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Investing for Community Development

Kingston Waterfront Improvement Project (P179642)

**Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) Environmental and Social
Management Framework**

for the

JAMAICA

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Government of Jamaica, with support from the World Bank, is undertaking the development of the Kingston Waterfront Improvement (KiWI) Project, a climate-resilient park in the coastal waterfront area of Downtown Kingston. The project aims to transform under-utilized public space into a vibrant, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable urban park that enhances climate resilience, improves biodiversity, strengthens social cohesion, and boosts local economic development. Given the park's proximity to sensitive coastal ecosystems and urban communities, it is essential to conduct a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to determine potential risks and impacts. These assessments must be consistent with the National Environment and Planning Agency's regulatory requirements, and the applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standards "Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (ESS1).

Component 5 of the KiWI project is the zero value Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC), which is designed to provide swift response in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, by enabling the Government of Jamaica (GoJ) to request the World Bank to rapidly reallocate project funds to support emergency response and reconstruction. Consistent with the objectives of KiWI, the CERC will finance emergency response and critical goods and services to quickly restore livelihoods, lifeline infrastructure and services. The CERC can also finance emergency recovery and reconstruction works and associated consulting services. A project specific CERC Operations Manual (OM) has been prepared for KiWI detailing: (i) the process for triggering the CERC; (ii) the proposed emergency activities to be financed under the CERC; (iii) the environmental and social arrangements; and (iv) the coordination and implementation arrangements related to the execution of activities. This CERC Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed by the KiWI project implementation unit (PIU) to address one of the requirements for triggering CERC from the KiWI CERC OM. The CERC ESMF constitutes the ESHS Annex to the CERC Manual. The ESMF will help to guide environmental and social risk management in the emergency response component. This framework may require updating based on the activities to be supported under emergency response situation.

The triggering mechanism requirements are:

- i. Make a declaration that an Eligible Crisis or Emergency has occurred and obtain written agreement with such determination,

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- ii. Establish adequate implementation arrangements including staff and resources for implementation of said activities, and
- iii. Prepare and disclose all safeguards instruments required under the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for said activities, if any, and implement any actions which are required to be taken under said instruments.

1.2 Purpose of the ESMF

This CERC-ESMF forms part of the CERC OM which addresses the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) which will be triggered in the event of an emergency. While subprojects have yet to be identified, it is expected that all works will either fall under ESF Low or Moderate Risk for provision of critical goods and Moderate or Substantial Risk for activities involving demolition, removal, repair or reconstruction of damaged public infrastructure, construction of critical infrastructure, clearing of debris, or other similar activities. CERC subprojects which are categorized as High Risk, for example, subprojects requiring permanent land acquisition, or which significantly impact sensitive ecological habitats are **highly unlikely** to be approved under KiWI CERC. For subprojects of low to substantial risks, an ESMF is the appropriate instrument to assess and manage impacts of any CERC related activities.

Specifically, the purpose of this ESMF is to guide the KiWI PIU on the Environmental and Social (E&S) screening and subsequent assessment during implementation, including subproject-specific plans or codes of practice in accordance with this report. Specifically, the ESMF aims to:

- i. Provide procedures relevant to the development of the subprojects, including how to conduct screening of subprojects to assess the environmental risks and impacts and identify mitigation measures, as part of subproject-specific assessment and plans,
- ii. Establish procedures for the E&S planning, review, approval and implementation of activities/subprojects, technical assistance (TA), and other activities to be financed under the project,
- iii. Describe specific mechanisms for meaningful public consultation and disclosure of E&S documents as well as redress of possible grievances, and
- iv. Specify roles and responsibilities of agencies responsible for implementation of the proposed E&S measures including identification of priority training, capacity building and technical assistance and the ESMF budget.

2. Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)

2.1 General

This section of the report describes the scope of potential CERC-related works associated with KiWI project. The CERC may be used following natural disasters or other crises and emergencies, allowing uncommitted funds to be reallocated from other components of the project. In the event of an emergency event, it is not anticipated that a reallocation of project funds will cause serious disruption to project implementation. JSIF will serve as the Implementing Agency (IA) for the CERC in close collaboration with the Urban Development Corporation (UDC), Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

Disbursement of emergency financing under the CERC will be contingent upon:

- i. The Government of Jamaica establishing a nexus between the disaster event and the need to access funds to support recovery and reconstruction activities (an “eligible event”), and
- ii. Submission to and no objection granted by the World Bank of a Recovery Action Plan (ReAP).

The ReAP will include a list of activities, procurement methodology and ESF procedures (including environmental and social standards) and the ESF implications for any proposed emergency supplies procurement or reconstruction activities. The World Bank, through the no objection process, will closely examine the nature of the proposed activities, particularly those involving civil works, to ensure that:

- a. They are not prohibited under the negative list, and
- b. The recipient is aware of the required Environmental and Social Standards compliance documentation before initiating the process by which the proposed works will be prepared and implemented.

Emergency activities financed under the CERC will involve financing provision of critical goods or emergency recovery and reconstruction works and it is likely these will fall into High, Substantial, Moderate or Low Risk under the ESS1 risk classifications.

Activities that are Low Risk could involve procurement of emergency supplies such as medicine and water and do not require the application of ESF instruments, post-screening or assessment.

Other emergency supplies, such as fuel products, will require ESF instruments (such as Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP)) to ensure procurement, storage and dispensing procedures are adequate.

Preparation of the ReAP will have regard to this CERC ESMF and ESF instruments will require World Bank approval prior to commencement of activities. The JSIF and UDC will be responsible for development of the ReAP and its day-to-day implementation. Importantly, the following procedures must be included in the ReAP:

- i. Consultation and disclosure.
- ii. Integration of mitigation measures and performance standards into contracts including the project level code of conduct; and
- iii. Supervision/monitoring and reporting measures to ensure compliance.

In order to ensure that CERC subproject activities comply with the requirements of the Bank's ESF, a positive and negative list has been developed to provide guidance on critical imports and/or for emergency works, goods or services which may be eligible for financing (Table 2).

2.2 Eligible Expenditures and Activities under CERC

The activities to be supported under the component are not known at this stage. However, it is anticipated that this component may support goods, services and works such as demolition, removal, repair or reconstruction of damaged public infrastructure, construction of critical infrastructure, clearing of debris, or other similar activities (Table 1). The location of the contingency work will depend on the affected areas of the disaster, which can be in any part of the country.

Under the CERC there will be a deliberate effort to avoid financing of activities or subprojects with complex environmental and social aspects or high risks (for example resettlement), because the CERC objective is to support immediate priority activities (less than 18 months). High Risks sub-projects will be recommended for financing with other sources of funds.

While the KiWI CERC excludes activities involving significant land acquisition or the permanent physical displacement of households, ESS5 may nonetheless be triggered by temporary restrictions on access to resources, assets, or spaces on which livelihoods depend. All CERC sub-projects must be screened for temporary economic displacement through access restrictions using the ESS5 trigger questions in the screening form (Appendix 3), regardless of the duration or perceived scale of the works. Where the screening confirms an ESS5 trigger, a proportionate mitigation instrument shall be prepared. For minor, short-term access restrictions, this will typically take the form of

documented mitigation measures within the sub-project ESMP, or a brief Livelihood Restoration Plan where income losses are anticipated, rather than a full Resettlement Action Plan. The principle of proportionality under ESS5 applies, but the screening step is mandatory in all cases and may not be waived on grounds of urgency.

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Table 1: Positive List of Goods, Services, and Works that can be supported under the component

Items
Goods
▪ Medical equipment and supplies, including inter alia ventilators, respiratory care equipment, IV pumps, isolation area equipment. ▪ Medicines, rehydration fluids, antibiotics, and antivirals. ▪ Cleaning supplies, including hand hygiene and disinfectants. ▪ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) stockpiles, including masks, gowns and gloves ▪ Morgue Packs ▪ Non-perishable foods, bottled water and containers ▪ Tents for advanced medical posts, temporary housing, and classroom/daycare substitution ▪ Equipment and supplies for temporary housing/living (gas stoves, utensils, tents, beds, sleeping bags, mattresses, blankets, hammocks, mosquito nets, kit of personal and family hygiene, etc.) and school ▪ Gasoline and diesel (for air, land and sea transport) and engine lubricants ▪ Spare parts, equipment and supplies for engines, transport, construction vehicles. ▪ Vehicles (Vans, trucks and SUVs) – (only eligible for import reimbursement acceptable to the Bank) ▪ Equipment, tools, materials and supplies for search and rescue (including light motor boats and engines for transport and rescue) ▪ Tools and construction supplies (roofing, cement, iron, stone, blocks, etc.) ▪ Equipment and supplies for communications and broadcasting (radios, antennas, batteries) ▪ Water pumps and tanks for water storage

▪ Equipment, materials and supplies for disinfection of drinking water and repair/rehabilitate of black water collection systems, toilets. ▪ Equipment, tools and supplies for agricultural, forestry, and fisheries. ▪ Feed and veterinary inputs (vaccines, vitamin tablets, etc.)
Services
▪ Consulting services related to emergency response including, but not limited to urgent studies necessary to determine the impact of the disaster and to serve as a baseline for the recovery and reconstruction process, and support to the implementation of emergency response activities. ▪ Non-consultant services including, but not limited to: drilling, aerial photographs, satellite images, maps and other similar operations, information and awareness campaigns.
Works
▪ Repair of damaged infrastructure including, but not limited to water supply systems, dams, reservoirs, canals, transportation systems, energy and power supply, telecommunication ▪ Repair of damaged public buildings, including schools, hospitals and administrative buildings
Training
▪ Conduct necessary training related to emergency response including but not limited to the Implementation of ReAP. ▪ Training on rapid needs assessment and other related assessments.
Emergency Operating Costs
▪ Incremental expenses by the Government for a defined period related to early recovery efforts arising as a result of the impact of an eligible emergency. This includes but is not limited to: costs of staff attending emergency response, operational costs and rental of equipment.

2.3 Ineligible Expenditures and Activities under CERC

This component will not support any activities which may have high risks according to the Bank's Environment and Social Framework. **Table 2** provides a list of prohibited activities for CERC.

Table 2: Prohibited or Negative Activities for KiWI CERC

No.	Prohibited or Negative Activities
1	Activities that would lead to conversion or degradation of critical forest areas, critical natural habitats, and clearing of forests or forest ecosystems
2	Activities affecting protected areas (or buffer zones thereof), other than rehabilitating areas damaged by previous natural disasters.
3	Land reclamation (i.e., drainage of wetlands or filling of water bodies to create land)
4	Land clearance and leveling in areas that are not affected by debris resulting from the eligible crisis or emergency
5	River training (i.e., realignment, contraction or deepening of an existing river channel, or excavation of a new river channel)
6	Activities that will result in the involuntary taking of land, relocation of households, loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods, and interference with households' use of land and livelihoods.
7	Construction of new roads, realignment of roads, or expansion of roads, or rehabilitation of roads that are currently located on communal lands but will be registered as government assets after rehabilitation.
8	Construction works, or the use of goods and equipment on lands abandoned due to social tension / conflict, or the ownership of the land is disputed or cannot be ascertained
9	Construction works, or the use of goods and equipment to demolish or remove assets, unless the ownership of the assets can be ascertained, and the owners are consulted
10	Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment involving forced labor, child labor, or other harmful or exploitative forms of labor
11	Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment for activities that would affect indigenous peoples, unless due consultation and broad support

	has been documented and confirmed prior to the commencement of the activities
12	Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment for military or paramilitary purposes.
13	Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment in response to conflict, in any area with active military or armed group operations
14	Activities related to returning refugees and internally displaced populations
15	Activities which, when being carried out, would affect, or involve the use of, water of rivers or of other bodies of water (or their tributaries) which flow through or are bordered by countries other than the Borrower/Recipient, in such a manner as to in any way adversely change the quality or quantity of water flowing to or bordering said countries.
16	Activities that require or involve the: i. Purchase, application or storage of pesticides or hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos), ii. Use of asbestos-based construction materials for reconstruction works, iii. Building of a dam, structures that will alter coastal process or disrupt breeding sites of protected species, iv. Mining of sand or land reclamation (i.e. drainage of wetlands or filling of water bodies to create land), v. Use of land that has disputed ownership, tenure or user rights.

3. Coordination and Implementation Arrangements

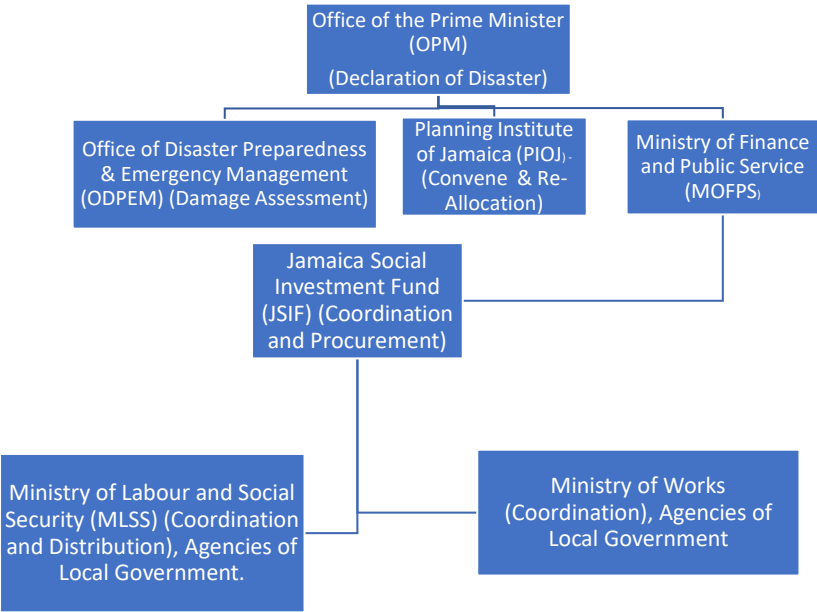
3.1 Coordination Arrangement for the CERC through NDC

The **Disaster Risk Management Act (2015)** establishes a three-tier institutional framework for disaster management in Jamaica. The **National Disaster Risk Management Council** provides national policy oversight, while the **Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management** coordinates implementation. At local levels, **Parish Disaster Committees** and **Community Disaster Risk Management Committees** manage preparedness, response, and recovery activities. In the event of a disaster, the

Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) serves as the top-level coordination authority advising the Cabinet, including activation of the CERC.

Upon activation of the CERC, the PIU will be responsible for leading the coordination and execution of disaster response activities, working closely with the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM), the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), Ministry of Mining Agriculture and Fisheries (MMAF), Ministry of Energy, Science, Telecommunications, and Transport and their agencies, the Ministry of Works, Ministry of Economic Growth and Infrastructure, and other line Ministries. Together they will ensure the preparation of the Recovery Action Plan (ReAP) and its day-to-day implementation, including all aspects related to procurement, financial management, monitoring and evaluation and Environmental and Social Standard compliance. See Figure 3.

Figure 3 - Primary Entities Responsible for the Coordination of the Initial Activation of the CERC.



Commented [NT3]: @Kirk Christopher Nathaniel BrownI am replacing "safeguards" with ESF throughout the document

After the declaration of a national emergency, the ODPEM will establish the **National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC)** as the headquarters of disaster response activities. In Jamaica, a National Disaster Committee has been established and comprises two subcommittees:

- **National Welfare Shelter and Relief Clearance Subcommittee.** This is coordinated and chaired by the MLSS. The Committee serves the roles of; (i) prioritizing detailed assessments and (ii) providing immediate social protection needs to the most affected households and persons.
- **Damage Assessment and Recovery Subcommittee.** This is coordinated and chaired by the Ministry of Works (MoW). The Committee identifies infrastructure damages and needs post-disaster and conducts any emergency assistance required along transportation networks.

The ODPEM will coordinate and convene the Disaster Management Committees, which operate at the parish level. These Committees have the responsibility of activating the Parish Disaster Risk Management Plan and reporting the localized damage and losses post-disaster to inform the NEOC. JSIF, ODPEM, MLSS and MoW will identify activities for the ReAP and review the eligibility of the proposed activities in accordance with the OM.

As related to procurement, JSIF will coordinate all activities for procurement, including the finalization of bidding documents and contracting of goods, works and services for all civil works, eligible goods, services, and social safety nets that are pre-identified in a positive list. The positive and negatives lists of eligible activities are approved by the World Bank on an annual basis.

MLSS and MoW will provide the requisite technical assistance to the JSIF as related to the technical supervision of the emergency recovery and reconstruction works. The GOJ will bolster its supervision capacity through the engagement of technical consultants to support the Line Ministries in the site supervision of works. The technical consultants will work closely with the Line Ministries but report to the JSIF and MoW.

The Project Steering Committee established under the auspices of the MoFPS, composed of representatives from key Line Ministries and is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the MoFPS. The key responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee related to the CERC are as follows:

- Ensure the delivery of the ReAP's outputs and the attainments of outcomes by facilitating coordination amongst the Line Ministries and Institutions participating in the ReAP and by addressing coordination issues as they arise during the implementation of the ReAP;
- Review ReAP progress reports as submitted by the PIU Coordinator and make decision thereon; and
- Assess all policy-related issues and provide guidance as needed.

Commented [NT4]: @Kirk Christopher Nathaniel Brown I proposed using ReAP and not RAP and for not to confuse it with Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Please feel free to revert back to RAP

4. Environmental and Social Management

4.1 Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Requirements

All activities (Table 1) financed through the CERC are subject to the World Bank ESF requirements, keeping in mind that paragraph 12 of the Investment Project Financing (IPF) Policy 2 applies once CERC is triggered. This policy allows the Bank to apply streamlined procedures when countries face urgent assistance needs or capacity constraints, such as disasters, fragility, or emergency situations. The potential negative impacts of the expected activities are expected to be moderate, localized, and temporary that can be mitigated through the implementation of World bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS, the relevant environmental and social instruments (e.g. ESIA, ESMP, etc.) and monitoring by the JSIF, PIU, and consultants

The JSIF Safeguards Team will identify, based on the activities and works proposed in the ReAP, the potential environmental and social risks and impacts, and the studies or plans required for environmental and social management. This will be done by completing the Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) Screening Form (Appendix 2) and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Screening Form (Appendix 3), annexed to this CERC ESMF.

In terms of social impacts, activities that will result in the involuntary taking of land, relocation of households, loss of assets or access to assets that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods, and interference with households' use of land and livelihoods will not be supported. Therefore, every effort will be made to eliminate activities that may result in such impacts (Table 2).

In the case of the procurement of works that require the mobilization of civil works contractors, under the emergency recovery event, the bidding documents will include ESMPs, code of conduct for workers (including direct workers, contracted workers and

community workers) and supervisors, specifying appropriate conduct and sanctions related to community relations, environmental, health, and safety (EHS), gender-based violence (GBV), violence against children (VAC), human trafficking, and sexual exploitation and abuse. Contractors and their sub-contractors who may be associated, are required to inform their staff and workers of the codes of conduct to prevent and address possible GBV, VAC and human trafficking. All staff and workers shall sign and comply with these codes of conduct. The JSIF environmental, technical, and social Specialists with support from its consultants will monitor compliance to the codes of conduct by the contractors. The project LMP with necessary adjustment will be applied to the CERC. See [Appendix 6: LMP Supplement for CERC Activation](#).

Table 3 below identifies potential risks and impacts of the proposed activities/subprojects. Due consideration will be given to ensure compliance with the WB's Environmental and Social Standards and Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (General and Specific)¹.

Table 3: Potential impacts of possible activities under the CERC)

No	Sub-projects/Activities (nationwide)	Potential ES Risk and Impact	Expected Significance
1	Repair of damaged infrastructure including, but not limited to: water supply and sanitation systems, dams, reservoirs, canals, roads, bridges and transportation systems, energy and power supply, telecommunication, and other infrastructure damaged by the event;	Increase dust, noise, water pollution, solid/hazardous/ Toxic waste, waste oil/fuels, public health and safety; possible use of asbestos contaminated construction materials and land acquisition; and impacts on ethnic and vulnerable groups.	Moderate
2	Re-establishment of the urban and rural solid waste system, water	Same as (1) above	Moderate

¹https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/ehs-guidelines

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	supply and sanitation (including urban drainage);		
3	Repair of damaged public buildings, including schools, hospitals and administrative buildings;	Same as (1) above	Moderate
4	Repair, restoration, rehabilitation of schools, clinics, hospitals;	Same as (1) above	Moderate
5	Removal and disposal of debris associated with any eligible activity	Waste management and disposal	Moderate
6	Disposal to medical waste (at camp site, small clinic/hospitals), asbestos-based materials, other toxic/hazardous wastes	Increase health risks, need management of medical waste, toxic materials, asbestos-contaminated debris	High
7	Temporary toilets	Hygiene, waste management	Moderate

4.2 Screening of CERC Activities

Any activity or subproject and associated elements proposed under the CERC will be evaluated according to the screening process described below to determine the potential environmental and social impacts, and associated mitigation options.

The screening process consists of the following steps:

Step 1: At the time of identification of a new CERC activity, it will be screened and categorized by the JSIF's safeguards specialists. Appendix 2 outlines the CERC Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) Screening Form. A decision is made to proceed or modify the proposal to ensure it remains within Moderate or Low Risk category, and identify relevant mitigation measures including, if necessary, new ESF instruments such as Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and/or Codes of Practices. High Risk projects are not permitted under KiWI (refer the CERC Negative List in **Table 2**). In addition to activities on the CERC Negative List, activities that will result in the acquisition of significant amounts of land (more than 10% of private land holdings),

relocation of households including squatters, loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources (i.e. gardens) or other means of livelihoods will not be financed under the CERC.

If Step 1 reveals that there is no requirement for environmental and social mitigation measures or related instruments, then the screening form is filed, and the activities proceed under the existing CERC ESMF. Go on to Step 5.

If Step 1 reveals that there are new risks or issues not already identified under the existing CERC ESMF, then Step 2 applies.

Step 2: As determined in Step 1, preparation of required Environmental and Social Standard instruments by the JSIF's safeguards specialists or update of the CERC ESMF mitigation measures including stakeholder consultations as necessary using the ESMP Screening Form in Appendix 3 to determine the scope of the ESMP. – see appendix 5 related to Communication guidance to implement as part of the CERC activation.

Any ESMPs required for CERC activities describe the works/activities and mitigation measures to be conducted during detailed design, procurement of contractors, repair/restoration, and closure plans, during pre-construction, construction and post-construction considering the magnitude, scope, and nature of the emergency. The contractor will be required to ensure that all works are safe, and all hazardous waste are safely and appropriately managed during the implementation of the subproject (See Appendix 1 for contractors environmental and social guidance). Consultation with local authorities and communities will be made during this stage led by the JSIF team.

Step 3: *WB clearance and GoJ approval.* The screening and management plan will require World Bank clearance (pre or post). The instruments (prepared or updated mitigation measures) will be submitted to WB for 'no objection'. The approved documents will be disclosed in-country (JSIF's and other entities' websites) and on the World Bank's website. The instruments will be further reviewed if the CERC is triggered.

Step 4: *Implementation and M&E.* The approved ESMP will be implemented according to the agreed implementation arrangement. The implementing agency will monitor the implementation on the ground and report the results to the PIU. Consultation with stakeholders will be made during the process.

Step 5: *Completion and Evaluation.* Once the CERC subproject has been completed, the implementing agency will monitor and evaluate the results before closing the contract. Any pending issues and/or grievance will be solved before the subproject is considered

fully completed. The JSIF will prepare the completion report describing the compliance of Environmental and Social Standard performance and submit it to WB when required.

Screener's Note: Temporary Economic Displacement: When completing this section, consider not only permanent land acquisition and physical relocation but also any temporary restriction on access to locations, spaces, or resources on which people depend for their livelihoods.

The required contents, preparation timelines, and clearance requirements for Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plans (C-ESMPs) applicable to moderate and substantial-risk CERC sub-projects are set out in Appendix 7 of this ESMF. All contractors engaged for works screened as moderate or substantial risk shall prepare a C-ESMP in accordance with that outline before works commence.

4.3 Environmental and Social Management Plan

Should the CERC be triggered, then the CERC ESS Screening Form (Appendix 2) will be filled to determine if the ESMF is sufficient or an ESMP is the appropriate instrument for an activity. This will be prepared by the JSIF Safeguards Team in close collaboration with the UDC, MLSS, and ODPEM once the subprojects have been confirmed. The ESMP Screening Form (Appendix 3) will be used by the JSIF Safeguards Team to determine the scope of the activity(ies) environmental and social management plan. The subproject specific ESMP will be prepared to identify potential impacts during pre-construction, construction, and post-construction operations. The environmental assessment, design and preparation of an ESMP for each sub-project will be conducted in close connection with the engineering design of the sub-project. The assessment will concentrate on environmental and social issues associated with direct, indirect and cumulative impacts within the subproject sites.

The ESMP will become part of the establishment of the environmental and social standards and compliance mechanisms and serve as the contractual basis for supervision and enforcement of good environmental and social practice.

The ESMP will be developed in compliance with national and World Bank requirements and will be based around the impact mitigation hierarchy as outlined in **Table 4** below.

Commented [NT7]: @Kirk Christopher Nathaniel Brown added this

Commented [NT8]: @Kirk Christopher Nathaniel Brown special attention to this mention and appendix 7.

Table 4: Impact Mitigation Hierarchy for KiWI CERC ESMP.

Mitigation Hierarchy	Description
1. Avoidance	Take measures to avoid creating impacts from the outset, such as careful spatial or temporal placement of infrastructure or disturbance. Avoidance is often the easiest, and most effective way of reducing potential negative impacts.
2. Minimisation	Measures taken to reduce the duration, intensity and/or extent of impacts that cannot be completely avoided. Effective minimisation can eliminate some negative impacts. Examples include such measures as reducing noise and pollution, working with adjacent landowners and land users to minimise disruption where possible.
3. Rehabilitation/ restoration	Measures taken to improve degraded or removed ecosystems following exposure to impacts that cannot be completely avoided or minimised. Restoration tries to return an area to the original ecosystem that occurred before impacts, whereas rehabilitation only aims to restore basic ecological functions and/or ecosystem services (e.g. through planting trees to stabilise bare soil).

4.4 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

In accordance with the World Bank ESF, KiWI is classified as Substantial Risk. CERC identified activities will fall under four categories:

- i. Goods,

- ii. Non consulting Services,
- iii. Consulting Services, or
- iv. Works (those activities identified in the CERC Positive List.

For identified activities which fall under goods, non-consulting services or consulting services, it is anticipated that impacts will be absent or very minimal and would fall under Low or Moderate Risk in most instances depending on the nature of the emergency. In these cases, the CERC Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) Screening Form (Appendix 2) will identify whether there are any ESS measures needed, whether the KIWI CERC ESMF mitigation measures are sufficient or whether a Code of Practice needs to be developed for the specific activity.

CERC activities which fall under the Emergency Works in the Positive List will have impacts and a list of general impacts and mitigation measures has been developed and is provided in Appendix 4. It is expected that the CERC ESS Screening Form (Appendix 2) will identify the need for an ESMP for the activity and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Screening Form (Appendix 3) will guide the PIU Safeguards Team in its scope.

5. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The KiWI Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM/GM) has been developed and is applicable to this CERC ESMF. The GRM has been detailed in the existing E&S instruments for KiWI and other Bank-funded projects being implemented by JSIF. The GRM aims to provide and facilitate a time-bound, transparent and accountable mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns and issues linked to the sub-project(s) that may be raised by the project affected persons (PAPs) or who believe they are affected by the project activities. The GRM also serves as a channel for the project to receive and hear feedback and suggestions from interested parties, PAPs and project beneficiaries to improve sub-project design and implementation.

The purpose of the GRM is to record and address any complaints that may arise during the implementation phase of the project and/or any future operational issues that have the potential to be designed out during implementation phase. It is designed to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no impacts (cost, discrimination) for any reports made by PAPs. The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local level of the project.

The key objectives of the GRM are to:

- Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances,
- Settle the grievances via consultation with all stakeholders (and inform those stakeholders of the solutions), and
- Forward any unresolved cases to the relevant authority.

As the GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, it is recognized that it will comprise community level, project level and Jamaican judiciary level redress mechanisms. The details of each of those components are described as follows.

In summary, the following GRM shall be put in place for all KiWI CERC activities to register, address and resolve complaints and grievances raised by communities during implementation of project works. Contractors are required to adhere to this formal process.

Complaints may be submitted in person, via telephone, electronically, in letter or through a representative of the community. The GRM will also make allowances for anonymous complaints. All complaints will be formally registered in the Project's complaint register. For all grievances across all the works, JSIF's GRM/social safeguards specialist is responsible for ensuring that on receipt of each complaint, the date, time, name and contact details of the complainant and the nature of the complaint are recorded in the Complaints Register. Please note that the Complaints Register for all project related issues will be managed by the GRM Committee.

The process for resolving grievances is as follows:

- i. The JSIF's GRM Committee will meet with the aggrieved individual(s) and any supporting partner with a view to resolve the grievance through JSIF's internal mechanism. Grievances that are simple and straightforward such as queries, comments, and suggestions will be resolved quickly by contacting the complainant, preferably within **one day or two days**. Once there is a consensus on the resolution, both JSIF and the aggrieved party will establish an agreement stating verbally or in writing that the matter has been settled. In cases where the agreed course of action is to implement specific measures to resolve an issue, the matter will only be considered closed after the complainant assessed and verified that the actions are satisfactorily executed. This agreement will be updated or uploaded to JSIF's GRM Registry in SharePoint. Resolution of this nature will be regarded as "**first level resolution**".
- ii. Where both parties are unable to agree on a resolution, the parties may agree to engage an independent third party to find common ground. Again, if a consensus

is reached, both parties will establish an agreement which will be uploaded to the GRM registry in SharePoint. This type of resolution is called “**second level resolution**”.

- iii. In situations where the above process failed, the next step is to try to resolve the matter through alternate dispute resolution. Once the matter is resolved, the agreement will be uploaded to the GRM registry. This type of resolution is called “**third level resolution**”.
- iv. Where the alternate dispute resolution is unsuccessful, either party can take the matter to the full court where a judge will decide on the way forward. The court’s decision will be final in this process. The minutes of the court procedures including the final decision will be uploaded to the GRM registry. This type of resolution is called “**fourth level resolution**”.
- v. In all cases, a “results of grievance redress” form will be sent to the complainant for his/her signature, indicating acceptance/rejection [of the solution] to the specified grievance. The signed document will be uploaded to the GRM Registry.

The community will be informed of the GRM through public awareness campaigns, trainings, community meetings and discussion with community leaders facilitated by the KiWI social safeguards specialists. The Project shall also erect appropriate signage at all works sites with up-to-date project information and summarizing the GRM process, including contact details of the relevant Contact Person(s). Public information bulletins websites and other public information will also include this information. Anyone shall be able to lodge a complaint and the methods (forms, in person, telephone, forms written in the local language) will not inhibit the lodgement of any complaint.

The Complaints Register will be maintained in accordance with World Bank procedures by the KiWI social safeguards specialists, who will log the: i) details and nature of the complaint, ii) the complainant’s name and their contact details, iii) date, and iv) corrective actions taken in response to the complaint. This information will be included in PIU interim progress reports to the World Bank.

SEA/SH-Sensitive Reporting Pathway

Why a separate pathway is required: Standard grievance escalation procedures, including mediation, third-party review, and court referral — are not appropriate for complaints involving sexual exploitation and abuse or sexual harassment. These processes can re-traumatise survivors, compromise confidentiality, expose survivors to retaliation, and deter reporting. The World Bank’s Good Practice Note on SEA/SH makes clear that a survivor-centred approach must be embedded in any project GRM where civil

works are financed and a workforce is deployed. Given that CERC activities will involve emergency civil works contractors operating under time pressure in communities where power imbalances and vulnerability are heightened by the disaster context, a dedicated SEA/SH pathway is essential.

The pathway applies to complaints of SEA or SH involving: any project worker (direct, contracted, community, or primary supply worker) as the alleged perpetrator; any community member, project-affected person, or co-worker as the survivor or complainant. Any person may use this pathway; it is not restricted to workers.

How to report. A survivor or witness may report an SEA/SH concern through any of the following channels without being required to use the standard GRM intake process:

- Directly and confidentially to JSIF's designated Social Specialist, who is the sole trained first receiver for SEA/SH complaints within the PIU;
- To any Community Liaison Officer (CLO), who is trained to receive the complaint and immediately refer it to the Social Specialist without conducting any inquiry themselves;
- Anonymously through any GRM intake channel (phone, WhatsApp, written, in-person), in which case the intake staff records only what the complainant voluntarily provides and immediately notifies the Social Specialist.

Contact details for the Social Specialist shall be posted at all CERC works sites and included in community communication materials alongside standard GRM information.

Survivor-centred principles: The following principles govern all handling of SEA/SH complaints under the CERC GRM:

The survivor's safety is the first priority at every stage. Any immediate safety concern, including risk of further harm, retaliation, or domestic violence, is addressed before any other step is taken.

The survivor's choices are respected throughout. The survivor decides what information to share, whether to consent to a formal complaint or investigation, whether to access referral services, and whether to have their case reported to the World Bank. No action is taken without the survivor's informed consent, except where there is an overriding duty to protect life or the safety of others.

The survivor is not subjected to direct questioning about the incident by GRM staff. GRM staff are not investigators; they are referral facilitators. The role of the Social Specialist and CLOs is to listen, document what the survivor voluntarily shares, ensure safety, and connect the survivor to services, not to gather evidence or conduct an inquiry.

Retaliation against a survivor, complainant, or witness is prohibited and constitutes a serious contractual breach by any contractor involved, subject to sanctions up to contract termination.

Minimum data collection and informed consent principles: When an SEA/SH complaint is received, the Social Specialist records only the following minimum information:

- The nature of the complaint, in the complainant's own words, without probing questions;
- Whether the alleged perpetrator is associated with the project (yes / no / unknown);
- The age and sex of the survivor, if the survivor is willing to share this;
- The date and channel through which the complaint was received;
- Whether the survivor has consented to: (a) a formal complaint being logged; (b) referral to external services; and (c) notification of the World Bank.

All SEA/SH case files are maintained as closed and sealed records, accessible only to the Social Specialist and the JSIF Project Director. They are stored separately from the general GRM register. No details identifying the survivor are shared with contractors, other project staff, community representatives, or any third party without the survivor's explicit written consent. Reporting to the World Bank is made in anonymized form unless the survivor explicitly agrees otherwise.

Pre-identified referral routes to qualified GBV service providers: JSIF shall maintain an up-to-date referral directory of service providers in the Kingston area and, to the extent possible, in other areas where CERC activities are deployed. This directory shall be prepared before CERC activation (as part of CERC preparedness) and updated at least annually. It shall include providers across the following service categories:

Service Type	Provider Category
Medical care and forensic examination	Public hospitals, sexual assault referral centres
Psychosocial and counselling support	Licensed counsellors, NGO psychosocial services
Legal aid and advice	Legal aid clinics, women's rights organisations
Safe shelter	Crisis shelters and safe houses for GBV survivors
Security support	Jamaica Constabulary Force Gender-Based Violence Unit
Livelihood and financial support	Social protection services, women's economic empowerment programmes

The Social Specialist shall ensure that a survivor is informed of the available services and offered a warm referral, meaning an active introduction or accompanied access to the service, not simply being handed a list, and consistent with the survivor's own wishes and consent. JSIF shall maintain a relationship with at least one NGO or civil society Organisation with specialist GBV expertise operating in the Kingston area to support the referral function.

Notification to the World Bank: The JSIF Project Director shall notify the World Bank Task Team Leader of any SEA/SH complaint received under the CERC GRM within 48 hours of the complaint being recorded by the Social Specialist. This notification shall be made in anonymized form and shall confirm that a complaint has been received; whether the alleged perpetrator is project-associated; and what immediate steps have been taken to ensure the survivor's safety and access to services. Further updates shall be provided as the case progresses.

Training: All JSIF PIU staff involved in GRM intake, all CLOs, and all contractor CoC Focal Points shall receive training on the SEA/SH reporting pathway — including survivor-centred principles, the prohibition on direct questioning, confidentiality obligations, and referral procedures — before CERC activities commence and at least annually thereafter. Training shall be delivered by a qualified GBV specialist.

Appendix 1: Environmental and Social Rules for Contractors for CERC

These Environmental and Social Rules for Contractors are prepared for all the contractors to be engaged in rehabilitation and reconstruction activities of projects under CERC. The guidelines include provisions for proper management of construction sites, safe storage of construction materials and safe disposal of waste.

1. General Considerations

- a) The contractor shall, in all his activities ensure maximum protection of the environment and the socio-economic wellbeing of the people affected by the project, whether within or outside the physical boundaries of the subproject area.
- b) The contractor shall ensure that the relevant environmental permits, project approvals, and where applicable, land acquisition documents are acquired are obtained before any construction activity begins.
- c) In general, the contractor shall familiarize himself with the Environmental and Social Management Plans. Specifically, the contractor shall make every effort to follow and implement the recommendations and mitigation measures of the ESMP to the satisfaction of JSIF, the World Bank, and all other relevant agencies.
- d) The contractor shall work in cooperation and in coordination with the Project Management Team and/or any other authority appointed to perform or to ensure that the social and environmental work is performed according to the provisions of the Environmental and Social Screening and Environmental Management plans for sub-projects.
- e) The contractor shall always keep on site and make available to Environmental Inspectors or any authorized persons, copies of the ESMPs for the monitoring and evaluation of environmental and social impacts and the level or progress of their mitigation.

2. Acquisition of Construction Materials

- a) The contractor shall ensure that construction materials such as sand, quarry stone, soil or any other construction materials are acquired from approved suppliers and that the production of these materials by the suppliers or the contractor does not violate the environmental regulations or procedures on mining. Collection of sand by communities will be guided by National laws.

3. Movement and Transportation of Construction Materials

- a) The movement and transportation of construction materials to and within the construction sites shall be done in a manner that generates minimum impacts on the environment and on the community, as required by the ESMPs.

4. Storage of Construction Materials and Equipment

Construction materials shall be stored in a manner to ensure that:

- a) There is no obstruction of service roads, passages, driveways and footpaths;
- b) Where it is unavoidable to obstruct any of the service paths, the contractor shall provide temporary or alternate by-passes without inconveniencing the flow of traffic or pedestrians;
- c) There is no obstruction of drainage channels and natural water courses;
- d) There is no contamination of surface water, ground water or the ground;
- e) There is no access by public or unauthorized persons, to materials and equipment storage areas;
- f) There is no access by staff, without protective clothing, to materials and equipment storage areas;
- g) Access by public or unauthorized persons, to hazardous, corrosive or poisonous substances including asbestos lagging, chemicals, solvents, oils or their receptacles such as boxes, drums, sacks and bags is prohibited.
- h) Access by staff, without the appropriate protective clothing, to hazardous, corrosive or poisonous substances including asbestos lagging, chemicals, solvents, oils or their receptacles such as boxes, drums, sacks and bags is prohibited.

5. Safe Disposal of Construction Waste

- a) Construction waste includes but is not limited to combustion products, dust, metals, rubble, timber, water, wastewater and oil. Hence construction waste constitutes solid, liquid and gaseous waste and smoke.
- b) In performing project activities, the contractor shall use the best practical means for preventing emissions of noxious or offensive substances into the air, land and water. He shall make every effort to render any such emissions (if unavoidable) inoffensive and harmless to people and the environment.
- c) The contractor shall comply with the regulations for disposal of construction/demolition waste, wastewater, combustion products, dust, metals, rubble and timber. Wastewater treatment and discharge will conform to the

applicable regulations under the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act (NRCA) and the National Solid Waste Management Act (NSWM Act).

- d) Asbestos waste, PCBs and other hazardous waste shall be treated and disposed of in conformity with the national regulations and where applicable, with the supervision of qualified personnel.

6. Occupational Health and Safety of Workers.

- a) The contractor shall provide all necessary protective clothing for workers exposed to hazardous and dangerous work activities.
- b) All workers shall be regularly sensitized to safety regulations on the site.
- c) The contractor shall be guided by and shall adhere to the relevant national safety cardinal rules on the site.
- d) The contractor shall maintain on the site first aid kits for male and female workers.
- e) Workers shall be provided with clean potable water on the site
- f) Workers shall be provided with well-equipped and gender-sensitive sanitation facilities.

7. Code of Conduct

- a) Contractors and associated subcontractor(s) shall ensure that workers (including direct workers, contracted workers and community workers), and supervisors are informed and sensitized to the codes of conduct in the project's contract, which specifies appropriate conduct and sanctions related to community relations, environmental, health, and safety (EHS), gender-based violence (GBV), violence against children (VAC), human trafficking, and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- b) The contractor shall ensure that all staff and workers sign and comply with these codes of conduct.

Appendix 2: KIWI CERC ESS Screening Form

Environmental Screening Question	Response			ESF Relevance	Documents Required if “Yes”
	Yes	No	N/A		
Does the subproject involve civil works including new construction, expansion, upgrading or rehabilitation of healthcare facilities and/or associated waste management facilities?				ESS 1	ESMP, Infection Control and Waste Management Plan (ICWMP), Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)
Does the subproject involve uses of goods and equipment involving forced labour, child labour, or other harmful or exploitative forms of labour?				ESS 2	The activity will be ineligible for project financing
Does the subproject involve recruitment of workforce including direct, contracted, primary supply, and/or community workers?				ESS 2	Labour Management Plan (LMP), SEP
Will the project involve the discharge of pollutants into air, water, soil and/or storage of chemicals, hazardous materials, etc. that pose risks to environmental and public health?				ESS 3	ESMP
Does the subproject involve activities that have potential to cause any significant impacts of residents or citizens of the community?				ESS 4	ESMP
Does the subproject involve land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use?				ESS 5	If yes, this is ineligible activity for project financing
Does the subproject involve in activities that will result in the involuntary taking of land, relocation of households, loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods,				ESS 5	If yes, this is ineligible activity for project financing

Environmental Screening Question	Response			ESF Relevance	Documents Required if "Yes"
	Yes	No	N/A		
and interference with households' use of land and livelihoods?					
Is the subproject located within or in the vicinity of any ecologically sensitive areas?				ESS 6	ESMP and SEP for existing infrastructure. If the facility is new, this activity would be ineligible for project financing.
Does the subproject involve activities that have potential to cause any significant loss or degradation of critical natural habitats whether directly or indirectly, or activities that could adversely affect forest and forest health?				ESS 6	If yes, this is ineligible activity for project financing.
Are there any vulnerable groups present in the subproject area and are likely to be affected by the proposed subproject negatively or positively?				ESS 7	Measures addressing issue on vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples (IPs), will be part of ESMP/ Environmental Code of Practice (ECOP).
Is the subproject located within or in the vicinity of any known cultural heritage sites?				ESS 8	The activity will be ineligible for project financing.

Appendix 3: KiWI CERC ESMP Screening Form

No: #	SCREENING QUESTIONS	RESPONSES		
		Yes	No	NA
Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (Environmental and Social Performance Standards (ESPS 1))				
1.	Will the project disproportionately impact vulnerable or disadvantaged people?			
2.	Is there an “Associated Facility” to the project?			
3.	Does the Associated Facility have the potential to cause adverse environmental and social impacts?			
4.	Does the project have the potential to cause severe environmental and social impacts that are either (i) unavoidable; (ii) irreversible; or (iii) difficult to mitigate?			
5.	Does the project have the potential to cause adverse environmental or social impact on a neighboring property?			
6.	Is the project located in a disputed or potential disputed area?			
7.	Is the project likely to cause conflicts over water or any other resources?			
8.	Will the project cause the discharge of pollutants that may traverse to other jurisdictions?			
9.	Does the project have the potential to cause increased contamination of international waterways?			

10.	Does the project have the potential to discharge high concentration of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere?			
11.	Will the project negatively impact on threatened or depleted migratory species and/or their habitats?			
12.	Will there be hazardous material onsite?			
13.	Is the condition at the proposed project site potentially hazardous for workers and community members?			
14.	Is the project area prone to flooding?			
15.	Will the project contribute to excessive runoff beyond existing drain capacity?			
16.	Does the project have the potential to impact the drainage pattern of the area?			
17.	Will the project result in significant discharge of greenhouse gases (GHGs) e.g. methane (CH ₄) and carbon dioxide (CO ₂) to the environment?			
18.	Will the project result in significant removal of greenhouse gases e.g. carbon dioxide (CO ₂) and methane (CH ₄) from the atmosphere?			
19.	Is the project by virtue of its location, susceptible to extreme drought conditions?			

20.	Is the project by virtue of its location, susceptible to extreme precipitation and flooding?			
21.	Is the project by virtue of its location extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters?			
22.	Is the project a livestock production operation?			
23.	Will the project involve crop production?			
24.	Will the project involve construction or rehabilitation of physical infrastructure?			
25.	Is the project area zoned for the intended land use?			
26.	Will the project result in a change of land use?			
27.	Will the project exacerbate existing tensions and inequality within the project community or adjacent communities?			
28.	Will the project have a negative effect on stability and security in the community?			
29.	Will the project be negatively affected by existing tensions, conflict and instability in the project community or surrounding communities?			
30.	Will the project involve involuntary resettlement?			

31.	Is the project located in an environmentally sensitive area?			
Labour and Working Conditions (ESPS 2)				
32.	Is there a risk of child labour being employed because of the project?			
33.	Is there a possibility that workers may be employed from outside of the project community?			
34.	Is there a risk of discrimination based on gender, nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and physical ability at the project, etc.?			
35.	Is there a risk for gender-based violence (GBV) at the project site; meaning any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (that is, gender) differences between male and female individuals.			
36.	Will the project produce any unsafe physical conditions for workers such as poor sanitation, excavation, working from height and working with heavy equipment, etc.?			
37.	Is there a risk of workers being exposed to extreme ambient temperature (heat)?			
38.	Will the project present a high risk of human exposure to pathogenic or contagious infections?			

Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management (ESPS 3)				
39.	Will the project consume large volumes of water during implementation?			
40.	Excepting irrigation systems, will the project consume water during operation?			
41.	Will the project involve implementation of irrigation system?			
42.	Will the project involve abstraction of groundwater or surface water supplies?			
43.	Will the project consume large amount of energy during Implementation?			
44.	Will the project consume energy during operation?			
45.	Will the project involve the use of raw material?			
46.	Is the project located in a polluted or contaminated area and/or close to a waste dump?			
47.	Excepting pesticides, will the project involve the generation, storage and/or use of hazardous materials e.g. chemicals, solvents, poisonous, or explosive gases?			
48.	Will the project require the purchase and/or use of pest control agents or bioactive compounds, such as pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, pharmaceuticals, or hormones?			

	NOTE: If "YES", the IPM checklist must be completed to close the screening.			
49.	Will the project involve the use of fertilizers?			
50.	Will the project involve sewage and/or wastewater treatment solution?			
51.	Will the project involve storage and use of petroleum products onsite?			
52.	Will the project involve the construction or rehabilitation of agro-processing facility?			
53.	Will the project discharge untreated effluents directly to coastal or water supply sources?			
54.	Will the project discharge pollutants directly into the atmosphere?			
55.	Will the project involve generation of non-hazardous waste?	☒		
56.	Will the project involve working on steep slopes or unstable lands?			
57.	Will the project result in the release of dust to the environment?			
58.	Does the project pose a noise risk to workers and other sensitive noise receptors such as residences, schools, and hospitals)?			
Community Health and Safety (ESPS 4				

59.	Is there a risk of discrimination against community members based on gender, nationality, ethnic, sexual orientation, and physical ability at the project, etc.?			
60.	Is there a risk for gender-based violence (GBV) against community members; meaning any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (that is, gender) differences between male and female individuals.			
61.	Is there a risk that the project design will prevent universal access, for example inaccessible to persons with disability?			
62.	Will the project involve construction of building infrastructure?			
63.	Will there be a need for an emergency preparedness and response plan that outlines how the affected communities will be assisted in times of emergency?			
64.	Will there be risks of conflicts to the workers and affected community posed by the security arrangements at the project site?			
65.	Will the project provide solid waste management services to the community?			
66.	Will the project include provision of potable water to residents?			
67.	Will the project include electricity regularization?			

68.	Will the project involve the use of heavy equipment?			
69.	Will the project impact the travel patterns of persons within the community?			
70.	Will the project involve cutting down trees to construct hoarding (temporary fencing of project site during construction to reduce unauthorized access)?			
71.	Will the project create physical hazards for residents e.g. trenches and pits?			
72.	Will the project cause obstruction of regular traffic flow?			
73.	Will the project create hazardous driving conditions e.g. detours, missing bridges, lack of shoulders on roadways, heavy equipment crossings, piles of stones on roads, etc.?			
74.	Will the project impact on existing wetlands?			
75.	Will the project impact on existing Forests?			
76.	Will the project impact on existing Mangroves?			
77.	Will the project involve river training?			
78.	Is the project likely to create conditions that will increase community or workers exposure to pathogenic diseases?			

79.	Could the project generate hazardous waste (compact fluorescent lamps)?			
80.	Could the project generate hazardous waste (used oil)?			
81.	Could the project generate hazardous waste (asbestos)?			
Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESPS 5)				
82.	Could the project use any vacant public land?			
83.	Could there be any private land donation?			
84.	Could the project due to its nature and location, change the existing environment in such a way that would result in the loss of farmland or change of land use?			
85.	Could the project induce permanent or temporary land acquisition?			
86.	Could the project result in the economic displacement of persons or affect the livelihood of persons negatively?			
87.	Could the project cause temporary or permanent relocation of resident(s)?			
88.	Could the project impact any buildings or structure on an adjacent property?			
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources (ESPS 6)				

89.	Is the project located inside or within 1 km of a national park, a protected area, wilderness area, wetlands and or critical habitats or an area with endemic fauna or flora?			
90.	Could the project result in the removal of any trees (shade and fruit etc.) or land clearing during implementation?			
91.	Could the project involves working directly in coastal or marine environments?			
92.	Could the project involve dredging of water bodies or excavation of wet materials in river, wetlands or coastal areas?			
93.	Could the project change the use or management of forest resources?			
94.	Could the project have substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as sensitive or endemic?			
95.	Could the project have substantial adverse effect on any habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local, regional or national policies?			
96.	Could the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native, resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?			
97.	Does the project have the potential to contribute to overfishing?			

98.	Does the project have the potential to impact on coral reefs and seagrass?			
99.	Could the activities be dependent on ecosystem services including production of living natural resources (e.g. agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry)?			
100.	Could the activities potentially introduce invasive alien species of flora and fauna affecting the biodiversity of the area?			
Indigenous Peoples (ESPS 7) - Note applicable to Jamaica				
101.	Could the project be executed in an area owned or occupied by indigenous people?			
102.	Could the project have adverse impact on indigenous population, for example, displacement, loss of livelihoods or environmental and health hazards?			
103.	Could the project have adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation?			
104.	Could the project cause relocation of Indigenous Peoples from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation?			

Commented [NT9]: @Kirk Christopher Nathaniel Brown added this

105.	Could the project have significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples' cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected Indigenous Peoples' lives?			
Cultural Heritage (ESPS 8)				
106.	Is the project located in an area with physical cultural properties such as archaeological, historical sites/monuments, religious structures, sacred groves and or cemeteries?			
107.	Is the project of tourism importance?			
108.	Could the project negatively affect any building or structure of aesthetic importance to the surrounding community?			
109.	Could the activities restrict access to the cultural heritage sites and properties?			
110.	Could people be excluded because of their race, and sexual orientation, or as a result of being poor, single female headed householder, an at-risk youth, a young girl, a poor farmers and fishermen, etc.			
111.	Could the project be implemented in a legally protected cultural heritage site; natural site with cultural heritage or archaeological site?			

112.	Could the project use the cultural heritage site for commercial purposes?			
Stakeholder Engagement (ESPS 10)				
113	Could the activities include a continuing stakeholder engagement process?			
114.	Based on the type, location and other prevailing factors is there a high risk for project grievances?			
Climate Change				
115.	Could the project result in excessive emission of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere?			
116.	Could the project result in significant removal of carbon sink?			
117.	Could the project increase the vulnerability of the community or individuals to climate change?			
118.	Could the project improve the resilience of the community to climate change?			
119.	Will the project increase the resilience of vulnerable populations such as women, children, the elderly, or people with disability to the impact of climate change?			

120.	Will the project reduce emission of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere?			
121.	Is the project excessively vulnerable to the impact of climate change because of its specific location?			

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT TOOL (Applicable where pesticide use is necessary)

No. #	SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	NA
1.	Will the project require repeated use of pesticides?			
2.	Is it likely that the project will negatively impact natural enemies of the pests in the proposed farming location/area?			
3.	Will the project use crop varieties/cultivars that are vulnerable to pests?			
4.	Will the project use pesticides not approved by the Jamaica Pesticide Control Authority (PCA)?			
5.	Will the project procure pesticides from unauthorized dealers?			
6.	Will the project use pesticides that are banned in other jurisdiction because of human and environmental health concerns?			

7.	Is the pesticide(s) likely to be extremely hazardous to the environment and/or human health?			
8.	Will unauthorized persons allowed to access pesticides onsite or pesticide treated areas?			
9.	Will the project use untrained persons to manage or apply pesticides?			
10.	Will the project involve transportation of pesticides?			
11.	Will the project require bulk storage of pesticides?			
12.	Is there a risk of environmental and/or human health hazard in the event of pesticide spills?			
13.	Is the proposed farming location within 50 feet of a surface water body e.g. river or pond?			
14.	Is the proposed project close to any natural ecosystems or critical habitat such as wetlands, mangroves or forestry etc.?			
15.	Will the project generate pesticide containers for disposal?			
16.	Will farmers be required to wash and clean spraying equipment?			
17.	Is there a risk of pesticide residue being transferred by farmers to their homes?			

Appendix 4: CERC Activities Impacts and Mitigations

Sub-projects/Activities (nationwide)	Potential ES impact issues (risks)	Expected Significance	Mitigation
Repair of damaged infrastructure including, but not limited to: water supply and sanitation systems, dams, reservoirs, canals, roads, bridges and transportation systems, energy and power supply, telecommunication, and other infrastructure damaged by the event;	Increase dust, noise, water pollution, solid/hazardous/ Toxic waste, waste oil/fuels, public health and safety; possible use of asbestos contaminated construction materials and land acquisition; and impacts on ethnic and vulnerable groups.	Moderate	Implement an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to control construction risks. Suppress dust through water spraying and covering stockpiles; limit noisy activities to daytime and maintain equipment. Prevent water pollution using sediment traps, drainage controls, and proper material storage. Manage solid, hazardous, and toxic waste through segregation, safe storage, licensed disposal, and spill prevention for fuels and oils. Screen and safely handle any asbestos-containing materials using

Sub-projects/Activities (nationwide)	Potential ES impact issues (risks)	Expected Significance	Mitigation
			certified procedures. Enforce site safety measures, barriers, signage, and worker PPE to protect communities. Avoid or minimize land acquisition where possible and ensure fair compensation. Conduct stakeholder engagement and implement inclusive measures to safeguard ethnic and vulnerable groups' access, safety, and livelihoods.
Re-establishment of the urban and rural solid waste system, water supply and sanitation (including urban drainage).	Same as (1) above	Moderate	Same as above
Repair of damaged public buildings, including schools, hospitals and administrative buildings;	Same as (1) above	Moderate	Same as above
Repair, restoration, rehabilitation of schools, clinics, hospitals;	Same as (1) above	Moderate	Same as above

Sub-projects/Activities (nationwide)	Potential ES impact issues (risks)	Expected Significance	Mitigation
Removal and disposal of debris associated with any eligible activity	Increase dust, noise, water pollution, exposure to hazardous waste, public health and safety; and traffic accidents.	Moderate	Implement a Debris Management Plan to guide safe removal, transport, and disposal of construction debris. Where practical and feasible, segregate waste at source (recyclable, hazardous, and general debris) and dispose of materials only at licensed disposal or recycling facilities. Suppress dust using water spraying and cover trucks during transport. Restrict work hours and maintain equipment to reduce noise. Provide workers with appropriate personal protective equipment and training. Safely identify and handle hazardous materials such as asbestos through certified specialists. Secure sites to protect nearby communities and maintain

Sub-projects/Activities (nationwide)	Potential ES impact issues (risks)	Expected Significance	Mitigation
			clear signage. Ensure proper traffic management during debris transport and establish a grievance mechanism to address community concerns promptly.
Disposal of medical and other toxic/hazardous waste.	Infectious disease spread, groundwater contamination, toxic emissions from burning, injury to waste handlers, community health exposure, and improper disposal of hazardous pharmaceuticals	Moderate	Mitigation measures should focus on safe final disposal of treated medical and other toxic waste. Use licensed and approved disposal facilities such as engineered sanitary landfills or permitted high-temperature incinerators. Ensure waste is properly treated (e.g., autoclaved or sterilized) before disposal to eliminate infectious agents. Transport waste in sealed, clearly labeled containers using authorized carriers. Maintain secure landfill cells to prevent scavenging and

Sub-projects/Activities (nationwide)	Potential ES impact issues (risks)	Expected Significance	Mitigation
			environmental contamination. Monitor air emissions, groundwater, and soil around disposal sites. Keep disposal records and manifests for traceability. Conduct regular inspections and regulatory compliance checks, and ensure trained personnel manage disposal operations to protect communities and the environment. Ensure waste handlers are well trained and wear proper PPEs when dealing with hazardous waste.
Temporary toilets	Wastewater leaks, exposure to pathogens, improper waste disposal, odour and dust, noise disturbance, worker safety risks, temporary service	Moderate	Implement proper containment and disposal of wastewater, sludge, and construction debris at approved facilities. Isolate work areas to prevent

Sub-projects/Activities (nationwide)	Potential ES impact issues (risks)	Expected Significance	Mitigation
	disruption, and potential contamination of nearby soil and water sources.		contamination of nearby soil and water sources. Use dust and noise control measures such as wetting surfaces and limiting work hours. Provide workers with appropriate personal protective equipment and safety training. Maintain hygienic temporary sanitation arrangements where services are disrupted. Ensure hazardous materials, if encountered, are safely handled and disposed of according to regulations. Inform nearby residents in advance and maintain clear signage to protect public health and safety.

Appendix 5: Communication Guidance for CERC Activation

Kingston Waterfront Improvement (KiWI) Project — Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) April 2026

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1. Purpose and Scope

This Annex establishes the communication guidance framework to be applied when the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) of the Kingston Waterfront Improvement (KiWI) Project is activated. It specifies:

- How and when affected communities are notified upon CERC activation;
- What information must be disclosed, at what stage, and through which channels;
- How to reach vulnerable and disadvantaged stakeholders in a meaningful and inclusive way; and
- Roles and responsibilities for implementing communications activities.

This guidance is consistent with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10) on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, the Bank's Good Practice Note on Conducting Stakeholder Engagement in Projects Supported by the World Bank under the Environmental and Social Framework (2020), It supplements the broader Stakeholder Engagement provisions in the KiWI CERC ESMF and should be read alongside the project's Grievance Mechanism (GM) described in Section 5 of the ESMF.

Given that CERC activities may be deployed anywhere in Jamaica depending on the nature and location of an eligible crisis, this Annex applies nationwide to all communities, populations, and areas affected by CERC-financed activities.

2. Guiding Principles

The following principles underpin all CERC communication activities:

Timeliness: Affected communities must receive advance notice before CERC interventions begin. Communication is not an afterthought; it starts before ground-level activities and continues throughout implementation and closure.

Accessibility and Inclusivity: Information must reach all segments of the affected population, including those with limited literacy, limited mobility, limited access to digital technology, or those who face cultural, or social barriers to participation.

Accuracy and Transparency: Communities are entitled to clear, honest information about what is happening, why, how long it will last, what will and will not be done, and who to contact. Overpromising is avoided.

Two-Way Engagement: Communication is not only about broadcasting information downward. JSIF will create structured opportunities for communities to ask questions, raise concerns, and provide feedback throughout the CERC response cycle.

Cultural Sensitivity Communication materials and methods will respect local cultural norms, languages, and community leadership structures.

Adaptive Management. Communication strategies will be reviewed and updated as the situation evolves, community feedback is received, and new information becomes available.

3. Notification Upon CERC Activation

3.1 Trigger and Timeline

Upon a formal decision by the Government of Jamaica and the World Bank to activate the CERC, JSIF shall initiate community communication within 48 hours of activation for areas where field deployment is imminent, and within five (5) working days for all other affected areas identified in the Recovery Action Plan (ReAP).

In situations where preparatory community consultation is required before finalising the ReAP (as recommended under ESS10 for emergency contexts), a preliminary community briefing shall be conducted as early as operationally possible, even before all project details are confirmed.

3.2 Initial Notification Package

The initial notification must cover the following minimum content:

Information Element	Description
Nature of the emergency	A plain-language description of the crisis or disaster event that triggered CERC activation
Purpose of CERC	What the CERC is, what it is intended to do, and what activities are planned in the community
Geographic scope	Which areas, communities, or zones are included
Expected timeline	Indicative start and end dates, or phasing if the timeline is uncertain
Potential disruptions	Any temporary disruption to access, livelihoods, services, or public spaces
Who is implementing	Identity of JSIF, implementing partners, and key contractors
Community rights	The right to information, the right to raise concerns, and protection from retaliation for doing so
GM contacts	How to submit a grievance or query, including all available channels and the designated focal point
Next steps	When and how further information will be shared

3.3 Notification Channels

JSIF will deploy a multi-channel notification approach to maximise reach across diverse population segments. Channels shall be selected based on the specific profile and access conditions of the affected community, with input from local authorities and community liaisons:

Mass media and broadcast:

- National and community radio announcements (priority channel given high penetration in rural and peri-urban Jamaica)
- Television broadcasts on national channels where applicable
- Printed press notices in major newspapers

Digital and social media:

- WhatsApp broadcast messages through community group networks
- Facebook posts on JSIF's official page and relevant community pages
- SMS alerts via telecommunications providers, where feasible and personal data protocols are observed

Community-level direct outreach:

- Door-to-door notification by community liaison officers in high-priority, high-density affected areas
- Meetings with community councils, neighborhood watch groups, and local leaders (including Members of Parliament area offices, parish councils, and recognized community-based organisations)
- Public notice boards and project signage posted at visible entry points to affected areas and at works sites

Institutional coordination:

- Direct briefings to relevant government agencies including ODP&M, relevant Ministries, and parish-level authorities
- Coordination with NGOs, faith-based organisations, and civil society groups already active in the affected area

4. Information Disclosure Requirements

4.1 Documents to be Disclosed

In line with ESS10 and the World Bank's Access to Information Policy, the following documents shall be disclosed publicly and in an accessible format:

Document	Timing	Where Disclosed
CERC ESMF (this document)	Before or at activation	JSIF website; World Bank project page; local project offices
Recovery Action Plan (RAP)	Within 30 days of activation	JSIF website; community notice boards; local offices

Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs)	Before works begin in relevant areas	JSIF website; posted at works sites; available on request
Grievance Mechanism description	At activation	All communication channels; signage at sites
Progress updates and monitoring reports	Quarterly during implementation	JSIF website; community meetings
Incident and grievance summaries (anonymized)	Semi-annual	JSIF website; community meetings

Where affected communities have low internet access, JSIF shall make printed copies of key documents available at local government offices, JSIF field offices, and community meeting points.

4.2 Language and Format

All public-facing communication materials shall be produced in plain English accessible to a general Jamaican audience. JSIF will avoid technical or legal jargon in community-facing materials. Where affected communities include speakers of Creole-predominant communities, adapted versions shall be prepared. Visual formats (infographics, illustrated leaflets) shall be used wherever literacy levels may limit the effectiveness of text-based materials.

5. Modalities for Reaching Vulnerable Stakeholders

5.1 Identification of Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups

Drawing on the vulnerability screening provisions of the KiWI CERC ESMP Screening Form (Appendix 3), and consistent with ESS10's requirement for differentiated engagement, the following groups are recognized as potentially vulnerable or disadvantaged in the CERC context and shall receive targeted communication attention:

- Women and female-headed households, who may face heightened protection risks and economic vulnerability following an emergency, and who may be excluded from community leadership spaces where information is typically shared
- Children and youth at risk, including school-age children affected by school closures or disruption, and youth who may be drawn into unsafe conditions around works sites

- Elderly persons, who may have mobility limitations, reduced access to digital communication, and heightened health vulnerabilities
- Persons with disabilities, including those with visual, hearing, physical, or cognitive impairments
- Poor and low-income households and communities, including small-scale farmers, fishermen, and informal economy workers whose livelihoods may be disrupted
- Single-parent households, particularly female-headed, with limited time and resources to engage in consultation processes
- Residents of informal settlements, who may lack civic registration and face barriers to accessing formal channels of information and redress

5.2 Targeted Communication Measures

For women and female-headed households:

- Hold separate or women-only community meetings where culturally appropriate, scheduled at times and locations that account for domestic responsibilities
- Ensure female community liaison officers are deployed in affected areas
- Engage women's groups, mothers' unions, and women-led CBOs as dissemination partners
- Include gender-specific content in communications where relevant (e.g., protection risks, livelihood support available)

For elderly persons:

- Prioritize door-to-door outreach for elderly residents, particularly those living alone
- Use radio as a primary channel, given its accessibility without smartphone or literacy requirements
- Partner with community health aides and social workers already in contact with elderly populations
- Ensure signage and printed materials use large, legible fonts

For persons with disabilities:

- Provide accessible meeting venues (physical access)
- Offer sign language interpretation at public meetings where deaf or hard-of-hearing community members are present
- Produce audio versions of key notices for visually impaired persons

- Engage organisations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) as communication partners and as channels for reaching their members

For children and youth at risk:

- Coordinate with school principals and teachers to disseminate information to families through school networks
- Engage youth clubs, sports organisations, and youth-serving NGOs
- Maintain strict works site access controls and clearly demarcated exclusion zones; communicate these boundaries to parents and guardians

For low-income and informal economy workers:

- Conduct outreach at market areas, fishing beaches, and farming communities at times when workers are present
- Engage community leaders, market vendors' associations, and fishers' cooperatives as information partners
- Clearly communicate any livelihood support, temporary displacement assistance, or income restoration measures available under an eventual Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

For residents of informal settlements:

- Do not rely solely on formal registration channels or civic records for outreach; conduct direct community mapping with local leaders
- Partner with community-based and faith-based organizations with established presence in the settlement
- Post information at visible community gathering points (churches, shops, community centres)

5.3 Feedback Loops for Vulnerable Groups

JSIF shall ensure that communication with vulnerable groups is not a one-way process. Specific measures include:

- Including community feedback forms in all community meetings, with oral options for those with literacy barriers
- Deploying community liaison officers who speak with and listen to vulnerable community members as part of regular site visits (minimum weekly during active works)
- Reviewing GM submissions disaggregated by vulnerability category to identify whether particular groups are underserved or disproportionately impacted

- Reporting on outreach to vulnerable groups in quarterly progress reports

6. Roles and Responsibilities

Actor	Communication Responsibilities
JSIF Project Director	Overall accountability for communication strategy; approval of major disclosures
JSIF Safeguards Specialist (Social)	Leads design and implementation of community engagement and vulnerable group outreach; oversees community liaison officers
JSIF Communications Officer	Manages media, digital, and public information channels; produces materials
Community Liaison Officers (CLOs)	Direct interface with affected communities; door-to-door outreach; meeting facilitation; GM first point of contact
Contractors	Post site signage; inform nearby residents of works in advance; comply with E&S Rules for Contractors (Appendix 1 of ESMF)
ODPEM and Parish Authorities	Support coordination and community notification via official emergency management channels
NGOs and CBOs	Partner for outreach to specific vulnerable groups; provide feedback to JSIF on community concerns

7. Communication Schedule

Phase	Key Communication Activities
Pre-activation (preparedness)	Include CERC communication protocols in JSIF staff capacity-building; maintain up-to-date stakeholder contact lists and community mapping
Activation (Days 1–5)	Initial notification package deployed via all channels; establish dedicated CERC GRM line and focal point; brief government counterparts and partners
RAP preparation (Days 5–30)	Community consultations to inform RAP; disclosure of draft RAP for community review and feedback; vulnerable group outreach

Implementation	Weekly CLO community check-ins; site signage; bi-monthly community update meetings; ongoing GRM intake and response
Closure	Community notification of works completion; disclosure of completion report; GRM resolution confirmation; community feedback survey

8. Communication Log and Monitoring

JSIF shall maintain a CERC Communication Log documenting all community notifications, meetings, outreach activities, and media releases. The log shall record, at minimum:

- Date, time, and location of the communication activity
- Channel(s) used
- Target audience (general community, specific vulnerable group, government partners, etc.)
- Number of people reached (estimated)
- Key messages delivered
- Questions, concerns, or feedback received
- Follow-up actions required and responsible party

The Communication Log will be reviewed monthly by the JSIF Safeguards Specialist and summarized in quarterly progress reports submitted to the World Bank. Disaggregated outreach data (by gender, vulnerability category, and geographic area) will be included.

9. Linkage to the Grievance Mechanism

All communication activities shall prominently reference the KiWI CERC GRM. Communities shall be informed of:

- All available channels for submitting a grievance or query (in-person, phone, WhatsApp, written, community liaison officer)
- The name and contact details of the designated GM focal point for the CERC
- The expected timeline for acknowledgment (within 5 working days) and resolution (within 30 working days for standard grievances)
- The right to escalate unresolved grievances to higher levels, including the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS)

- That submitting grievance will not result in any form of retaliation

Site signage at all CERC works sites shall include GM contact information in a prominent, legible format.

Appendix 6: LMP Supplement for CERC Activation

1. Purpose

The KiWI Project Labour Management Procedures (LMP) govern labour and working conditions across all project activities consistent with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2). Section 4.1 of this CERC ESMF confirms that the LMP applies to CERC-financed activities with necessary adjustments. This Annex sets out those adjustments. It does not replace the project LMP but supplements it to address the specific conditions under which CERC activities are carried out: compressed timelines, surge workforce mobilization, higher-risk physical works, and the particular pressures that emergency contexts place on contractor management and worker protection systems.

This Annex applies to all categories of workers engaged under the CERC as defined in the project LMP: direct workers, contracted workers, community workers, and primary supply workers.

2. Short-Term and Surge Contract Terms

CERC activation will require the rapid engagement of contractors and workers, often on short-term or fixed-duration contracts. The following adjustments to standard LMP provisions apply in this context.

All workers engaged under the CERC, regardless of contract duration, are entitled to the same minimum standards of treatment as those set out in the project LMP. Short contract duration does not reduce or waive any ESS2 entitlement. Specifically: all workers must receive written terms of engagement before commencing work, specifying at minimum their role, daily or weekly rate of pay (which must meet or exceed Jamaica's national minimum wage), working hours, rest entitlements, and the process for raising a grievance. This applies equally to workers engaged for a single day or for the full duration of a CERC sub-project.

Where contractors engage surge workers rapidly — for example, following a sudden disaster event — JSIF shall require contractors to submit a workforce register within 48 hours of mobilization, listing the names, roles, and contract status of all workers on site. This register shall be updated weekly and made available to the JSIF Safeguards Specialist on request.

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Contractors shall not engage workers on informal or purely verbal arrangements. Any contractor found to have engaged workers without a written terms-of-engagement document shall be required to remediate this immediately and may be subject to contract sanctions as provided in the CERC E&S Rules for Contractors (Appendix 1 of this ESMF).

Community workers engaged under any CERC labor-intensive, or cash-for-work component must participate voluntarily, must not be coerced directly or indirectly, and must receive a clear written statement of engagement terms before commencing work, consistent with Section 2.1.4 of the project LMP.

2. OHS Protocols Specific to CERC Activity Types

CERC-financed activities are likely to involve demolition, debris removal, emergency structural repair, and reconstruction in urban or peri-urban environments. These activities carry elevated Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks relative to standard KiWI construction works, and require the following specific OHS protocols in addition to those set out in the project LMP and Appendix 1 of this ESMF.

Demolition works. Prior to any demolition activity, a structural safety assessment must be conducted by a qualified engineer to identify collapse risk, hazardous materials (including asbestos, lead paint, or structural instability), and safe access and exclusion zones. Workers engaged in demolition must receive task-specific OHS induction before commencing works, covering structural hazard awareness, dust and respiratory protection, and emergency stop procedures. Full PPE for demolition — including hard hat, safety boots, high-visibility vest, heavy-duty gloves, and P2 respiratory protection — is mandatory and shall be provided by the contractor at no cost to the worker. No demolition works shall proceed without a site-specific safe work method statement approved by the JSIF Safeguards Specialist or designated OHS officer.

Debris removal. Debris removal following a disaster event may expose workers to unknown hazardous materials, contaminated water, biological hazards, unstable surfaces, and sharp materials. Workers engaged in debris removal must be briefed daily on site conditions, updated hazards, and safe handling procedures before commencing work each day. Contractors must provide appropriate PPE including cut-resistant gloves, waterproof boots, and eye protection as a minimum. Where hazardous materials (including asbestos, chemical contamination, or sewage) are identified or suspected, works must be halted and a qualified specialist engaged to assess and manage the hazard

before resumption. Contractors must maintain a first aid kit and a designated first aid-trained worker on site at all times during debris removal operations.

Emergency reconstruction. Emergency reconstruction works carried out under time pressure carry heightened risks of accidents due to accelerated work pace, fatigue, night works, and the engagement of workers unfamiliar with the site. Contractors shall not require workers to work more than 10 hours per day or 6 consecutive days without a rest day, regardless of programme pressure. Where night works are required, adequate lighting, additional supervision, and a rest period of at least 10 hours before a subsequent shift are mandatory. All workers engaged in emergency reconstruction must receive a site induction covering site-specific hazards, emergency evacuation procedures, and the location of first aid facilities before commencing work.

Incident reporting. All OHS incidents, including near-misses, must be reported to the JSIF PIU within 24 hours using the incident reporting form in Appendix 1 of the project LMP. Serious incidents — including fatalities, lost-time injuries, or incidents involving hazardous materials — must be reported to JSIF immediately by phone and confirmed in writing within 24 hours. JSIF shall report serious incidents to the World Bank within 48 hours of occurrence, consistent with ESS2 requirements.

4. Contractor Code of Conduct Enforcement Under Time Pressure

Emergency response contexts create specific risks of Code of Conduct (CoC) non-compliance: contractors under pressure to deliver quickly may deprioritize worker behaviour management, and a surge of workers unfamiliar with the site and community may increase risks of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA/SH), community conflict, and other misconduct.

The following measures apply to all contractors engaged under the CERC to maintain CoC enforcement standards under emergency conditions.

The contractor CoC, as set out in Appendix 1 of this ESMF and Section 6 of the project LMP, is a mandatory contractual document. It applies from the first day of work of every worker on site, regardless of how recently they were engaged. Contractors shall ensure that every worker — including surge workers engaged rapidly after CERC activation — is briefed on the CoC and signs the CoC acknowledgement form before commencing work. This briefing may be conducted as a group induction but must be documented with an attendance register.

Where emergency conditions make a full CoC induction impractical on day one, the contractor must at minimum provide each worker with a written summary of the CoC's core prohibitions — specifically on SEA/SH, violence, harassment, and community relations — and conduct the full induction within 48 hours of the worker commencing on site. This arrangement is an exception permitted only in the immediate aftermath of CERC activation and must be documented and reported to JSIF.

Contractors shall designate a named CoC Focal Point on each CERC works site. This person is responsible for receiving worker or community reports of CoC violations, conducting initial fact-finding, and escalating to the contractor's management and to JSIF as appropriate. The name and contact details of the CoC Focal Point shall be posted visibly at the works site entrance.

JSIF shall conduct unannounced site visits to verify CoC compliance, with a minimum frequency of one visit per active CERC site per month. Findings shall be documented and reported to the contractor in writing. Contractors who fail to maintain CoC compliance standards shall be subject to the escalating sanctions provided in their contract, up to and including contract termination for serious or repeated breaches.

5. Worker Grievance Redress Procedures Under CERC

Workers engaged under the CERC are entitled to access the KiWI Project GRM, as described in Section 5 of this ESMF, for any concern or grievance arising from their engagement on CERC activities. In addition, the following worker-specific grievance procedures, drawn from Section 4.9 of the project LMP, apply.

Workers may raise a grievance through any of the following channels: directly with their immediate supervisor; with the contractor's CoC Focal Point; with JSIF's Community Liaison Officer or Safeguards Specialist; or through any of the GRM intake channels listed in Section 5 of this ESMF (in person, by telephone, by WhatsApp, or in writing). Workers may submit a grievance anonymously and will not face any form of retaliation for doing so. Contractors are required to communicate these channels to all workers at induction and to post GRM contact details visibly at all works sites.

Where a worker raises grievance directly with their supervisor or contractor management, the contractor shall document the grievance and its resolution and report this to JSIF monthly. Grievances that are not resolved at contractor level within five working days must be escalated to JSIF for facilitated resolution.

Grievances involving allegations of SEA/SH shall be handled in accordance with the survivor-centered protocol set out in Section 4.9 of the project LMP. Such grievances shall be referred immediately to JSIF's designated Social Specialist and shall not be managed solely at contractor level. Confidentiality shall be maintained throughout the process, and the survivor shall be informed of available referral services — including legal, health, and psychosocial support — at the earliest opportunity.

Workers who believe their grievance has not been adequately resolved through JSIF's process may escalate to the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) or the World Bank Inspection Panel in accordance with the project's accountability arrangements.

Appendix 7: C-ESMP Outline for Moderate and Substantial-Risk CERC Works

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1. Purpose and Scope:

This Annex provides a standardized outline for Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plans (C-ESMPs) required under the KiWI CERC for sub-projects screened as moderate or substantial risk. It specifies the minimum required contents of the C-ESMP, the timeline for its preparation and submission, and the clearance requirements that must be met before works commence.

The C-ESMP is the primary instrument through which a contractor demonstrates, to the satisfaction of JSIF and the World Bank, that it understands the environmental and social risks associated with the works it is contracted to carry out and has credible, specific plans to manage those risks throughout the construction and post-construction phases. The C-ESMP is not a copy of the project ESMF or ESMF; it is a site-specific, works-specific operational plan prepared by the contractor for its own activities and workforce.

A C-ESMP is required for all CERC sub-projects screened as moderate or substantial risk under the five-step screening process in Section 4.2 of this ESMF. Low-risk sub-projects limited to the provision of goods do not require a C-ESMP, though they remain subject to the Environmental and Social Rules for Contractors in Appendix 1.

Given the emergency context in which CERC activities are implemented, C-ESMP requirements are calibrated to be proportionate to the risk level. A moderate-risk C-ESMP is expected to be a concise, practical document. A substantial-risk C-ESMP requires greater depth and specificity and may be supplemented by dedicated management sub-plans where the complexity of risks warrants it.

2. Preparation Timeline:

The CERC emergency context compresses the timelines that apply to standard investment project sub-projects:

Risk Level	C-ESMP Submission to JSIF	JSIF Review and Feedback	Contractor Revision (if required)	Clearance and Works Commencement
Moderate	At least 5 working days before planned commencement	Within 3 working days of receipt	Within 3 working days of feedback	2 After written clearance from JSIF Safeguards Specialist

Substantial	At least 10 working days before planned works commencement	Within 5 working days of receipt	Within 5 working days of feedback	3 After written clearance from JSIF Safeguards Specialist and World Bank no-objection
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Where the nature of the emergency makes the above timelines operationally impractical for the very first mobilization activities (for example, immediate life-safety measures in the 72 hours following a disaster), JSIF may authorize a time-limited commencement of restricted preparatory works under the Environmental and Social Rules for Contractors (Appendix 1) while the C-ESMP is being prepared. This exception is strictly limited to preparatory, non-destructive activities and must be documented in writing by the JSIF Project Director. Full works shall not proceed until C-ESMP clearance is obtained.

3. Clearance Requirements:

Moderate-risk sub-projects. The C-ESMP is reviewed and cleared by the JSIF Safeguards Specialist (Environmental) and Safeguards Specialist (Social) jointly. Written clearance is issued by the JSIF Project Director or their designate. World Bank prior review is not required for moderate-risk C-ESMPs, but cleared C-ESMPs shall be shared with the World Bank Task Team within five (5) working days of clearance as part of the project's routine E&S reporting.

Substantial-risk sub-projects. The C-ESMP is reviewed by JSIF Safeguards Specialists and submitted to the World Bank for no-objection before works commence. JSIF shall not issue clearance to the contractor until the World Bank no-objection is received in writing. Cleared C-ESMPs shall be disclosed on the JSIF website and, where required, on the World Bank's project page, before or promptly after works commence.

All risk levels. The cleared C-ESMP is a live document. Where significant changes to the scope, location, or method of works occur during implementation, including changes that alter the risk profile of the sub-project. The contractor must notify JSIF immediately and submit a revised C-ESMP for re-clearance before proceeding with the changed works.

4. Minimum Required Contents:

1.2 Moderate-Risk C-ESMP Outline:

A moderate-risk C-ESMP shall address the following sections. Each section should be concise and site-specific; generic boilerplate is not acceptable.

Section 1: Sub-project description. A brief description of the works to be carried out, including: location (with map or sketch); type of works (e.g., repair of drainage infrastructure, debris removal, road reinstatement); estimated duration; number and categories of workers to be engaged; and any interface with adjacent communities, businesses, or public spaces.

Section 2: Environmental and social risk summary. A summary of the environmental and social risks identified in the sub-project screening (Appendices 2 and 3 of this ESMF), confirming the moderate risk classification and identifying the specific risks most relevant to the works. This should draw directly on the screening form findings rather than repeating a generic risk list.

Section 3: Environmental management measures. Site-specific measures to manage the environmental risks identified, covering as relevant: dust suppression; noise and vibration control; management of construction waste and debris; control of runoff and erosion; storage and handling of fuels and hazardous materials; protection of drainage systems and watercourses; and management of any trees or vegetation to be removed.

Section 4: Social management measures. Site-specific measures to manage social risks, covering as relevant: community notification and information sharing before and during works; traffic and access management including safe pedestrian routes; measures to protect community members from works-related hazards; management of interactions between workers and the community; and measures to prevent and respond to incidents of nuisance, damage to property, or conflict.

Section 5: OHS plan. A site-specific OHS plan covering required PPE for each work activity; site access controls and exclusion zones; emergency response procedures (including first aid, evacuation, and incident reporting); and fatigue management provisions where extended or night works are anticipated. For works involving demolition or debris removal, the additional OHS requirements set out in Annex 6, Section 3 of this ESMF apply.

Section 6: Labour management summary. Confirmation that the contractor will comply with the KiWI Project LMP and the CERC LMP Supplement (Annex 6 of this ESMF), including: written terms of engagement for all workers; prohibition of child and forced labour; Code of Conduct requirements; and worker GRM access.

Section 7: Grievance redress. Identification of the contractor's CoC Focal Point and description of how workers and community members can submit a grievance, consistent with Section 5 of this ESMF and Annex 6.

Section 8: Monitoring and reporting. A simple monitoring table listing: the risk or measure being monitored; the indicator used; monitoring frequency; responsible party; and how findings will be reported to JSIF.

Section 9: Responsible persons. Names and contact details of the contractor's designated E&S responsible person and OHS officer for the sub-project.

2.2 Substantial-Risk C-ESMP Outline

A substantial-risk C-ESMP includes all sections required for a moderate-risk C-ESMP (Section 4.1 above) and additionally addresses the following:

Section 2A: Detailed impact assessment. A more detailed assessment of direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental and social impacts associated with the works, referencing the specific site conditions, the surrounding land use, and the potential for impacts to extend beyond the immediate works footprint. Where the sub-project involves demolition, this must include a pre-demolition hazardous materials survey finding.

Section 3A: Detailed environmental management plan. Expanded environmental measures with specific targets, responsible parties, and verification methods for each measure. Where works involve hazardous materials, a dedicated hazardous materials management sub-plan must be appended.

Section 4A: Detailed social management plan. Expanded social measures including: a stakeholder engagement log and community consultation record for the specific sub-project; a traffic and access management plan where works affect major access routes; documentation of any temporary economic displacement identified in screening and the measures taken to mitigate it; and specific measures for the protection of vulnerable community members as identified in Annex 5 of this ESMF.

Section 5A: Detailed OHS plan. A comprehensive OHS plan including: a formal risk assessment for each major work activity; site emergency response plan with evacuation routes and assembly points; incident investigation procedure; and heat stress and fatigue management provisions for outdoor works in the Jamaican climate.

Section 6A: SEA/SH prevention and response measures. A description of how the contractor will implement the SEA/SH provisions of the CoC and the CERC GRM SEA/SH pathway (Section 5 of this ESMF), including: the name of the designated CoC Focal Point; the CoC induction schedule; and how the contractor will cooperate with JSIF's Social Specialist in the event of a complaint.

Section 7A: Corrective action and non-conformance tracking. A documented procedure for recording and tracking non-conformances identified during internal or JSIF monitoring, with timelines for corrective action and escalation procedures where corrective action is not taken.

Section 8A: Enhanced monitoring plan. A monitoring plan with quantitative targets where possible, weekly self-monitoring by the contractor, monthly reporting to JSIF, and provisions for adaptive management where monitoring indicates a measure is not effective.

Relationship to Other CERC ESMF Instruments:

The C-ESMP sits within the broader hierarchy of environmental and social instruments governing CERC sub-projects. It must be consistent with and subordinate to this ESMF, the project ESMP, and the project LMP and SEP, etc. Where the C-ESMP references measures that are already detailed in Appendix 1 (E&S Rules for Contractors) or Annex 6 (LMP Supplement), the contractor may cross-reference those instruments rather than duplicating their content, provided the C-ESMP confirms that the relevant provisions apply to the specific sub-project and identifies the responsible person for their implementation.

Appendix 8: Standard Environmental, Health, Safety, and Social (ESHS) Specifications for CERC Works Contractors

Purpose and Status: This Appendix sets out the minimum standard ESHS specifications that apply to all civil works contracts under the KiWI CERC, regardless of risk tier. These specifications are based on the WBG General Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (2007) and are to be incorporated by reference into all CERC works contracts and procurement documents. Contractors are required to comply with these specifications and to demonstrate compliance to JSIF's Environmental and Social (E&S) specialists during implementation monitoring. For moderate- and substantial-risk works, these standard specifications form the baseline; the Contractor ESMP (C-ESMP) must build upon and not replace them.

1. Dust and Air Quality Management

The Contractor shall implement the following measures to control dust and airborne emissions throughout the works:

- Apply water spraying to active work areas, haul roads, stockpiles, and demolition surfaces at a frequency sufficient to prevent visible dust generation, particularly during dry weather and high-wind conditions.
- Cover all trucks transporting excavated material, demolished debris, or bulk materials with tarpaulins or equivalent covers before leaving the site.
- Enclose or screen demolition and cutting operations where dust generation is significant, particularly in proximity to occupied buildings, markets, or public spaces.
- Avoid open burning of any waste material on or near the site; this is prohibited under all circumstances.
- Maintain all diesel-powered equipment and vehicles in good mechanical condition to minimize exhaust emissions; no engine shall be left idling unnecessarily.
- Where dust levels cannot be controlled to acceptable levels through the measures above, provide workers with appropriate respiratory PPE (N95 masks or equivalent) and restrict public access to affected areas.
- Monitor and record dust conditions daily during works in sensitive areas (markets, schools, health facilities, residential buildings). Report any community complaints regarding dust to JSIF within 24 hours.

2. Noise and Vibration Management

- Restrict all noisy construction activities (demolition, heavy machinery, pile-driving, jack-hammering) to the hours of 07:00 to 18:00 on weekdays, and 08:00

to 14:00 on Saturdays. No noisy works shall take place on Sundays or public holidays without prior written approval from JSIF.

- Notify affected residents, businesses, and vendors at least 48 hours in advance of any particularly disruptive noisy operations (demolition of structures, use of pneumatic equipment).
- Maintain all machinery and equipment in good repair to minimize noise generation; fit silencers and mufflers where available.
- Where vibration from equipment may affect adjacent structures, carry out a pre-construction structural condition survey of buildings within 15 meters of works and document findings before commencing operations. Report any structural damage attributable to works to JSIF immediately.
- Workers operating noisy equipment continuously shall be provided with appropriate hearing protection (earmuffs or earplugs) and their exposure monitored per WBG EHS Guidelines occupational noise standards (85 dB(A) as a time-weighted average over 8 hours).
- Monitor and record noise complaints from the community; report all complaints to JSIF within 24 hours via the project GRM.

3. Waste Management

3.1 General Waste

- Segregate waste at source into the following streams: (a) inert construction and demolition debris; (b) recyclable materials (metal, timber, concrete rubble); (c) general non-hazardous waste; and (d) hazardous waste. Provide labeled, color-coded containers for each stream on site.
- Transport general and inert waste only to sites licensed and approved by the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) and/or the Kingston and St Andrew Municipal Corporation (KSAMC). Retain disposal manifests for inspection by JSIF.
- Maximize reuse and recycling of clean demolition debris (concrete rubble for fill, salvageable timber) where structurally appropriate and consistent with project specifications.
- Do not allow waste to accumulate on site for more than five working days; arrange regular collection and disposal.

3.2 Hazardous Waste (Fuels, Oils, Chemicals)

- Store all fuels, lubricants, and chemical products in sealed, labeled containers within a designated, bunded storage area with impermeable flooring capable of containing 110% of the largest container volume.
- Maintain spill response kits (absorbent materials, disposable gloves, collection containers) at all fuel storage and machinery refueling points. Train all workers handling fuels or chemicals in spill response procedures.

- In the event of a spill, cease the source immediately, contain and recover spilled material, and report to JSIF within four hours. Do not use water to wash spills into drains or waterways.
- Dispose of waste oils, lubricants, and chemical containers only through licensed hazardous waste handlers. Retain disposal records.

3.3 Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM)

- Before any demolition or structural works commence, conduct an asbestos survey of the structure by a qualified specialist. Document findings and share with JSIF prior to commencement of relevant works.
- Where ACM is identified, halt all other works in the affected area and engage a certified asbestos abatement contractor to manage removal, packaging, transport, and disposal in accordance with Jamaican regulations and WBG EHS Guidelines (Section 2.4 Asbestos Containing Materials).
- Workers involved in ACM handling shall receive specialized training, be provided with appropriate respiratory protection (P100/FFP3 respirators) and full protective suits, and be medically monitored.
- ACM waste shall be double-bagged in heavy-duty polyethylene, labeled, and transported to an approved hazardous waste disposal facility. Under no circumstances shall ACM be mixed with general construction debris.

3.4 Medical and Infectious Waste (where applicable)

- Where CERC works involve health facilities or temporary medical installations, medical and infectious waste shall be collected in dedicated, color-coded, puncture-resistant containers consistent with WHO and Jamaican Ministry of Health standards.
- Waste shall be treated (autoclaved or sterilized) prior to final disposal, transported in sealed labeled containers by authorized carriers, and disposed of at a licensed high-temperature incinerator or permitted sanitary landfill cell.
- Handlers of medical waste shall wear appropriate PPE (gloves, apron, face shield) and receive specific training. Disposal records shall be maintained and available for JSIF inspection.

4. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

4.1 Site Setup and General Requirements

- Designate a qualified Health and Safety Officer for each works site; this person shall be present on site during all active works and shall have authority to stop work in the event of an imminent safety hazard.
- Prepare and submit to JSIF a site-specific Health and Safety Plan before commencement of works. The Plan shall include: hazard identification for all

key work activities; emergency response procedures; incident reporting protocol; PPE requirements by task; and the site medical/first aid arrangements.

- Secure all work sites with physical barriers (hoarding, fencing, or temporary barriers as appropriate to context) and post clear warning signage in English and, where relevant, Jamaican Creole. Barriers shall prevent unauthorized access, particularly by children.
- Ensure adequate lighting for any works conducted after sunset, if permitted under Section 2.
- Maintain a stocked first aid kit on site at all times. Designate at least one trained first-aider per shift. Identify and communicate the location of the nearest hospital or emergency health facility to all workers before work begins.

4.2 PPE Requirements

Provide all workers with task-appropriate PPE at no cost, and ensure consistent use throughout the works. Minimum requirements by task type are as follows:

Task	Minimum Required PPE
All works on site	Safety boots (steel-toe), high-visibility vest, hard hat
Demolition, cutting, grinding	Hard hat, safety glasses/face shield, hearing protection, dust mask (N95 minimum), gloves
Works at height (>2m)	Full body harness with fall arrest system, hard hat
Electrical works	Insulated gloves, face shield, insulated footwear
Confined space entry	Harness, gas detection equipment, lifeline, observer posted at entry
Handling fuels/chemicals	Chemical-resistant gloves, safety glasses, impermeable apron
ACM handling	P100/FFP3 respirator, full disposable protective suit, gloves, goggles
Medical/infectious waste	Gloves, apron, face shield/goggles

Inspect and replace damaged PPE immediately. Maintain a PPE log. Workers who refuse to use required PPE shall not be permitted on site.

4.3 Working at Heights

- Install guardrails, safety nets, and toe boards on all elevated work platforms and scaffold edges more than 2 meters above the ground or floor level.
- Use fall arrest systems (full body harness with a lanyard anchored to a certified anchor point) for any work where guardrails cannot be installed.
- Inspect scaffolding and elevated work platforms before each work shift by a competent person; document inspections.
- Do not allow work on rooftops or elevated surfaces during high winds, heavy rain, or lightning.

4.4 Demolition and Struck-By Hazards

- Plan all demolition activities in advance; identify and isolate all utility services (electrical, water, gas) before demolition begins.
- Establish designated and restricted waste drop zones; use chutes for controlled movement of debris from upper to lower levels.
- Conduct sawing, cutting, grinding, sanding, and chipping with proper guards and anchoring in place.
- Evacuate all non-essential personnel from the blast or demolition zone; use blast mats or deflection measures if works are in proximity to people or structures.

4.5 Moving Machinery and Traffic on Site

- Plan and segregate vehicle traffic, machinery operating areas, and pedestrian walking areas. Use one-way traffic routes and on-site trained flag-persons in high-visibility vests at all vehicle/pedestrian conflict points.
- Ensure all moving equipment is fitted with functioning audible back-up alarms.
- Enforce site speed limits of 10 km/h; post speed limit signs at all entry points.
- Train equipment operators to verify eye contact with nearby workers before moving vehicles.
- Use only inspected and certified lifting equipment; secure all loads before lifting.

4.6 Electrical Safety

- All temporary electrical installations shall comply with Jamaican electrical codes; installations shall be inspected by a qualified electrician before use.
- Use ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) for all temporary power tools and equipment near water.
- Identify and clearly mark all existing underground and overhead utilities before excavation begins; use hand tools within 1 meter of identified utilities.

4.7 Confined Space Entry

Apply a permit-to-work system for all confined space entry (sewers, utility vaults, tanks, access shafts, deep excavations with restricted egress).

Test atmosphere for oxygen, combustible gases, and toxic substances before entry; maintain continuous monitoring during occupancy.

Post a designated observer at the entry point throughout confined space operations.

Establish rescue procedures and equipment before any worker enters.

4.8 Communication, Training, and Incident Reporting

Conduct a site induction for all workers before they begin work, covering: hazard identification; emergency procedures; GRM; Code of Conduct (including SEA/SH and GBV); PPE requirements; and first aid locations.

Conduct task-specific toolbox talks at the start of each working day, particularly when new activities, equipment, or hazards are introduced.

Report all work-related accidents, injuries, near-misses, and occupational illnesses to JSIF within 24 hours, using the JSIF incident reporting form. Investigate all incidents and share root cause analysis with JSIF within five working days. Maintain an incident log on site.

Post emergency contact numbers (JSIF site supervisor, nearest hospital, fire service, police) visibly at the site entrance and in the site office.

5. Community Health and Safety

5.1 Site Security and Public Access

- Maintain physical site boundaries (hoarding, fencing) at all times to prevent unauthorized access, particularly by children and members of the public in the dense urban Kingston waterfront context.
- Post warning signs at all access points. Conduct regular perimeter checks, particularly at the end of each working day.
- Backfill and reinstate excavations or install robust covers and barriers at the end of each day to prevent falls.

5.2 Traffic Management

- Develop and implement a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) before works commence on or adjacent to public roads, in coordination with the Jamaica Constabulary Force and KSAMC as required. Submit the TMP to JSIF for review.
- The TMP shall include: routing of construction vehicles on designated haul roads; traffic control measures at site access points; pedestrian management (dedicated pedestrian routes, crossing points, flag-persons); and arrangements for emergency vehicle access at all times.

- Minimize pedestrian interaction with construction vehicles; give pedestrian movements priority at all conflict points.
- Engage with local businesses, market vendors, and residents on traffic arrangements and access before and during works; post advance notice of any road or access disruptions.
- Observe safe driving practices: enforce speed limits, prohibit distracted driving, and roster drivers to avoid fatigue on longer transport routes.

5.3 Protection of Informal Vendors and Livelihoods

- Given the concentration of informal vendors and market activity in downtown Kingston, the Contractor shall plan works to minimize disruption to vendor access and trading areas, and shall give advance notice of any temporary restrictions.
- Consult with affected vendors at least five working days before any access restriction and record consultation outcomes. Report to JSIF any vendor who reports loss of livelihood attributable to the works; escalate to the GRM.

5.4 Disease Prevention and Vector Control

- Prevent the accumulation of standing water in and around the site (in containers, excavations, or construction debris) to minimize mosquito breeding, particularly given the risk of dengue and other vector-borne diseases in Jamaica.
- Provide adequate sanitation facilities for workers on site (minimum: one toilet and one handwashing station per 15 workers); maintain facilities in a clean and hygienic condition.
- Where works involve water or wastewater infrastructure, ensure water supply continuity or alternative supply arrangements for affected communities before interrupting existing services.

5.5 Structural Safety

- Ensure that any temporary structures (scaffolding, shoring, temporary retaining walls) are designed, erected, and inspected by competent persons, and that structural integrity is maintained throughout the works.
- Do not remove structural supports from adjacent buildings without implementing alternative stabilization measures.

5.6 Emergency Preparedness and Response

- Prepare a Site Emergency Response Plan (SERP) before works commence, covering: fire; spills; structural collapse; worker injury; and extreme weather events. Submit the SERP to JSIF before commencing works.
- Conduct at least one emergency drill per month; record attendance and outcomes.

- Coordinate with the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) and local emergency services on emergency response arrangements for CERC activation sites.

6. Chance Finds

- If any archaeological artifact, human remains, structure, or other physical cultural resource is unexpectedly encountered during excavation or demolition, the Contractor shall immediately stop work in the affected area and secure it.
- Notify JSIF's E&S specialist within four hours of the discovery. Do not remove, disturb, or attempt to relocate the find.
- JSIF will notify the Jamaica National Heritage Trust (NHTA) in accordance with the National Heritage Trust Act. Works in the affected area shall only recommence with written authorization from JSIF following guidance from the NHTA.
- This stop-work obligation is mandatory regardless of schedule pressure and applies to all finds including those that appear minor.
- All workers shall be briefed on chance find procedures during site induction.

7. Code of Conduct: SEA/SH and GBV

- All workers including sub-contractors, daily laborers, and drivers shall sign and comply with the project Code of Conduct (CoC) before commencing work. The CoC prohibits sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), sexual harassment (SH), gender-based violence (GBV), and discrimination of any kind.
- The Contractor shall designate a focal point responsible for receiving and referring SEA/SH complaints through the project GRM's confidential channel.
- Any worker found to have committed SEA, SH, or GBV shall be dismissed immediately and the incident reported to JSIF and relevant authorities. Employment of such an individual elsewhere under the project is prohibited.
- The Contractor shall include SEA/SH and GBV awareness in site inductions and conduct refresher sessions at least quarterly.
- Workers shall be informed of the referral pathway to qualified GBV service providers in the Kingston area, as identified by JSIF.

8. Monitoring and Reporting

Requirement	Frequency	Responsible Party	Report To
Daily site OHS inspection	Daily during active works	Contractor Health & Safety Officer	JSIF E&S Specialist (weekly summary)
PPE compliance check	Daily	Contractor H&S Officer	Weekly log to JSIF
Dust and noise monitoring sensitive areas	Twice weekly during inactive works	Contractor	JSIF E&S Specialist

Requirement	Frequency	Responsible Party	Report To
Waste disposal manifest	Per disposal event	Contractor	Retained on site; shared with JSIF monthly
Incident reporting (accident/near-miss)	Within 24 hours of event	Contractor	JSIF E&S Specialist and PIU
GRM complaint log	Ongoing; report weekly	Contractor (Level 1); JSIF (Levels 2–4)	JSIF monthly report to World Bank
Traffic Management Plan compliance	Weekly	Contractor	JSIF E&S Specialist
Emergency drill record	Monthly	Contractor	JSIF E&S Specialist
Asbestos survey (if applicable)	Before demolition begins	Certified specialist	JSIF prior to commencement of works
Chance find notification	Within 4 hours of find	Contractor	JSIF E&S Specialist

JSIF's E&S specialists shall conduct site supervision visits at a minimum of once per week during active CERC works and submit monthly monitoring reports to the World Bank consistent with the ESCP reporting schedule.