

## Annex [#]. Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.]

### Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Reduction and elimination of POPs and other chemical releases through implementation of environmentally sound management of E-Waste, healthcare waste and priority U-POPs release sources associated with general waste management activities
2. Project Number	5667
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Kingdom of Jordan

### Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

#### QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

##### **Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach**

Based on Article 25, of the UN Human Right Declaration “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family”. A healthy environment should be considered as a pre-condition for the full enjoyment of human right. Project, through the implementation of a highly sustainable and replicable approach for the integrated management of E-waste, hazardous waste, health care waste and municipal waste, will achieve the avoidance of the release in the environment of U-POPs, PBDEs and CO2, contributing at the same time to the development of the waste economy based on the 3R approach. The project will bring not only environmental benefits but also associated social benefits. The activities related to the recycling of waste will generate – although at pilot stage – income and job opportunities for the local communities which will also benefit of specific training and awareness raising activities. At a higher level, the establishment of a market-based waste management system will represent a business opportunity for the providers of disposal services who, although already operating in the country, are currently facing issues due to the unfair competition resulting from the persistence of substandard waste disposal practices. Through a widely integrated Knowledge Management approach, the project will ensure the right of people concerning access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental issues. To this end, the project will initiate a community of practice, which will provide a platform that will enhance knowledge sharing about the waste management in the municipalities, landfills, and recycling activities and to understand the overall waste management system setup in Jordan. The committee will consist of interested stakeholders related to waste management issues including academics, government entities, private sector, and NGOs. The Community of Practice approach will be achieved through regular meetings, networking, and collaboration with different stakeholders.

##### **Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment**

Because of the very strong gender division of labor in Jordan, along with cultural carriers; far more men than women get jobs in waste management in Jordan. This project will advocate for women involvements at different job levels in the area of interest, and to encourage private companies and governmental entities to train women and hire them at

the different phases of waste management. This will maintain gender equity at all stages of waste management in general such as collection, transportation, sorting, and treatment to recycling or disposal.

The project will ensure women participation in public meetings and committees that will take place at the neighborhood, community, and city level. These meetings will aim to consult the community about development priorities, and it is considered as a key element in setting urban development plans. It is important to consider gender mainstreaming, as women and men may differ in their priorities for new or improved services, based on their different use they make of the immediate environment.

A specific gender mainstreaming action plan has been developed and budgeted, and fully integrated into the project result framework. The action plan is based on the principles of equal opportunities to job availability and security, equal access to environmental information and training, gender-specific design and adoption of risk management measures and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at the workplace, development of awareness raising material specifically developed for the male and female workers.

**Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability**

The project, through the implementation of a highly sustainable and replicable approach for the integrated management of E-waste, hazardous waste, health-care waste and municipal waste, will achieve the avoidance of the release in the environment of U-POPs, PBDEs and CO<sub>2</sub>, contributing at the same time to the development of the waste economy based on the 3R approach. The project is based on three (3) components: Project Component 1 -- Development of ESM E-waste management system, which has the objective to improve and enforce the E-waste regulation in the country, and to develop capacity for the collection and disposal of POPs contaminated E-waste component; Project Component 2 -- Achieving environmentally sound healthcare waste management, which has the objective to build on the existing potential of the country to further improve and extend the environmentally sound management of HCW, including training, certification and procurement of HCW waste treatment technology; and Project Component 3 -- Developing waste diversion/resource recovery capacity for GHG and U-POPs reduction, with the objective to reduce the amount of municipal waste improperly dumped or disposed of through recycling and demonstration of RDF in cement kiln, and the improved management of hazardous waste through the establishing of a public/private partnership.

**Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks**

<p><b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b>  <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i></p>	<p><b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b>  <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p><b>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</b></p>
<p><b>Risk Description</b></p>	<p><b>Impact and Probability (1-5)</b></p>	<p><b>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>	<p><b>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</b></p>
<p>Risk 1: As the project will promote the shifting from informal recycling and collection of waste to a formal waste management activity, there is the risk that marginalized population relying on their income as waste-pickers will have found their waste resources reduced.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>The current practice of informal management collection and disposal is not sustainable from the environmental, financial and health standpoint</p>	<p>The project does not intend to fight directly the practice of informal (illegal) collection and disposal or recycling of waste. However, its benefits and incentives will be addressed to persons and entities officially registered as waste managers. This will facilitate the shifting from informal sector to formal as a pilot, offering at the same time job opportunities to</p>

				informal processors of waste which will formally register as waste managers.
Risk 2. The poor implementation of the waste management technologies envisaged by the project could lead to additional environmental risk.	I =4 P = 2	<b>Low</b>	This risk category would apply only to high temperature incineration of waste, as the other technologies (improved segregation of E-waste, healthcare waste and municipal waste, or disinfection of Health care Waste) are intrinsically safe.	Under the project, an existing HTI plant will be assessed and will undergo testing to verify their capacity to dispose waste in compliance with the Stockholm Convention requirements. Improvement of selected existing to satisfy these requirements will be identified.  Small substandard incinerators currently operating at hospital facilities will be replaced with non-combustion technologies.  Therefore, the goal of the project is to significantly reduce the environmental impact of waste management and the release of U-POPs.
	<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b>			
	<b>Select one (see <a href="#">SESP</a> for guidance)</b>		<b>Comments</b>	
	<i>Low Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?</b>			
	<b>Check all that apply</b>		<b>Comments</b>	
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The project could cause the progressive reduction of the illegal (informal) waste management practice. This is a beneficial effect from the environmental point of view, however is important to ensure that the shifting from informal to formal waste management could represent an opportunity also for disadvantaged or marginalized communities relying on waste-scavenging as main source of income. .	
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

	<b>4. Cultural Heritage</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>5. Displacement and Resettlement</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>6. Indigenous Peoples</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Although the main objective pursued by the project is better and more environmentally sound management of waste, special care has to be paid to all project activities dealing with the disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste to ensure that these will be carried without generating additional risk for the environment or the population. To this end, the project envisages the testing and certification of disposal facilities to verify their compliance with the Stockholm Convention and with the Basel convention.

### Final Sign Off

<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
QA Assessor Nedal Alouran		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver YYY		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair YYYY		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

## SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? <sup>1</sup>	Yes, since the project will partially be deployed as a pilot on municipal waste landfills and waste collection systems. However, the project proposes better quality of work and secure rights to work in formal settings rather than informal and insecure modalities.
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	Yes
6. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
7. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
8. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
9. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process	No

<sup>1</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

	and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	
3.	<p>Would the Project potentially limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?</p> <p><i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i></p>	No
<p><b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below</p>		
<p><b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b></p>		
1.1	<p>Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?</p> <p><i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i></p>	No
1.2	<p>Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?</p>	No
1.3	<p>Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)</p>	No
1.4	<p>Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?</p>	No
1.5	<p>Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?</p>	No
1.6	<p>Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?</p>	No
1.7	<p>Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?</p>	No
1.8	<p>Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?</p> <p><i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i></p>	No
1.9	<p>Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)</p>	No
1.10	<p>Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?</p>	No
1.11	<p>Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?</p>	No

	<p><i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i></p>	
<p><b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b></p>		
2.1	<p>Will the proposed Project result in significant<sup>2</sup> greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?</p>	<p>No. Instead by proposing controlled combustion of plastic waste as fuel in modern cement kilns, the project will help mitigate such CO2 emissions as compared to open burning practices.</p>
2.2	<p>Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?</p>	<p>No</p>
2.3	<p>Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?</p> <p><i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i></p>	<p>No</p>
<p><b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b></p>		
3.1	<p>Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?</p>	<p>No</p>
3.2	<p>Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?</p>	<p>Partially yes as the project deals with healthcare waste, electronic waste and plastic waste. Healthcare waste will be disinfected in safer waste to reduce harmful impacts on environment and population, and for plastic waste it will be treated as secondary fuel after testing at Lafarge/Holcim confirm pollution control systems are capable of treating such waste in line with the Stockholm Convention requirements.</p>
3.3	<p>Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?</p>	<p>No</p>
3.4	<p>Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)</p>	<p>No</p>
3.5	<p>Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?</p>	<p>No</p>
3.6	<p>Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?</p>	<p>No</p>

<sup>2</sup> In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Not expected, but informal waste pickers may be covered by activities when the project starts to operate.
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? <sup>3</sup>	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	NA
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NA
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	NA
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No

<sup>3</sup> Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.



6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.5	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes, this is applicable to the management of waste streams listed in the project; however, for healthcare waste, new non-combustion equipment is expected for supply, and e-waste and plastic will be managed differently with plastic as fuel in modern cement kilns subject to pollution control measures to avoid harmful emissions.
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes. The project will not generate new waste, but instead will ensure that existing waste streams will be processed in an environmentally sound manner. However some secondary waste may be generated as output of the ESM established by the project, for instance disinfected waste resulting from the non-combustion treatment of health care waste.
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?  <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No