

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING SUMMARY

Name of Proposed Project: Belize Chemicals and Waste Management Project

A. Environmental and Social Screening Outcome

Category 1. No further action is needed

Category 2. Further review and management is needed. There are possible environmental and social benefits, impacts, and/or risks associated with the project (or specific project component), but these are predominantly indirect or very long-term and so extremely difficult or impossible to directly identify and assess.

Category 3. Further review and management is needed, and it is possible to identify these with a reasonable degree of certainty. If Category 3, select one or more of the following sub-categories:

Category 3a: Impacts and risks are limited in scale and can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty and can often be handled through application of standard best practice, but require some minimal or targeted further review and assessment to identify and evaluate whether there is a need for a full environmental and social assessment (in which case the project would move to Category 3b). See Section 3 of the Review and Management Guidance.

Category 3b: Impacts and risks may well be significant, and so full environmental and social assessment is required. In these cases, a scoping exercise will need to be conducted to identify the level and approach of assessment that is most appropriate. See Section 3 of Review and Management Guidance.

B. Environmental and Social Issues (for projects requiring further environmental and social review and management)

This project aims to: 1.1. Strengthen institutional capacities through enhanced policies and regulatory framework supporting sound management of chemical life cycle; 1.2. Manage and dispose existing POPs (DDT and PCBs) waste; 2.1. Reduce, in a measurable manner, emissions of dioxins from informal waste dumps; and 2.2. Reduce UPOPs releases from uncontrolled open burning of agricultural and other wastes. In this sense, particular attention is required to the activities related to closure of informal waste dumps and the creation of advanced separation centers and the establishment of a central sanitary landfill due to the potential issues: - Construction of the sanitary landfill may bring potential soil and watersheds contamination risks if the infra-structure is not appropriate as per BEP/BAT. In this sense, capacity building and international experience may help the co-funding agency in the establishment of state-of-art facility; - Operation of sanitary landfill must follow best international practices to avoid contamination due to maluse and to minimize the risk of non authorized people that may be exposed to waste; - Contingence plan to avoid unintentional burns and released of U-POPs

may be used to minimize risks; - Evaluation of the environmental impacts of the construction of a new road and the sanitary complex in the location selected may be an important Environmental Assessment procedure to identify and minimize risks; There may also be risk associated to the transportation of waste through long distances, which could be minimized through proper training and by the use of proper equipment to transport. This is a special issue when related to export of PCBs and DDTs for destruction, since there is direct increasing risk due to the distance. Also is required to identify the receiver of these materials and the final disposal to be given under BEP/BAT. Finally, the new sanitary landfill does not include a system of collection and use of Methane that is expected to be generated. This issue may increase the risk of emissions of Methane that contributes to climate change to be managed. Institutional strength being promoted under the project may also tackle this issue in a longer term stage.

C. Next Steps (for projects requiring further environmental and social review and management):

- Follow up on the construction of the sanitary landfill and the verification of environmental assessments/licenses may secure minimal impact to the environment; - Regulatory improvement and enforcement under the project shall provide tools to monitor and avoid risks; - Training on storage, handling and transportation of waste, specifically PCBs and DDTs, will be required to reduce risk during disposal cycle; - National strategy on GHG gas emission may provide alternatives for co-generation using methane waste in the landfill.

D. Sign Off



Project Manager: Diane Wade

Signed Date: 2014-02-12

Has a combined environmental and social assessment/review that covers the proposed project already been completed by implementing partners or donor(s)?

Answer to Question 1:No

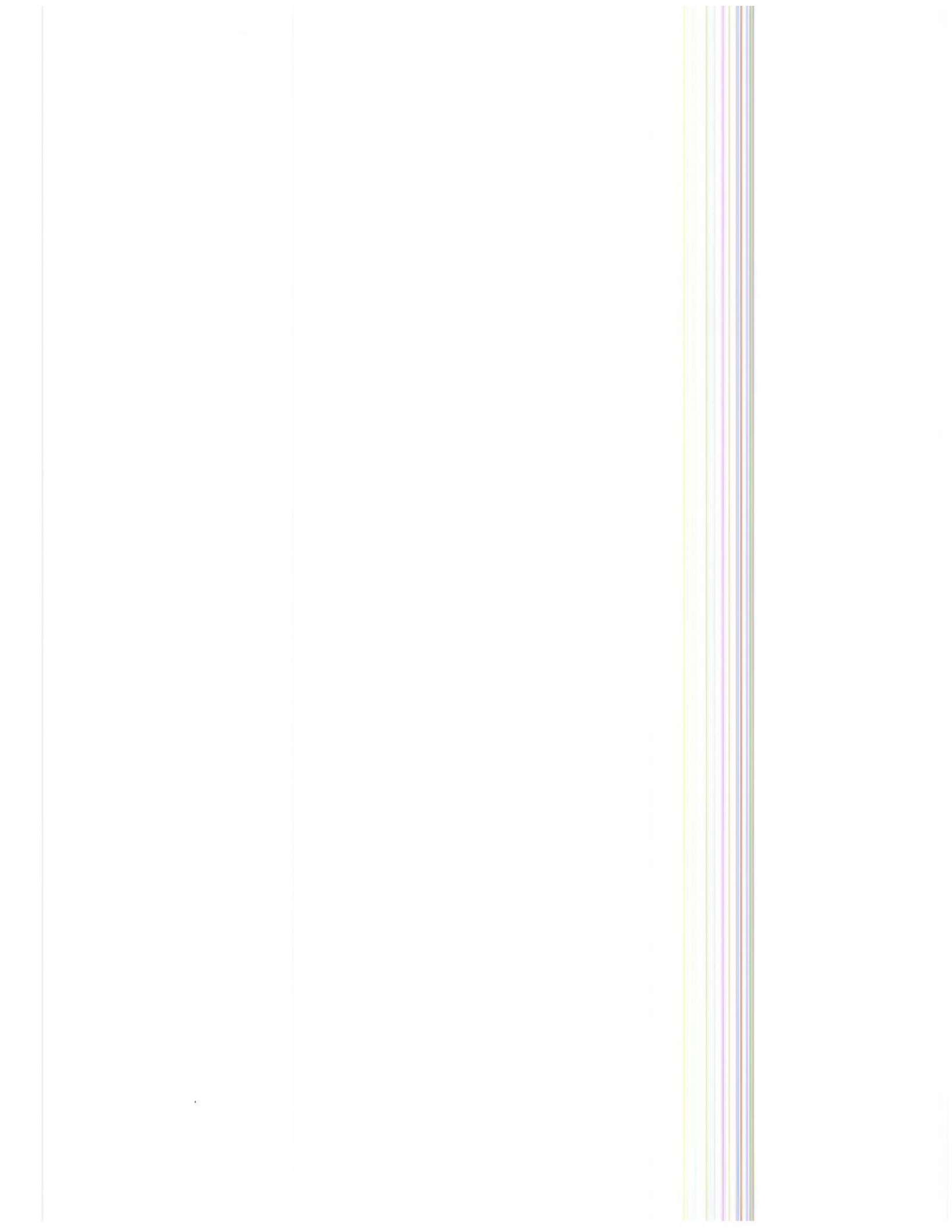
Do ALL outputs and activities described ONLY fall in the Project Document fall within the following categories?

1. Procurement (in which case UNDP's Procurement Ethics and Environmental Procurement Guide need to be complied with)
2. Report preparation
3. Training
4. Event/workshop/meeting/conference (refer to Green Meeting Guide)
5. Communication and dissemination of results

Answer to Question 2:No

Does the proposed project include activities and outputs that support upstream planning processes that potentially pose environmental and social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental and social change (refer to Table 3.1 for examples)? (Note that upstream planning processes can occur at global, regional, national, local and sectoral levels)

Evaluation Result of Checklist Table 3.1:Yes



1.4 Would the proposed project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.5 Does the project involve the production and harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species without an accepted system of independent certification to ensure sustainability (e.g. the Marine Stewardship Council certification system, or certifications, standards, or processes established or accepted by the relevant National Environmental Authority)?	No
1.6 Does the project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction.	No
1.7 Does the project pose a risk of degrading soils?	Yes
2. Pollution	
2.1 Would the proposed project result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and transboundary impacts?	Yes
2.2 Would the proposed project result in the generation of waste that cannot be recovered, reused, or disposed of in an environmentally and socially sound manner?	Yes
2.3 Will the proposed project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international action bans or phase-outs? For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, or the Montreal Protocol.	Yes
2.4 Is there a potential for the release, in the environment, of hazardous materials resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage and use for project activities?	Yes
2.5 Will the proposed project involve the application of pesticides that have a known negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
3. Climate Change	
3.1 Will the proposed project result in significant greenhouse gas emissions? The Environment and Social Screening Procedure Guidance provides additional guidance for answering this question.	Yes
3.2 Is the proposed project likely to directly or indirectly increase environmental and social vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? You can refer to the Environment and Social Screening Procedure Guidance to help you answer this question. For example, a project that would involve indirectly removing mangroves from coastal zones or encouraging land use plans that would suggest building houses on floodplains could increase the surrounding population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding.	No
4. Social Equity and Equality	

4.1 Would the proposed project have environmental and social impacts that could negatively affect indigenous people or other vulnerable groups?	No
4.2 Is the project likely to significantly impact gender equality and women's empowerment ?	Yes
4.3 Is the proposed project likely to directly or indirectly increase social inequalities now or in the future?	No
4.4 Will the proposed project have variable impacts on women and men, different ethnic groups, social classes?	Yes
4.5 Have there been challenges in engaging women and other certain key groups of stakeholders in the project design process?	Yes
4.6 Will the project have specific human rights implications for vulnerable groups?	No
5. Demographics	
5.1 Is the project likely to result in a substantial influx of people into the affected community(ies)?	No
5.2 Would the proposed project result in substantial voluntary or involuntary resettlement of populations? For example, projects with environmental and social benefits (e.g. protected areas, climate change adaptation) that impact human settlements, and certain disadvantaged groups within these settlements in particular.	No
5.3 Would the proposed project lead to significant population density increase which could affect the environmental and social sustainability of the project? For example, a project aiming at financing tourism infrastructure in a specific area (e.g. coastal zone, mountain) could lead to significant population density increase which could have serious environmental and social impacts (e.g. destruction of the area's ecology, noise pollution, waste management problems, greater work burden on women).	No
6. Culture	
6.1 Is the project likely to significantly affect the cultural traditions of affected communities, including gender-based roles?	No
6.2 Will the proposed project result in physical interventions (during construction or implementation) that would affect areas that have known physical or cultural significance to indigenous groups and other communities with settled recognized cultural claims?	No
6.3 Would the proposed project produce a physical "splintering" of a community? For example, through the construction of a road, powerline, or dam that divides a community.	No
7. Health and Safety	
7.1 Would the proposed project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes,	No

subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions? For example, development projects located within a floodplain or landslide prone area.	
7.2 Will the project result in increased health risks as a result of a change in living and working conditions? In particular, will it have the potential to lead to an increase in HIV/AIDS infection?	No
7.3 Will the proposed project require additional health services including testing?	No
8. Socio-Economics	
8.1 Is the proposed project likely to have impacts that could affect women's and men's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources and other natural capital assets? For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their development, livelihoods, and well-being?	No
8.2 Is the proposed project likely to significantly affect land tenure arrangements and/or traditional cultural ownership patterns?	No
8.3 Is the proposed project likely to negatively affect the income levels or employment opportunities of vulnerable groups?	Yes
9. Cumulative and/or Secondary Impacts	
9.1 Is the proposed project location subject to currently approved land use plans (e.g. roads, settlements) which could affect the environmental and social sustainability of the project? For example, future plans for urban growth, industrial development, transportation infrastructure, etc.	Yes
9.2 Would the proposed project result in secondary or consequential development which could lead to environmental and social effects, or would it have potential to generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? For example, a new road through forested land will generate direct environmental and social impacts through the cutting of forest and earthworks associated with construction and potential relocation of inhabitants. These are direct impacts. In addition, however, the new road would likely also bring new commercial and domestic development (houses, shops, businesses). In turn, these will generate indirect impacts. (Sometimes these are termed "secondary" or "consequential" impacts). Or if there are similar developments planned in the same forested area then cumulative impacts need to be considered.	No