

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT DOCUMENT**Lebanon
(Addendum)**Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Project Title (activity 10): Energy and waste solutions - Stabilisation through Solid Waste Management Project in Lebanon - Activity 10¹

Project Number: 00077650 – **Output Number:** 00090039

Implementing Partner: UNDP (DIM)

Start Date: 01 April 2021 **End Date:** 31 March 2023²

Brief Description

This project will work on two main approaches to support the solid waste sector in Lebanon building on the priorities set by the government itself being the closure of uncontrolled dumpsites which are a source of public health risk to local communities and Syrian refugees that are often living in proximity of the dumpsites and that are environmental threats: they contaminate groundwater and the natural environment that then impacts everyone in the areas around these sites or downstream from them. The second approach is the construction of sanitary landfills.

Contributing Outcome (UNSF/CPD): UNSF Outcome 3.1 Environmental Governance Improved CPD Outcome 4.2 National and Environmental Management Strengthened, Indicator 4.2.2 No. of solid waste, water and wastewater management initiatives implemented Indicative Output(s) with gender marker ² : GEN0	Total resources required:	\$ 2,500,000.00	
	Total resources allocated:		
		UNDP TRAC:	0
		Donor (Kuwait):	\$2,500,000
		Government:	0
		In-Kind:	0
	Unfunded:	0.00	

Agreed by:

United Nations Development Programme

DocuSigned by:

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Celine Moyroud, Resident Representative

Date: 02-Feb-2022

¹ This addendum is prepared to reflect a new contribution to solid waste management, which will be implemented under the new activity 10.

² The dates of this project document are in line with the Grant Agreement Number 394/1-2 signed in 2021 between the UNDP Regional Director and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development; however the actual start date will be upon the receipt of funds by UNDP.

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Background

Since 2011, Lebanon has been overwhelmed by the scale of the Syrian crisis and its multi-faceted impact on the country. Out of the around 5 million Syrian refugees who fled the war to neighbouring countries, almost 1 million are hosted by Lebanon. While Lebanon has provided refugees a safe place from war, large numbers of refugees inhabit dangerous geographic regions exposed to recurrent incidents of flooding, droughts and fires. Almost one third of the Syrian refugees are forced to reside in non-residential buildings and low standard makeshift shelters in informal settlements, where the often-hazardous conditions can only be mitigated temporarily³. Several days of high winds and heavy rain brought by storms during the winter seasons have led to flooding in towns and villages hosting many Syrian refugees. More than 360 sites hosting 11,300 refugees have been affected⁴. During the summer seasons, several fires have also taken place in different refugees' camps resulting in casualties in addition to the destruction of hundreds of tents/shelters.

Similarly, the economic and environmental conditions for vulnerable refugees and Lebanese have steadily deteriorated with increasing tensions reported between hosting and refugees' communities over job competition and breakdowns in the basic services provision systems. Exacerbating the situation is the impending economic crisis unfolding in Lebanon. Both aforementioned factors mean that poverty, inequalities, and environmental challenges are on the rise risking a further economic suffering, social strife, and environmental degradation.

Lebanon has been reeling from multiple crises that included: (1) spill-over from the Syria war, where Lebanon continues to host the largest refugee per capita population in the world; (2) a financial and economic crisis that has induced systemic macro-financial failures, including the impairment of the banking sector and loss of deposits; an exchange rate collapse; a default on sovereign debt; triple digits inflation rates; and a severe economic contraction and (3) effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, Lebanon, as other countries, responded by lockdowns that further exacerbated the economic and financial stresses.

On 4 August 2020 Beirut the country capital and home to 900,000 of its population was hit by a tragedy as a result of a massive explosion of 2,700 tons of ammonium nitrate destroying the port and causing wide damage to residential, government and commercial areas over 20 km from the port area. Results of the explosion included more than 200 deaths and 6,500 injured, over 300,000 homeless, and more than 100,000 children affected. The devastation also affected thousands of homes, small and medium and big enterprises, health centres, education centres and schools as well as other vital sectors in the city. Furthermore, 36,000 Syrian refugees living in Beirut governorate are considered vulnerable; of which a large percentage were directly impacted by the explosion in the areas of Karantina, Bourj Hammoud, Karm El Zaytoun and others. This is expected to increase pressure in rural areas outside Beirut given that many will be seeking economic opportunities outside the capital.

Therefore, initiatives that promote disaster risk reduction, providing fast economic opportunities, and protects the environment such as solid waste management, can provide Lebanese and Syrian refugees with the means to mitigate the impacts of the accumulated disasters and cushion the negative effects of some of the protracted environmental and economic difficulties. Such initiatives have also proven to reduce the level of tensions between the two communities^{5,6,7}.

Lebanon's Challenges in Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management is a key area of interventions not only for the environment and public health but also for social stabilization, as stipulated in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-

³ GoL, UNHCR, Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (2017-2020), updated version.

⁴ UNHCR - 2019. Winter Storms: Situation Report.

⁵ Mercy Corps (2017). From Tension to Violence: Understanding and Preventing Violence between Refugees and Host Communities in Lebanon.

⁶ ARK (2017). Regular Perception Surveys on Social Tensions throughout Lebanon: Wave I.

⁷ ILO (2018). Employment Intensive Investment Programme (Presented in Livelihoods Working Group).

2021. It was estimated that Lebanon produces approximately 7,340 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) per day across the country in 2018 (MoE), where the quantities have likely decreased presumably to less than 6,000 tons in 2020 due to the current economic crises and pandemic measures. The incremental quantity of MSW attributed to displaced population is about 887 tons, accounting for an increase in 13.6% of the total MSW generated in Lebanon⁸. In addition, there has been a 40 per cent increase in municipal spending on waste management since the beginning of the war in Syria in 2011⁹. MSW is currently disposed of as follows: about 35% in uncontrolled dumpsites (about 940 dumpsites); about 44% in sanitary landfills; it is claimed that the remaining 21% of MSW is streamed into recycling process, where recyclable or reusable materials are sorted by both formal and informal sector, and organic matter is converted into compost.

The most urgent and often overlooked needs in Lebanon's solid waste management is to secure the necessary sanitary landfills which can accommodate non-recyclable wastes in an environmentally sound manner. However, because of lack of available sanitary landfills, approximately 35% of MSW is now ending up in uncontrolled dumpsite across the country, especially in marginalized and vulnerable areas. In fact, this critical issue once culminated in the waste crisis in 2015, when a large landfill was closed and dumping and burning waste on the streets became widespread. Having said that, it is also important to fully operate existing sorting facilities to increase the recycling rate, which often lack proper operational capacity such as cost recovery, equipment and business management.

The widespread uncontrolled dumping causes a range of environmental impacts on air, water and land, resulting in serious public health risks of vulnerable local communities. Uncontrolled dumping leads to increased contamination of land and soil, as well as surface and groundwater pollution. Furthermore, in more than 300 uncontrolled dumpsites, the open burning practice has been taking place¹⁰, posing serious health risks for the country's residents including displaced people, especially for those living near dumpsites. Open burning of MSW releases very toxic and carcinogenic compounds including polychlorinated dibenzodioxins (PCDDs) and dibenzofurans (PCDD), which will negatively affect the health of the population living in the vicinity. These compounds have been linked to heart disease, cancer, skin diseases, asthma, and respiratory illnesses. The dangers of open burning of waste are further compounded by the fact that Lebanon often does not properly dispose of industrial and healthcare waste, which may be mixed into the municipal solid waste stream. In addition, open burning is the largest contributor to Particulate Matter (PM) 2.5 and 10 in Lebanon, severely damaging the air quality in Lebanon.

To reform the country's highly pollutive solid waste management, the integrated solid waste management law (# 80) was ratified by the Parliament in October 2018. The law is based on the principles of waste management hierarchy, and it consecrates the principle of decentralization and the principle of subsidiarity which means more incline towards partially or fully de-centralized projects, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Environment (MoE). In addition, the Council of Ministers (CoM) in its meeting on August 27, 2019, has approved the Integrated Solid Waste Management Road map (Decision # 45) that was submitted by the MoE. The Road map included several decisions directly related to the sector and set the country priorities based on the current situation.

8 MoE & UNDP (2015). Lebanon Environmental Assessment of the Syrian Conflict & Priority Interventions: Updated Fact Sheet – December 2015.

9 Government of Lebanon & United Nations (2018 Updated). Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020.

10 Human Rights Watch (2017). The Health Risks of Burning Waste in Lebanon.

II. STRATEGY

The portfolio of interventions has been designed to optimize the solid waste management and environmental sustainability while addressing critical local development needs.

This project will work on two main approaches to support the solid waste sector in Lebanon building on the priorities set by the government itself being the closure of uncontrolled dumpsites which are a source of public health risk to local communities and Syrian refugees that are often living in proximity of the dumpsites and that are environmental threats: they contaminate groundwater and the natural environment that then impacts everyone in the areas around these sites or downstream from them. The second approach is the construction of needed sanitary landfills.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

Activity 10.1: Construction of a Solid Waste Management Sanitary Landfill

Given that some regions of Lebanon still do not have sanitary landfills available for the final disposal of municipal solid waste, most of the waste ends up thrown in open dumps that are scattered everywhere and pose a major health risk to Lebanon citizen and Syrian refugees alike. The region of South Lebanon is one such area that is in critical need of a landfill to accommodate the waste that is treated/sorted in the Ain Baal waste facility. The municipalities and union of municipalities in the region has identified a location for the landfill in Nefekhie village which will serve the villages of the Caza of Tyre. Included in the area are the “most vulnerable” communities of Tyre, Abbasiyeh, Ain Baal and Bourj El Chmali along with 14 other municipalities that are categorised as third, fourth and fifth stage of vulnerability¹¹. The total number of registered Syrian refugees in the Caza of Tyre is 23,800.

The construction of sanitary landfills will provide economic opportunities for local communities while enhancing stabilization given the rising tensions between the Syria refugees and municipalities in the region as a result of the growing pressures from solid waste. In addition, during the construction process, Syrian refugees and workers will be hired so as to provide them with work opportunities.

The landfill is to comprise of several cells. Under this project, the first cell along with its leachate management system and flaring system for gases will be constructed. The first cell is expected to have a volume capacity of approximately 150,000 m³ to 200,000m³ at an estimated cost of 1.8 million USD.

The following steps shall be taken for the implementation of this component:

- i. Detailed design of the landfill cell and relevant systems with the support of technical experts and consultancy firms or individuals.
- ii. Construction of the landfill cell will include excavation works to adjust the existing slopes of the site. The landfill cell shall comprise of two impermeable liners (an HDPE geomembrane and/or a clay layer (either natural or geosynthetic) and/or asphalt layer, geotextile liner), HDPE pipes for leachate collection, basaltic gravel for collection of leachates, etc... The liners of the cell shall protect the natural ground and groundwater for potential pollution.
- iii. Construction of a leachate treatment unit: the treatment unit is to treat leachate to be compatible with sewage water then discharge it into the neighbouring wastewater network.
- iv. Provisional Construction of gas flare system: the gas flare system aims at burning the gases released from the landfill cell to reduce global warming effect through preventing methane emissions and reducing the risks of accidental fires at the landfill.

Activity 10.2: Closure of Dumpsite

As described above, the Ministry of Environment has prepared the master plan for the closure of uncontrolled dumpsites along with prioritization throughout Lebanon based on extensive surveys and assessment^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}. While construction of sanitary landfills is the utmost priority for downstream solid waste treatment, it is also essential to rehabilitate uncontrolled dumpsites. The project aims to close the dumpsite/landfill of Ghazze in West Bekaa that is near an informal tented settlement of nearly 12,000 Syrian displaced¹². The dumpsite/landfill site is no longer officially in use as the Ghazze municipality now takes its waste to the Jeb Jennine solid waste facility however the site remains open and illegal dumping of waste continues which poses a health threat to the Syrian displaced located in the vicinity of the site.

The existing landfill cell at Ghazze occupies an area of approximately 6,000m². And its slopes were constructed a 3H:1V inclination. To prevent emissions of gases randomly from the cell which will have a negative impact on the environment and would also enhance the risks of fire. Additionally,

¹¹ Mapping of Resources and Risks Most Vulnerable Localities, Ministry of Social Affairs/UN Interagency, March 2015

¹² UNHCR data 2018 SYRIA REFUGEE RESPONSE LEBANON, Bekaa & Baalbek-EI Hermel Governorate, 31 May 2020

leaving the cell uncapped may contribute to the increase in the amounts of leachate to be generated due to percolation of rain through the landfill cell. Accordingly, the landfill cell should be capped to divert the rainwater away from the cell and to manage the gases released from the cell due to biodegradation of the waste.

The following steps shall be implemented:

- i. Detailed design of the closure of the dumpsite capping and needed material. This task may be undertaken by the same contractor that will work on its implementation. This is to be decided at a later stage.
- ii. Covering of the waste with a 20cm of soil cover, then an impermeable liner including HDPE geomembrane or clay followed by gravel drainage layer and geotextile layer
- iii. Leachate Management works. Comprises a 6m3 leachate collection pit including piping system. In addition to drainage networks for rainwater.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

UNDP was instrumental under previous programmes and projects executed on behalf of MoE in striking the right balance between advisory services, guidance to the Project Management Unit (PMU) and effectiveness in procuring the needed contractual human resources, services, equipment and works in a timely manner.

UNDP has experience in implementing solid waste infrastructure projects including design, procurement, and implementation, follow up of operation and maintenance.

The projects will be supported through:

- ✓ Managerial and technical staff of the Energy and Environment portfolio (waste management component);
- ✓ Procurement Unit supporting all procurement activities including tendering, contract management activities and support;
- ✓ Human Resources Unit: to support all activities related to the hiring of needed staff and experts and the management of existing human resources;
- ✓ Operations Department provides support on all matters related to security issues (in close coordination with the UN Department of Security and Safety as well as the local security services), local travel and transportation, customs clearance and documentation;
- ✓ Finance Department all financial transactions, payments and budgets are undertaken through UNDP's own office in line with UNDP guidelines and rules that are based on international practices (IPSAS, etc)
- ✓ Indirect cost (charged as DPC in the budget): financial management, procurement, IT, HR, and operation costs that are apportioned to the project, share of rent and running costs for country office, security costs, etc.

Partnerships

UNDP has a strong national presence with line ministries and the central government as well as strong local-level partnership with municipalities and communities. Strong partnership with Ministries – as a guiding principle UNDP supports the priorities of the Lebanese Government through the implementation of projects in areas such as energy and environment; crisis prevention and recovery; sustainable local (economic) development; and institution building. As such, UNDP has established long-standing strong partnerships with a range of Ministries such as Social Affairs (MoSA); Interior and Municipalities (MoIM); Environment (MoE); Water and Energy as well as with the Office of the Prime Minister (PMO) and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR). These strong partnerships are at this stage of strategic importance to achieve results in the current complex and sensitive context. UNDP is working closely with the relevant ministries to guarantee that local interventions are supported in the framework of national priorities and respective policies.

Sound understanding of local development and solid relationships with local authorities – UNDP has a proven track record of working with local authorities in all parts of Lebanon to address community needs in a conflict sensitive manner to facilitate local development and to work towards peace building and promote social stability.

Risks and Mitigations Measures

Risks have been identified that could affect the implementation of the project and mitigation measures have been planned accordingly.

Risks	Mitigations
Contextual Risks	
Political instability and security situation in the country can slow down or stop the project activities.	Close follow up and monitoring of the situation in the country, timely notification of potential threats to the PB, and close coordination with UNDSS especially for fieldwork. In the case of serious worsening of the situation, activities will be contained to safer areas.
Financial crisis facing Lebanon, including the capital control by the banks.	UNDP is taking measures to adjust contractual payment terms to contractors to try to overcome the financial challenges faced at the national level as a result of capital control measures. Furthermore, given that payments from UNDP are considered "fresh financing" to the country, more flexibility is provided by the banks to the Contractors.
COVID-19 pandemic including. risk of delays due to lockdowns on site	Ensure the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) for the workers and other preventive measures at the sites and abiding by national preventive guidelines.
Fuel Crisis: the country is experiencing intermittent fuel shortages. This Fuel shortage may slow down the pace of implementation of projects.	The Lebanese government is making arrangements to secure fuel for the upcoming year, additionally, contractors are storing fuel during the period of its availability to ensure their operation capacity during the period of shortage.
Social unrest could lead to challenges in accessing sites and completing the works on time	Coordination with UN Department of Safety and Security to determine best ways to access sites and to continue delivering without taking (or exposing anyone to) unnecessary risks

Stakeholder Engagement

Municipalities

Since the municipalities will be fully responsible for the solid waste management and the operation of the facilities, the project will be implemented in close coordination with them and ensure the sustainable and successful operation by providing necessary technical support and capacity building.

The Ministry of Environment (MoE)

MoE, which is responsible for the national-level planning and management of the solid waste sector in Lebanon, as re-emphasized in the law that was adopted in October of 2018 on Integrated Solid Waste Management Planning. The project will coordinate regularly, on a technical and policy level, with the Ministry of Environment in line with national legislation.

Knowledge

The project will produce the reports in accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures. In addition, knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured and shared with other organizations working on the relevant sectors through the existing LCRP and/or 3RF coordination mechanisms. There will also be events organised around the inauguration of projects which will specifically target high-level participation and ensure the activities are widely reported by the main media outlets. Finally, the project activities and results will continuously be reported and reflected on the UNDP Lebanon website social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter etc. This will be the responsibility of communication officers based on the projects and working in coordination with the UNDP Country Office Communications team.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project is designed to ensure the ownership and the sustainability of the infrastructure and equipment after the handover to municipalities. Capacity building on the systems for the municipalities and beneficiaries will be also provided.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The project uses a portfolio management approach to improve cost-effectiveness and efficiency by leveraging activities and other interventions with the Waste Management Project team in UNDP. For any balance at the end of the project, the country office will consult with the Embassy of Kuwait.

Project Management

The project will be managed in accordance with standard UNDP procedures as Direct Implementation (DIM) modality. UNDP will ensure high-quality technical and financial implementation of the project and will be responsible for monitoring and ensuring proper use of all funds to assigned activities, timely reporting of implementation progress as well as undertaking of mandatory and non-mandatory evaluations for each of their respective components. The project will coordinate with other solid waste management projects that are under implementation by UNDP and across the various other international and nationally implemented projects in the sector.

All services for the procurement of works, goods and services, the recruitment of personnel, financial transactions, auditing and reporting will be carried out in compliance with UNDP procedures, rules and regulations for support to national implementation. The audit of the DIM project is made through the regular external (UN Board of Auditors) or internal audits (audits managed by UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigation).

Visibility and Communication

UNDP will ensure that the project Donor will receive the maximum visibility possible in line with the visibility guidance documents.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: Outcome 3.1 Environmental Governance Improved									
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Output 4.2 National and Environmental Management Strengthened, Indicator 4.2.2 No. of solid waste, water and wastewater management initiatives implemented (Baseline 2, Target 10)									
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: 1.4.1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains									
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Energy and Waste solutions 00077650 – Output 00090039 – Activity 10									
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 2021	Year 2022	Year 2023	FINAL	
<i>Stabilisation through Solid Waste Management Project in Lebanon</i>	1.1 Number sanitary municipal landfills constructed	UNDP, Ministry of Environment, relevant municipalities, Union of Municipalities, local communities	0	2020	0	0	1	1	<i>Site visits, technical reports from the contractors</i>
	1.2 Number of illegal and open dumpsites closed or rehabilitated		0	2020	0	0	1	1	
	1.3 Number of technical analysis reports undertaken		0	2020	1	1	0	2	
	1.4 Number of displaced Syrian population benefiting from the improved living condition		0	2020	0	0	35,800	35,800	

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	UNDP	0
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly/annually	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	UNDP	0
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		0
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Once every two years	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP	0
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	UNDP	0
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		UNDP	0

Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	UNDP	0
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VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

Output	Planned Activities	Responsible Party	Budget Description	2021	2022	2023	Approximate Budget (USD) Total
Output 1 (activity 10) Stabilisation through Solid Waste Management Project in Lebanon	Activity 10.1: Municipal landfill constructed						
	Technical design	UNDP	72100 Contractual Services Companies	-	75,000	-	75,000
	Construction of solid waste infrastructure		72100 Contractual Services Companies			1,846,746	1,846,746
	Sub-total Activity 10.1			-	75,000	1,846,746	1,921,746
	Activity 10.2: Closure of old landfill/dumpsite						
	Technical design	UNDP	72100 Contractual Services Companies	-	25,000	-	25,000
	Material and works for closure of Ghazze		72100 Contractual Services Companies			160,000	160,000
	Sub-total Activity 10.2			-	25,000	160,000	185,000
	Project Management						
	Operational costs (petty cash, fuel costs, IT services, IT equipment, etc)		(72300-72400-72500-72800-73400)		5,000	5,000	10,000
	Site Engineer (100%)	UNDP	71400 Contractual Services Individual		8,000	40,114	48,114
	Project Coordinator (100%)		71400 Contractual Services Individual		44,000	120,392	164,392
	Programme Manager (20%)		61100 NP staff		25,850	25,850	51,700
	Sub-total Project Management				82,850	191,356	274,206
	Subtotal						2,380,952
	UNDP Indirect Support Cost (5%)		(Facilities and Administration) GMS	-	9,142.5	109,905.5	119,048
							2,500,000

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Project will be executed under the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), whereby UNDP will act as the executing and implementing agency. The UNDP will monitor the progress towards intended results, and will ensure high-quality managerial, technical and financial implementation of the project, and will be responsible for monitoring and ensuring proper use of administrated funds to the assigned activities, timely reporting of implementation progress as well as undertaking of mandatory and non-mandatory evaluations for each of their respective components. Furthermore, the procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of personnel shall be provided in accordance with UNDP guidelines, procedures and regulations.

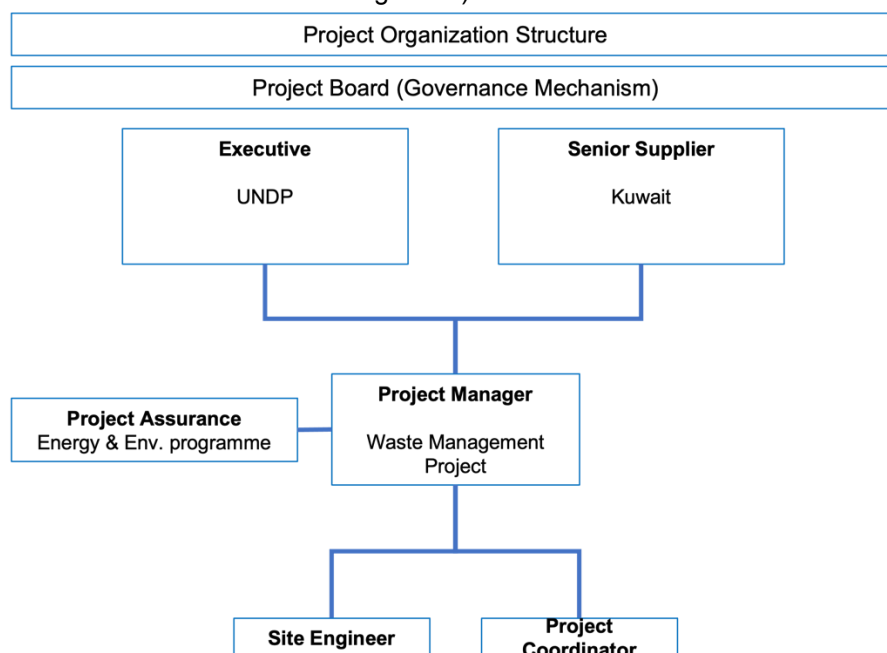
The UNDP country office will provide the following support services, covered by Direct Project Cost (DPC), for the activities of the programme/project:

- i. Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions
- ii. Recruitment of staff, project personnel, and consultants
- iii. Procurement of services and equipment, including disposal
- iv. Organization of training activities, conferences, and workshops, including fellowships
- v. Travel including visa requests, ticketing, and travel arrangements
- vi. Shipment, customs clearance, vehicle registration, and accreditation
- vii. Security management service and Malicious Acts Insurance Policy
- viii. External access to ATLAS for project managers and other staff, Payroll management services and Medical Clearance Services for all staff

The UNDP country office will also provide the following general oversight and management services. GMS is recovered with a flat rate of 5% for contributions from donors. GMS cover the following services:

- i. General oversight and monitoring, including participation in project reviews
- ii. Briefing and de-briefing of project staff and consultants
- iii. Resource management and reporting
- iv. Thematic and technical backstopping

The audit of DIM projects is made through the regular external (UN Board of Auditors) or internal audits (audits managed by UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations).



IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Lebanon and UNDP, signed in 1986. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]¹³ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]¹⁴ are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.
6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[for the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
 - c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or address SEA and SH.
 - d. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure

¹³ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

¹⁴ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

- e. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
- f. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

- h. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- i. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- j. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- k. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management

Standard Clauses” are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES

- 1. Project Quality Assurance Report**
- 2. Social and Environmental Screening**
- 3. Risk Analysis.** Use the standard [Risk Register template](#). Please refer to the [Deliverable Description of the Risk Register](#) for instructions

Annex 1: Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

OVERALL PROJECT

EXEMPLARY (5) ●●●●●	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4) ●●●●○	SATISFACTORY (3) ●●●○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ●●○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ●○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The Principled criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.

DECISION

- **APPROVE** – the project is of sufficient quality to be approved in its current form. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS** – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **DISAPPROVE** – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted.

RATING CRITERIA

For all questions, select the option that best reflects the project

STRATEGIC

1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme's Theory of Change? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks. • 2: The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change. • 1: The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme's theory of change. <p><i>*Note: Projects not contributing to a programme must have a project-specific Theory of Change. See alternative question under the lightbulb for these cases.</i></p> <p>3 - Evidence: The project will contribute to CPD National and Environmental Management Strengthened, Indicator 4.2.2 No. of solid waste, water and wastewater management initiatives implemented (Baseline 2, Target 10). The portfolio of interventions has been designed to optimize the solid waste management and environmental sustainability while addressing critical local development needs. This project will work on two main approaches to support the solid waste sector in Lebanon building on the priorities set by the government itself being the closure of uncontrolled dumpsites which are a source of public health risk to local communities and Syrian refugees that are often living in proximity of the dumpsites and that are environmental threats: they contaminate groundwater and the natural environment that then impacts everyone in the areas around these sites or downstream from them.</p>	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan?	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan¹⁵ and adapts at least one Signature Solution¹⁶. The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. <i>(all must be true)</i> • 2: The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan⁴. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. <i>(both must be true)</i> • 1: The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF. 						
3 – Evidence: The project is linked to SP: 1.4.1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1294 434 1370 533">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1370 434 1437 533">No</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No		
Yes	No					
RELEVANT						
4. Does the project target groups left furthest behind? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence. • 2: The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind. • 1: The target groups are not clearly specified. <p><i>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1. Projects that build institutional capacity should still identify targeted groups to justify support</i></p> <p>3 – Evidence: The project will address the public health risk to local communities and Syrian refugees.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1294 595 1370 629">3</td> <td data-bbox="1294 629 1370 860">2</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1370 595 1437 629">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1370 629 1437 860">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	1	Evidence
3	2					
1						
Evidence						
5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project. • 2: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, but have not been used to justify the approach selected. • 1: There is little or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence. <p><i>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</i></p> <p>3 – Evidence: The project's strategy and interventions were designed based on the previous experiences.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1294 860 1370 893">3</td> <td data-bbox="1294 893 1370 1189">2</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1370 860 1437 893">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1370 893 1437 1189">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	1	Evidence
3	2					
1						
Evidence						
6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national/regional/global partners and other actors? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. <i>(all must be true)</i> • 2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans. • 1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance. <p><i>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</i></p> <p>3 – Evidence: UNDP has a strong national presence with line ministries and the central government as well as strong local-level partnership with municipalities and communities. Strong partnership with Ministries – as a guiding principle UNDP supports the priorities of the Lebanese Government through the implementation of projects in areas such as energy and environment; crisis prevention and recovery; sustainable local (economic) development; and institution building. As such, UNDP has established long-standing strong partnerships with a range of Ministries such as Social Affairs (MoSA); Interior and Municipalities (MoIM); Environment (MoE); Water and Energy as well as with the Office of the Prime Minister (PMO) and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR). These strong partnerships are at this stage of strategic importance to achieve results in the current complex and sensitive context. UNDP is working closely with the relevant ministries to guarantee that local interventions are supported in the framework of national priorities and respective policies. Sound understanding of local</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1294 1189 1370 1223">3</td> <td data-bbox="1294 1223 1370 1872">2</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1370 1189 1437 1223">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1370 1223 1437 1872">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	1	Evidence
3	2					
1						
Evidence						

¹⁵ The three development settings in UNDP's

b) Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; and c) Build resilience to shocks and crises

¹⁶ The six Signature Solutions of UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Keeping people out of poverty; b) Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance; c) Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies; d) Promote nature based solutions for a sustainable planet; e) Close the energy gap; and f) Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

development and solid relationships with local authorities – UNDP has a proven track record of working with local authorities in all parts of Lebanon to address community needs in a conflict sensitive manner to facilitate local development and to work towards peace building and promote social stability.		
PRINCIPLED		
7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. <i>(all must be true)</i> 2: The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. <i>(both must be true)</i> 1: No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered. <p>*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p> <p>3 – Evidence: The implementation of integrated solid waste management will protect vulnerable local communities and displaced Syrians from severe and urgent health risks of the uncontrolled dumping (Humanitarian needs) while improving the environmental protection and resource management toward circular economy (Development Goals). By strengthening the local municipalities' capacity to provide the integrated solid waste management, the project will contribute to social stabilization in the host communities, which is the urgent humanitarian needs in Lebanon. At the same time, the project will support Lebanon's shift toward circular economy by promoting sustainable consumption and resource management.</p>	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. <i>(all must be true)</i> 2: A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. <i>(all must be true)</i> 1: The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document. <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p> <p>1: The gender marker for this project is 1.</p> <p><u>Management Action:</u></p> <p>The project will benefit both genders equally through the implementation of integrated solid management for the local communities.</p>	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. <i>(all must be true)</i>. 2: The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. <i>(both must be true)</i> 1: Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered. <p>*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p> <p>3 – Evidence: This project will work on two main approaches to support the solid waste sector in Lebanon building on the priorities set by the government itself being the closure of uncontrolled dumpsites which are a source of public health risk to local communities and Syrian refugees that are often living in proximity of the dumpsites and that are environmental threats: they contaminate groundwater and the natural environment that then impacts everyone in the areas around these sites or downstream from them.</p>	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]	Yes	No
	SESP Not Required	

Yes.		
MANAGEMENT & MONITORING		
11. Does the project have a strong results framework? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. <i>(all must be true)</i> 2: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. <i>(all must be true)</i> 1: The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. <i>(if any is true)</i> <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p> <p>3 Evidence: Refer to Results Framework in the Prodoc.</p>	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. <i>(all must be true)</i>. 2: The project's governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. <i>(all must be true)</i> 1: The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided. <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p> <p>3 – Evidence: The project will be managed in accordance with standard UNDP procedures as Direct Implementation (DIM) modality. UNDP will ensure high-quality technical and financial implementation of the project and will be responsible for monitoring and ensuring proper use of all funds to assigned activities, timely reporting of implementation progress as well as undertaking of mandatory and non-mandatory evaluations for each of their respective components. The project will coordinate with other solid waste management projects that are under implementation by UNDP and across the various other international and nationally implemented projects in the sector. All services for the procurement of works, goods and services, the recruitment of personnel, financial transactions, auditing and reporting will be carried out in compliance with UNDP procedures, rules and regulations for support to national implementation. The audit of the DIM project is made through the regular external (UN Board of Auditors) or internal audits (audits managed by UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigation)</p>	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme's theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. <i>(both must be true)</i> 2: Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk log based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk. 1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and/or no initial risk log is included with the project document. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p> <p>3 – Evidence: Refer to the risk log.</p>	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
EFFICIENT		
14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners; iv) sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects, v) using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions.	Yes (3)	No (1)

(Note: Evidence of at least one measure must be provided to answer yes for this question)		
Yes: The project followed UNDP's rules and regulation for all procurement and recruitment actions which promote cost efficiency, transparency, competitiveness, and value for money.		
15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated. 2: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates. 1: The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget. <p>3 - Evidence: The project budget includes a multiyear budget breakdown by budget account and relates to the specific procurement and recruitment actions as required to implement the activities.</p>	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
16. Is the Country Office/Regional Hub/Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.) 2: The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant. 1: The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project. <p>*Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.</p> <p>3 – Evidence: In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board reflected in its policy on cost recovery, the contribution shall be subject to cost recovery by UNDP for the provision of general oversight and management services (GMS) for the activities of the project. GMS will be recovered at a flat rate of 5 percent of the Kuwait grant</p>	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
EFFECTIVE		
17. Have targeted groups been engaged in the design of the project? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.) 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project. 1: No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design. <p>3 – Evidence: <i>Municipalities</i> Since the municipalities will be fully responsible for the solid waste management and the operation of the facilities, the project will be implemented in close coordination with them and ensure the sustainable and successful operation by providing necessary technical support and capacity building.</p> <p><i>The Ministry of Environment (MoE)</i> MoE, which is responsible for the national-level planning and management of the solid waste sector in Lebanon, as re-emphasized in the law that was adopted in October of 2018 on Integrated Solid Waste Management Planning. The project will coordinate regularly, on a technical and policy level, with the Ministry of Environment in line with national legislation.</p>	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation? <p>Yes: The project will conduct the evaluation and adapt its approach accordingly based on the results of evaluation.</p>	Yes s (3)	No (1)
19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.	Yes s (3)	No (1)

<p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of “no” No: The gender marker is scored at GEN 1.</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <p>The project will benefit both genders equally through the implementation of integrated solid management for the local communities.</p>	Evidence	
SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP		
<p>20. Have national/regional/global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: National partners (or regional/global partners for regional and global projects) have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP. • 2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national/regional/global partners. • 1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners. <p>2 – evidence: The project has been developed to be in line with the national policies and recommendations of the Government of Lebanon, and specifically the Ministry of Environment. Furthermore, the project will support the implementation of sound integrated solid waste management approaches as detailed in the Council of Minister’s decision number 45 of 11 January 2018.</p>	3 2	1
<p>21. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly. • 2: A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment. • 1: Capacity assessments have not been carried out. <p>2 - Since the municipalities will be fully responsible for the solid waste management and the operation of the facilities, the project will be implemented in close coordination with them and ensure the sustainable and successful operation by providing necessary technical support and capacity building.</p>	3 2	1
<p>22. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?</p> <p>Yes – evidence: The project is designed to ensure the ownership and the sustainability of the infrastructure and equipment after the handover to municipalities. Capacity building on the systems for the municipalities and beneficiaries will be also provided.</p>	Yes s (3)	No (1)
<p>23. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation and communications strategy)?</p> <p>Yes – evidence: The project is designed to ensure the ownership and the sustainability of the infrastructure and equipment after the handover to municipalities. Capacity building on the systems for the municipalities and beneficiaries will be also provided.</p>	Yes s (3)	No (1)

Annex 2: Social and Environmental Screening

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE (2021 SESP TEMPLATE, VERSION 1)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Energy and Waste solutions - Stabilization through Solid Waste Management Project in Lebanon (A10)
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	00077650 (output 00090039) – activity 10
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Lebanon
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	2021.04.01

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

<p>QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?</p>
<p><i>Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach</i></p> <p>The implementation of integrated solid waste management will protect vulnerable local communities and displaced Syrians from severe and urgent health risks of the uncontrolled dumping (Humanitarian needs) while improving the environmental protection and resource management toward circular economy (Development Goals). By strengthening the local municipalities' capacity to provide the integrated solid waste management, the project will contribute to social stabilization in the host communities, which is the urgent humanitarian needs in Lebanon. At the same time, the project will support Lebanon's shift toward circular economy by promoting sustainable consumption and resource management.</p>
<p><i>Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment</i></p> <p>The project promotes the participation of women equally as men in the awareness raising programme. Assessments and data collected will be gender disaggregated to the extent possible.</p>
<p><i>Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience</i></p> <p>This project will work on two main approaches to support the solid waste sector in Lebanon building on the priorities set by the government itself being the closure of uncontrolled dumpsites which are a source of public health risk to local communities and Syrian</p>

refugees that are often living in proximity of the dumpsites and that are environmental threats: they contaminate groundwater and the natural environment that then impacts everyone in the areas around these sites or downstream from them.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

Municipalities

Since the municipalities will be fully responsible for the solid waste management and the operation of the facilities, the project will be implemented in close coordination with them and ensure the sustainable and successful operation by providing necessary technical support and capacity building.

The Ministry of Environment (MoE)

MoE, which is responsible for the national-level planning and management of the solid waste sector in Lebanon, as re-emphasized in the law that was adopted in October of 2018 on Integrated Solid Waste Management Planning. The project will coordinate regularly, on a technical and policy level, with the Ministry of Environment in line with national legislation.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

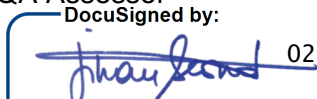
QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>		QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>		QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)	Significance <i>(Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i>	Comments (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
No Major risks identified	I = L =	Low Risk		
	I = L =			
[add additional rows as needed]				

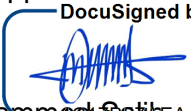

QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?						
Low Risk		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Moderate Risk		<input type="checkbox"/>				
Substantial Risk		<input type="checkbox"/>				
High Risk		<input type="checkbox"/>				
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)						
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects						
<u>Is assessment required? (check if “yes”)</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Status? (complete d, planned)		
<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted assessment(s)			
		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)			
		<input type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)			
Are management plans required? (check if “yes”)	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)			
		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)			
		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)			

	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		
	Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Accountability	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor DocuSigned by:  Jihan Secou Programme Manager	02-Feb-2022	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.

<p>QA Approver</p> <p>DocuSigned by:  Mohammed Saik Deputy Resident Representative</p>	<p>02-Feb-2022</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>PAC Chair</p> <p>DocuSigned by:  Celine Moyroud Resident Representative</p>	<p>02-Feb-2022</p>	<p>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.</p>

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	No
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? ¹⁷	No

¹⁷ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, 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 and transsexual people.

P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
P.11 limitations on 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? <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>	NO
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	No
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	
Accountability	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	

P.13 exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	No
P.15 risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2 activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) 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?	No
1.3 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)	No
1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9 significant agricultural production?	No
1.10 animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No

1.11 significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.12 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ¹⁸	No
1.13 utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ¹⁹	No
1.14 adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	No
2.1 areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	No
2.2 outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	No
2.3 increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <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>	No
2.4 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	

¹⁸ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

¹⁹ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		No
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to 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
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No

Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
5.1 temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No
5.2 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)?	No
5.3 risk of forced evictions? ²⁰	No
5.4 impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
6.1 areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	No
6.2 activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3 impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is “yes”, then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	No
6.4 the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands,	No

²⁰ Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

	resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	No

Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
8.1 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?	No
8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
8.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4 the 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 Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	No
8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6 significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 3. Risk Analysis

Project Title: Stabilisation through Solid Waste Management Project in Lebanon				Project Number: 00077650	Date: 2021. 09.06																																						
#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Likelihood = Risk Level	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner																																						
	<p>Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event, cause and effects.</p> <p>Risks identified through HACT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included.</p>	<p>Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Safety and Security</p> <p>Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see Enterprise Risk Management Policy)</p>	<p>Describe the potential effect on the project if the future event were to occur.</p> <p>Enter likelihood based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected)</p> <p>Enter impact based on 1-5 scale (1 = Negligible; 5 = Extreme)</p> <p>Based on Likelihood and Impact, use the Risk Matrix to identify the Risk Level (High, Substantial, Moderate or Low)</p> <div><p>UNDP ERM - Risk Matrix</p><table><tr><td rowspan="5">Impact</td><td>5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td></td></tr></table><p>Likelihood</p><div><div></div> Negligible Moderate Low</div></div>	Impact	5						4						3						2						1							1	2	3	4	5		<p>What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.</p>	<p>The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.</p>
Impact	5																																										
	4																																										
	3																																										
	2																																										
	1																																										
	1	2	3	4	5																																						
1	Political instability and security situation in the country	Political	<p>It can slow down or stop the project activities.</p> <p>P = 3 I = 1</p>	<p>Close follow up and monitoring of the situation in the country, timely notification of potential threats to the PB, and close coordination with UNDSS especially for fieldwork. In the case of serious worsening of the situation, activities will be contained to safer areas.</p>	UNDP																																						
2	Financial crisis facing Lebanon, including the capital control by the banks.	Financial	<p>It may hinder the import of equipment by the contractors.</p> <p>P = 4 I = 1</p>	<p>UNDP is taking measures to adjust contractual payment terms to contractors to try to overcome the financial challenges faced at the national level as a result of capital control measures. Furthermore, given that payments from UNDP are considered “fresh financing” to the country, more flexibility is provided by the banks to the Contractors.</p>	UNDP																																						

3	COVID-19 pandemic including risk of delays due to lockdowns on site	Safety and security	The full-lockdown measure might slow down the implementation. P = 3 I = 2	Ensure the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) for the workers and other preventive measures at the sites and abiding by national preventive guidelines.	UNDP
4	Fuel Crisis: the country is experiencing intermittent fuel shortages.	Operational	This Fuel shortage may slow down the pace of implementation of projects. P = 4 I = 3	The Lebanese government is making arrangements to secure fuel for the upcoming year, additionally, contractors are storing fuel during the period of its availability to ensure their operation capacity during the period of shortage.	UNDP
5	Social unrest	Political	This could lead to challenges in accessing sites and completing the works on time P = 2 I = 2	Coordination with UN Department of Safety and Security to determine best ways to access sites and to continue delivering without taking (or exposing anyone to) unnecessary risks	UNDP