



LAC-IEE-15-08

ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DECISION

Activity Location:	Jamaica
Activity Title:	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) Program, the DGP Transitional Living Program for Children in State Care and Jamaica Cares Project.
Activity Number:	TBD
Life-of-Activity Funding:	\$20,788,521
Life-of-Activity:	FY 2013 – FY 2018
IEE prepared by:	Kenneth Williams, Program Management Specialist (Activity Manager – Jamaica Cares)
Reference ETDs:	LAC-IEE-13-21, LAC-IEE-14-37
Recommended Threshold Decision:	Categorical Exclusion Negative Determination with Conditions
Bureau Threshold Decision:	Concur with recommendation

Comments:

This Environmental Threshold Decision amends LAC-IEE-13-21 and LAC-IEE-14-37, which cover the entire Caribbean Basin Security Initiative Program and the USAID Development Grants Program (DGP) Transitional Living Program for children in State Care activity, to include the new Jamaica Cares Project.

A **Categorical Exclusion** continues to be issued to the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) Program, including all components of the Jamaica Cares Project, except for the activities listed below, pursuant to 22 CFR 216.2 (c)(2):

(i) Education, technical assistance, or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment **(such as construction of facilities, etc.);**

(iii) Analyses, studies, academic or research workshops and meetings;

(v) Document and information transfers; and

(xiv) Studies, projects or programs intended to develop the capability of recipient countries to engage in development planning, except to the extent designed to result in activities directly affecting the environment **(such as construction of facilities, etc.);**

A Negative Determination with Conditions is issued to the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) Program for the following activities:

- Component 1, Activity 1: Small grants to provide support for community-based organizations and, Establishment of a competitive small grants program for communities and civil society organizations; Community Pilot Project activities TBD.
- Component 1, Activity 2: Support and strengthen legitimate local governance structures including CBOs and CDCs, Retrofitting community disaster shelters and equipping them with rainwater harvesting systems and renewable energy systems to supply “off-grid” power which may require small-scale construction.
- Component 1, Activity 3: Supporting youth empowerment in communities and creating youth-centered spaces and activities. Mitigation measures will be implemented and monitored for the renovation or the small-scale construction of the residential housing facility, which may have minor adverse environmental impacts.
- Component 3: Encourage alternative sentence (to jail) programs for juveniles, Activity 3: Reintegration and Rehabilitation: Under DGP-5, the UWI/CCDC’s “Transitional Living Programme for Children in State Care”
- Component 4, Activity 1. Continue support for the national roll-out of community-based policing Community Pilot Project activities TBD.

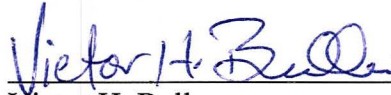
Conditions include the following:

- The implementer will be required to complete an EMPR for any Negative Determination with Conditions activities listed in Section 3.1 of this IEE to identify any potential negative impacts, identify appropriate mitigation measures, and ensure that monitoring of the mitigation measures implementation and effectiveness is completed. In addition, the Implementing Partners shall apply the following mitigation measures to ensure that environmental concerns are taken into account during both the design and implementation of the project activities:

- Implementing partner(s) shall follow environmental best practices in construction for small scale infrastructure activities, such as the disaster shelter rehabilitation project under Component 1 as well as other activities that may take place under the community pilot projects or small grants program. These best practices include minimizing the amount of environmental degradation and disturbance to land, water, and other resources due to soil compacting and grading, sedimentation, water contamination, displacement of local populations (human, plant, and animal) and habitats, and damage to cultural sites, for example. Global climate change must also be considered and mitigation and adaptation measures incorporated whenever it is feasible.
- A mitigation and monitoring plan (EMPR form) for the rainwater harvesting and renewable energy systems is presented in the attached table that may be incorporated into the work plan. Similar plans may be required for activities under the community pilot projects and small grants program that trigger the need for mitigation.
- Mitigation activities will require the implementing partner(s) to assess the safest procedures feasible for construction, environmental and human health protection, and essential hygiene practices through adequate sanitization of products, safe disposal of materials, water purification and safe storage.
- Implementing partner(s) will be required to follow the WHO's guidelines for safe disposal of human waste and trash, environmental sanitation and safe water found at: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health. The implementer will be required to submit rainwater harvest and purification designs and renewable energy system plans to USAID/Jamaica for approval prior to construction of the prototype and adapted models.
- Implementing partner staff and USAID will ensure that each activity uses environmentally sound principles and includes long-term operational and maintenance plans beyond the life of the program to help ensure that all activities have adequate buy-in and long-term sustainability (see Sustainability Analysis section).
- USAID/Jamaica and/or the contractor shall consult with community leaders and organizations as well as law enforcement and other state entities to help assure that the proposed mitigation measures are realistic and likely to be followed.
- Language in contracts and agreements should be included to ensure that the Contractor/Implementing Partner is aware of and implements required mitigations or other prescribed environmental management measures pertinent to Regulation 216. The specific language to be included in all contracts and agreements is outlined in the attached IEE.
- Other conditions specified in the attached IEE under 3.2 Mitigation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Amendments

- Amendments to Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE) shall be submitted for LAC Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) approval for any activities not specifically covered in the IEE, which include:
 - Funding level increase beyond ETD amount,
 - Time period extension beyond ETD dates (even for no cost extension), or
 - Additional activities or a change in the scope of work, such as the use of pesticides or activities subject to Foreign Assistance Act sections 118 and 119 (e.g. procurement of logging equipment), among others.
- Amendments to IEEs, including Environmental Assessments (EAs), require the approval of these documents by the LAC BEO, and could require an annual evaluation for environmental compliance.

 Date Jan 29, 2015

Victor H. Bullen
Bureau Environmental Officer
Bureau for Latin America & the Caribbean

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IEE File

Attachments:

- Initial Environmental Examination Amendment

File: P:\LAC.RSD.PUB\RSDPUB\ENV\Reg 216\IEE\IEE15\ LAC-IEE-15-08 ETD (JA - Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, CBSI, amend LAC-IEE-13-21, 14-37).doc



INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

Activity Location:	Jamaica
Activity Title:	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) Program, the DGP Transitional Living Program for Children in State Care and Jamaica Cares Project.
Activity Number:	[To be Assigned by Contracting Office]
Life-of-Activity Funding:	\$20,788,521
Life-of-Activity:	FY 2013 – FY 2018
Reference Threshold Decision:	This IEE amends LAC-IEE-14-37, the New USAID CBSI Program; the DGP-5 “Transitional Living Program for Children in State Care” project to include the “Jamaica Cares” project to be implemented by the University of Technology (UTECH).
IEE Amendment Prepared by:	Kenneth Williams , Program Management Specialist (Activity Manager – Jamaica Cares)
Date Prepared:	Wednesday, January 14, 2015
Recommended Threshold Decision:	Categorical Exclusion, Negative Determination with Conditions

1. Background and activity/program description

1.1 Purpose and Scope of IEE

This Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is a requirement of USAID cited in the Automated Directives System (**ADS 204.5.1**). The purpose is to determine the impact of activities implemented by USAID/Jamaica's "Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) Program" and the Transitional Living Program for Children in State Care Project to ensure that they are in accordance with Section 117 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961 as amended that "requires that USAID have appropriate environmental impact assessment procedures". This IEE has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Environmental Procedures (**22 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 216**). This IEE serves to amend LAC-IEE-14-37 that covers the entire Caribbean Basin Security Initiative Program, and the USAID Development Grants Program (DGP) Transitional Living Program for children in State Care activity to now include the Jamaica Cares Project. This is based upon the direction in USAID/Jamaica's new Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for 2013-2018 and covers future activities including under the CBSI through 2018.

1.2 Background

It is undeniable that the increase in violence and crime in Jamaica has significantly impacted the high levels of insecurity being experienced in many communities across the island. While homicide rates have declined from a peak rate of 62 per 100,000 in 2005 to 53 per 100,000 in 2010, Jamaica ranks first in homicide rates and other violent crime in the Caribbean, and has historically sustained high homicide rates for over 20 years. Findings from the 2009 Victimization Survey indicated that a high percentage of citizens feel unsafe or very unsafe outside of their own homes and outside their communities. A high percentage of respondents to the survey indicate feeling unsafe conducting various day to day activities such as using public transport, going to school or work, shopping, or attending entertainment events after dark.

The criminal statistics show that both the perpetrators and victims of crimes are disproportionately youth between the ages of 14 and 25. The CARICOM Commission on Youth Development Report stated that among males aged 15-24, homicides were the leading cause of death (at 19.8%). However, increasingly violence has involved women, not only as victims of crimes by men, but also as perpetrators of violence against other women. The Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica indicates that women remain the primary victims of rape and domestic violence, and secondary victims of violence directly affecting young males.

According to the 2006 Roadmap to a Safe and Secure Jamaica, safety and security concerns in Jamaica is more prevalent in specific parishes and underserved urban areas, and is higher in areas where trust in the police and the broader state is lower. These neighbourhoods and communities have higher rates of poverty, unemployment, lower educational attainment, low social capital, poor housing stock, and low levels of investment in public spaces. Inequality and relative poverty provide a fertile ground for crime; and in turn, high levels of crime and violence interfere with human, social and economic development. The security situation, ineffective security governance and social development arrangements undermine Jamaica's ability to

establish and maintain a viable economy that can sustain acceptable levels of well-being for the majority of its citizens.

In addition general public distrust of the police, incidence of police corruption and abuse of citizen rights have created an uneasy distance between the police and citizens. This lack of confidence, trust and lack of legitimacy of the police force has important implications for their effectiveness, contributing to a sense of impunity from prosecution and exposing those most vulnerable to further victimization. The traditional style of para-military policing used in Jamaica for many years is not suitable to deliver modern policing and community safety services. According to a recent government review of policing in Jamaica, ‘The Report of the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) Strategic Review Panel’, the security situation and the relative threat against the police have led to methods of policing that are “militaristic” and ineffective, and the police have been “slow to adopt a culture of public service, community-based policing and respect for human rights.”

To increase peace and security in Jamaica, both law enforcement itself and the community’s ability to work with police in addressing crime and violence must be enhanced. Crime and violence destroy communities from the inside by eroding interpersonal trust as well as trust between citizens and the institutions that are supposed to protect them. The National Crime Prevention and Community Safety Strategy (NCPCSS) postulates that crime and violence must be recognized as a broader social issue that goes beyond traditional law enforcement, and requires different prevention efforts and social interventions to effectively reduce crime and violence. Strong communities are critical to stemming the rising tide of crime and violence; community members must present a united front against delinquent behavior and provide help and opportunities to those at risk of engaging in delinquency, while working alongside the JCF. To generate the trust needed for viable partnerships between communities and the GOJ, greater transparency and accountability from institutions, including the JCF, are critical elements.

Youth ages 15-24 are both the largest group of perpetrators and primary victims of violent crimes. Thus, any efforts to stem the violence must focus on youth, not only because of their high level of involvement, but also because the future of any nation lies in the development of its youth into strong and productive citizens.

Activities will be closely coordinated with local partners in the JCF, the Social Development Commission (SDC), the Child Development Agency (CDA), as well as non-governmental organizations, civil society and community based organizations, the International Donor Partners and other U.S. Government sectors. The Contractor must be sufficiently flexible to respond to new requests and windows of opportunity, although any new activities must be approved by the USAID/Jamaica Contracting Officer Representative (COR).

Activities will include technical assistance and financial support for community-driven programs to build and promote safer communities, including encouraging youth to develop their full potential by providing educational and training opportunities, as well as other activities targeting some of the core underlying causes of crime (poverty, lack of opportunity, lack of self-esteem, poor parenting, etc.); support for key civil society institutions; technical assistance, training and support to foster a culture of lawfulness in several key sectors; technical assistance, training, and

support to encourage diversion (to jail) programs for juveniles; and direct technical assistance and training to design/implement specific institutional changes in the JCF in support of enhancing and fully institutionalizing CBP. Other activity includes the renovation or construction of a transitional residential facility to accommodate 40 female juveniles leaving State care with nowhere to live. The objective is to provide a stable living arrangement that will help them make the transition into adulthood and independent living through an exit-readiness program of life skills and workforce readiness training that address employability and lifestyle choices/health.

The Contractor should seek to build the basis for longer-term and sustainable reforms by incorporating the following approaches into its programming:

- Empower local leaders and community organizations to take leadership in promoting and partaking in greater civic engagement;
- Enhance relationships and build confidence among key stakeholders, including police, community groups, civil society organizations, and key governmental institutions;
- Build consensus among key stakeholders and the general public on the need for a transparency and accountability in government in particular and society in general, and on the specific reforms needed to achieve it;
- Support key partners and stakeholders in juvenile diversion (to jail) programs; and
- Support of the JCF CBP program and to further entrench CBP at all levels of JCF training.

Additionally, the Jamaica Cares project will capitalize on existing USAID/Jamaica and the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) endeavors and create new opportunities and partnerships in building public demand for the promotion of social change that will respect and protect human rights and dignity regardless of gender and sexual orientation; raise the quality of dialogue regarding inclusivity, diversity equality, and fairness for the LGBTI community; and support key stakeholders in delivering services to women and girls who are victims or potential victims of gender based violence. The Jamaica Cares activity will also be innovative as it aims to create a network of public-private partnerships in responding to the needs of three of the most vulnerable groups (women, girls, LGBTI) within society by establishing mechanisms that will widen the human rights network and sustainability thrust.

Jamaica Cares activities include evidence based dialogue, programing and policy outcomes; access to social services essential for personal well-being and growth; engaging popular culture to create a space for change and transformation; proactive response to trafficking in persons; combatting domestic violence and intimate partner violence; effective partnership to promote women empowerment and building public demand for change.

The interventions will include trainings, workshops, and various extracurricular and cultural activities which gather groups of people together to achieve the project's goals. Given these activities, it is recommended that implementing partners consult USAID's Green Meeting Planning Checklist (IEE Annex 1 below) in order to reduce waste, conserve energy, support local producers, and improve short and long term sanitation of the meeting area.

The activities slated to be included under this IEE will not use any Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) or pesticides, nor will they promote invasive species.

1.3 Description of Activities

A - CBSI

Component 1: Promote community-driven activities to contribute to Improved crime prevention, Intervention and enforcement by addressing underlying causes of crime and Promoting improved communications / interactions with police.

A clear lesson learned in Jamaica is that successful efforts must come from within rather than from the outside. Where communities themselves have been the driving force behind efforts to reduce crime and promote community safety, those efforts have been the most successful and sustainable. When community leadership and citizen participation in crime reduction programs exist, effective community / police partnerships can result in dramatic reductions in violence (as in Tredegar Park, cited in the COMET close out video and Report as well as the COMET evaluation, 2012). Further, the proposed National Crime Prevention and Community Safety Strategy places the community at the center of a multi-sectoral participatory framework to address safety challenges facing citizens.

The Assessment of Community Security and Transformation Programs in Jamaica 2009 found that the two most vital areas to address to improve community security are strengthening local governance and improving community policing. These two areas address issues of power, accountability and participation in communities. Because of their focus on increasing the capacity to manage problems peacefully at the local level, community security is increased. Combining action in these two areas is crucial to replacing illegitimate authority with legitimate authority. This combination of security and governance interventions can act as a platform for social activities in all other areas and is vital for sustainability. Without improved policing and legitimate governance structures, progress made through other social interventions risks being reversed¹.

This component seeks to promote and support community efforts through a variety of approaches: training and technical assistance to targeted communities and civil society organizations; a grants program to provide support to proposals generated by community groups, churches, NGOs and others to address a variety of issues related to addressing underlying causes of crime. This component will use GCC concepts as a catalyst upon which to improve secure livelihoods. It identifies disaster reduction programs as a priority in this regard. The undertaking of such activities will also lend itself to potential microenterprise endeavors that are crucial in addressing some of the underlying causes of crime and violence. For example, collaborative police-citizen projects to retrofit community shelters with water harvesting systems and clean energy sources (such as solar panels and biodigesters) to provide “off-grid” water, energy and cooking gas services after climate-related disasters (e.g. hurricanes). This component also gives due consideration to the efforts in component 1, which is aimed at rolling out community- based policing nationally.

¹ Government of Jamaica, Assessment of Community Security and Transformation Programs, 2009

In view of the fact that youth make up the overwhelming majority of both perpetrators and victims of crime, the contractor will undertake prevention activities addressing the following four groups: 1) youth living in disadvantaged situations who are at risk of dropping out of school or of being unemployed but who have not yet engaged in risky behavior; 2) youth who engage in risky behavior but have not yet suffered severe negative consequences – i.e. school problems and absences but still in school, involved in delinquent activities but not yet arrested; 3) youth experiencing serious negative consequences as a result of risky behavior (i.e. dropped out of school, joined violent gangs, been arrested); and victims of gender based violence.

This component is closely aligned to all three Sub - Intermediate Results as dictated in Intermediate Result 2: “Cooperation between Communities and Law Enforcement increase”, “Violence in CRP Communities reduced”, and “Institutional Capacity of CBOs, NGOs and MDAs improved.”

Illustrative activities under this component include:

Activity 1: Small grants to provide support for community-based organizations and community-based projects

The development of a competitive small grants program will be used for communities and civil society organizations, including women’s organizations, and community based organizations, to build capacity and develop innovative, community specific responses to issues facing women and youth, in general, and youth-at-risk, in particular. This capacity building component will seek to train eligible community organizations in project design, monitoring and evaluation, reporting and fund raising to secure future funding and ensure the sustainability of their activities, as well as in areas of leadership, advocacy and local governance participation.

The small grants activity is cross-cutting and is geared towards supporting all community-driven and culture of lawfulness activities under Components 1 and 2.

Expected Results:

- Greater support for community-driven crime prevention activities, with establishment of small grants program.
- Eligibility criteria and disbursement procedures in place for smooth administration of small grants to communities.

Activity 2: Support and strengthen legitimate local governance structures including CBOs and CDCs.

A key component in building safer communities is the presence of strong local governance. Law enforcement agents, social service providers, and citizens have generally agreed that the strengthening of Community Based Organizations (CBOs), such as Community Development Committees (CDCs), Youth Clubs/Groups, Neighborhood Watch Groups, and Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) have contributed to creating safer and more secure communities, particularly in improving the relationship between citizens and police. In the community of Flanker, for example, community members testify that improved community policing, which was facilitated by the Peace and Justice Centre, is one of the main reasons for the improved safety in the community.

The Assessment of Community Security and Transformation Programs in Jamaica 2009 recommends that increased support should be given to building the capacity of CDCs. All GOJ programs should work to strengthen one CDC as a coordinating body in each community. The legal status of CDCs should be strengthened as part of the local government reforms and enhancing their representation and outreach are important priorities².

The contractor will support such best practices through capacity building and technical assistance focused on improving participation in local governance and enhancing sustainability.

Expected Results:

- Increased participation of community members in crime prevention.
- Improved cooperation between the police and communities in addressing safety and security issues.

Activity 3: Supporting youth empowerment in communities and creating youth-centered spaces and activities

High levels of youth unemployment coupled with the lack of education and vocational skills have been identified as major “push” factors for youth engagement in criminal activity. The absence of youth friendly spaces for leisure, recreation, and meaningful youth engagement is also highlighted as having deleterious effects on youth attitudes and behavior. The contractor will work with the CBOs to identify and promote alternatives to criminal behaviors, such as recreational and sports activities, education, and job opportunities and training. This will work to enhance the community’s capacity to counter criminal influences on youth-at-risk.

The contractor will work with CBOs and community consultative groups such as CDCs to identify sports and recreational activities for youth. Illustrative activities include community football and netball competitions (corner league), performance and creative arts groups, marching band and cheerleading.

Basic education and vocational training to better equip youth to take advantage of existing and new employment opportunities should be carried out through educational partnerships with institutions (but not limited to) such as HEART/NTA and the Jamaica Foundation for Life Long Learning (JFLL). The contractor will work with local officials, communities, and others, as appropriate, in developing viable partnerships. The contractor will explore market-driven training opportunities to determine the most promising fields for new employment and will work to pursue training programs in those areas. Illustrative activities include micro-credit and micro-enterprise training, mentoring and partnership with private sector to place at-risk youth in apprenticeships and jobs.

Expected Results:

- Improved relations between the police and youth within communities.
- Increased certification for youth in specific skill areas.

² Government of Jamaica, Assessment of Community Security and Transformation Programs, 2009

- Increased leisure and recreational activities for youth.

Impact of Component 1 over Five Years:

- Increased youth participation in communities and society.
- Increased capacity and more sustainable CBOs.
- Significantly fewer youth engaged in violent and criminal activities.
- More robust and participatory community governance structures.

Component 2: Develop long-term champions of a culture of lawfulness through engaging multiple sectors of society in a common effort to develop a culture supportive of the rule of law.

Fostering good citizenship and a culture of lawfulness is vital to building communities strong and resilient enough to resist crime and violence. In order to sustain security gains and improvements in rule of law and institutional effectiveness, citizens must have a stake in society and a positive outlook for the future. A culture of lawfulness cannot be imposed from the outside; it requires local and national support, embedded in local institutions with the requisite human and financial capacity to maintain them.

A multi-sectoral culture of lawfulness program gives citizens the tools they need to know their rights and demand that they are respected; understand, appreciate, and follow the law; and effectively collaborate with institutions, particularly local governments and security forces. To accomplish these goals, attention should be focused on youth, who are most at risk of engaging in destructive and unlawful behavior, yet also the most capable of learning to become good citizens. In addition to programs that work to keep youth in school longer and expand all forms of post-secondary training, a culture of lawfulness program, which teaches and provides complementary education to parents and others in the communities, will promote tolerance, appreciation of the law, and behavior that promotes community security.

The culture of lawfulness program has national as well as local aspects. Campaigns targeting communities and the police will be launched at a national level, but more focused efforts will be made in selected communities. Mass media culture of lawfulness campaigns can take place at both the national and local levels, depending on the type and cost of campaign proposed. Mobilizing support for a culture of lawfulness through local civic leaders will by its nature begin at a local level in selected communities.

This component is closely aligned to all three Sub - Intermediate Results as dictated in Intermediate Result 2: “Cooperation between Communities and Law Enforcement increase”, “Violence in CRP Communities reduced”, as well as “Institutional Capacity of CBOs, NGOs and MDAs improved.”

Illustrative activities under this component could include:

Activity 1: Engaging police to promote a culture of lawfulness by example

Police are often the primary contact the average citizen has with the state. Thus, police play a critical role, for better or worse, in shaping public perceptions of the law. Illegal behavior by

corrupt police undermines respect for the rule of law and for the state and promotes distrust and fear. At the same time, police officers who actively promote a culture of lawfulness through example and through respect for the rights of others can make a big difference in influencing the behavior of others.

The contractor will work with the JCF in augmenting current ethics training programs to promote a better understanding of how and why respect for the rule of law contributes to professional police work, and provide concrete decision-making and problem-solving skills on the part of police officers to engage the community and become positive role models. Consideration will be given to the development of GCC awareness raising as well as for specialized police training modules (integrated into the regular training curriculum) that aims to improve how police deal with increased crimes, especially gender-based violence, more likely to take place after disasters. This will support JCF programs to improve accountability and integrity in community-police relationships, while simultaneously reducing the risks associated with climatic shocks. A portion of this program can be implemented through the CBP program outlined in Component 4.

Expected Results

- A culture of lawfulness curriculum is incorporated into both entry level and in-service police training.
- Police through improved behavior set an example for respect for the law and the rights of others.

Activity 2: Mass Media Campaigns to foster a culture of lawfulness

It is difficult to underestimate the influence of mass media on the attitudes and behavior of society. In addition to newspapers, television and radio, we also have the internet, mobile telephones, twitter, social networking sites, and other elements through which messages can be rapidly conveyed to an ever-growing audience. The media is an invaluable societal partner in identifying corrupt behavior and rallying public support for reforms. Thus, media training and strengthening to enhance professional skills and promote an understanding of the media's role in fostering the rule of law is a primary component of this activity. Media professionals who would be enthusiastic and credible participants should be identified and encouraged. In addition to media training, the small grants described in Component No. 1 can be tapped into for media programs to promote the rule of law.

Expected Results:

- Journalism skills are enhanced and media campaigns launched to promote greater awareness of citizen rights and responsibilities.
- Annual community forums media broadcasts.

Activity 3: Civic Leaders / Civil Society Organizations involvement in a culture of lawfulness

Community organizations or individuals (sometimes religious leaders or churches, civic organizations, community activists, NGOs focusing on youth or the environment, women's organizations, and the like) are often in daily contact with a significant percentage of the population in a community and have earned the respect of the community through their previous work or reputations for showing moral or other leadership. These community leaders and

organizations can help to reinforce the “culture of lawfulness” message being taught in the schools and promoted by the mass media and will contribute their own ideas and efforts to help promote citizen responsibility and mutual respect. Through involvement in executive committees in the selected communities, these leaders / organizations can help in the development of projects, workshops, and the like to promote stronger family relationships, positive social interactions, and overall respect for the rule of law. Other activities could include a campaign to restrict consumption of alcohol in public places where it has been shown to increase violent behavior or lawlessness or “respect for others” campaigns. The specific activities to be developed will vary depending upon the priorities of the individual communities.

Expected Results:

- Executive committees in selected cities promote and coordinate a multi-pronged approach to fostering a culture of lawfulness.
- Increased number of citizens promoting a cultural of lawfulness message.
- Selected communities develop and implement projects designed for those particular communities that help to foster a culture of lawfulness.
- Citizen awareness of and respect for the rule of law and rights of others increases, as measured by citizen surveys.
- Possible replication of best practices in the Caribbean.

Impact of Component 2 after 5 years:

- Increased respect for the law.
- A more law abiding citizenry.
- Change in percentage of citizens, including youth, with civic knowledge and/or exhibiting democratic values.
- Citizen awareness of rule of law increased.

Component 3: Encourage alternative sentence (to jail) programs for juveniles.

While the overwhelming majority of youth who come into conflict with the law commit petty non-violent offences, a small percentage of youth do commit serious and violent crimes. Considering the context of violence and neglect in the lives of many of these youth, this is not surprising, but it does mean that these youth can pose a risk to their communities and often to themselves. Yet, the evidence concerning these youth is also overwhelming: incarceration and a criminal justice response that is focused solely on punishment and deprivation of their liberty simply does not work. On the other hand, justice responses that are child focused and provide intensive community-based support, addressing the root causes of their offending, do work. The number of these initiatives is growing all over the world yet, despite real evidence of their effectiveness, they remain ad hoc, small scale initiatives. Meanwhile, reliance on long-term incarceration continues to be the norm despite overwhelming evidence that it is ineffective and can actually make the offending worse. Community-based responses can and should be developed to deal with youth who commit serious offences³. In the Caribbean there is a glaring absence of appropriate institutions, programs and practices for handling juvenile offenders. The only sustainable approach to the problem of juvenile crime throughout the Caribbean requires a focus on its root causes and the development of long-term solutions that are community based.

³ Save the Youth: The Right Not to Lose Hope. <http://www.eldis.org/vfile/upload/1/document/0708/DOC23032.pdf>

This program will target first-time juvenile offenders and create specialized policies and practices to channel them into and through programs and facilities that afford the opportunity for their early rehabilitation and return to productive society.

In Jamaica, the National Youth policy states that violence both in the community and within the home is an unfortunate feature of the challenges confronting youth in the Jamaican society. Youth both contribute to this violence and are victims of it. Statistics referenced in this policy reveal that about 15 percent of students between ages 10-18 carry a weapon to school. Fourteen percent of boys and five percent of girls have been stabbed or shot in a fight and eight percent of all adolescents have been knocked unconscious in a fight. One in six adolescent belongs to a gang at some point in their youth.⁴

In addition, youth live in a society where drug use is pervasive. Many classified hard drugs like cocaine are increasingly easy to get. At the same time, few youths view the use of marijuana as risky due to beliefs that are deeply rooted in the culture of the Jamaican people,⁵ especially among grassroots/inner-city communities. Marijuana or “ganja” smoking among youth rose significantly between 1987 and 1997 and continues to rise. Moreover, youth are arrested, jailed and murdered at twice the rate of the general population, with over 400 youth in Juvenile Correctional facilities and another large percentage in the general correctional services,⁶ with many possessing criminal records that present obstacles to accessing legitimate social services and accompanying opportunities.

This component represents a child-friendly, rehabilitative, integrated and holistic approach to assisting young delinquents to become active citizens through the engagement of different social actors, including alternative sentencing for youth such as community service. This includes four main areas: Prevention, Justice System, Diversion, and Reintegration and Rehabilitation. Programs and practices will be shared with other countries in the Caribbean who are facing similar challenges.

This component falls under both Sub - Intermediate Results 1 and 2 as dictated in Intermediate Result 2: “Cooperation between Communities and Law Enforcement increase”, as well as “Violence in CRP Communities reduced.”

Illustrative activities under this component could include:

Activity 1: Prevention

It is important to prevent youth from coming into conflict with the law from the outset by addressing the care and protection challenges they face. This includes working to implement strategies supporting youth within their families, communities and societies. Effective early interventions with a holistic, multi-sectoral and community-based approach involving the education, health, and JCF must be involved and implemented to prevent youth from coming into conflict with the law.

⁴ Jamaica National Youth Policy, 2004

⁵ National Commission on Ganja, 2001

⁶ Jamaica National Youth Policy, 2004

Expected Results:

- Emphasis on parenting and family, community, and society involvement in youth's lives increases
- Support systems for at-risk youth strengthened

Activity 2: Diversion/Alternative Sentencing

Diversion activities or alternative sentencing must be seen as the priority and the first response to youth coming into conflict with the law. The formal justice system should be reserved for serious and violent offenders only. A program for youth who have committed petty offences, usually first offences, and whose behavior has been criminalized (and who represent the overwhelming majority of juveniles in conflict with the law) should be diverted away from the criminal justice system through community-based alternative diversion mechanisms or sentencing. Diversion must take place at every given opportunity, including informal diversion mechanisms at the community level, but also within the justice system. Key actors, including community leaders, members of the JCF, and judges, should be trained to understand the importance of diversion or alternative sentencing, as well as their role in it and the alternative mechanisms available. In doing so, resources and priorities should be refocused away from the expensive, ineffective, and often dangerous justice system to developing a range of sustainable and localized community based options focused on reintegration, guidance and support.

The formal criminal justice system should only deal with the very small minority of juveniles who have committed very serious crimes and who represent a threat to themselves and/or Jamaica.

Expected Results:

- Community leaders, social workers, JCF, and judges are trained and aware of alternative sentencing mechanisms
- A support system for juveniles is implemented
- Recidivism of youth engaged in diversion programs or alternative sentencing decreases

Activity 3: Reintegration and Rehabilitation

In order to successfully reintegrate and rehabilitate juvenile offenders, the engagement and support of community police, key government agencies, civil society, local courts and community leaders is important. This may include such activities as training (of youth, CDA personnel and residential care staff), relationship building, advocacy, networking, providing services and safe neighborhood spaces for addressing the social needs and concerns of youth in transition from State care and the development of independent living protocols and standard operating procedures manuals for Children's Homes and Places of Safety, and involvement with alternative sentencing to create an environment of support for juvenile offenders. As part of the youth reintegration and rehabilitation process safe neighborhood space may include the renovation or construction of a transitional housing facility for girls leaving state care.

The most marginalized youth need to be supported and encouraged to play a positive and constructive role in their community. In doing so, youth, including those who have already come into conflict with the law, should be involved in preventative strategies to minimize them coming into the law in the first place (see activity 1), as well as in the reform of the justice system and

the development of community-based alternatives. Youth need the opportunity to be recognized, not just as victims or perpetrators, but as social actors and members of families, communities and societies. The aim and focus of interventions with youth deemed ‘at risk’ should be to empower and support them to respond to these challenges and to make better choices for themselves and their communities. This could include education, skill development and employment.

Many offenders are school dropouts; therefore, this activity will assist offenders in completing their primary and secondary school education. Many offenders, including gang members, violate the law in response to having little education and even less chance of being employed. This activity is designed to prepare juvenile offenders to enter the workforce via intensive employment-readiness training and internships. This activity also helps to connect young people to post-secondary education and job-training programs that provide industry-recognized certification and unsubsidized employment. This activity should occur alongside and complement Component 2, Activity 3.

Expected Results:

- Programs that equip juvenile offenders with skills to allow them to engage in lawful money making endeavors are strengthened.
- Increased readiness of juveniles transitioning from State care to independent living.
- More juvenile offenders engage in the formal sector.
- Decrease in recidivism.
- Independent Living Protocol and procedures manuals developed and adopted into the operating procedures of the Child Development Agency.
- Safe neighborhood space established as ‘transitional housing’ to accommodate female juvenile offenders exiting State care for up to two years.
- Best practices disseminated and shared throughout the Caribbean.
- Juvenile justice programs rolled out throughout the Caribbean.

Impact of Component 3 over five years:

- Reduced recidivism among youth throughout the Caribbean.
- Decrease in number of crimes committed by young people Caribbean-wide.
- Decreased in number of youth in jail throughout the Caribbean.
- Increase number of juvenile delinquents engaged in society Caribbean-wide.
- Smoother transition of youth from State care to adulthood and independent living.

Component 4: Continued Support for the Jamaican Constabulary Force Community-Based Policing (CBP) Program.

The Jamaican Constabulary Force has made progress in recent years in moving forward to implement CBP on a national level, but work remains to be done. As recommended in the COMET Evaluation, 2012, efforts must be made to consolidate the gains that have been in CBP.

This component falls under both Sub - Intermediate Results 1 and 2 as dictated in Intermediate Result 2: “Cooperation between Communities and Law Enforcement increase”, as well as “Violence in CRP Communities reduced.” Of course, it is more closely aligned with the former rather than the latter.

This component will include the following illustrative activities:

Activity 1: Continue support for the national roll-out of community-based policing

The JCF has made important strides incorporating the Community-Based Policing (CBP) Model for the past decade. At this point manuals have been developed, officials trained and pilot projects implemented that have facilitated the identification of good practices. The present leadership supports CBP and it has been mainstreamed into the JCF vis-à-vis theories, principles and practices. Another key aspect of the CBP approach is the involvement of communities in the process. The continued dissemination of information and heightened public awareness through the media and other civic campaigns have secured buy-in and promoted important partnerships between the JCF and communities in tackling issues of crime and violence and enhancing safety and security.

The Contractor will support ongoing CBP training and development initiatives in cooperation with and supplemental to the Change Leader program to facilitate the reform process and strengthen the elements needed for a successful nationwide implementation of CBP. As required by any change management effort, incentives for operating in a community-based fashion must be developed. Effective implementation of CBP principles should be rewarded by promotions and other incentives, and embracing CBP should be seen as the means of moving up in a police career. Those who obstruct change should be marginalized and penalized. The changes must be inserted into daily work routines. Leaders can identify small instances of good performance and recognize those who are part of the shift in philosophy.

The contractor should propose activities to be carried out in police stations that will improve community/police relations. Such activities could include mechanisms to provide information on the procedures and services, with particular attention to services for victims of domestic and sexual violence and referrals to other institutions when necessary. Other activities could include regular meetings with community organizations to share concerns, gather information on dangerous spots, disseminate information and paraphernalia on CBP and anti-corruption, disseminate information on the impact of firearms and alcohol in crime in certain settings, as well as providing feedback to the JCF concerning its overall progress in implementing CBP.

Activities focusing on youth, such as sponsorship of sports leagues or outreach activities to schools, are strongly encouraged. Police can improve their relations with youth and youth by carrying out activities such as mock investigations of common crimes in a classroom setting that will help explain the different roles of each actor in the criminal justice system, including the role of citizens as affected parties and witnesses, and how a case is solved in practice. Such activities can greatly help citizens understand the role of the police and how they can support the police in crime prevention, as well as educate them about the broader criminal justice system. In this regard, consideration should be given to strengthening of, or creating, local climate change adaptation committees, linked with the local authorities and police to coordinate on weather-related disaster response.

Expected Results:

- Improved citizen perceptions with improved services at Police stations.
- Improved engagement of community members in Neighborhood Watch activities.

- More accountability of the police in their respective communities.
- A decrease in the complaints of human rights abuses committed by police as a direct result of the implementation of the CBP model.
- Community-based policing model is embraced by selected countries in the Caribbean.

Activity 2: Support for JCF Anti-Corruption Strategy

In response to the GOJ's spotlighting corruption as a major priority, the USG has bolstered its ability to root out corruption by strengthening new and existing host country institutions, strengthening the media and advocacy organizations, and increasing public access to information. USAID will continue to advocate, privately and publicly, for the respect for human rights by supporting increased professionalism, transparency, and accountability within the Jamaican police force. USAID currently collaborated with Bureau of International Narcotics and Enforcement (INL) in providing complementary support for an anonymous corruption hotline as well as developing the Anti-Corruption Branch and the Central Vetting Unit. USG agencies will continue to work collaboratively to identify activities that can be jointly supported and, through the development of the new strategy and program activities, will agree on common goals and roles for the respective agencies. These agencies will also continue to share information, participate in meetings with GOJ and other partners, and identify opportunities to deepen the impact of USG assistance in Jamaica. This activity is also a part of the larger 'Culture of Lawfulness' activity outlined under Component 3.

The Contractor should support the JCF in the implementation of the JCF Anti-Corruption Strategy 2010 to 2012, "Zero Tolerance – Prevention, Education and Detection" which calls for development of an effective and timely system for the removal of staff who act unlawfully, unethically and who lack integrity by maximizing the use of all available tools, in particular a careful review of police officers whose re-enlistment comes up every five years. Improved vetting at the outset of personnel and ongoing assessments should help to reduce the need for more punitive actions against offenders.

Expected Results:

- Improved recruitment and retention processes for police officers.
- Reduced levels of police corruption as those engaged in unlawful or unethical behavior are dismissed or weeded out in advance.
- Increased sensitivity by police to ethical obligations.
- Impact of Component 1 over five years

Impact of Component 4 after Five Years:

- Increased trust among citizens and police, including increased willingness of citizens to work with police.
- Improved perception of police.
- More professional police forces throughout the JCF.
- Increased accountability.
- Community based policing practices adopted throughout the country.

B. – Jamaica Cares

Activity 1: Evidence based dialogue, programming and policy outcomes

Jamaica has an international reputation for particularly strong, pervasive, LGBTI prejudice. It has been called the “most homophobic place on earth” (Time Magazine, April 2006). Anti-LGBTI attitudes are evident in the public discourse at all levels of society; Jamaican newspapers often describe in graphic details the violations of the rights of the LGBTI community; this can at times even include death. At local and some international concerts, popular Jamaican performing artists have unapologetically performed songs that incited violence against gay men, and government officials, including former Prime Minister Bruce Golding and former Member of Parliament Ernie Smith, have publicly stated their objection to including homosexuals in the political governance structures of the country. Although much anecdotal evidence exists, very little empirical research has investigated anti-LGBTI prejudice in Jamaica.

Therefore, a more critical understanding of how national and cultural discourses involving sexuality are constructed and deployed is important for advocacy work that is concerned with both changing public perception and opinion and changing the law.

Expected Outputs

- Design and execute a national survey that examines the state of homophobia in Jamaica
- Targeted “follow-up” national survey in final year of grant program

Activity 2: *Access to social services essential for personal well-being and growth*

Jamaica has few institutions and avenues where the LGBTI community can access social and other services that are enjoyed by their fellow citizens. In this regard, displacement is one feature of the LGBTI community in this regard. Whether physically or mentally, displacement from family and community is a growing reality of the experiences of LGBTI persons. Homelessness among the LGBTI community has become increasingly visible. Many of those who become homeless seek refuge on the streets of the major towns and commercial districts, seeking a place to sleep in abandoned homes and buildings, posing serious safety and security risks, as well as severe health concerns. In addition, the absence of developmental programs for psychosocial rehabilitation, including civic rights and responsibilities, has seriously hindered the reintegration of displaced LGBTI persons into society.

In the absence of such programs for LGBTI persons who have been displaced and made homeless as a result of sexuality or gender-identity based discrimination, opportunities to collaborate and promote the safety, well-being, and dignity of LGBTI community becomes crucial.

Expected Outputs

- Provide support to a “drop-in center” for homeless members of the LGBTI community who seek refuge on the streets of New Kingston can get medication, care package, psychological evaluation, counselling and monitoring in a control environment.

Activity 3: *Engaging popular culture to create a space for change and transformation*

Dancehall is one of the most popular musical forms in Jamaica and has been widely exported around the world. Many have attributed the worldwide condemnation of Jamaica as “the most homophobic place in the world” to the content of this form of music characterized by inter alia, a fundamental preoccupation with sex and sexuality, encouraging heterosexuality and discouraging anal sex and homosexuality. Dancehall songs have attracted increasing negative international attention with the careers of some artists being threatened or impeded because of allegations that their music incites violence against gays, particularly men.

Notwithstanding, there is a growing trend in dancehall culture that promotes the humanity of all underlined by important themes of love, respect, unity, and oneness. The consolidation of this movement for change will not only improve the music’s international appeal and reputation, but will open up more and new opportunities for the country’s creative and cultural industry.

Expected Outputs

- Develop capacity building and behavioral modification programs that will address the anti-inclusion themes in the popular music industry
- Organize annual musical/cultural events that will expose new and emerging artists who are promoting love and respect for all (approximately 6 over the life of the program).

Activity 4: Proactive response to trafficking in persons

Jamaica has been placed on the tier 2 watch list for human trafficking by the US State Department. Effectively, Jamaica is categorized as a source, transit, and destination country for adults and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor. The Government is making significant efforts to comply with the minimum standards for eliminating trafficking particularly in the areas of awareness building, and has had a few successes in identifying and assisting victims. However, much more needs to be done. Young girls from poverty-stricken communities in search of a gainful employment are often lured into prostitution, and other high-risk situations, and subjected to inhumane conditions and exploitation of all forms. Notwithstanding, government shelters for trafficking victims remained vacant, and cooperation from victims of trafficking is tenuous at best. The quest for economic livelihood opportunities has rendered many of the prosecution, protection, and prevention efforts superfluous.

A more strategic proactive engagement of potential victims is therefore needed to address the situation. Providing empowerment and development programs for young girls in marginalized communities through education and/or employment opportunities becomes crucial in this regard.

Expected Outputs

- Support efforts within the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) and community leaders that seek to combat trafficking in person (TIP)
- Targeted community discussions
- Establish sustainable livelihood opportunities for at-risk women and girls (maximum of 3 micro-enterprises).

Activity 5: *Combatting Domestic violence and intimate partner violence*

According to Amnesty International, violence against women in Jamaica persists because the state is failing to tackle discrimination against women, allowing social and cultural attitudes which encourage discrimination and violence. Gender-based violence is that which is directed against women because she is a woman and because it affects women disproportionately. If women's rights are not respected, girls are even more vulnerable. As elsewhere in the world, in Jamaica violence against women occurs in the homes and is typically perpetrated by intimate partners. Reports indicate that women are more likely than men to have a sexual assault related injuries, and the perpetrator is usually someone they know. This entrenched discrimination against women means many individuals fail to appreciate that forced sex carried out by an acquaintance or family member is a serious crime.

However, women's voices in this regard are silenced – not only by the discrimination and violence they face, but also by the failure of the state to protect them, investigate abuses and punish perpetrators. Working with relevant government ministries, agencies, and departments to establish effective mechanisms for responding to domestic violence in general, and intimate partner violence in particular, would go a far way in combatting violence against women in Jamaica.

Expected Outputs

- Support efforts within the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) that seek to combat domestic and intimate partner violence
- Establish and/or support public education and training programs in secondary schools, tertiary institutions and communities on domestic and intimate partner violence.

Activity 6: *Effective partnership to promote women empowerment*

Jamaica continues to make efforts to advance gender equality, but recognizes that there are areas which still need to be consolidated. Increasing the capacity of women and girls to realize their rights; determine their life outcomes; and influence decision-making in their households, communities, and society is one such area that needs more attention. It must be strongly underlined that the Government of Jamaica, in order to facilitate its work with non-governmental organizations and international development partners, must strengthen its commitment to form and support more solid partnerships and collaboration in this regard.

Building partnerships across a wide range of stakeholders to reduce gender disparities in access to, control over, and benefit from resources, wealth, opportunities and services – whether economic, social, political and cultural – is therefore crucial for coordination, efficiency, and sustainability.

Expected Outputs

- Establish and/or support women empowerment programs in secondary schools, tertiary institutions and communities

- Assist with the development of at least one new organization, that works to promote female entrepreneurs.

Activity 7: Building public demand for change

There is the perennial need to create and make use of opportunities for Jamaicans to learn about human rights, gender, and sexuality for deeper understanding and better appreciation of what are regarded as complex and sensitive issues. Establishing a national network of public-private partnerships among media, government, private sector, educational/research institutions, civil society, and other donors to ensure that efforts are coordinated and non-duplicative; building on the skills and initiatives of local stakeholders; and reflecting the country priorities have proven to be the most effective approaches to guide a media and communitarian strategy in this regard.

The aim of the media strategy will be to align the activity to national development goals and priorities. This will be achieved by embedding the messages of respect, love and humanity around the idea of making Jamaica the place of choice to live, work, raise families and do business. The basic tenet of the messages should be positive, promoting diversity, equality, fairness and inclusion, free from violence and discrimination.

Expected Outputs

- Support media campaign with public/private sector partnership to deliver positive messaging around respect and tolerance to promote positive behavior
- Create a forum of human rights champions to build momentum and action against violence, against women and girls, and general intolerance within society.

1.4 Locations Affected

The CBSI Program will promote the security of Community Renewal Program (CRP) communities and at-risk Youth through building safer communities, improved policing, and increased accountability and integrity in government. The program will capitalize on existing USAID investments in the sector and build on new opportunities that promote community-based partnerships to prevent crime and violence, support the rule of law, control corruption, increase citizen participation and youth engagement and to improve the adaptive and resilient capacity to natural hazards associated with global climate change (GCC).

Jamaica is the third largest island in terms of surface area and the largest English speaking island in the Caribbean and is located approximately 500 miles south of the United States. The population in Jamaica is close to 3 million and it is estimated 1.5 million people of Jamaican heritage live in the U.S. with another 1.3 million in the U.K. and other environs. Just over half the population lives in urban areas, with almost a quarter in and around the capitol, Kingston. Violent crimes tend to be geographically concentrated in poor urban communities, with more than half of them occurring in the Kingston Metropolitan Region and the major urban spaces in many other parishes.

Although safety and security issues are clearly not confined to urban areas or to poor people, they seem to have a more significant negative impact in poor urban communities. In keeping with this general pattern, the GOJ has mandated the CRP to ensure the provision of infrastructure and social services in vulnerable communities is to remain a priority. Under this mandate, the CRP is the vehicle for taking forward the National Crime Prevention and Community Safety Strategy (NCPCSS).

The CRP seeks to bring about long-term transformation in the 100 volatile and vulnerable communities in the five most crime affected parishes over a 10 year period. These parishes are Kingston, St. Andrew, St Catherine, St. James and Clarendon. Its goals, purpose and objectives are in sync with USAID Jamaica's CDCS and will therefore provide a platform for the implementation of USAID's CBSI programming. Increased coordination and harmonization is imperative; thus the selection of targeted communities must take into consideration the work that other International Development Partners (IDP) are undertaking within the CRP. USAID Jamaica will seek to maximize the impact of existing programs aimed at reducing crime and violence and promoting community development; hence the CRP will be the framework for increasing impact through working together.

With regard to the "Transitional Living Program for Children in State Care", the Child Development Agency (CDA) has responsibility for all residential facilities island-wide. Twenty-three facilities with youth between the ages of 14 and 18 have been identified and will all be engaged under the program. The residential homes are located in 12 parishes. However, the GoJ, through the CDA, has identified a location in the parish of St. Ann where the transitional housing facility may be refurbished or constructed.

With regard to the Jamaica Cares project will be undertaken island-wide. However, the 'drop-in-center' services to be accessed are located in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew.

1.5 National Environmental Policies, Procedures or Regulations

The National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) of Jamaica is the agency responsible for integrating environmental planning and sustainable development policies and programs and ensuring that environmental impact assessments (EIA) are conducted when necessary that meet international standards. The agency website (<http://www.nepa.gov.jm>) outlines clear guidelines and contains the relevant forms for conducting EIAs. NEPA is charged with carrying out the following regulations of the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) Act of 1991:

- Ensure compliance with Sections 9 & 10 of the NRCA, which gives the right to issue permits to persons undertaking new developments and request EIA studies where necessary;
- Ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account early in the planning of new projects;
- Monitor the discharge of certain waste into the environment;
- Ensure compliance with established NRCA environmental standards and conditions of approval;

- Ensure that goods and services are produced in an environmentally sound manner; and
- Bring existing facilities into compliance with environmental standards.

Persons undertaking new developments that fall within a prescribed category are required to obtain a permit under NRCA. Licenses are also required for the discharge of trade or sewage effluent and for the construction or modification of facilities. Prior to the planning and/or implementation of activities that may lead to discharge of sewage or other effluents, USAID will facilitate meeting between officials at the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) and the contractors to ensure that all the requirements of national environmental policies and regulations are outlined and understood. Once the requirements and relevant activities are agreed upon, the NEPA officers will provide the necessary guidance as to how to proceed.

2. Evaluation of environmental impact potential

An Environmental Mitigation and Plan and Report (EMPR) procedure can be used to apply established guidelines to grants under contract or similar programs that have not identified specific activities at the planning stage, and application of the guidelines will avoid significant environmental impacts. These activities typically recommend a Negative Determination with Condition. Use the LAC Environmental Guidelines as a reference: (http://www.usaid.gov/locations/latin_america_caribbean/environment/docs/epiq/epiq.html)

Activities that typically have a Negative Determination with Conditions (predictable and minor impacts) include:

- Construction or rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure (schools, health clinics, etc.)
- Housing reconstruction for less than 100 people, etc.),
- Water and sanitation systems for population of less than approximately 5,000,
- Irrigation systems for less than 100 ha, and
- Rural road improvement of limited extension.

Activities which typically have a Positive Determination (they may cause significant adverse environmental impacts) and require an Environmental Assessment include

- Irrigation (>100 ha) or water management projects (including dams)
- Leveling of land for agriculture
- Drainage projects
- Construction of new roads or improvement of extensive road network
- Sewage and potable water projects for populations over approximately 5,000
- Forestry activities, and
- Large scale agriculture activities

The following paragraphs discuss and evaluate the potential environmental impacts of activities under each component.

Component 1: Promote community-driven activities to contribute to Improved crime prevention, Intervention and enforcement by addressing underlying causes of crime and Promoting improved communications / interactions with police.

Activity 1: Small grants to provide support for community-based organizations and community-based projects.

Specific activities conducted under the competitive small grants program for communities and civil society organizations are not yet known and will be determined upon award of the small grants; therefore, it is unknown at this time whether this activity will result in adverse environmental impacts. Once the final grants are approved for award, conditions necessary to avoid and/or mitigate potential impacts will be imposed. Therefore, this intervention qualifies for a negative determination with conditions and would require that each small grant partner complete the EMPR form.

The development of GCC awareness raising materials, such as specialized police training modules for how to deal with increased crimes after disasters, is not anticipated to cause any adverse environmental impacts so long as mitigation methods for reducing paper and other waste are employed.

Activity 2: Support and strengthen legitimate local governance structures including CBOs and CDCs.

Climate change adaptation-related activities under this component, including engaging policy and community members in retrofitting community disaster shelters and equipping them with rainwater harvesting systems and renewable energy systems to supply “off-grid” power following disasters, are considered rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure and thus require a negative determination with conditions. Conditions should include using internationally accepted green building standards (See LEED Green Building Standards⁷) for the shelters, including renewable energy methods, and protective measures on rainwater harvesting techniques to address potential water contamination and sanitation issues.

Activity 3: Supporting youth empowerment in communities and creating youth-centered spaces and activities.

Activities with CBOs and CSOs to identify and promote alternatives to criminal behaviors, such as recreational and sports activities, education, and job opportunities and training are not likely to have adverse environmental impacts. Mitigation measures will be implemented and monitored for the renovation or the small-scale construction of the residential housing facility, which may have minor adverse environmental impacts. Development of joint JCF and community group climate change adaptation/disaster risk management activities, such as clearing of key water channels from debris and sediment, will have a positive impact on the natural environment and physical infrastructure by reducing flooding and erosion, as well as providing jobs for those in need in a target community. This activity will integrate with Component 4 and includes training and planning workshops with the JCF on how they can support disaster risk reduction work through their CBP programs.

Component 2: Develop long-term champions of a culture of lawfulness through engaging multiple sectors of society in a common effort to develop a culture supportive of the rule of law.

⁷ <http://new.usgbc.org/home>

Activity 1: Engaging police to promote a culture of lawfulness by example.

USAID will work with the JCF in augmenting current ethics training programs to promote a better understanding of how and why respect for the rule of law contributes to professional police work, and provide concrete decision-making and problem-solving skills to police officers. A portion of this program can be implemented through targeting the CSSB Support for the CBP program outlined in Component 4. These interventions consist of information sharing and training and will not have any adverse impact on the environment.

Activity 2: Mass Media Campaigns to foster a culture of lawfulness.

This activity targets media training to enhance professional skills and promote an understanding of the media's role in fostering the rule of law. Potential partners include NIA and the Caribbean Institute of Media Communication at the University of the West Indies (UWI) in Jamaica to establish an investigative journalism course. Media professionals who would be enthusiastic and credible participants will be identified and encouraged. The interventions under this activity consist of increasing media awareness and training and are not expected to have any adverse impact on the environment.

Activity 3: Civic Leaders / Civil Society Organizations involvement in a culture of lawfulness.

Community leaders and organizations will help in the development of projects, workshops, and other methods to promote respect for the rule of law. Other activities could include a campaign to restrict consumption of alcohol in public places where it has been shown to increase violent behavior or lawlessness or "respect for others" campaigns. While the specific projects to be developed will vary depending upon the priorities of the individual communities, no significant adverse environmental impacts are anticipated under this activity, particularly if the "green meeting" checklist is followed for workshops held in existing facilities (no new facility construction is planned).

Component 3: Encourage alternative sentence (to jail) programs for juveniles.**Activity 1: Prevention**

Community based and civil society organizations working collaboratively with other service providers to develop programs and activities to prevent youth from coming into conflict with the law from the outset by addressing the care and protection challenges they face. This includes working to implement strategies supporting youth within their families, communities and societies. Effective early interventions with a holistic, multi-sectoral and community-based approach involving the education, health, and JCF must be involved and implemented to prevent youth from coming into conflict with the law. These interventions consist of information sharing and training and will not have any adverse impact on the environment.

Activity 2: Diversion/Alternative Sentencing

A program for youth who have committed petty offences, usually first offences, and whose behavior has been criminalized (and who represent the overwhelming majority of juveniles in conflict with the law) should be diverted away from the criminal justice system through community-based alternative diversion mechanisms or sentencing. Diversion must take place at every given opportunity, including informal diversion mechanisms at the community level, but also within the justice system. Interventions will include training in importance of diversion or

alternative sentencing, as well as their role in it and the alternative mechanisms available for key actors, including community leaders, members of the JCF, and judges, and will not have any diverse impact on the environment.

Activity 3: Reintegration and Rehabilitation

In order to successfully reintegrate and rehabilitate juvenile offenders, the engagement and support of community police, relevant state agencies, civil society, local courts and community leaders is important. This may include such activities as training, relationship building, advocacy, networking, and involvement with alternative sentencing to create an environment of support for juvenile offenders. Interventions will be to empower and support at-risk youth through education, skill development and employment. This activity is designed to prepare juvenile offenders to enter the workforce via intensive employment-readiness training and internships. This activity also helps to connect young people to post-secondary education and job-training programs that provide industry-recognized certification and unsubsidized employment. This activity should occur alongside and complement Component 2, Activity 3, and will not have any adverse impact on the environment.

Under DGP-5, the UWI/CCDC's "Transitional Living Program for Children in State Care" will provide transitional living space for 40 female wards of the State upon their departure from State-owned residential facility. The objective is to improve the transition to independent living for children leaving residential care at the age of 18 and assist in reducing the risk factors associated with low skill development, inadequate life skills and poor self-image. The transitional housing facility may be refurbished or constructed and UWI/CCDC will ensure that the renovation or construction of the facility will have little or no adverse effect on the environment.

Component 4: Continued Support for the Jamaican Constabulary Force Community-Based Policing (CBP) Program.

Activity 1: Continue support for the national roll-out of community-based policing

Developing police training manuals and disseminating public information through the media and other civic campaigns is not anticipated to have any adverse environmental impact. Reductions in the amount of paper printed and wasted will be realized either through the distribution of material online or via television or radio ads or using recycled paper when printed copies are necessary. Training enforcement officials will not have an adverse impact on the environment if existing training facilities are used and construction is not required.

Activities focusing on youth, such as sponsorship of sports leagues or outreach activities to schools, are not expected to have adverse environmental impacts. In the case where sports facilities are renovated, environmental impacts must be monitored and mitigated for small-scale construction and proper disposal of materials (including paints). Police activities, such as mock investigations of common crimes, will take place in a classroom setting and will not include construction of new facilities.

Hence this set of interventions would qualify for a categorical exclusion.

Activity 2: Support for JCF Anti-Corruption Strategy

USAID and other agencies activities to share information, participate in meetings with GOJ and other partners, and identify opportunities to deepen the impact of USG assistance in Jamaica are not expected to cause adverse environmental impacts and thus qualify for a categorical exclusion; however, to prevent potential impacts, USAID's Green Meeting Planning Checklist (IEE Annex 1) is included below so that the contractor can adhere to USAID's preferred methods and standards for conducting environmentally-friendly meetings. Additional considerations include considering the source and destination of materials, including food, paper, beverage containers, and human waste, used during meetings. Locally sourced food that is grown in nearby community or school gardens and recycling and compost waste bins would make a positive impression on meeting attendees of the associated environmental impacts of human consumption and waste.

Jamaica Cares Activity 1: Evidence based dialogue, programing and policy outcomes.

This activity involves the design and execution of a national survey that examines the state of homophobia in Jamaica. The interventions under this activity consist of gaining a critical understanding of how national and cultural discourse involving sexuality are constructed and deployed and are not expected to have any adverse impact on the environment.

Jamaica Cares Activity 2: Access to social services essential for personal well-being and growth

This activity involves the provision of support services to members of the LGBTI community in the New Kingston area of Jamaica. These services are anticipated to include, medication, care package, psychological evaluation, counselling and monitoring in a control environment and are not expected to have any adverse impact on the environment.

Jamaica Cares Activity 3: Engaging popular culture to create a space for change and transformation

This activity seeks to organize music/cultural events that will expose new and emerging artists who are promoting love and respect for all. These will be in the form of seminars etc and therefore would not involve the construction of stages/amphitheater and therefore are not expected to have an adverse impact on the environment.

Jamaica Cares Activity 4: Proactive response to trafficking in persons (TIP)

This activity involves increase police investigations, and awareness within communities on measures to combat TIP. Also, provide training/financial assistance for at-risk women and girls in order to established sustainable livelihood and therefore are not expected to have any adverse impact on the environment.

Jamaica Cares Activity 5: Combatting domestic violence and intimate partner violence

This activity involves increase police investigations on domestic violence and intimate partner violence in Jamaica. Also, the activity would support public education and training programs in schools and communities in the form of meetings, debates etc on domestic violence and intimate partner violence and therefore are not expected to have any adverse impact on the environment.

Jamaica Cares Activity 6: Effective partnership to promote women empowerment

This activity involves establishing and/or supporting women empowerment programs in secondary schools, tertiary institutions and communities. The activity is also anticipated to assist with the development of at least one new organization, that works to promote female entrepreneurs. This activity is not expected to have any adverse impact on the environment

Jamaica Cares Activity 7: Building public demand for change

This activity involves supporting media campaign with public/private sector partnership to deliver positive messaging around respect and tolerance to promote positive behavior and also to create a forum of human rights champions to build momentum and action against violence, against women and girls, and general intolerance within society. This activity is not expected to have any adverse impact on the environment

3. Recommended Threshold Decisions and Mitigation Actions

The Initial Environmental Examination of the project activities was developed prior to the procurement process. The anticipated determination for most project activities is Categorical Exclusion per 22 CFR 216.2 (c) (2) (i) since activities qualify as "education, technical assistance, or training projects except to the extent such projects include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction)." **This includes all the Jamaica Cares activities listed below.**

However, because there may be small-scale construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure, it is anticipated that USAID will make a Negative Determination with Conditions, per 22 CFR 216.3(a)(3)(iii), where the Agency has developed design criteria which, if applied, will avoid a significant effect on the environment. The GLAAS request will require that these conditions be incorporated into implementing mechanisms.

3.1 Recommended Threshold Decisions and Conditions

The table below provides the recommended determinations for interventions under each objective.

Activities	Intervention	Recommended Determination
Component 1, Activity 1. Small grants to provide support for community-based organizations and community-based	Establishment of a competitive small grants program for communities and civil society organizations; Community Pilot Project activities TBD.	NDWC
	Development of GCC awareness raising materials, such as specialized police training modules	CE

projects.		
Component 1, Activity 2. Support and strengthen legitimate local governance structures including CBOs and CDCs.	Institutional efforts to strengthen CBOs and local climate change adaptation committees. Retrofitting community disaster shelters and equipping them with rainwater harvesting systems and renewable energy systems to supply “off-grid” power which may require small-scale construction.	CE NDWC
Component 1, Activity 3. Supporting youth empowerment in communities and creating youth-centered spaces and activities.	Working with CBOs and CSOs to identify and promote alternatives to criminal behaviors, such as recreational and sports activities, education, and job opportunities and training. The renovation or construction of a housing facility will help to improve the transition to independent living for children leaving State care at age 18.	CE NDWC
Component 2, Activity 1. Engaging police to promote a culture of lawfulness by example.	Augmenting current law enforcement ethics training programs, improving police officer decision-making and problem-solving skills through information sharing, training	CE
Component 2, Activity 2. Mass Media Campaigns to foster a culture of lawfulness.	Media training to enhance professional skills and promote an understanding of the media’s role in fostering the rule of law, including establishing an investigative journalism course. Identifying and encouraging media professionals who would be enthusiastic and credible participants	CE
Component 2, Activity 3. Civic Leaders / Civil Society Organizations involvement in a culture of lawfulness.	Community leaders and organizations will help in the development of projects, workshops, and other methods to promote respect for the rule of law, including a campaign to restrict consumption of alcohol in public places	CE
Component 3, Activity 1. Prevention	Community based and civil society organizations working collaboratively with other service providers to develop programs and activities to prevent youth from coming into conflict with the law. Interventions consist of information sharing and training.	CE
Component 3, Activity 2. Diversion/Alternative Sentencing	Interventions will include training in importance of diversion or alternative sentencing, as well as their role in it and the alternative mechanisms available for key actors, including community leaders, members of the JCF, and judges, and will not have any diverse impact on the environment.	CE
Component 3, Activity 3. Reintegration and Rehabilitation	This may include such activities as training, relationship building, advocacy, networking, and involvement with alternative sentencing to create an environment of support for juvenile offenders.	CE NDWC

	Additional activities may include the development of independent living protocols and standard operating procedures manuals for Children's Homes and Places of Safety, training of CDA officers and residential care staff, and the renovation or construction of a transitional housing facility for youth in State care. Interventions will be to empower and support at-risk youth through education, skill development and employment.	
Component 4, Activity 1. Continue support for the national roll-out of community-based policing	Developing police training manuals and disseminating public information through the media and other civic campaigns	Categorical Exclusion (CE)
	Training of enforcement officials, improving access to CBP information and provision of educational classes	CE
	Sponsorship of youth sports leagues or outreach activities to schools	CE
	Community Pilot Project activities TBD.	Negative Determination with Conditions (NDWC)
Component 4, Activity 2. Support for JCF Anti-Corruption Strategy	USAID and other agencies will work collaboratively to identify JCF activities and other ways to share information, participate in meetings with the GOJ and other partners, and identify opportunities to deepen the impact of USG assistance in Jamaica	CE
Jamaica Cares activities	(1) Evidence based dialogue, programing and policy outcomes (2) Access to social services essential for personal well-being and growth (3) Engaging popular culture to create a space for change and transformation (4) Proactive response to trafficking in persons (TIP) (5) Combatting domestic violence and intimate partner violence (6) Effective partnership to promote women empowerment (7) Building public demand for change	CE

For any activities that are determined to be a Negative Determination with Conditions, the grantee/contractor will be required to fill out an Environmental Mitigation Plan and Report

(EMPR) for each thematic area (e.g. rehabilitation of small scale building, construction of greenhouses, water systems, bridges, etc.). If a supplemental/amended IEE is completed for activities that are added to the project that may involve a negative impact to the environment, all grantees and or implementing partners (IP) will be required to complete an EMPR or amend their existing EMPR. The EMPR would need to be completed before any actions that would have a negative impact, be implemented. The attached EMPR) includes:

- Coversheet;
- Narrative with project specific information;
- Annexes:
 - Environmental Screening Form (Table 1);
 - Identification of Mitigation Plan (Table 2);
 - Environmental Monitoring and Tracking Table (Table 3);
- Photos, Maps and Level of Effort.

The EMP will capture potential environmental impacts and also dictate whether a supplemental IEE or a Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan or “PERSUAP” is required.

3.2 Mitigation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Mitigation/Conditions:

The implementer(s) will be required to complete an EMPR for any Negative Determination with Conditions activities listed in Section 3.1 of this IEE to identify any potential negative impacts, identify appropriate mitigation measures, and ensure that monitoring of the mitigation measures implementation and effectiveness is completed. In addition, the Implementing Partners shall apply the following mitigation measures to ensure that environmental concerns are taken into account during both the design and implementation of the project activities:

Implementing partner(s) shall follow environmental best practices in construction for small scale infrastructure activities, such as the disaster shelter rehabilitation project under Component 1, the renovation and or construction of transitional housing facilities, as well as other activities that may take place under the community pilot projects or small grants program. These best practices include minimizing the amount of environmental degradation and disturbance to land, water, and other resources due to soil compacting and grading, sedimentation, water contamination, displacement of local populations (human, plant, and animal) and habitats, and damage to cultural sites, for example. Other mitigating measures may include concentrating noisiest work; fencing facilities/excavation sites to control noise and wetting ground to keep dust at a minimum; designing facility to create least impact; and using the most environmentally friendly sound source of materials. Global climate change must also be considered and mitigation and adaptation measures incorporated whenever it is feasible.

A mitigation and monitoring plan (EMPR form) for the rainwater harvesting and renewable energy systems is presented in the attached table that may be incorporated into the work plan. Similar plans may be required for activities under the community pilot projects and small grants program that trigger the need for mitigation.

Mitigation activities will require the implementing partner(s) to assess the safest procedures feasible for construction, environmental and human health protection, and essential hygiene

practices through adequate sanitization of products, safe disposal of materials, water purification and safe storage.

Implementing partner(s) will be required to follow the WHO's guidelines for safe disposal of human waste and trash, environmental sanitation and safe water found at: [http://www.who.int/water sanitation health](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health). The implementer will be required to submit rainwater harvest and purification designs and renewable energy system plans to USAID/Jamaica for approval prior to construction of the prototype and adapted models.

Implementing partner staff and USAID will ensure that each activity uses environmentally sound principles and includes long-term operational and maintenance plans beyond the life of the program to help ensure that all activities have adequate buy-in and long-term sustainability (see Sustainability Analysis section).

USAID/Jamaica and/or the contractor shall consult with community leaders and organizations as well as law enforcement and other state entities to help assure that the proposed mitigation measures are realistic and likely to be followed.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

To ensure that interventions are designed in a sound and sustainable manner, the Mission Environmental Officer (MEO), the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) and Agreement Officer's Representative (AOR) will work with the implementing partner to achieve compliance with these procedures. The implementing partners will have well defined responsibilities for implementing the mitigation measures, monitoring activities, and providing on a periodic basis activity performance reports. The COR/AOR will have as one of his/her main tasks the monitoring and reporting on the environmental implications of the activities. This includes soliciting and reviewing grantee reports on environmental mitigation and monitoring actions, and undertaking periodic examinations of the environmental impacts of activities and associated mitigation and monitoring activities. The EMPR form Table 3 shall be used by the Implementing Partner to monitor mitigation measures. Table 3 shall be incorporated into the Environmental Compliance section of the Implementing Partners Report.

The environmental status of the project will be prepared periodically during the implementation by means of routine site visits by USAID/Jamaica staff. Any required correction in implementation will be made on the basis of these findings and in accordance with the environmental guidelines.

The implementers shall include environmental compliance and reporting language into each sub-implementation instrument, and ensure that appropriate resources (budget), staff, equipment, and reporting procedures are dedicated to this portion of the project. The implementer will ensure that sub-implementing partners have sufficient capacity to complete the environmental screening process and to implement mitigation and monitoring measures.

Performance evaluation will be in accordance with high-quality evaluation policies and corresponding procedures. The implementer's performance on specific activities will be evaluated annually by the COR/AOR, utilizing the performance standards set forth within the

award. Project evaluations (midterm and final) will be integrated with implementation to allow ongoing, regular tracking of emerging changes to the political environment, potential unanticipated effects, and to strengthen the project as it unfolds. The evaluations will address questions including: How able and interested are law enforcement and CSO's leadership and staff and how adequate are their capacity and resources to build on strengths and resolve weaknesses in administrative and project management? How can capacities be developed within the enforcement agencies and CSOs to enable ongoing self-sustaining delivery of results and service delivery? Is there evidence of changes within targeted communities as to perception of law enforcement and rule of law more broadly?

Environmental Compliance language for Contracts/Awards

Language in contracts and agreements should be included to ensure that the Contractor/Implementing Partner is aware of and implements required mitigations or other prescribed environmental management measures pertinent to Regulation 216. The specific language to be included in all contracts and agreements is outlined below:

USAID 22 CFR 216 Compliance Contracting Language

In accordance with USAID's recognition that gender, anti-corruption, and environmental issues are important considerations in development, the Contractor shall include in their project proposal explanations on measures they intend to take to deal with these issues. During project implementation, the Contractor/Recipient shall take these issues into account and find ways to enhance gender balance, reduce corrupt practices, and protect the environment in areas related to their project. To ensure compliance with the USAID environmental regulation 22 CFR 216 and ADS204, the direction provided in ADS 204 Annex "Environmental Compliance Language for Contracts & Agreements" must be followed for Categorical Exclusions and Negative Determination with Conditions. This language must be included in all RFPs, Contracts, and/or Agreements and subcontracts. The Implementing Partner and COR shall ensure that appropriate environmental guidelines are followed, that Conditions measures described in the pertinent Environmental Threshold Decision for each of these activities are funded and implemented, including any necessary training or capacity building, and adequate monitoring. The procurement and/or use of pesticides would require an amended IEE, pursuant to USAID's Pesticide Procedures 22 CFR 216.3(b)(1)(i)(a-1). The Contractor/Agreement Recipient may be required to report results disaggregated by gender and measures taken to enhance the environment and reduce corrupt practices.

4. Revisions

As with all USAID-funded projects, and pursuant to 22 CFR 216.3 (a) (9), if new information becomes available which indicates that any of the proposed actions to be funded under this activity might be "major" and their effects "significant", the threshold decisions for those actions will be reviewed and revised by the MEO and an environmental assessment prepared, as appropriate.

For additional references and details, please see the Automated Directive System (ADS) 204

Environmental Procedures:

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/204.pdf>

USAID Environmental Compliance site:

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/

Latin America and Caribbean Bureau Environmental Compliance site:

http://www.usaid.gov/locations/latin_america_caribbean/environment/compliance.html

DRAFT EXAMPLE-Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for Component 1

Issue or aspect of activity	Potential Environmental Impact <i>The activity may . . .</i>	Mitigation <i>Note: Mitigations apply to specific project phases: site selection (SS); planning and design (P&D), construction (C), operation and maintenance (O&M)</i>	Monitoring indicator	Frequency, location and responsibility of monitoring Include extra column for cost as needed
Rainwater harvesting barrels, tanks, etc. for post-disaster water supply	• Create pools of stagnant water which may result in increase of vector-borne diseases • Contaminated drinking water through animal contact, e.g. birds, rodents, etc.	• Do not allow animals to make contact with water or inside of storage tanks (C) (O&M) • Monitor and repair leaks from cracked containment structures, broken pipes, faulty valves, and similar structures (O&M) • Maintain sanitary withdrawal systems within safe yield limits to avoid drinking water contamination (O&M) • Focus on proper construction, use and maintenance as part of behavior change and education program (C) (O&M) • Monitor water levels to ensure adequate supply post-disaster (O&M) • Proper construction and anchoring to ensure storage tanks do not spill, leak, tip over, etc. (P&D) (C)	• Storage and withdrawal structural inspection • Water quality test (for fecal coliform bacteria and carcinogens, such as lead) • Human health (incidence of gastrointestinal disease in users) • Water level • Water treatment • Maintenance records of water catchment area	• Designated, trained community inspector to record storage and withdrawal structural inspection on a quarterly basis. • Water quality tests completed after construction by activity implementer, and during quarterly structural inspections thereafter by designated representative from community. • Water level test completed twice annually (end of dry and wet seasons) • Community use and human health surveys (interviews) completed annually by designated representative from

		• Proper sanitation and maintenance of surface from which water will be harvested is essential to reduce exposure to chemicals (e.g. lead paint chips), fecal matter, and other sources of bacteria (decomposing plant or animal matter, etc.) (SS) (P&D) (C) (O&M)		community committee. • Trained community and/or activity member to regularly monitor and clear water catchment area of potential sources of contamination
Renewable energy systems for disaster shelters	• Cause dangerous electrical conditions during natural disasters, such as severe storms, flooding, etc. • Increase risk of exposure to harmful materials if not disposed of properly during maintenance and repairs	• Monitor and repair damage to cracked energy generation structures, such as broken wires, faulty switches, and similar structures (O&M) • Ensure spilled water and rainwater drain to a soakway or equivalent structure and do not penetrate energy system (C) • Ensure repaired materials, chemicals, etc. are disposed of properly and do not contaminate drinking water sources or increase public exposure to trash and debris	• Energy system structural inspection • Drainage, soakway installed according to specifications	• Designated, trained community representative to inspect and record structural damage on a semi-annual basis and post-disaster • Soakway inspected and functioning properly upon completion of construction by activity implementer • Recordkeeping of proper disposal of replaced materials

Based on *Environmental Guidelines for the USAID Latin America and Caribbean Bureau*, December 2003, page 2-25

IEE Annex 1:

Green Meeting Planning Checklist: Setting Environmental Priorities

In this checklist, environmentally aware meetings and events are those planned in such a way as to eliminate, reduce, or recycle waste. While focusing on municipal solid waste, this checklist also touches on other environmental concerns. It is intended to heighten the environmental consciousness of event planners and demonstrate the advantages of conducting environmentally aware events.

Consider the following as you select your environmental priorities:

Preventing and Reducing Waste

- ☐ Focus on reducing waste, given limited in-country recycling facilities
- ☐ Use double-sided printing, recycled content -where available- for promotional materials and handouts.
- ☐ Avoid mass distribution of handouts. Allow attendees to request copies or provide digital copies via CD, thumb drive, or website.
- ☐ Provide reusable name badges.
- ☐ Purchase large volume plastic bottles of water- or use tap sources of safe drinking water- to dispense into glasses at each table, instead of individual sized plastic bottles
- ☐ Other actions: _____

Recycling and Managing Waste

- ☐ Where recycling facilities exist, collect paper and recyclable beverage containers in meeting areas.
- ☐ Collect cardboard and paper in exhibit areas.
- ☐ Collect cardboard, beverage containers, steel cans, and plastics in food vending areas.
- ☐ Separate out organic waste for composting. Provide composting guidelines for conference venues.
- ☐ If reusables are not used, encourage use of recyclable containers.
- ☐ Other actions: _____

Conserving Energy and Reducing Traffic

- ☐ Seek naturally lighted meeting and exhibit spaces.
- ☐ Provide shuttle service from hotels to the event site.
- ☐ Choose meeting sites that have on-site housing
- ☐ Other actions: _____

Contracting Food Service and Lodging

- ☐ Plan food service needs carefully to avoid unnecessary waste.
- ☐ Consider use of durable food service items instead of disposables.
- ☐ Donate excess food to charitable organizations, including planning ahead via SOW/contract with the conference venue to ensure this happens.
- ☐ Work with hotel on non-replacement of linens, soaps, glassware, etc. when changes not needed.
- ☐ Other actions: _____

Buying Local, Environmentally Aware Products

- ☐ Consider providing locally sourced food and meeting materials.
- ☐ Use recycled paper for promotional materials and handouts, where available.

- ☐ Consider selling or providing refillable containers for beverages.
- ☐ Provide reusable containers for handouts or samples (pocket or file folders, cloth bags).
- ☐ Where reusable items are not feasible, select products that are made from recovered materials and that also can be recycled.
- ☐ Other actions: _____

Educating Participants and Exhibitors

- ☐ Request the use of recycled and recyclable handouts or giveaways.
- ☐ Request that unused items be collected for use at another event.
- ☐ Encourage participants to recycle materials at the event.
- ☐ Reward participation by communicating environmental savings achieved.
- ☐ Other actions: _____

(Checklist adopted from the US EPA guidance “*It’s Easy Being Green! A Guide To Planning And Conducting Environmentally Aware Meetings And Events*”, EPA530-K-96-002, September 1996,
<http://www.greenbiz.com/files/document/O16F2392.pdf>)

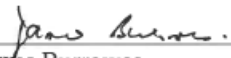
Clearance Page for JEE- Jamaica Cares Project UTECH:

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