

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT DOCUMENT**Lebanon**

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Project Title: Energy and waste solutions - Promoting Waste Management Practices and 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) by Utilizing New Technologies and Circular Economy Approach; Activity 8

Award Number: 00077650 – project ID 00090039

Implementing Partner: UNDP (DIM)

Start Date: 19 March 2020 End Date: 18 March 2021

Brief Description

The project aims at strengthening national and communities' capacity to move toward circular economy for social stabilization by improving plastics recycling and curbing plastic waste, especially single-use plastic bag to ultimately prevent plastics from leaking into ocean.

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 in Lebanon. Single-use plastic bags (SUPB) rank among the most commonly found marine litter items in the Mediterranean Sea. In Lebanon, there is neither national measures for controlling plastic waste nor reliable data and its monitoring mechanism. While plastic accounts for 11.5% of total MSW, their composition, current states and practices for recycling and mass-balance are not known very well. Some firms recycle plastics, but the extent of this recycling activity varies according to the market condition due to lack of supportive incentives, regulations and adequate or comprehensive sorting infrastructure.

The project lays the foundation for phase-out of single-use plastic bags and circular plastics economy in Lebanon while also addressing the urgent humanitarian needs as stipulated in the above. To achieve this, it is essential to strengthen the institutional capacity as well as developing data monitoring mechanism, which does not exist in Lebanon now. For this sake, being in line with Japan's "MARINE Initiative", the project will undertake technical assessments and develop step-by-step action plans and upgrade the plastic recycling facilities and systems including sorting at source, contributing to increase economics, quality and update of plastic recycling in Lebanon.

<p>Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/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</p> <p>Indicative Output(s) with gender marker²: GEN1 (e.g. Number of individuals targeted by awareness raising campaign and sensitized – GEN 2)</p>	Total resources required:	USD 1,800,179	
	Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	
		Japan:	1,800,179
		Government:	
		In-Kind:	
	Unfunded:		

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Ms. Celine Moyroud
Resident Representative

Date: 03/04/2020

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE (1/4 PAGE – 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Lebanon's Developmental Challenges in Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management is a key area of interventions not only for environment and public health, but also for social stabilization, as stipulated in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020¹. It is estimated that Lebanon produces approximately 6,500 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) per day across the country, which is composed of about 52.5% organic matter, 16% paper/cardboard, 11.5% plastics, 5.5% metal, 3.5% glass, and 11% inert and other materials. The incremental quantity of MSW attributed to displaced population is about 887 ton flow of the displaced population, accounting for 13.6% of the total MSW generated in Lebanon². In addition, there has been a 40 percent increase in municipal spending on waste management since the beginning of the war in Syria in 2011¹. **MSW is currently disposed of as follows: about 50% in uncontrolled dumpsites (about 940 dumpsites); about 35% in sanitary landfills; and the remaining 15% of MSW is streamed into recycling process**, where recyclable or reusable materials (paper, cardboard, plastic, metal, glass, etc.) are sorted, and organic matter is converted into compost in approximately 50 facilities in Lebanon.

The widespread uncontrolled dumping causes a range of environmental impacts on air, water and land, resulting in serious public health risks of vulnerable local communities². Uncontrolled dumping leads to increased contamination of land and soil, as well as surface and groundwater pollution, which are negatively affecting public health including displaced population and children. Furthermore, in more than 300 uncontrolled dumpsites, the open burning practice has been taking place^{2,3}, 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 and dibenzofurans, which will negatively affect the health of the population living in the vicinity such as increased risk of heart disease, cancer, skin diseases, asthma, and respiratory illnesses. In addition, open burning is the largest contributor to Particulate Matter (PM) 2.5 and 10, 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 recently ratified by the Parliament. **The law is based on the principles of integrated waste management hierarchy, which prioritizes source reduction, reuse and recycling over other stages of integrated solid waste management in Lebanon with an objective to reducing their adverse effects on the environment while ultimately moving toward a circular economy.** The law 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 required Environmental Impact Assessment studies by MoE. According to the law, the National Strategy for Solid Waste Management is being developed by the MoE with the support of UNDP.

Current Status of Plastic Wastes in Lebanon

Single-use plastic bags (SUPB) rank among the most commonly found marine litter items in the Mediterranean Sea⁴. In Lebanon, there is neither national measures for controlling plastic waste nor reliable data and its monitoring mechanism. While plastic accounts for 11.5% of total MSW, their composition by type (e.g. PET, HDPE, LDPE, PP, PE, PS, PVC etc.), current states and practices for recycling and mass-balance are not known very well. Some firms recycle plastics such as PET, HDPE, PP and PE, but the extent of this recycling activity varies according to the market condition due to lack of supportive incentives, regulations and adequate or comprehensive sorting infrastructure. Also, informal and semi-formal private sector, including some NGOs, activity plays an important role in waste

¹ Government of Lebanon & United Nations (2018 Updated). Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020.

² MoE & UNDP (2015). Lebanon Environmental Assessment of the Syrian Conflict & Priority Interventions: Updated Fact Sheet – December 2015.

³ Human Rights Watch (2017). The Health Risks of Burning Waste in Lebanon.

⁴ UNPE Mediterranean Action Plan (2019). Background elements for the guidelines on phasing out single-use plastic bags: review of international experiences and alternative options.

collection and recycling throughout Lebanon. Recycling networks are created through a system of waste pickers and materials traders operating to recover materials before they are collected from points of generation or storage, and after disposal in a waste disposal facility. It is estimated that recycling market provides a means of livelihood for at least thousands of people along the value chain (collection, sorting, recycling).

Urgency and Unpredictability

Uncontrolled dumping and open burning are posing serious health risks to vulnerable populations with a disproportionate impact on poor communities, where people may be least able to afford healthcare costs or avoid exposure by moving to another location³. The UNDP's report shows that the influx of displaced people has been increasing the number of open dumping and the majority of open-burning takes place in some of the poorest areas in the country⁵, and now it's at an alarming level. Since displaced Syrians are often forced to live near dumpsites, they are among the vulnerable facing severe environmental health risks. Therefore, the intervention on waste management is urgently and critically needed to counter increased open dumping and protect these vulnerable populations from severe environmental health risks and maintain social stability while creating job opportunities by shifting toward a circular economy.

To move toward a circular economy and promote an ambitious initiative such as "MARINE Initiative", the commitment and willingness from both the government and civil society are very critical as well as financial and technical support. After years of delay, GoL has finally adopted the new law on solid waste management last year. As per the law, MoE is working on the development of the National Strategy for Waste Management and its implementation. Thus, the proposed project is able to provide timely and the most needed support. In addition, the environmental awareness among civil society and NGOs are growing and culminated as the nation-wide beach clean-up initiative ([#Save Our Face](#)) in collaboration with the MoE in 2019. Such a collaborative partnership between civil society and the government is a cornerstone for the proposed project.

Given the current financial and economic crisis facing Lebanon, the promotion of a circular economy is considered even more relevant given the expected rise in the cost of imports of raw material to the country and the challenges already being faced in actually importing material due to the bank's restriction on outflow of the foreign currency. By promoting the reduction in use of plastics, the reuse of certain types and more importantly the recycling of plastic waste locally, this would create local economic opportunities that on the one hand would create jobs, and on the second hand, would reduce the need to import more expensive raw material for industrial processes and consumer goods while promoting money circulation within the country.

Within the political context, given that the legislation on solid waste management and the roadmap was adopted by the Council of Minister, the work should continue at the technical level in all cases, irrespective of possible changes in ministers. The concept of circular economy is a pillar of solid waste management that remains valid irrespective of political agenda given its environmental and social benefits both globally and locally.

Contribution toward the Sustainable Development Goals

The project will directly contribute to SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, SDG 12: Sustainable consumption and production patterns. More specifically, the following targets will be addressed through the project:

- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
 - 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

⁵ MoE and UNDP (2017). Update Master Plan for the Closure and Rehabilitation of Uncontrolled Dumpsites Throughout the Country of Lebanon.

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population-weighted)

- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

The successful operationalization of the sorting facility through public-private partnership (PPP) will also contribute to SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

II. STRATEGY

Objective

The proposed project aims at strengthening national and communities' capacity to move toward circular economy for social stabilization by improving plastics recycling and curbing plastic waste, including single-use plastic bag to ultimately prevent plastics from leaking into ocean. This will build on UNDP's many years of experiences in the country's solid waste management and the well-established partnership with both the government and local municipalities.

Strategy

The fundamental root cause of the leakages of plastics into oceans and other natural systems is the lack of economic value of after-use plastics⁶. Improved economic attractiveness of reusing/recycling plastics make the investment or business in after-use plastic collection and reprocessing facility attractive. In fact, easy-to-recycle material such as PET bottles are collected by informal sector in Lebanon, reducing the likelihood of escaping the collection system. It is also critical to improve after-use collection, storage and reprocessing infrastructure given the current status of solid waste management infrastructure in Lebanon. In addition, given the current financial challenges facing the country, recycling industries and the reuse of material instead of purchasing and importing is a good economic incentive that would create job opportunities. The theory of change

Taking into account this, **the project lays the foundation to improve circular plastics economy in Lebanon while also addressing the urgent humanitarian needs as stipulated in the above**. To achieve these ambitious goals, it is essential to strengthen the institutional capacity as well as developing data monitoring mechanism, which does not exist in Lebanon now. For this reason, being in line with "MARINE Initiative", the project will undertake technical assessments and develop step-by-step action plans for the plastic waste streams accordingly. The theory of change for this project is represented as in the below (Figure 1).

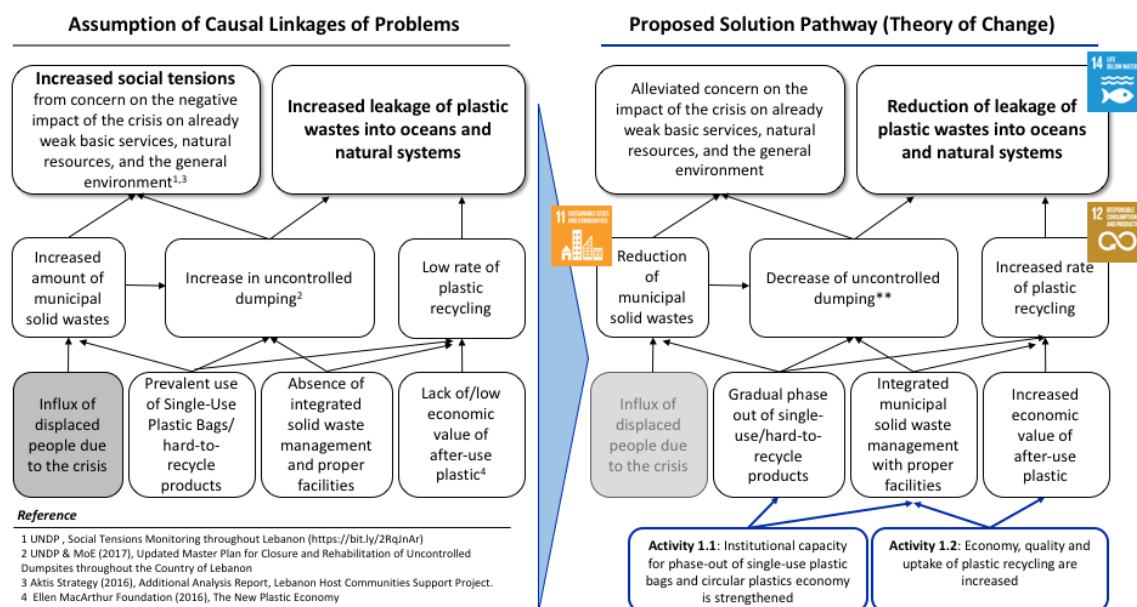


Figure 1. The theory of change

It is envisioned, that based on the detailed technical and financial studies, the exact needs in terms of upgrade of existing sorting or material recovery facilities in the various regions will be determined while linking them to recycling industries that would also be upgraded as needed or to industries that could use the plastics wastes as raw material. The project will aim to expand the type of plastics waste streams that are treated or recycled while possibly creating new lines for the

⁶ Ellen MacArthur Foundation (2016). The New Plastics Economy: Rethinking the future of plastics.

recycling of those types that were not being recycled before. While the exact location of the facilities will be determined depending on all of the above, the potential sites identified so far are:

- 1) IBC municipal solid waste treatment center (**Saida**),
- 2) Karantina waste facility (**Beirut, Bourj Hammoud**), and
- 3) Amrousieh waste facility (**Chouefit, Aley District**).

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS (1.5 - 5 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Expected Results

Activity 1: Institutional capacity for phase-out of single-use plastic bags and circular plastics economy is strengthened.

Sub-Activity 1.1: Assessment of production and consumption of plastics as well as socioeconomic aspects

Sub-Activity 1.2: Development of data collection mechanism for production and consumption of plastics

Sub-Activity 1.3: Assessment of different policy options toward banning single-use plastic bags (SUPB) and circular plastics economy

Considering experiences in the Mediterranean region and beyond, a progressive, step-by-step approach should be adopted in a long-time frame⁴. First of all, the governmental mechanisms must be in place to understand the production and consumption of plastics in Lebanon, possibly through the creation of a national database, in order to review and adapt if the objectives are not met (Sub-Activity 1.1 and 1.2). The analysis should include determine the various types of plastics that are used within the country and for local manufacturing, as well as what is imported and exported. In addition, the amount and type of plastics that are thrown, recovered or recycled and what could be reduced, replaced with greener products/material, reused and recycled more. This would provide the baselines needed for a better understanding of what can be improved so that a realistic roadmap can be put in place.

In addition to economic and environmental aspects, the assessments should pay attention to the national capacity to enforce instruments such as bans and/or levies as well as on the impact on the low-income populations and consider extended producer responsibility principles as well as “pay-as-you-throw” policies. The assessment should also provide information on the potential effect of the reduction of SUPB and enabling policy for circular plastic economy for different stakeholders, including plastic manufacturers, retailers, citizens, administration and government taxation. The financial viability of expanding recycling lines or creating new value chains for plastic streams needs to be assessed to ensure the sustainability of all investments.

Once all the technical and financial information is available, the macro-economic tools and policy measures that are needed for push this market forward would need to be determined and presented to the government to improve the circular plastics economy (Sub-Activity 1.3). Coupled with this is the need to build technical knowledge within the Ministry of Environment as well as the private sector in this field.

Activity 2: Economy, quality and uptake of plastic recycling are increased.

Sub-Activity 2.1: Upgrading recycling systems and alternatives

Sub-Activity 2.2: Capacity building and awareness raising for improved collection and sorting of plastic wastes

In Lebanon, there are several companies that are accepting various type of plastic wastes and recycling them. The main challenges that these industries face are:

- 1) low quality of collected recyclables,
- 2) high operational cost (e.g. cost for diesel generator) and
- 3) market competition with raw materials or products from virgin materials.

While 2) and 3) needs long-term solution such as policy adoption and energy sector reform (Activity 1), 1) can be addressed in relatively short-term while creating additional employment opportunities. For this sake, the project will consider the upgrade of existing recycling systems and alternatives in order to increase the uptake of plastic recyclable. This activity may include installation of new sorting or reprocessing technologies at a pilot level. The project location will be selected based on the status of existing sorting facility, number of beneficiaries and impact on reduction of plastic leakage into marine system.

In addition, the project will look into existing industries in Lebanon to determine those that use plastics as a raw material as well as those that recycle plastics and explore the possibility of upgrading their process lines to expand those if possible.

In addition, comprehensive sorting of recyclable plastics will be promoted through capacity building (local communities, NGOs, sorting operators, and other related stakeholders) and improving matchmaking mechanism between recyclable supply (municipalities and NGOs) and demand (industries) and technical guidelines to improve plastics recycling will be developed.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The inputs and budget required to deliver the project's outputs are described in Section VII. The project also needs UNDP Country Office staff time for procurement, contract management, finance, coordination, reporting and general support.

Partnerships

Humanitarian-development nexus

The improvement of solid waste management will not only protect vulnerable local communities and displaced Syrians from severe and urgent health risks of the uncontrolled dumping (Humanitarian needs) but also improve resource management toward circular economy (Development Goals) as well as creation of local employment opportunities (Nexus). 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.

Involvement of Japanese Institutions

The project will liaise with JICA's regional office in Amman and make linkages whenever possible to the on-going or planned programme of JICA in this sector in Lebanon particularly in the field of solid waste management or industrial support. Possible knowledge exchange with JICA experts or Japanese experts in this field will be explored to the extent possible. In addition, the linkages and knowledge sharing with "MARINE Initiative" will be ensured.

Work with Other UN Agencies in Lebanon

This project is fully in line with the UN Strategic Framework and falls within the priorities set in Outcome 3 which includes resource efficiency and improved environmental management in Lebanon. UNIDO is another agency that works closely with the industrial sector in Lebanon; the project will reach out to their technical experts to build on lessons learnt and potentially partner on certain activities.

Women's Engagement

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.

Risks and Assumptions

Key risks that could threaten the achievement of results through the chosen strategy have been identified and rated using UNDP's procedure; the below table summarizes project risks and responses. As per standard UNDP requirements, these risks will be monitored quarterly by the Project Manager. The Project Manager will report on the status of the risks to the UNDP Country Office who will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. 5).

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigating Measures	Owner
Political instability and security situation in the country can slow down or stop the project activities.	Political	P = 5 I = 4	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.	UNDP
Low engagement and willingness of beneficiaries to manage and maintain the installed equipment.	Operational	P = 3 I = 2	UNDP to engage the beneficiaries and to build capacity to ensure knowledge about operation and maintenance.	UNDP
Limited capacities of local municipalities/institutions.	Institutional	P = 2 I = 2	The project will provide capacity development to ensure appropriate project and financial management, transparent implementation, monitoring and reporting. The project will depend on diversified implantation modalities that include engaging and contracting of local authorities, community-based organizations, NGOs, and the private sector.	UNDP
Deteriorating financial situation in Lebanon	Financial	P = 4 I = 4	This is a critical risk given that the project will work closely with the private sector which are already facing numerous financial challenges and may therefore not consider this project as a priority.	UNDP

Stakeholder Engagement

Municipalities

Local municipalities that have operational sorting and/or material recovery facilities will be engaged to first determine whether these facilities have the potential to be upgraded so as to increase the amount, quality and type of recyclable plastics that can be recovered from them. The municipalities and local communities will also be engaged during awareness raising activities to promote the improved recovery of plastics and the reduction in the usage of single-use plastics.

Industries (Producers of Plastic and Buyers of recycled plastic)

The private sector SMEs will be engaged to explore their potential to increase the amount of plastics they recycle and to improve the quality of plastics that are recycled. They will also be engaged to determine their needs to improve and expand the market access of recycled plastics.

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 number 80 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. The knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured and shared through UNDP's global network, such as UNDP's Global Policy Network and Accelerator Lab Network while making sure Japan's visibility and commitment as "MARINE Initiative". When it's relevant, these networks will provide the project with their expertise to enhance the impacts. In addition, the project knowledge will be also shared with other LCRP projects through the regular internal meetings. 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. At the LCRP level the contribution will be reported and reflected in the relevant sector reporting.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project will work closely with the Ministry of Environment in order to ensure the sustainability of the project and scale up the impacts at national level. As mentioned above, 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. Furthermore, by promoting the environmental technologies for non-recyclable fractions that are applicable in Lebanon's framework, the project will further contribute to the integrated waste management at both local and national level.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

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

Project Management

The Project Team will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project. The work will be integrated within and managed by the on-going Energy and Environment Portfolio which currently runs over 20 projects in the field of energy and environment. UNDP will also ensure that the results are communicated to the Government of Lebanon.

The implementation of works on the ground will also closely liaise with the on-going work with municipalities, the Ministry of Environment, and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities. Coordination with other UNDP projects that are under implementation such as the Lebanon Host-Communities Project (LHSP) will also take place.

Reporting

Reports for submission to the donor will include narrative midterm progress reports (if it is requested by the donor) in addition to a final project report, including the financial reporting. Work on the ground will be followed up daily by the team, and the project site engineers will undertake regular field visits to all areas where installation of the systems is taking place. Given that the project will be implemented using UNDP direct implementation modality (DIM), the contribution will be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules, policies and procedures of UNDP. Therefore, internal audits will be undertaken accordingly in consultation with the Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP. For the evaluations, regular project oversight and evaluation will take place by the Project Management teams assigned specifically to follow-up on the delivery of the project objectives. Should independent evaluations be required, these can be undertaken however after the completion of project activities.

Visibility and Communication

In accordance with "UNDP and Japan in the Arab States Region – Donor communications and visibility action plan" and "Guidance for Donor Visibility on Japan-Funded Projects", UNDP will ensure to publicize and increase the visibility of the Japanese contribution with strong emphasize on how the project could contribute to achieve which SDGs goal(s), with what quantitative results. Various press releases and publication including social media and website, use of the Japan's ODA logo and the launching ceremony with the presence of Japanese officials were conducted. In addition, UNDP's Regional Bureau of Arab States (RBAS) will support the country office as follows:

- Produces regional and global level donor/project visibility materials in press releases, social media, brochures and web sites
- Provide support to country office on donor visibility, including the implementation of the UNDP-Japan Arab States visibility toolkit

- Shares visibility products created at country level with the HQ partner community and among partners
- Provide support to country office on timely & quality results reporting to meet donor expectations and corporate standards
- Maintain strategic dialogue with the donor on project specific issues
- Ensure that project forms part of the overall strategic impact at the regional level and is represented to the donor in this way

The UNDP Energy and Environment Programme Specialist (who is Japanese) will be responsible for the general, day-to-day oversight support to the project implementation, monitoring, reporting, and specifically communication and outreach, which will in turn ensure to increase the visibility of Japan in its contribution to international cooperation. The project will also assist the Programme Specialist in developing his career path. This is in line with the Japan's 2017 Priority Policy for International Cooperation, which encourages the involvement of Japanese staff in the project funded by Japan.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK⁷

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: 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: Promoting Waste Management Practices and 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) by Utilizing New Technologies and Circular Economy Approach (Award Number: 00077650)							
EXPECTED Activity	Activity INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGET (cumulative)		DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2020	2021	
Activity 1: Institutional capacity for plastic waste management and enabling after-use plastic economy is strengthened.	1.1 Number of Assessments undertaken for the circular plastic economy	UNDP, Ministry of Environment, relevant municipalities, Union of Municipalities, local communities	0	2020	1	2	Progress report of contractors, reports from data source, Field visit
	1.2 Number of developed methodology or/and mechanism for data collection on production and consumption of plastic at national level.		0	2020	0	1	
	1.3 Number of MoE/government officials who understand waste management and planning through trainings (Target: 20 (Indicator of Japan's "MARINE Initiative"))		0	2020	5	15	

⁷ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

Activity 2: Economics, quality and uptake of plastic recycling are increased.	2.1: Number of municipalities/communities benefiting from improved recycling system (Target: 3)		0	2020	0	3	Progress report of contractors, Field visit
	2.2: Number of municipalities/communities reached through capacity building and awareness raising activities (Target: 3)		0	2020	0	3	

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:
[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]

Monitoring Plan

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.		
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	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.		
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.		
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.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
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.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the	Annually, and at			

	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 long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	the end of the project (final report)			
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.		

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

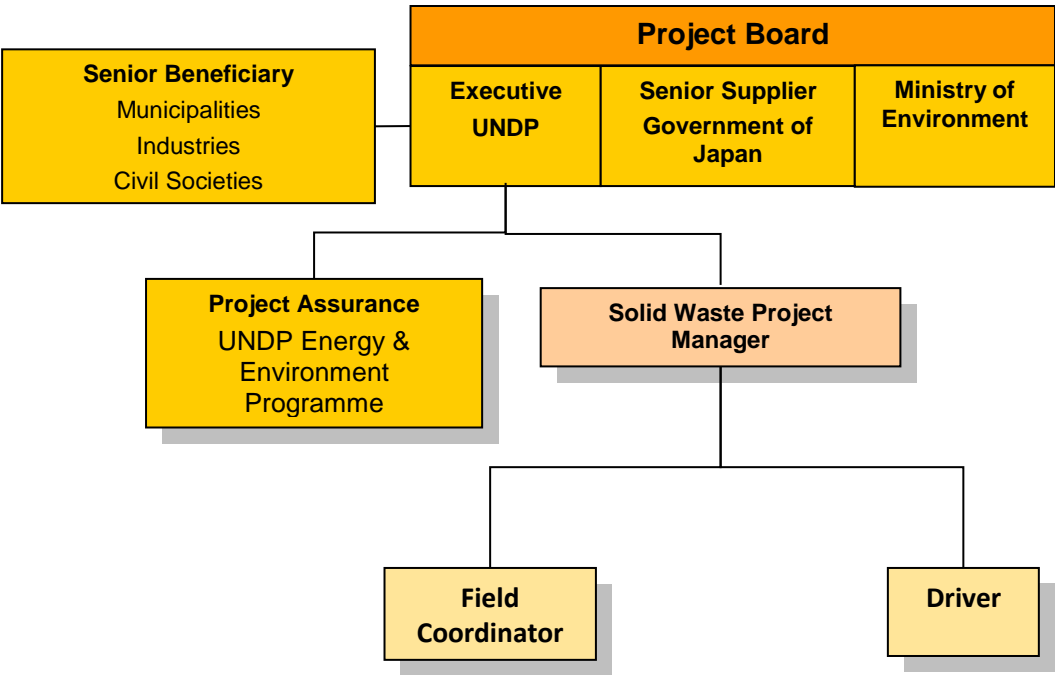
EXPECTED ACTIVITIES	PLANNED SUB ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2020	2021		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
Activity 1: Institutional capacity for plastic waste management and enabling after-use plastic economy is strengthened.	Sub Activity 1.1: Assessment of production and consumption of plastics as well as socioeconomic aspects	105,000	245,000	UNDP	Japan	Technical studies and development of monitoring mechanism	350,000
	Sub Activity 1.2: Assessment of different enabling policy options toward banning single-use plastic bags (SUPB) and circular economy	90,000	210,000	UNDP	Japan	UNDP running costs (project team)	300,000
	Sub Activity 1.3: Development of monitoring mechanism for production and consumption of plastics						
	Sub-Total for Activity 1						650,000.00
Activity 2: Economics, quality and uptake of plastic recycling are increased	Sub Activity2.1: Upgrading recycling systems and alternatives	30,500	72,092	UNDP	Japan	Awareness Raising Campaign and communication	102,592
	Sub Activity2.2: Capacity building and Awareness raising for improved collection and sorting	210,000	490,000	UNDP	Japan	Purchase of equipment	700,000
		15,000	35,000	UNDP	Japan	Training	50,000
		30,000	70,000	UNDP	Japan	Guidelines	100,000
	Sub-Total for Activity 2						952,592
Direct Project Cost	UNDP Lebanon DPC (HR, Procurement, Finance, Security, Communication, Travel, Programme and RBAS HQ's work on advocacy and visibility)						64,240
Sub Total							1,666,832
GMS	8% of the Sub Total						133,347
TOTAL							1,800,179

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

i. Execution Modality

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.

A ‘Project Board’ or ‘Project Steering Committee’ will be set up and will be responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including a recommendation for UNDP approval of project plans and revisions. The Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. The Project Board will meet every six months or more as needed by the project. The steering committee will also provide expertise and ensure the various studies carried out and recommendations are in line with national priorities and are well coordinated with other on-going activities within the sector. The Project Board/Steering Committee will consist of concerned national counterparts, including but not limited to the donor agency, and the UNDP.



ii. UNDP Support Services and General Oversight and Management Services:

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

- i. Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions

- ii. Recruitment of staff, project personnel, and consultants
- iii. Payroll management services and Medical Clearance Services for all staff, external access to ATLAS for project managers and other staff
- iv. Procurement of services and equipment, including disposal
- v. Travel including visa requests, ticketing, and travel arrangements
- vi. Organization of training activities, conferences, and workshops, including fellowships
- vii. Shipment, custom clearance, vehicle registration, and accreditation
- viii. Security management service and Malicious Acts Insurance Policy
- ix. Quality Assurance and Quality Control
- x. Policy advisory support
- xi. Thematic and technical backstopping
- xii. Resource management and reporting

The UNDP will also provide the following corporate management services which include the following:

- i. Corporate executive management and resource mobilisation
- ii. Corporate accounting, financial management, internal audit, legal support and human resources management
- iii. Policy guidance and Bureau/Country Office management

UNDP's corporate management fee (facilities and administration) will be collected at a flat rate of 8%.

iii. Audit

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 forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the “Project Document” instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the [Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document](#) attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment (“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]⁸ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]⁹ 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.

⁸ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

⁹ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

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 *[or 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 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

ANNEX 1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE

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

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Energy and waste solutions - Promoting Waste Management Practices and 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) by Utilizing New Technologies and Circular Economy Approach; Activity 8
2. Project Number	Award ID:00077650, Project ID: 00090039 – A8
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Lebanon

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
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.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
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.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
The proposed project aims at strengthening the social stability of the host and refugee communities by protecting public health and improving environmental protection and resource management toward circular economy. This will be done by improving plastics

recycling and curbing plastic waste, especially single-use plastic bag to ultimately prevent plastics from leaking into ocean.

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 in Lebanon. Single-use plastic bags (SUPB) rank among the most commonly found marine litter items in the Mediterranean Sea. In Lebanon, there is neither national measures for controlling plastic waste nor reliable data and its monitoring mechanism. While plastic accounts for 11.5% of total MSW, their composition, current states and practices for recycling and mass-balance are not known very well. Some firms recycle plastics, but the extent of this recycling activity varies according to the market condition due to lack of supportive incentives, regulations and adequate or comprehensive sorting infrastructure.




The project lays the foundation for phase-out of single-use plastic bags and circular plastics economy in Lebanon while also addressing the urgent humanitarian needs as stipulated in the above. To achieve this, it is essential to strengthen the institutional capacity as well as developing data monitoring mechanism, which does not exist in Lebanon now. For this sake, being in line with Japan's "MARINE Initiative", the project will undertake technical assessments and develop step-by-step action plans and upgrade the plastic recycling facilities and systems including sorting at source, contributing to increase economics, quality and update of plastic recycling in Lebanon.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</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 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
No risks identified	I = P =	Low Risk		

	I =			
	P =			
[add additional rows as needed]				
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments
	Low Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Moderate 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 relevant?			
	Check all that apply			Comments
	Principle 1: Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
<p>QA Assessor</p>  <p>Jihan Seoud Programme Manager</p>	01-Apr-2020	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>Mohammed Salih Deputy Resident Representative</p>	01-Apr-2020	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>PAC Chair</p>  <p>Celine Moyroud Resident Representative</p>	04/04/2020	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹⁰	No
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <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
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	

¹⁰ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
1.1 Would the Project potentially cause 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 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	
2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant ¹¹ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3 Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <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
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	
3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No

¹¹ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ¹²	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous	No

¹² Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

	<p>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)?</p> <p><i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i></p>	
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	<p>Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?</p> <p><i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i></p>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 2: OFFLINE RISK LOG

(see [Deliverable Description](#) for the Risk Log regarding its purpose and use)

Project Title: Energy and waste solutions	Award ID: 00077650 Project ID: 00090039	Date: 2020/03/18
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#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Political instability and security situation in the country can slow down or stop the project activities.	2019/12/26	Political	P = 5 I = 4	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.	UNDP			
2	Low engagement and willingness of beneficiaries to manage and maintain the installed equipment.	2019/12/26	Operational	P = 3 I = 2	UNDP to engage the beneficiaries and to build capacity to ensure knowledge about operation and maintenance.	UNDP & LOST			
3	Limited capacities of local municipalities/institutions.	2019/12/26	Institutional	P = 2 I = 2	The project will provide capacity development to ensure appropriate project and financial management, transparent implementation, monitoring and reporting. The project will depend on diversified implantation modalities that include engaging and contracting of local authorities, community-based organizations, NGOs, and the private sector.	UNDP			
4	Deteriorating financial situation in Lebanon	2019/12/26	Financial	P = 4 I = 4	This is a critical risk given that the project will work closely with the private sector which are already facing numerous financial challenges and may therefore not consider this project as a priority.	UNDP			