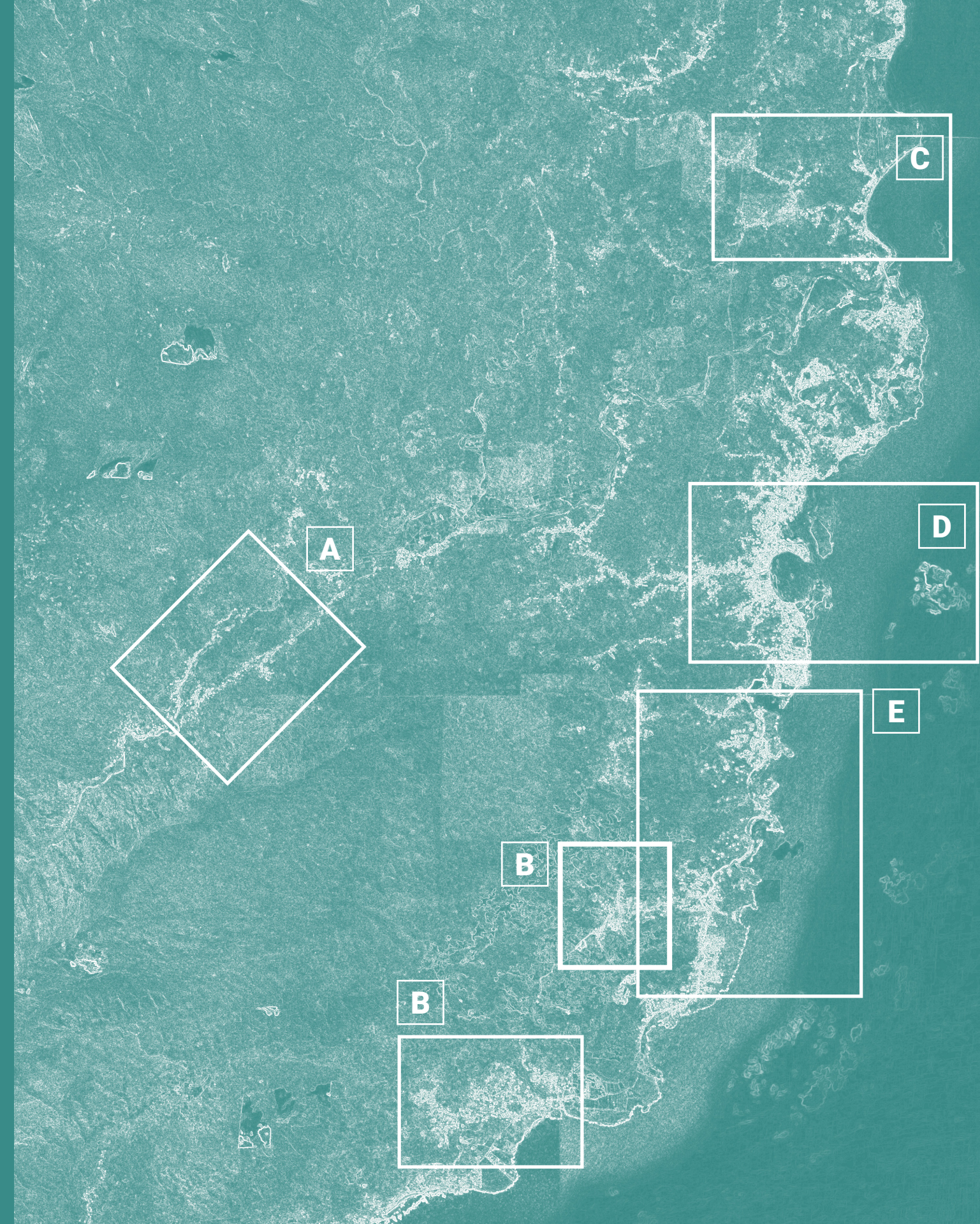
Chapter 3

EAST

PORTLAND

JAMAICA

East Portland faces several stresses compounded by the impacts of the climate crisis. Situated on the windward edge of Jamaica, it bears the brunt of increasingly intense coastal storms, sea level rise, and coastal erosion. Additionally, a chronic drought coupled with damming of freshwater from the Rio Grande to urban areas such as Kingston is depleting local aquifers and freshwater resources for drinking and agricultural uses. Immediate pressures stem from urbanization, long-term disruption to critical infrastructure projects, including a major roadway, extraction of riverbanks for construction, lack of adequate housing and public spaces, decreasing opportunities for young people, speculation from large-scale tourism operations, privatization of the coastline and loss of publicly accessible waterways, destruction of the coral reefs, and lack of water infrastructure and watershed management. Interrelated and compounding, these stresses affect not only the local environment but also the day-to-day well-being, health, and livelihoods of communities. East Portland is at a tipping point in many ways. With the expected completion of a new major roadway and the acceleration of privatization of land, a large influx of tourism operations is anxiously anticipated.



PARTNERS

PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

The University of West Indies
The University of the West Indies (UWI) is a public university based in Jamaica. Its mission is to advance learning, create knowledge, and foster innovation for the positive transformation of the Caribbean.



Alligator Head Foundation
Alligator Head Foundation is an NGO that works for fish-filled seas, abundant reefs, and thriving communities. It manages the East Portland Special Fishery Conservation Area.



IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

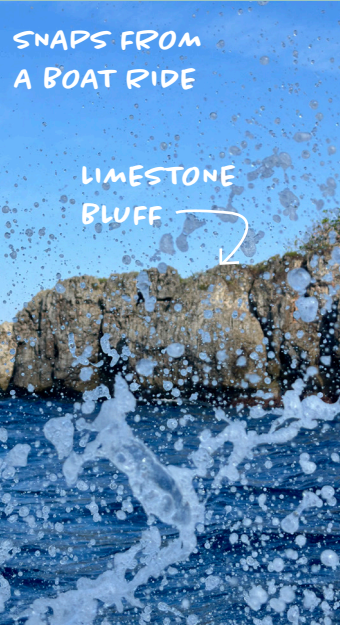
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Nickie Myers | Alligator Head Foundation, General Manager |
| Una May Gordon | Alligator Head Foundation, Facilitator;
Formerly: Principal Director of Climate Change, Government of Jamaica and
Global Center of Adaptation |
| Denise Henry | Alligator Head Foundation |
| Machel Donegan | Alligator Head Foundation |
| Markus Reymann | TBA21 Academy; Board Director Alligator Head Foundation |
| Francesca Thyssen-Bornemisza | TBA21 Academy |
| Louise Carver | TBA21 Academy |

ACADEMIC PARTNERS

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ina Vandebroek | The University of West Indies |
| Michael Taylor | The University of West Indies, Dean |
| Sherene James-Williamson | The University of West Indies |
| Thera Edwards | The University of West Indies |

STUDENTS, University of West Indies

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Chaplin Williams | UWI Geography and Geology |
| Deron Maitland | UWI Physics |
| Jorjan Dolphy | UWI Geography and Geology |
| Josin Graham-Bennett | UWI School of Education |
| Leneka Rhoden | UWI Life Sciences |
| Ravekia Stephens | UWI Caribbean Centre for Research in Resilience Bioscience |
| Sara Piango | UWI Geography and Geology |
| Terick Simpson | UWI Physics |
| Toni-Ann Henderson | UWI Physics |



EAST PORTLAND WORKSHOP

On March 13, 2024, a community design workshop with the Alligator Head Foundation and students from Columbia University and The University of the West Indies deepened ongoing community vision work for a regenerative East Portland. Community members shared perspectives on the future: How can cultural heritage be preserved? How can natural resources be protected? How can communities adapt to major changes in the economy and environment? How can collaborations across government, civil society, education, business, and community leadership shape a better future for everyone?

WORKSHOP THEMES

- Cultural Heritage
- Farming and Food
- Waste and Energy
- Public Space and Education
- Water Access and Availability

WORKSHOP NOTES

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Discussion Snapshots

- Use technology alongside traditional principles to engage younger people and those outside the community in Maroon culture, creating a new vision for cultural expression.
- Find ways to get children interested in their traditional roots and cultural heritage.
- Highlight physical and non-physical assets in the area, such as historical sites like state houses, to educate people about local history and cultural significance.
- Emphasize the importance of storytelling and the shift in narrative to empower the community.

Proposed Solutions

- Youth and children are key drivers of cultural development, particularly in Maroon communities and the Rio Grande Valley area.
- Self-confidence, knowing one's identity, and the ability to share it with the world are essential to leading future generations.
- Many Maroons are actively combating misconceptions about their culture by sharing and preserving it.
- The Maroons' history of fighting against slavery and creating their community is crucial to understanding and preserving their identity.
- There is a broader vision to promote Jamaican identity, including Maroon culture, and help people from different backgrounds understand and celebrate it.
- Youth, social media, and tourism play significant roles in preserving and sharing culture today.

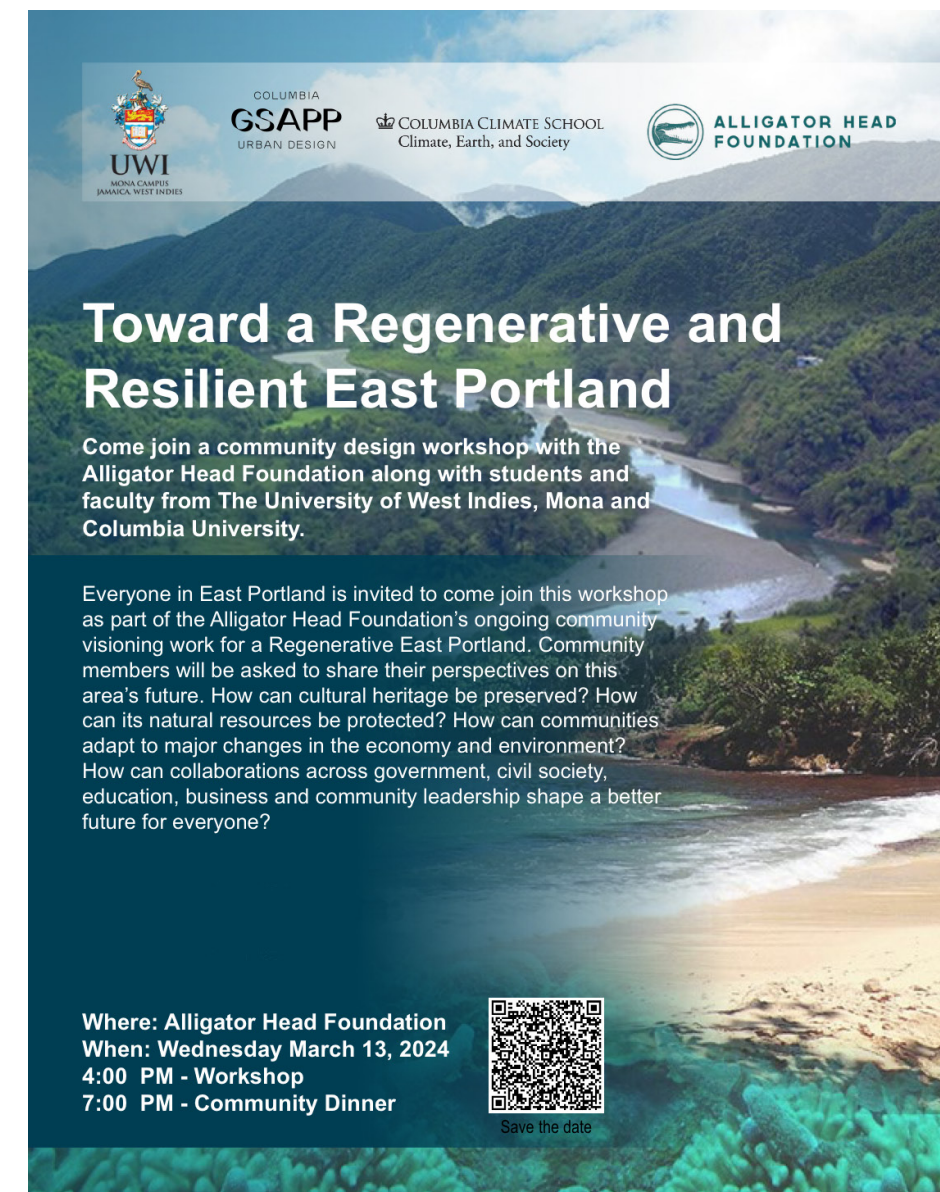
FARMING AND FOOD

Discussion Snapshots

- Knowledge of organic farming methods exists, but there is a disconnect between those with this knowledge and those who need it.
- Lack of collective effort to promote organic farming methods.
- Organic farming practices are not shared with younger generations.
- Many regulations exist around organic farming, but enforcement is lacking, leading to long-term issues.

Proposed Solutions

- Develop a system to synthesize and disseminate existing organic farming knowledge from experienced community members.
- Promote organic farming methods to a broader audience by creating a more mainstream image for them.
- Establish a co-op structure where everyone is in contact, facilitating knowledge sharing and collaboration.
- Integrate experienced organic farmers into schools to expose students to organic alternatives.
- Consider banning chemical fertilizers, but ensure viable alternatives are identified before taking action.
- Explore who should be responsible for creating the plan for fertilizer alternatives, with future workshops addressing this issue.



Toward a Regenerative and Resilient East Portland

Come join a community design workshop with the Alligator Head Foundation along with students and faculty from The University of West Indies, Mona and Columbia University.

Everyone in East Portland is invited to come join this workshop as part of the Alligator Head Foundation's ongoing community visioning work for a Regenerative East Portland. Community members will be asked to share their perspectives on this area's future. How can cultural heritage be preserved? How can its natural resources be protected? How can communities adapt to major changes in the economy and environment? How can collaborations across government, civil society, education, business and community leadership shape a better future for everyone?

Where: Alligator Head Foundation
When: Wednesday March 13, 2024
4:00 PM - Workshop
7:00 PM - Community Dinner



Save the date

WORKSHOP NOTES

WASTE AND ENERGY

Discussion Snapshots

- There is a lack of regular government engagement, with infrequent visits and minimal council involvement, which hinders proper waste management.
- The community must recognize the importance of waste management, not just locally but in the broader context of its impact on health and the environment, particularly the pollution of rivers and water sources.
- Pollution affects the local ecosystem and public health, and the water tied to the community is an integral part of its well-being.

Proposed Solutions

- Improve the frequency and equity of garbage collection.
- Promote waste separation, focusing on not mixing plastic with organic waste.
- Partner with recycling organizations in Jamaica to involve them in waste management efforts and lead discussions with the municipal corporation.
- Support initiatives from the Chamber of Commerce in Portland, such as recycling glass bottles, and expand corporate Jamaica's role in recycling efforts.
- Introduce programs that promote "trash to cash" and upcycling, particularly of plastics, including turning waste into furniture and other useful products.
- Implement strategies for waste management such as installing collection nets at river mouths and gullies to capture garbage flowing from land.
- Explore options for self-managed waste systems with low input and high-tech recycling solutions, like junk trucks, to reduce reliance on government action.



WATER ACCESS AND AVAILABILITY

Discussion Snapshots

- A major issue is that properties in the area are owned by foreigners, which leads to residents feeling displaced and excluded. This is exemplified by the loss of public spaces, such as a football field, when fences and security measures are introduced by property owners.
- The need for coexistence and collaboration between foreign property owners and local citizens is essential for community harmony.
- The increasing necessity for public access to Wi-Fi is highlighted, as people now rely on the internet for research, homework, and communication, especially those who cannot afford private internet services.

Proposed Solutions

- Establish a community center owned and operated by the locals, which could serve as a hub for various activities and support services.
- The community center could offer housing support, a homework center, and a space for teaching valuable skills that are at risk of disappearing, such as craft fishing.
- The center would serve not only younger generations but also older residents, giving them access to resources like Wi-Fi for research and learning.
- The location of the community center near the beach is a significant asset that could be leveraged for further community development and engagement.



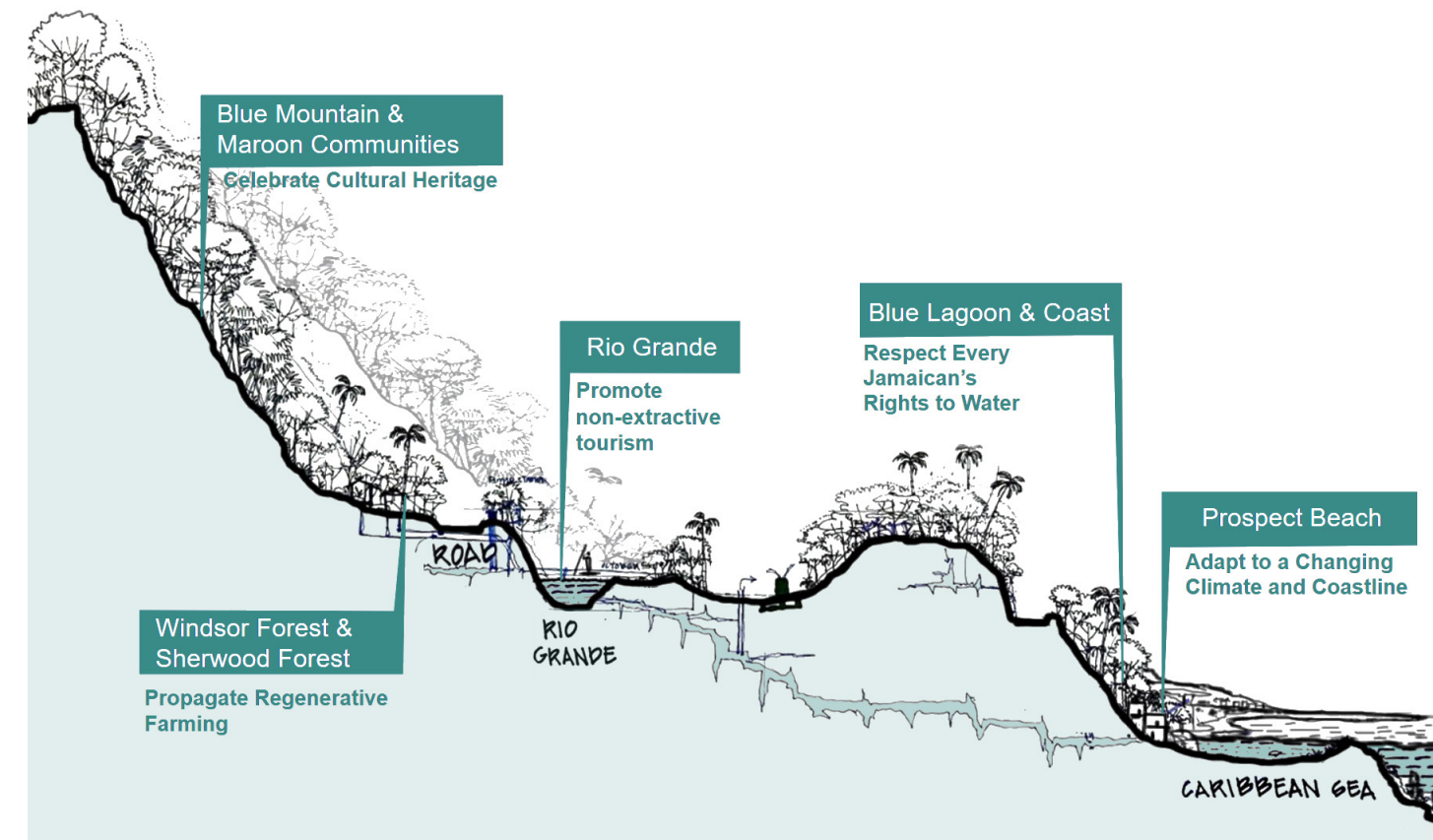
PUBLIC SPACE AND EDUCATION

Discussion Snapshots

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FRAMEWORK FOR EAST PORTLAND



TOWARD A REGENERATIVE RIDGE TO REEF ECONOMY

URBAN DESIGN VISIONS



ROOTS OF RENEWAL



AGROFORESTRY FIELD HUB



REGENERATIVE RIO GRANDE



CARIBBEAN CO-OP



WATER FOR ALL



A.ROOTS OF RENEWAL

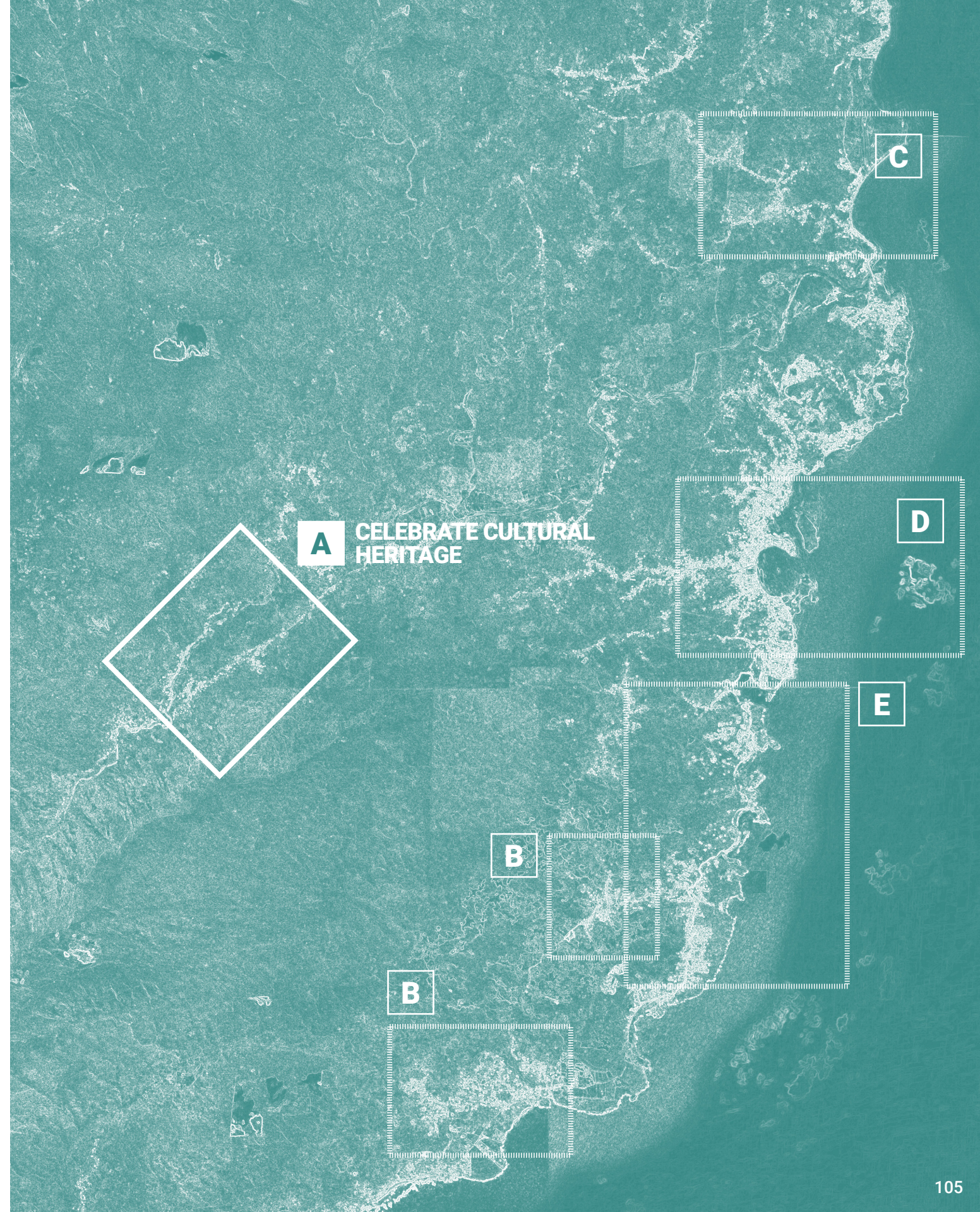
Centering Maroon practices in Regenerative Design

TEAM: BOFAN ZHANG, JAHANVI NAHATA, KEIKI HU, NATHAN MA

The practice of rootstocking involves grafting a new sapling onto old roots to create a stronger plant. In the same way, we hope to use education to enhance existing Maroon culture, address the needs and concerns of the Maroons, and create opportunities from this strong foundation.

Our project seeks to become an extension of our experience. It is an educational fellowship headed by Maroons that stretches into the deeper reaches of the Blue Mountains and beyond. This initiative serves as an alternative to extractive tourism, one that seeks to recenter Maroon culture and promote mutual exchange to help these communities grow.

Despite their different backgrounds, we hope that each user may find a passion for the local culture that can influence them positively, taking lessons of environmental management and cultural heritage to continue their journey of stewardship as they help build their communities when they return.



A CELEBRATE CULTURAL HERITAGE

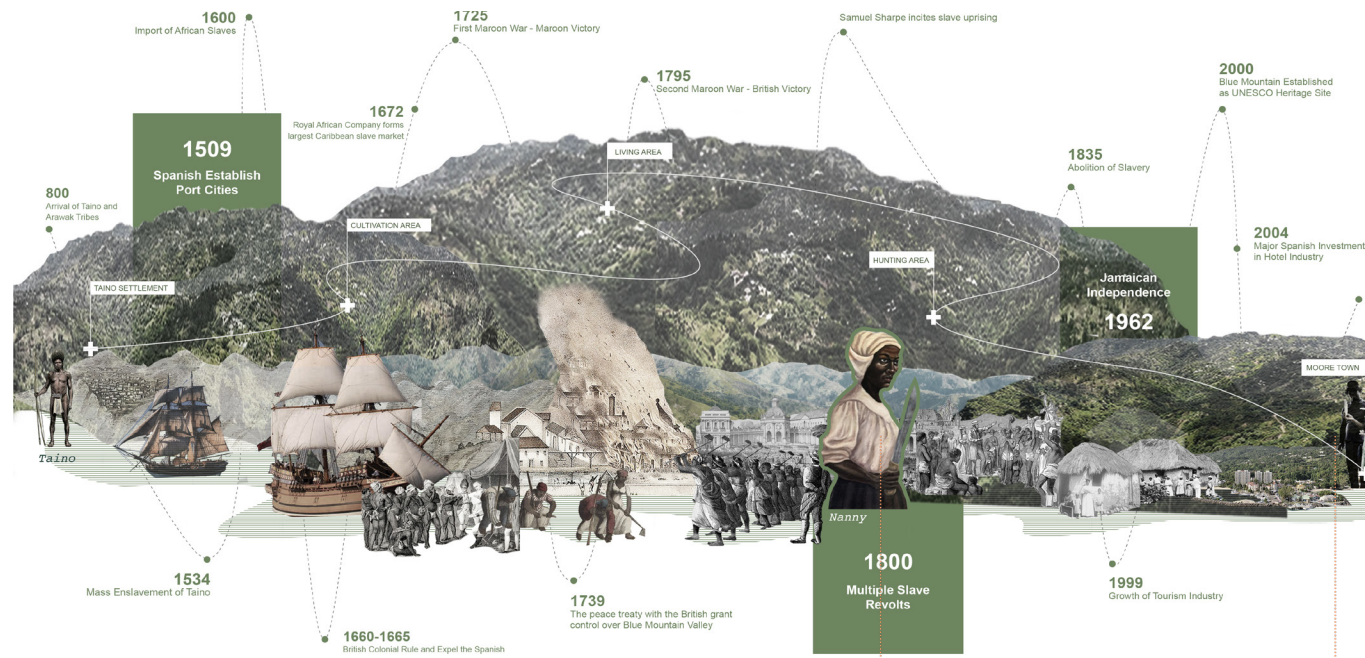
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01. WHO ARE THE MAROONS

The earliest settlers of Jamaica were Tainos, whom Spanish colonizers enslaved in the 1530s along with imported enslaved peoples. In response to the violence they experienced, some of these individuals escaped to the Blue Mountains and became known as the Maroons.



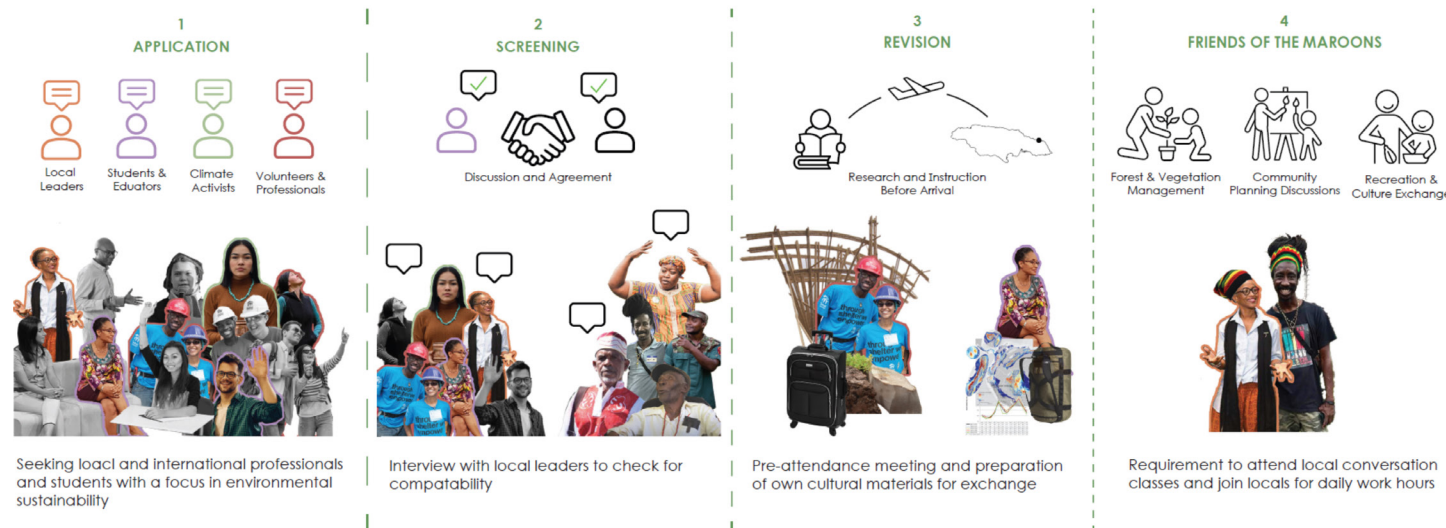
0.2. LANDSCAPE OF MARRONAGE (CURRENT)

As the Maroons move from the mountains into the valley, this once sacred space has become a national largely government-managed and focused on catering to tourists. Other extractive economies, such as mining and plantation farming, also greatly stress the area.





0.4. FRAMEWORK - THE FELLOW'S JOURNEY



0.5. CLIMATE AND CULTURE IMMERSION FELLOWSHIP



0.6. THE BEGINNING (PORT ANTONIO)



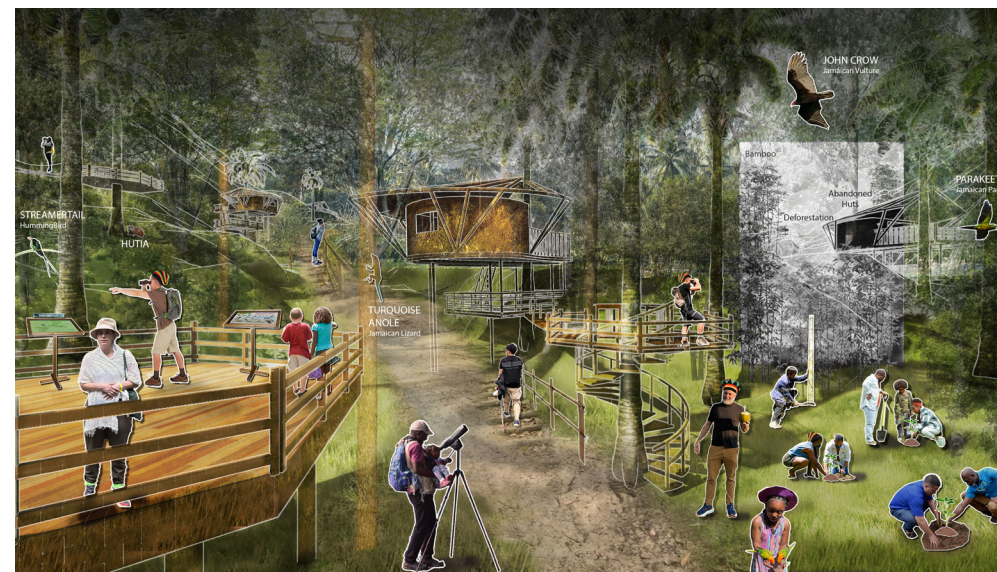
Our journey begins at the entry to Port Antonio, where fellows gather at repurposed old plantation houses by the port harbor and are briefed on community agreements before the Maroons guide their 'escape' from the plantations to the village.



0.7. MAROON COMMUNITIES (RIO GRANDE VALLEY)



Retrofitting schools and homestay huts built in the traditional bamboo and straw style act as pilot cultural centers that incorporate the teachings of maroon culture. These structures come together as a learning network and facilitate cultural exchange through a fellowship program.



0.8. VENTURING BEYOND: INTO THE BLUE MOUNTAINS



The development of hiking trails, revitalization of abandoned Maroon huts, and tree replanting initiatives set the forest up as a learning hub. Here, Maroons guide others to understand the forest as they do while others share what they know to help maintain balance in this site of significant heritage.



0.9 VILLAGE AS A HUB FOR LEARNING
10.0. JOURNEY THROUGH THE FOREST



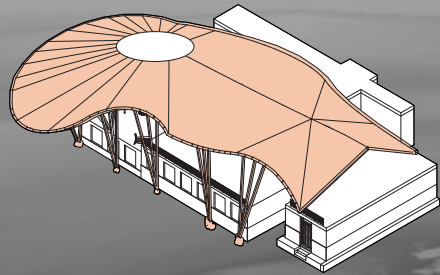
Gathering points in the forest and villages can serve multiple functions such as instrumental and dance centers that supplement the local Kromanti music and community kitchens that share knowledge of maroon gastronomy and survival. These places also build upon the idea of interconnected ecosystems, with the forest supplementing Maroon activities and vice versa.



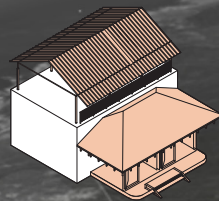
11.0. TREE PLANTING INITIATIVE
12.0. RIVERSIDE REFLECTIONS



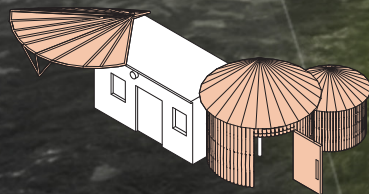
This initiative can raise the local government's awareness of the importance that Maroon communities hold in the region and that their heritage status can be elevated through stewardship of the Blue Mountains and improved education.



Schools as Kromanti Knowledge Hub



Maroon Tradition Immersion Cultural Workshops



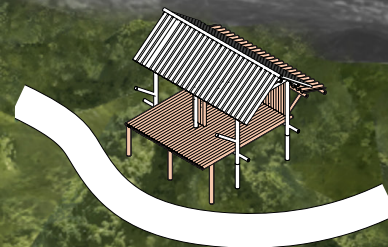
Homestay Huts: Co-Living and Learning

Port Antonio

Maroon Community Network

Blue Mountain Trails

Hiking Trail Development



Modified Maroon Hut Resting Points

River Monitoring for A Sustainable Future



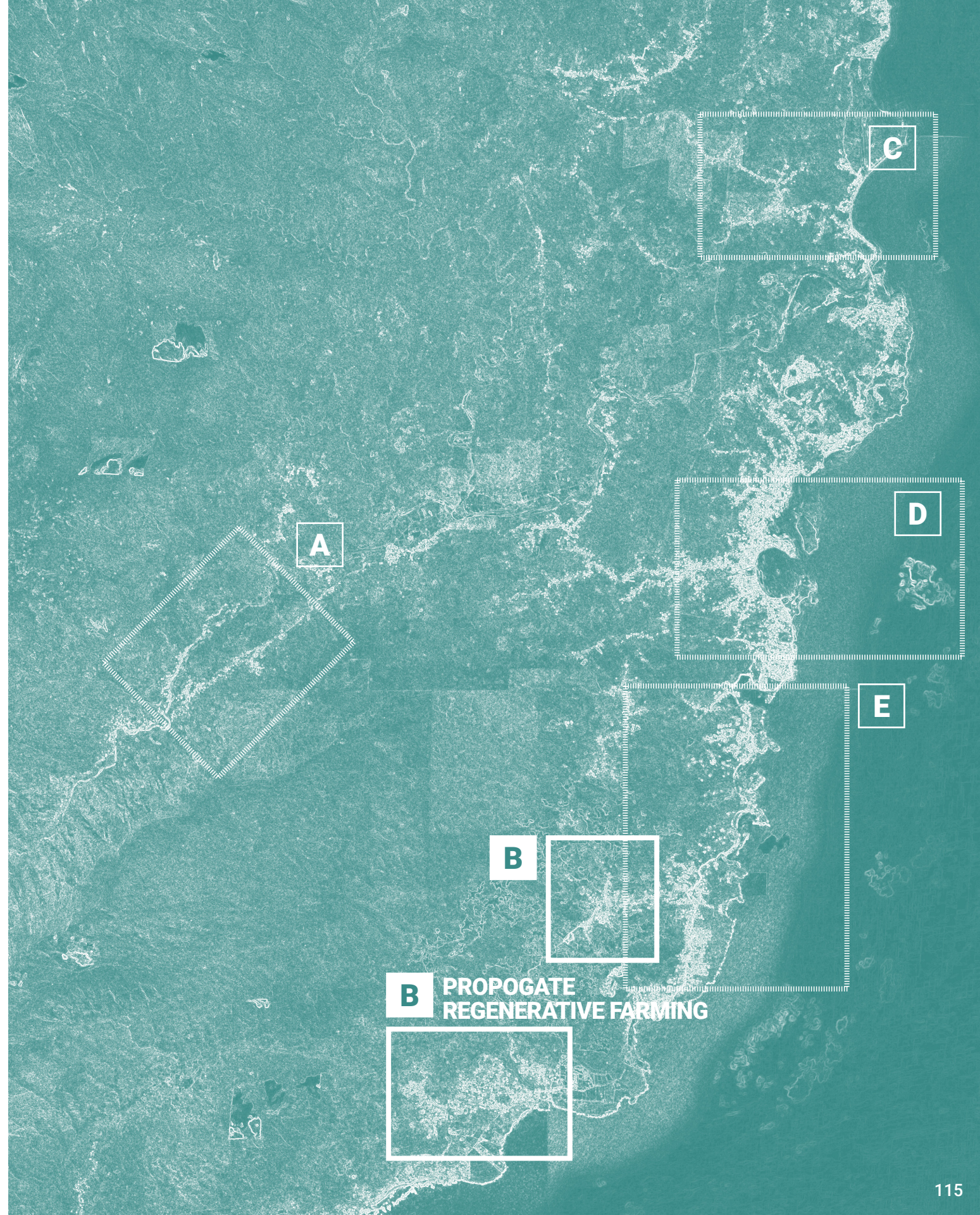


B. AGROFORESTRY FIELD HUB

Rural Resilient Practice

TEAM: QIUYUAN XUE, SHEN LI, WENBO YU

The generative vision and urban design framework for farming education engage with connectivity, collectivity, and continuity. Our project advances this shared vision by visualizing the sharing and connecting of informal and elder knowledge of farming systems and exploring spatial/temporal design of botanic labs cooperating with The University of the West Indies for the Sherwood Forest and Windsor Forest communities. We imagine this evolving into a farming education system and a water storage system toward 2100, building support for local agriculture and forming an eco-friendly lifestyle through collective knowledge sharing, landscape and garden design, and outside economic support.





Spinach (*Basella alba*)



Guava (*Psidium guajava*)



Wild Basil (*Ocimum campechianum*)



Pepper elder (*Piper amalago var. amalago*)



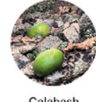
Outside Weed (*Salvia serotina*)



Plantain (*Musa x paradisiaca*)



Cow foot (*Piper peltatum*)



Calabash (*Lagenaria siceraria*)



Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)



Holy thistle (*Argemone mexicana*)



Scotch Bonnet Pepper (*Capsicum chinense*)



Pear (*Persea americana*)



Castor Oil (*Ricinus communis*)



Spanish needle (*Bidens alba*)



Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea (Capitata)*)



Coco (*Cocos nucifera*)



Callaloo (*Amaranthus viridis*)



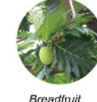
Pine (*Ananas comosus*)



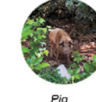
Bok choy (*Brassica rapa subsp. chinensis*)



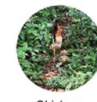
Pumpkin (*Cucurbita moschata*)



Breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*)



Pig (loosen soil)



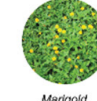
Chicken



Cow (savings fund)



Horse (labour animal)



Marigold (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)



Wild pine (*Wittmackia penduliflora*)



Mango (*Mangifera indica*)



Jamaican rose (*Blakea trinervia*)



Stinking toe (*Hymenaea courbaril*)



Wicker (*Phlodontron lacerum*)



FARMING



EDUCATION



ACCESS TO WATER



WATER INFRASTRUCTURE



CLIMATE



GATHERING SPACE



The information is derived from unpublished research data collected by Ina Vandebroek

WHAT IS FOREST FARMING?

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BACKYARD GARDEN

FARMLAND

PASTURE

FOREST



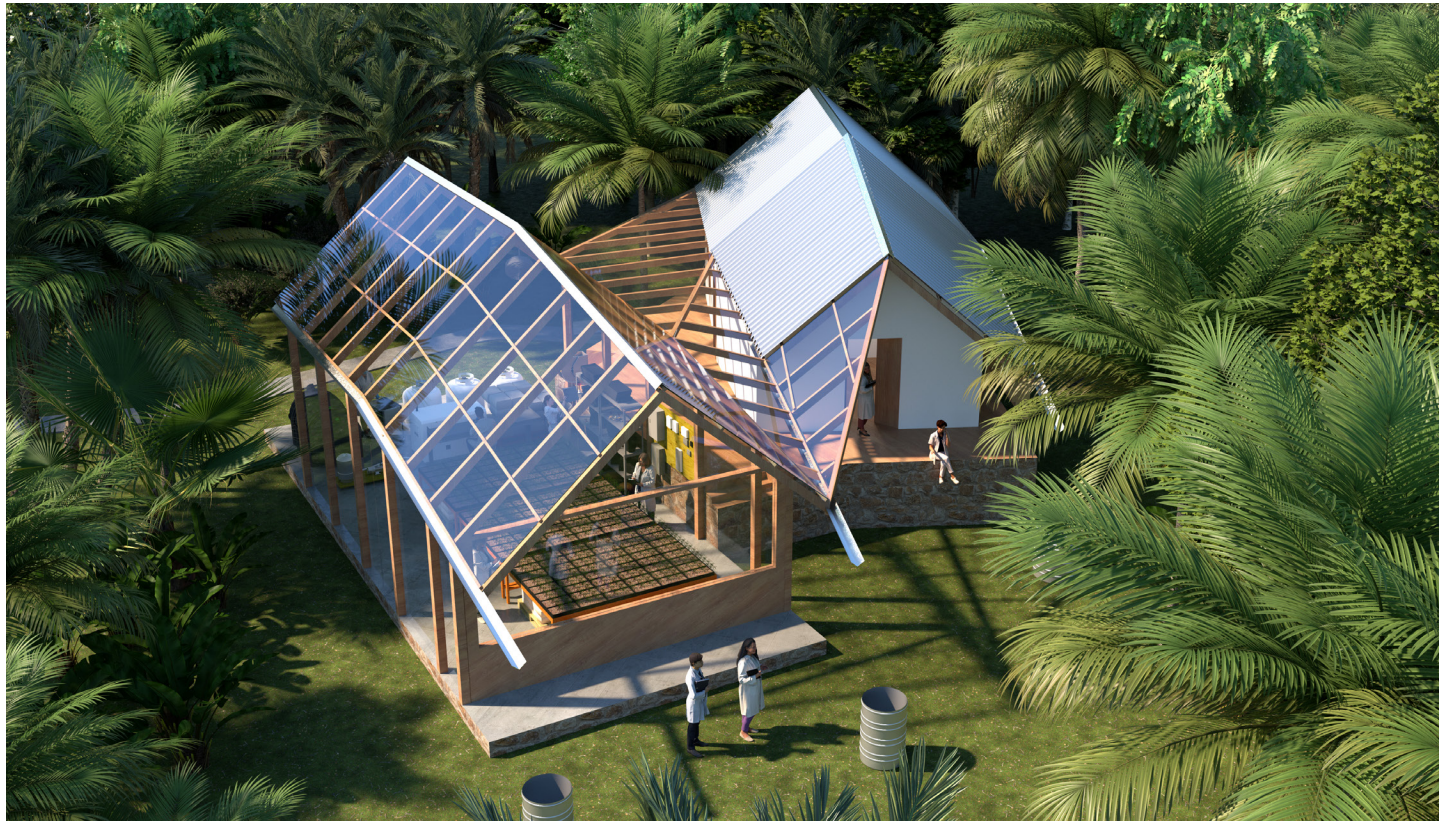
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL RENOVATION



CARBON SEQUESTRATION LAB



SATELLITE BOTANICAL LAB



DORMITORY





TIME SCALE 2025



Pilot projects will be started to establish a system related to agroforestry in Windsor Forest.

TIME SCALE 20250



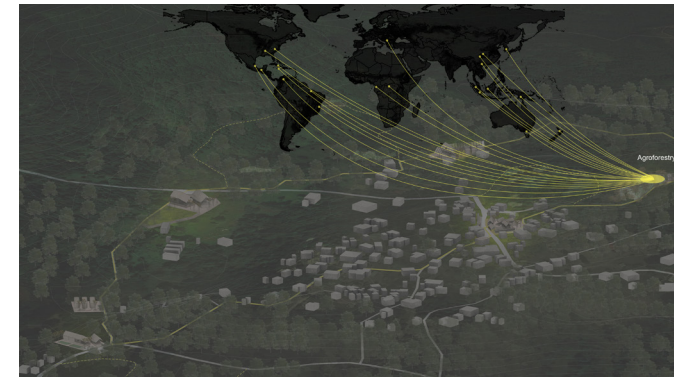
There will be more agroforestry on the site and more pathways to create connections between them.

TIME SCALE 2080

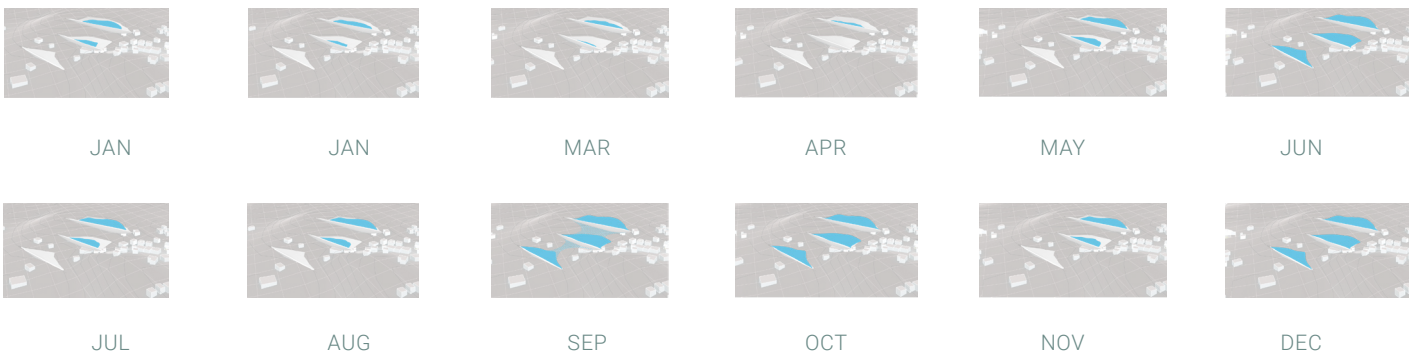


This practice will expand to other areas of Windsor Forest and Sherwood Forest, generating more planting systems.

TIME SCALE 2100



This practice will be expanded globally, and other cities and regions worldwide will learn from Jamaica's experience developing agroforestry cultivation. It can contribute to food security.



SCIENTIFIC TOUR AND AGROFORESTRY PRACTICE



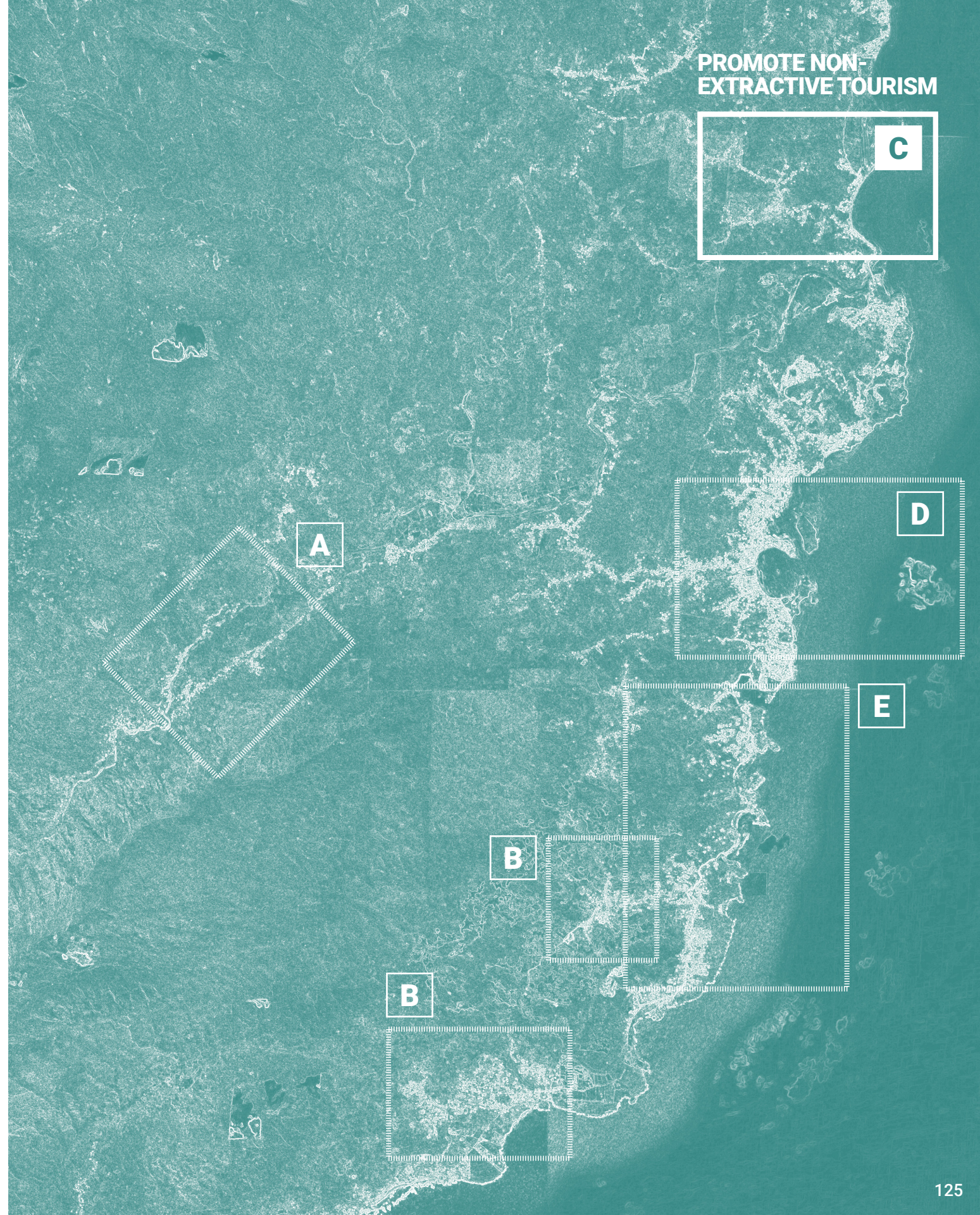


C. REGENERATIVE RIO GRANDE

A National Park for Eco-Innovation and in support of Local Livelihoods

TEAM: BIYING LI, MENGQI (CYRIL) XIAO, XINWEI LU, YICHEN (FRANK) XU

Facing the environmental degradation of Rio Grande due to excessive sand mining and overfishing, our initiative seeks to transform the river's challenges into avenues for future resilient development. We propose integrating ecotourism with local livelihoods, empowering rafters to become environmental stewards actively engaged in ecological monitoring. Our comprehensive strategy involves converting detrimental activities like sand mining into sustainable aquaculture systems and bolstering infrastructure to support eco-farming, eco-housing, and eco-transportation. By employing banana circle and intercropping technologies, we reconnect agriculture with community life, transforming local produce into a tourist attraction, income, and educational resource. This holistic approach not only aims to restore the ecosystem and elevate the standard of living but also introduces population, boosts economic growth, and enriches the cultural values of the Rio Grande community, ensuring its prosperity for generations to come.



PROMOTE NON-EXTRACTIVE TOURISM

C

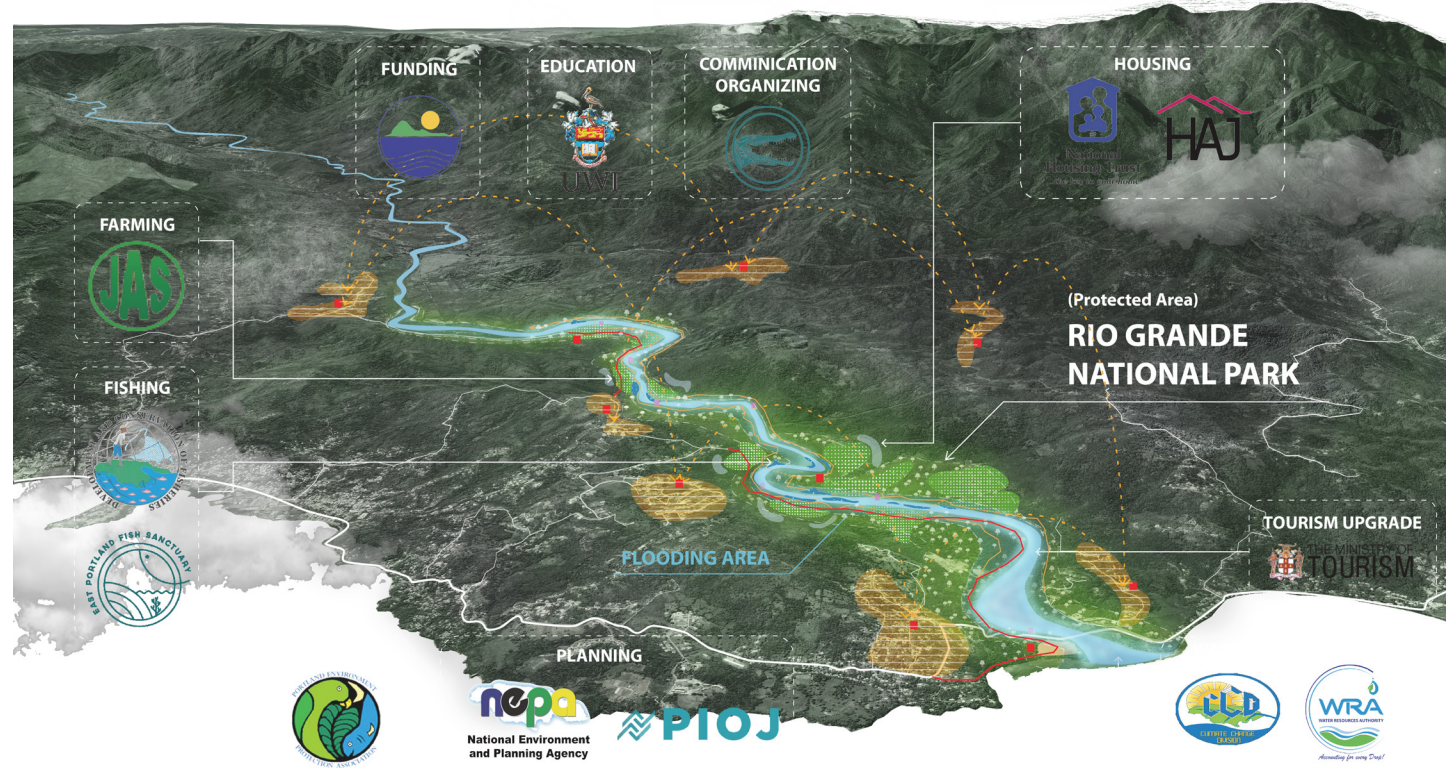
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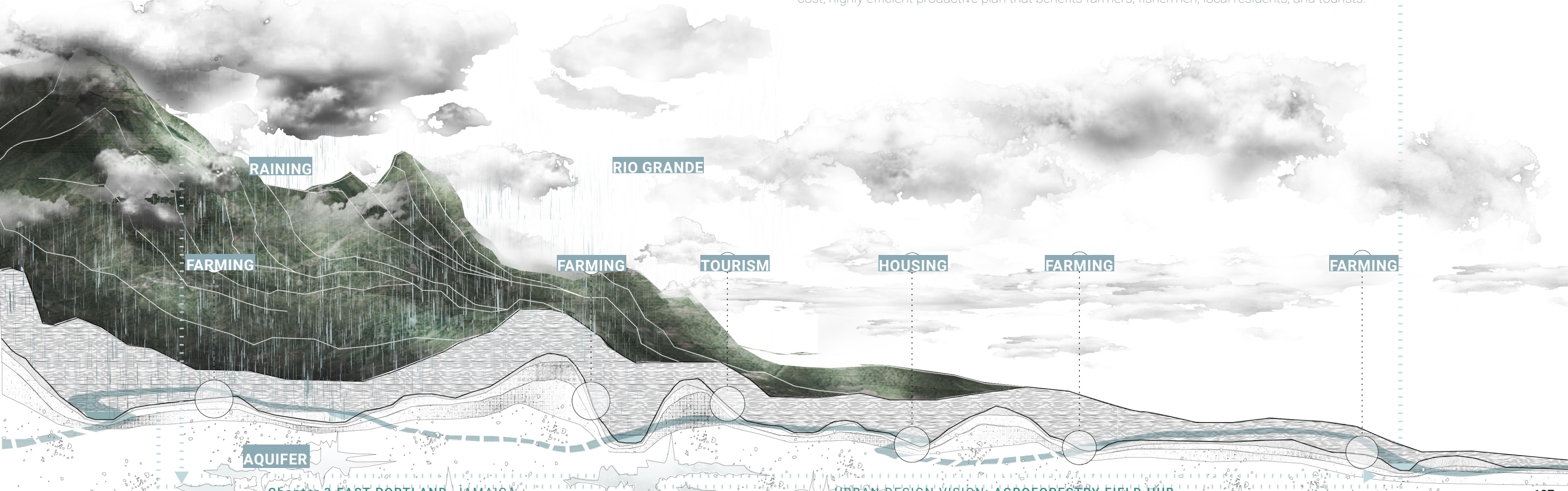
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We aim to regenerate the local economy by boosting livelihood diversity along the Rio Grande, an incredible resource from which all river communities can benefit, provided a proper set of rules and policies is in place. This prototype aims to be established based on existing conditions, further developed collaboratively, and upgraded into a low-cost, highly efficient, and productive plan that benefits farmers, fishers, residents, and tourists.



This prototype aims to be established based on existing conditions, further developed collaboratively, and upgraded into a low-cost, highly efficient productive plan that benefits farmers, fishermen, local residents, and tourists.

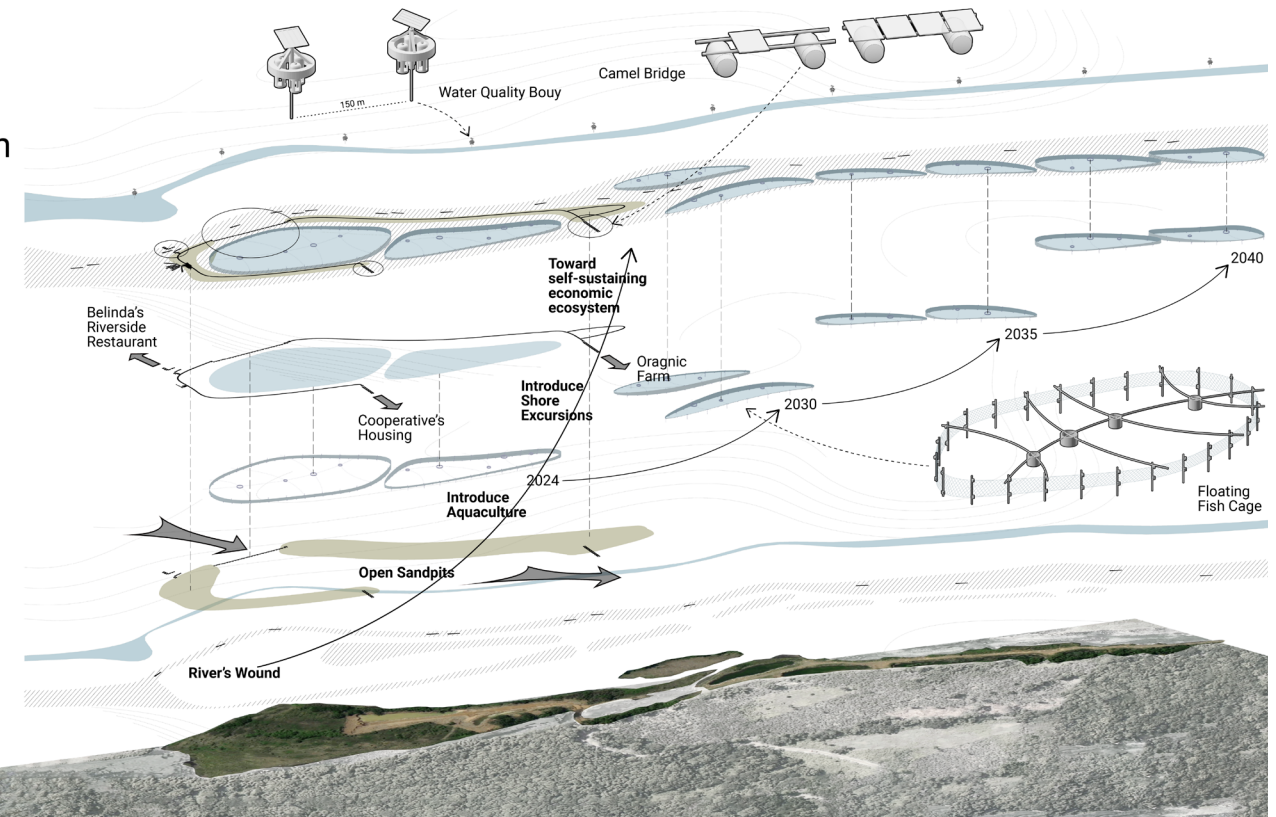


Sustainable Development depends on Environment

2040
River Vision

2033

Economic Income from Mining Sands
2024
Condition



0.1 FROM SCARS TO PEARLS
(FRESHWATER FISHERY)



0.1 ECO-FARMING
(BANANA CIRCLE/INTERCROPPING)



By transforming the structure of farmland and planting methods, the land can provide more by-products.

In addition to being used as fertilizer in banana circles, banana stems can be processed into high-value merchandise, such as handicrafts and home accessories.



0.1 TRANSFORM SAND MINING INTO FISHERY
0.2 ENHANCE LOCAL AGRICULTURE ECONOMY



0.1 ENHANCE ECOTOURISM EXPERIENCE
0.2 BANANA WORKSHOP



The Envisioned Fish Farm Pier. The local community could rely on this to create a productive tourism economy.

It can provide alternative livelihoods for coastal communities, increasing income and diversity of tourism.



INITIATIVE/EDGE 1
Eco-Farming (Banana Circle/Intercropping)



INITIATIVE/EDGE 2
Waterfront Fishery, Ecotourism & Workshop



INITIATIVE/EDGE 3
Upland Eco-Housing & Eco-Farming



INITIATIVE/EDGE 4
Waterfront Ecotourism & Public Access





D. CARIBBEAN CO-OP

Adapt to a changing climate and coastline together:

The Fisherfolk of Prospect Beach and Coral Farmers of Alligator Head Foundation

TEAM: KARRTHIK SUBRAMANIAN, MANAR ALROUGI, SARIKA YADAV, THARIKA RAMAN

Our mission is to establish a cooperative model, addressing the challenges faced by Jamaican fisherfolk amidst the changing dynamics of overfishing, climate change, and increasing tourism. By restoring reef health and adapting to a changing climate and coastline together, we aim to preserve their long-standing relationship with the ocean while ensuring economic growth and food security. Leveraging Phase 0 initiatives from Alligator Head Foundation, our approach prioritizes scaling up their efforts to diversify fisherfolk livelihoods and address economic uncertainty.

Therefore, we imagine a future where Prospect Beach becomes an ecological hub driven by community resilience, restoring its reef and coastline through a cooperative ownership model. Here, locals come together to steward the ocean's resources, forging a sustainable path forward while preserving the beauty and biodiversity of our coastal ecosystems.



ADAPT TO A CHANGING CLIMATE AND COASTLINE TOGETHER

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COMPETITION TO POACH

"Yeah, I've been fishing for nearly seven decades in these parts, can you believe it? But now, there's hardly any fish left to catch. And there's more folks calling themselves 'fishermen' than the fish in the sea! So, I would like to own a bigger boat, so it could be collectively owned. And that way we can head out deeper and maybe find better catch!!!"

OVERFISHING

"We're also growing this 'Irish Sea Moss' around here. You boil it up, with some milk, and you got yourself a drink that brings in some cash."

DIVERSIFYING LIVELIHOODS

Fisherman 01
Prospect Beach

Fisherman 02
Prospect Beach



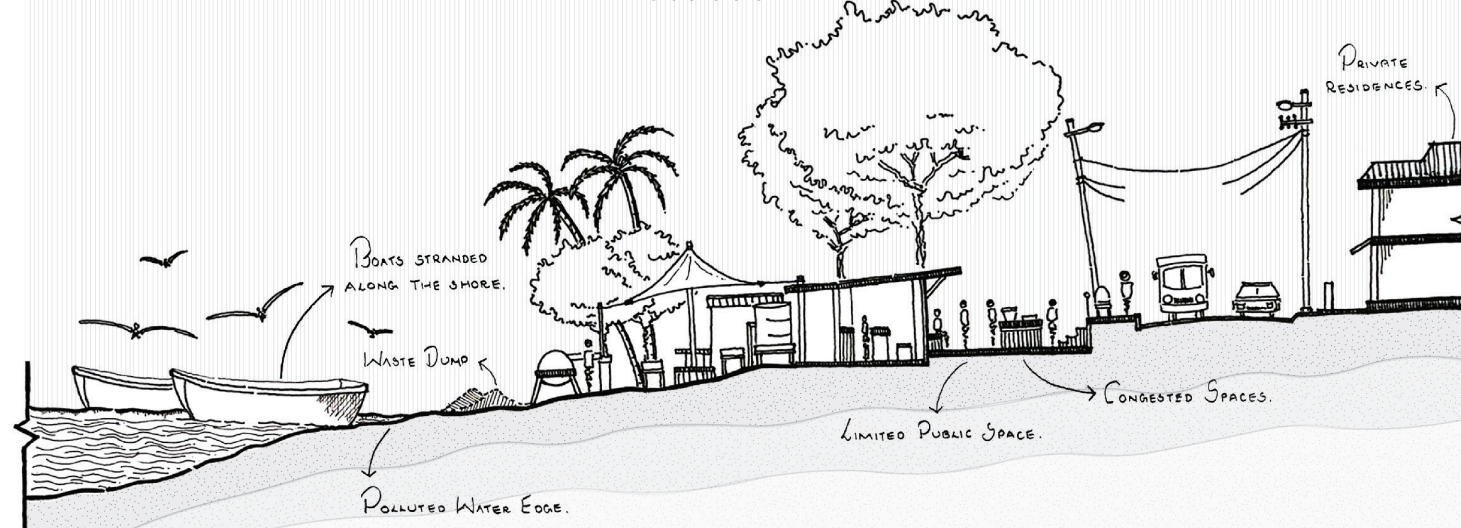
Lack of Dock Infrastructure



No Storage Facilities

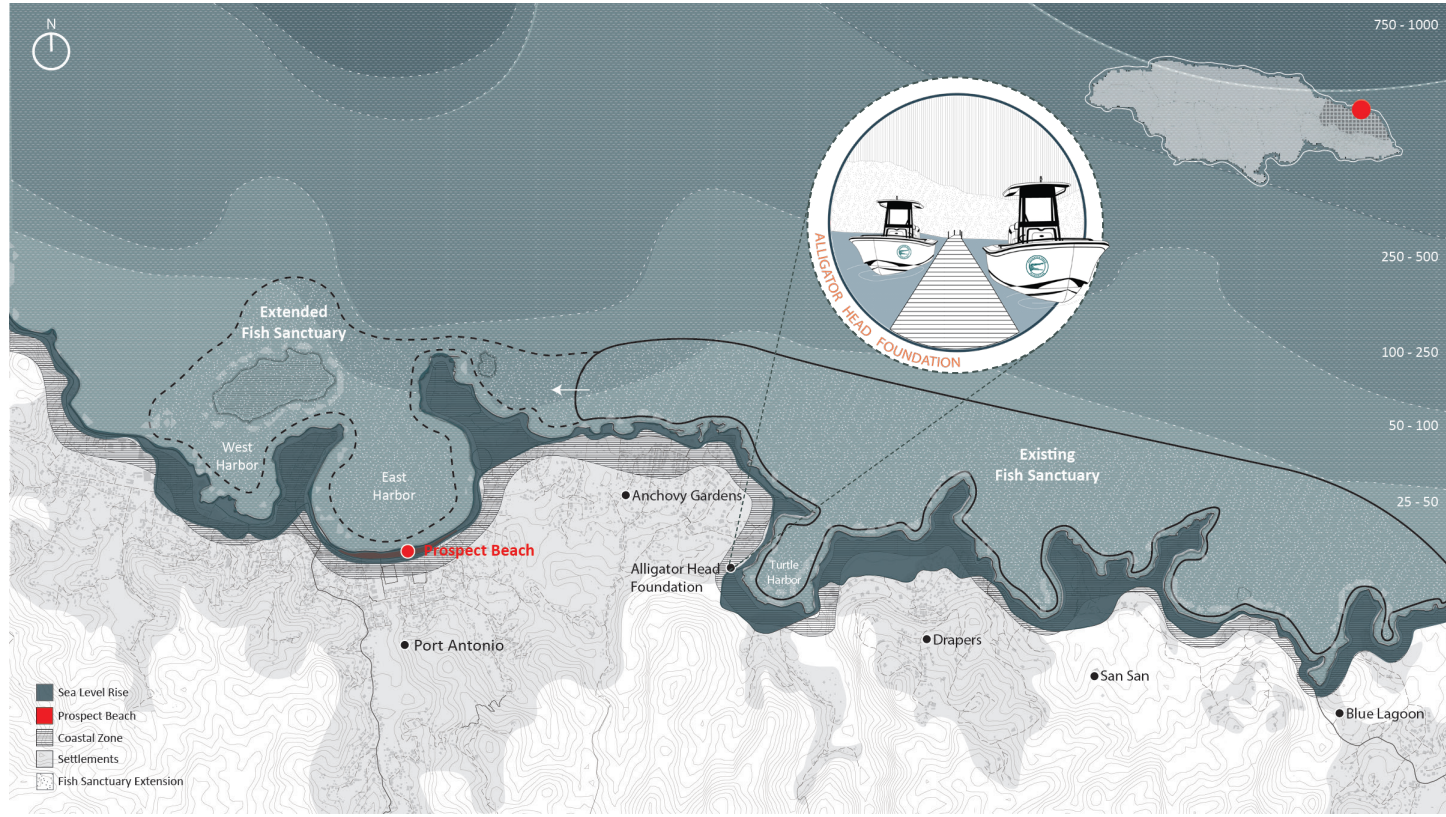


Inadequate infrastructure for the fisherfolk



0.1 POLLUTED WATER EDGES AND LACK OF PUBLIC SPACE
0.2 CARIBBEAN CO-OP FRAMEWORK

0.1 LIMITED PHYSICAL AND VISUAL WATERFRONT ACCESS
0.2 PROSPECT BEACH - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES



What do the fisherfolk need?
Restore + Adapt + Connect

- Training Center for Citizen Science Monitoring
- Exploration Center and Nurseries
- Fish Hatchery

EDUCATION HUB



▲ Education Hub ■ Coastal Development + Reef Restoration

COASTAL ADAPTATION

- Fishing Industry Harbor
- Community Center
- Storage Facilities

Ocean's Transit

REEF RESTORATION

- Costal habitat restoration (Sea Weed + Mangrove restoration)
- Coral out-planting + Monitoring
- Aquaculture

Despite being a public beach in Port Antonio, Prospect Beach lacks vital fishing infrastructure. Pollution and limited public space worsen the issue. Leveraging the Alligator Head Foundation's initiatives offers opportunities to improve marine health and livelihoods, transforming the beach into a resilient hub.

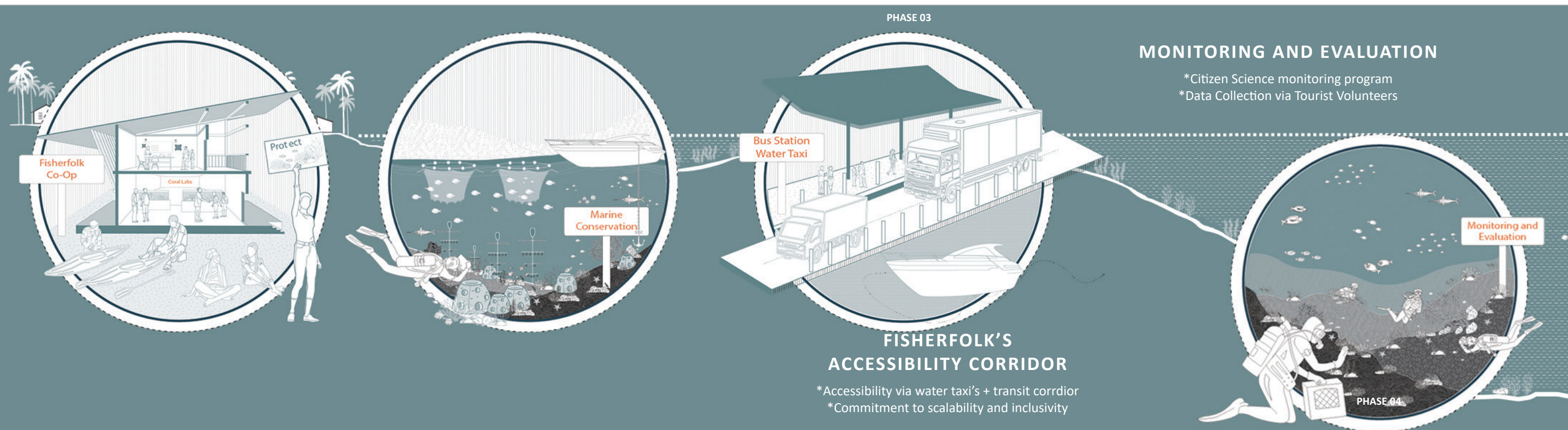
Our studio framework focuses on establishing a fisherfolk cooperative to address evolving needs and environmental changes. It includes reef restoration, an education hub, and adaptation to climate and coastline changes through stilted housing and fishing infrastructure.



0.1 FISHERFOLK COMMUNITY CENTRE
0.2 PHASING STRATEGY FOR CARIBBEAN CO-OP

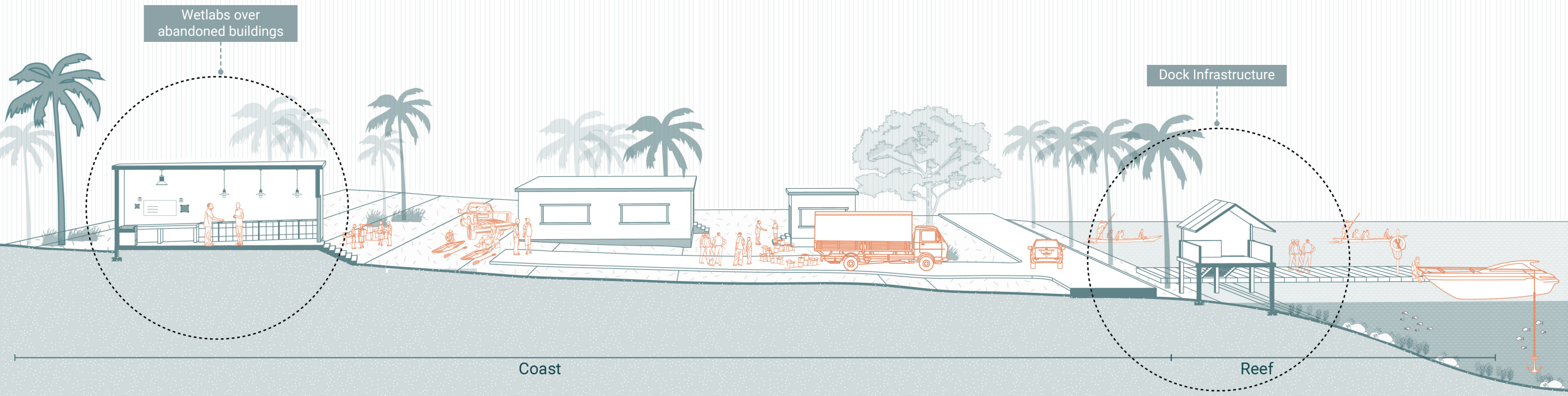


0.1 CULTIVATION OF IRISH SEA MOSS AND CORAL NURSERIES IN THE BAY



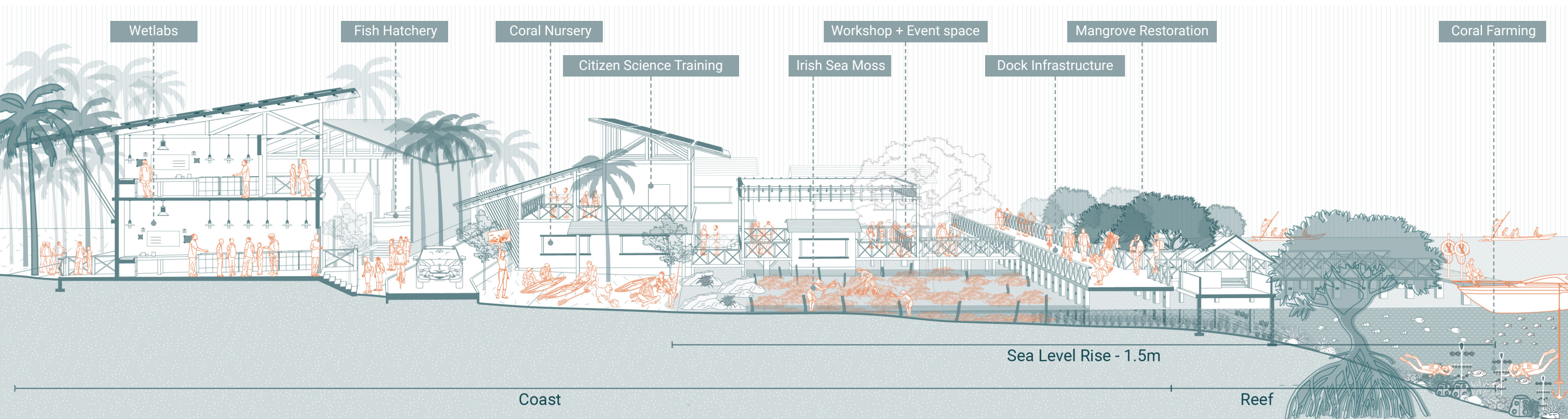
Phase 01: Fisherfolk adapt to declining fish populations and exploring coral nurseries and aquaculture.
Phase 02: Scaling up involves private sector and NGO collaborations to improve reef health and accommodate more fisherfolk.

Phase 03: Establishing a Fisherfolk's Opportunity Corridor along the East Portland coast via road and waterways.
Phase 04: Implementing monitoring and evaluation programs ensures the effectiveness and sustainability of alternate livelihood programs and reef restoration activities.



0.1 EDUCATION HUB - YEAR 2025

0.2 EDUCATION HUB - YEAR 2100



Denise from Alligator Head Foundation emphasized the need to scale up coral nurseries, requiring more personnel and infrastructure. Inspired by her insight, as an initial step, our Education Hub proposal involves converting abandoned buildings into wet-labs and fish hatcheries to train fisherfolk towards sustainable livelihoods.

Moving forward, dock infrastructure and stilted buildings will support coral outplanting and adaptation to sea level rise. Our vision is to scale up this initiative to replant millions of corals, accommodate fisherfolk along the East Portland coast, and transform Prospect Beach into an ecological hub, adapting to climate and coastline changes.



FISHERFOLK
COMMUNITY CENTRE

CORAL NURSERIES

ARTIFICIAL REEF BALL

CORAL MONITORING PROGRAM

AQUACULTURE

DEEP SEA FISHING



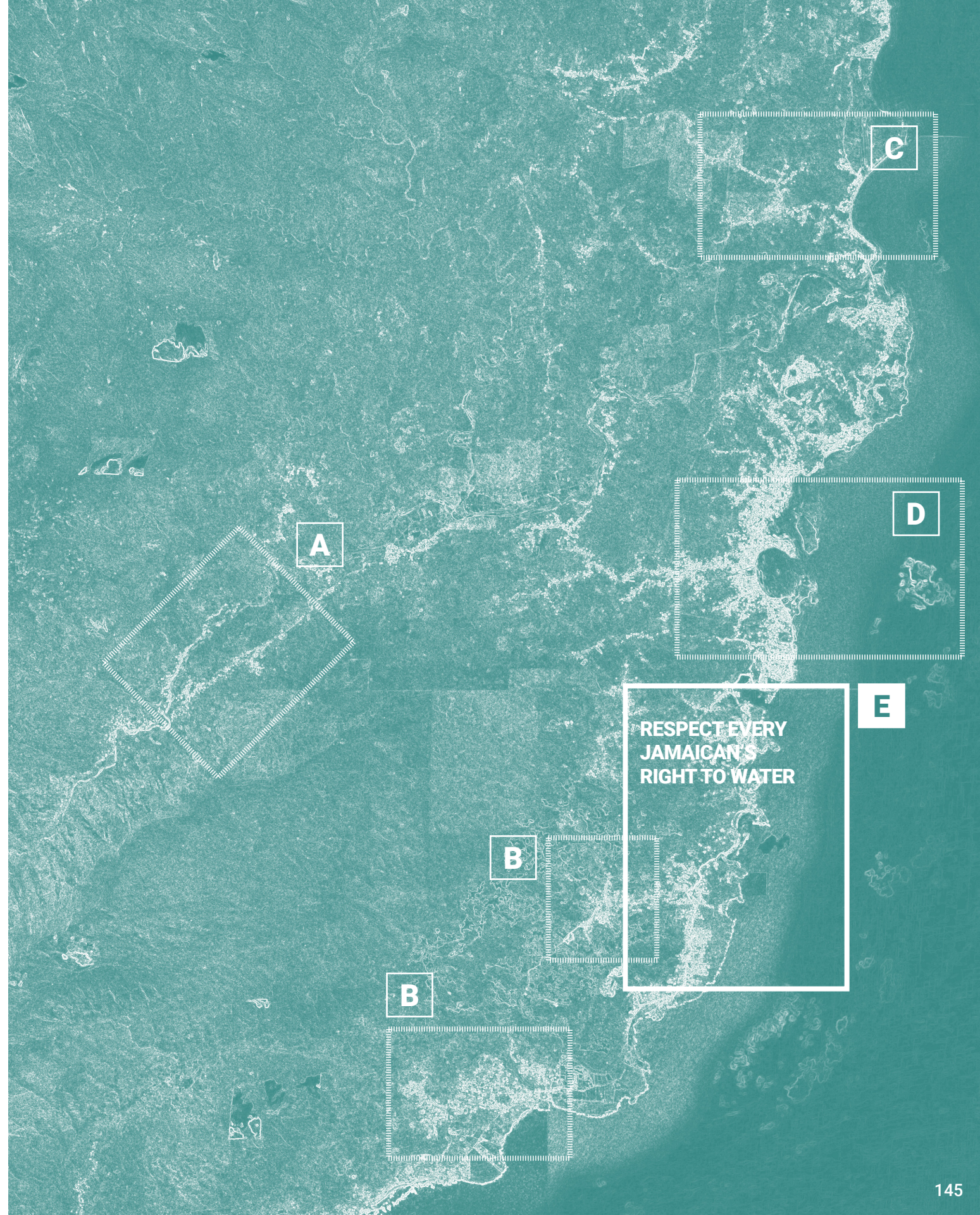
E.WATER FOR ALL

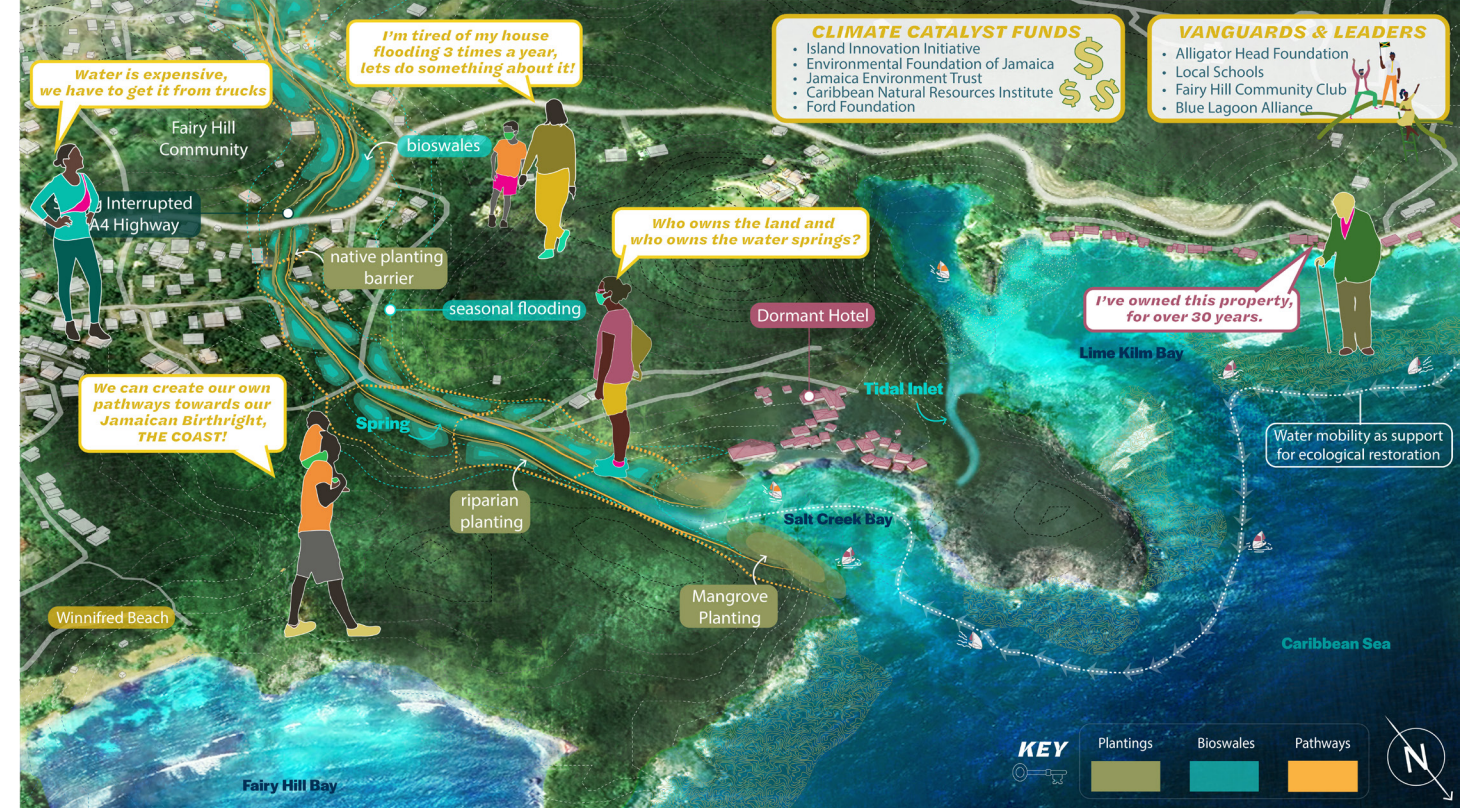
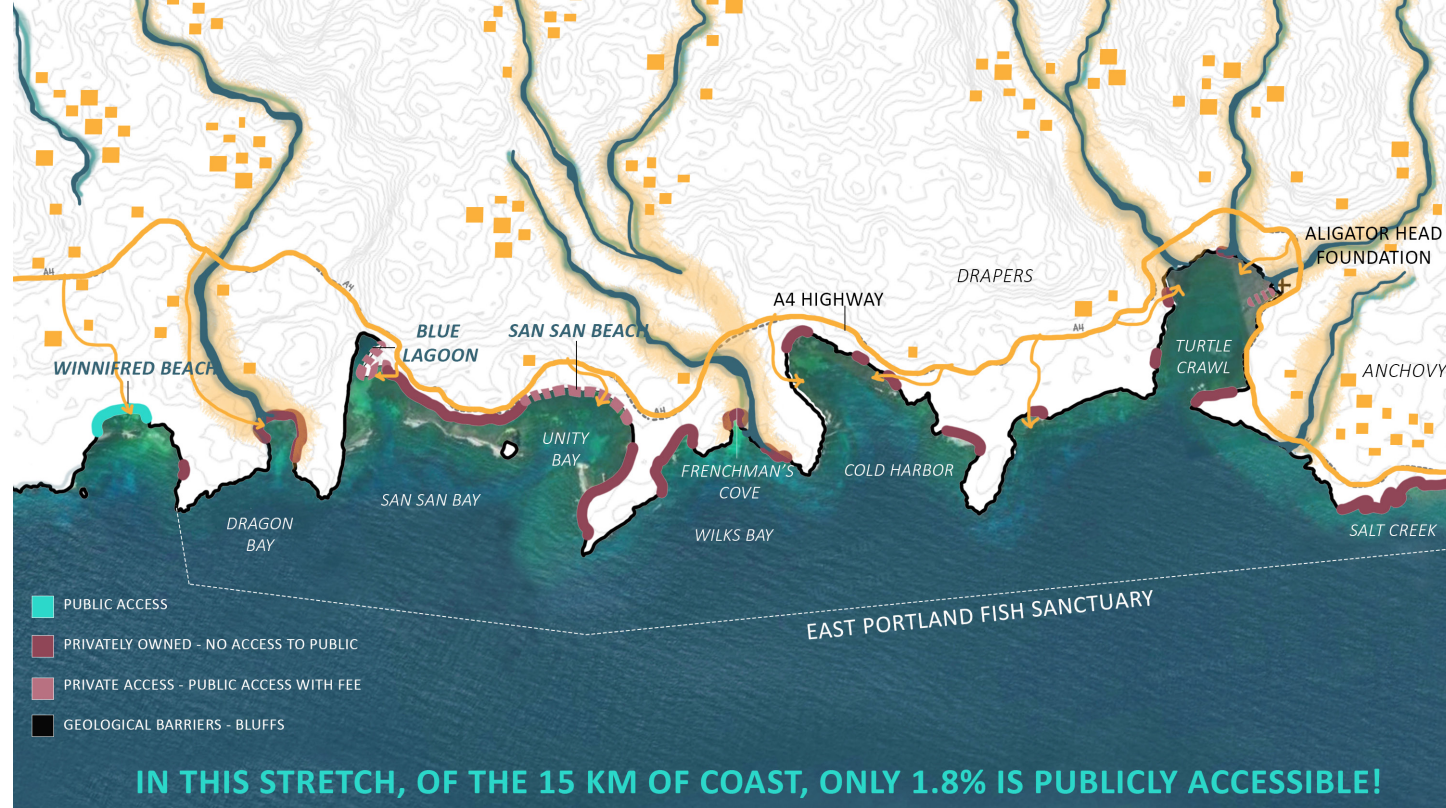
Unlocking Coastal Access through Springs

Respecting every Jamaican's Right to Water.

TEAM: ANGEL LANGUMAS, CHEALSIE NALVARTE, GOKUL NAIR, SARA SUSAN PAUL

Jamaica's coast is threatened by private ownership, transforming water access into a privilege that few can afford. This spatial injustice stems from a colonial policy that blocked Jamaicans from the coast for generations. We imagine a future where the abundant springs of East Portland become easements that unlock the coast. Community-led ecological restoration creates a network of pathways that reconnect people to water in all its forms. This grassroots movement builds momentum to transform tourism into a cohabitation model. In due course, with sea level rise as a co-conspirator, coastal rights will emerge that affirm water access as a universal right for all Jamaicans





0.1 SPRINGS TO BREAKTHROUGH

The abundant springs of East Portland become instruments of change as easements to the coast that break through the privatized barriers. These pathways become part of an extensive network that opens the coast to all Jamaicans.

0.2 ENCLOSURE OF THE COAST

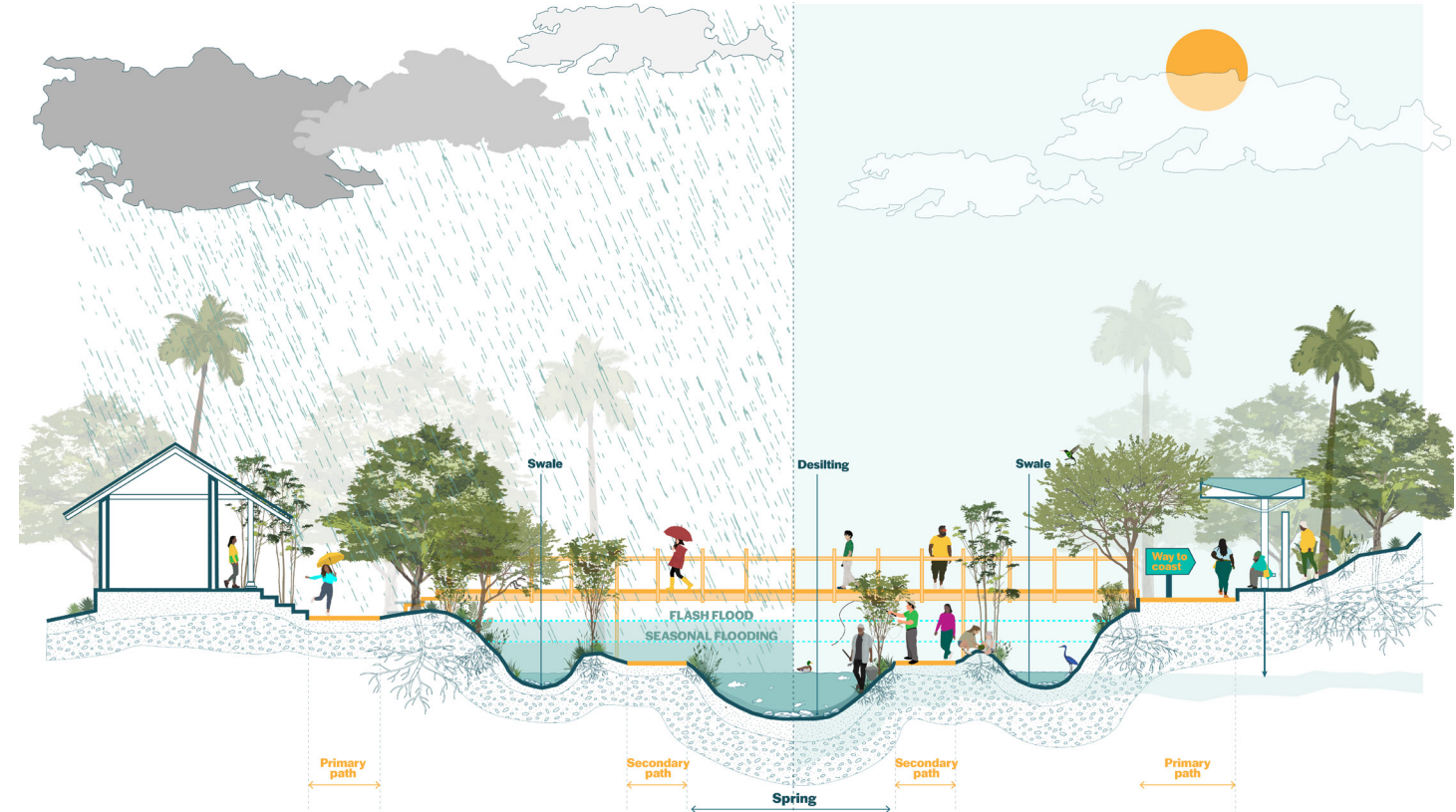
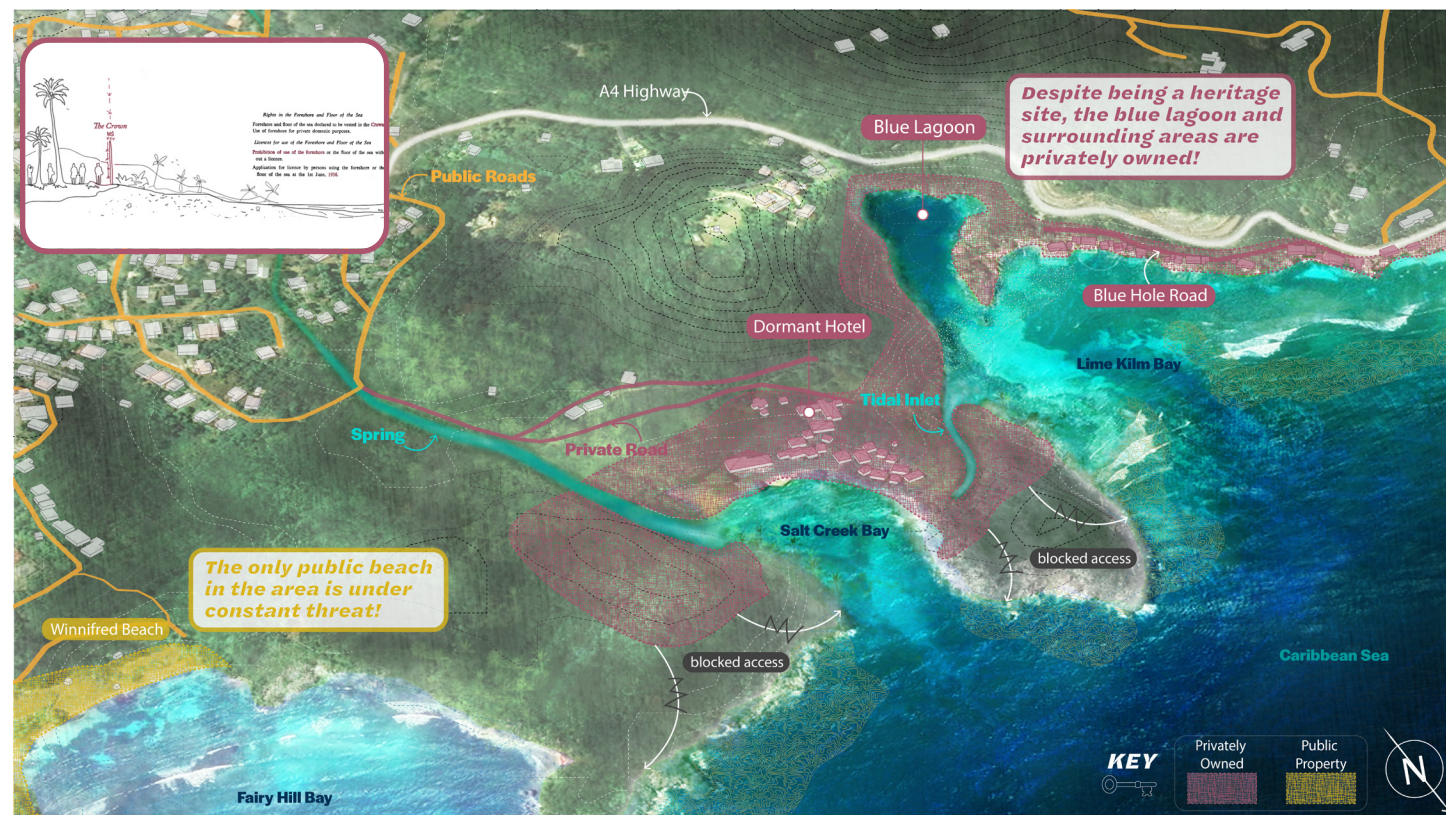
Enabled by the Beach Control Act, the coastline has been overtaken by private entities, restricting coastal access to Jamaicans. The only publicly accessible region along this stretch is Winnifred Beach.

0.3 SPRING RIGHTS ACT

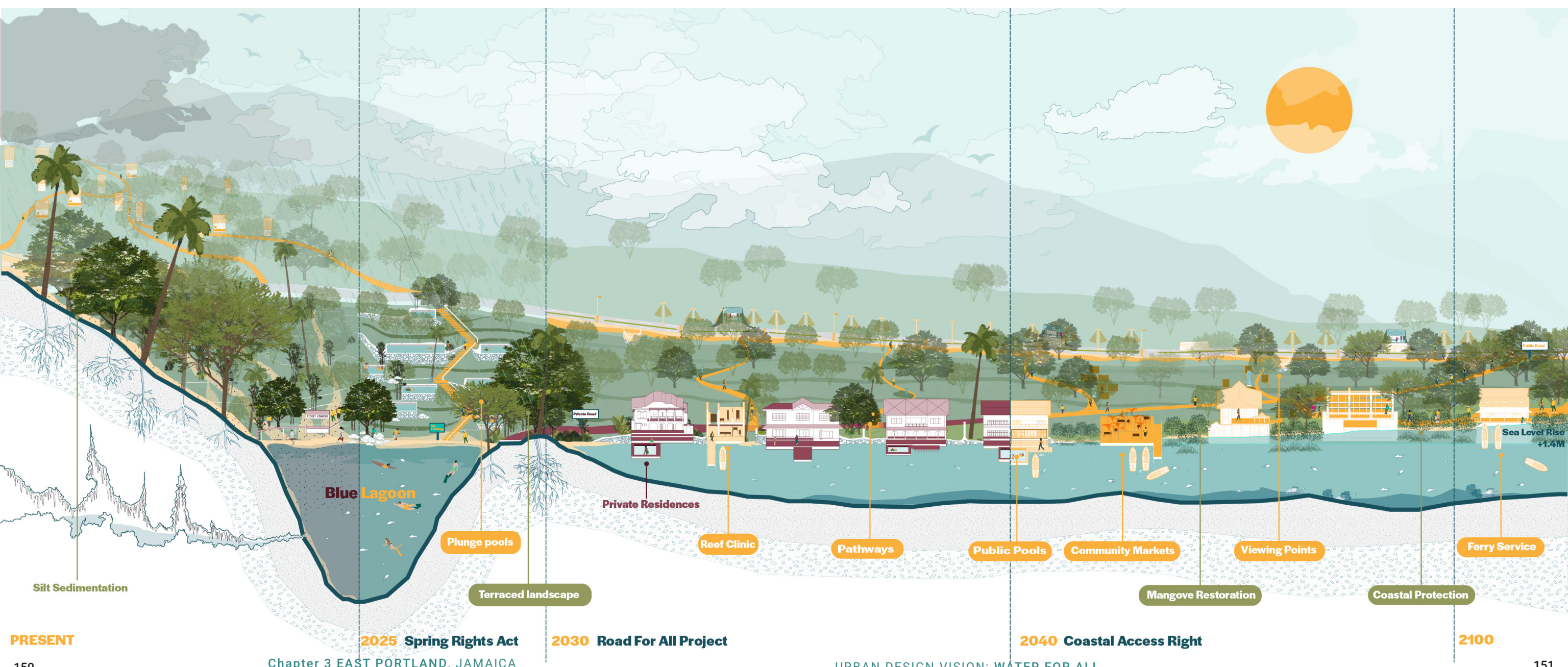
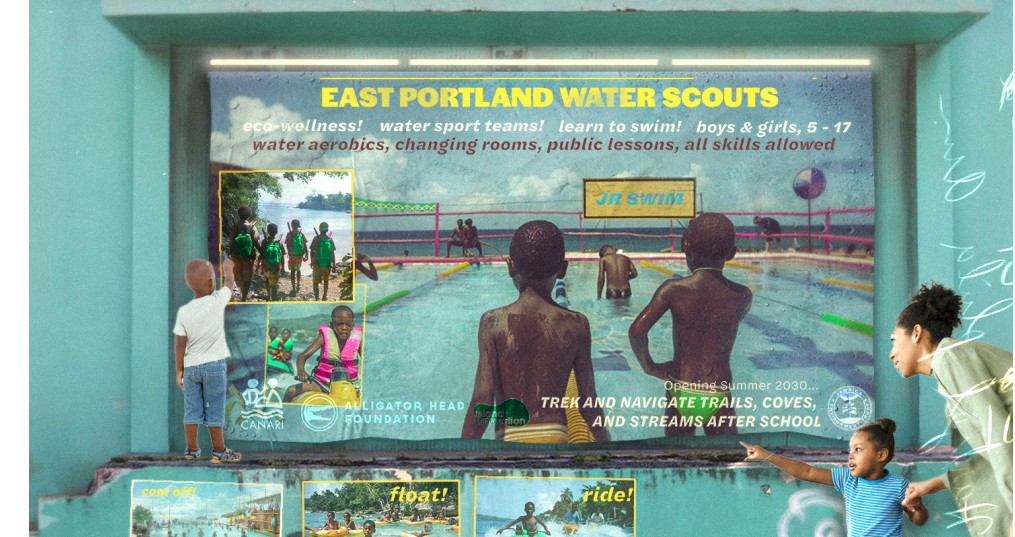
Through community-driven conservation efforts, spring rights are enacted that designate the region within 100 feet of any spring as protected and public, restricting construction in these zones to protect the community and ecology.

0.4 SPRING CONSERVATION

To adapt to the seasonal fluctuations of the spring, a riparian zone is created by the Fairy Hill community. The thriving ecology that emerges is protected and enjoyed through a network of pathways that lead to the coast.



URBAN DESIGN VISION: WATER FOR ALL





Fairy Hill Community

Blue Lagoon

Blue Hole Road

Lime Kiln Bay

Salt Creek Bay

Winnifred Beach

Fairy Hill Bay

COMMUNITY VOICES



“If we make justice part of the fight, we will lose. We need to make justice part of the solution.”

Una May Gordon,
Facilitator, Alligator Head Foundation
Formerly: Principal Director of Climate Change, Government of Jamaica and Global Center of Adaptation



“Until the lion learns to read and write, every story will always glorify the hunter.”

Maurice Lee
Founder, Kromanti Experience



“Co-Existence between us locals and them tourists in Sanco bay is needed and for that to happen, we have got to be the ones managing the property.”

Kearn
Head, Draper’s Harbour



Nickie Myers
General Manager, Alligator Head Foundation



What if instead of investing in Tourism, we invest in the place? And the tourists will follow.

When you come from places with walls, you carry them with you.



Wilbourn Carr
President, Sherwood Forest Community

“We have one of the world’s largest freshwater aquifers. Why aren’t we accessing it?”



Mr. 'Tyrant'
Farmer, Windsor Forest

“It requires hard work to be a farmer in Sherwood forest, younger generations are not willing to be farmers. Things may become better if we can rebuild the school and teach farming knowledge.”



Cynthia Miller
Owner of Cynthia’s, Winnifred Beach

“We need to come together, unite, and fight. This is for the next generation.”



Milton Rodney
Rafting Coach, Rio Grande



I know this is the best river (Rio Grande) in Jamaica... we need more tourists, that’s what we need. So we can make better money.

There’s been a lot of change. In the 70s, we used to have cruise ships in Port Antonio, we have no more cruise ships. I don’t know why. But I know that this is the best river in Jamaica.

We need more tourists, that’s what we need. So we can make better money.

