

Annex E. 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 | |
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| 1. Project Title | San Salvador Low-emission Urban Development Path |
| 2. Project Number | PIMS 5462 (GEF ID 9038) |
| 3. Location (Global/Region/Country) | LAC / EL SALVADOR |

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

Equitable access to effective and secure public transport is one of the main objectives of the Project. The proposed mobility solutions (specifically the SITRAMSS BRT) offers improved travel conditions for women and lower-income people. Similarly, adequate public lighting has proven to be effective to increase social security and enable people to transit safely. The Project will be active in higher-income and lower-income municipalities to generate a body of experiences for replication.

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

Public transport in the AMSS is predominantly used by women. As such, project beneficiaries will be predominantly female. However, women are not typically involved in the design of mobility infrastructure, neither do they prioritize mobility policies and specific projects. The responsible entity (MOPTVDU) is male-dominated and a gender approach is not yet mainstreamed into decision-making; neither are gender-specific elements incorporated in technical regulation and/or best practices. As part of its Knowledge Management approach, the Project will actively collect experiences from pilots and the global knowledge base, to advance in terms of gender mainstreaming.

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

The Project envisages a reduction of fossil consumption in El Salvador and achieve significant GHG emission reductions. It further aims to contribute to a paradigm shift in the public sector (MOPTVDU, OPAMSS) to revise mobility policies to promote more compact urban development. The Project will strengthen linkages between sector ministries (including MARN, MOPTVDU and CNE) and facilitate inter-institutional working groups addressing specific energy/mobility/environment nexus. Finally, it will strengthen capacities of municipal environment units, enabling them to become more effectively.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

| <p>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></p> | <p>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></p> | | | <p>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)?</p> |
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| <p>Risk Description</p> | <p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p> | <p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p> | <p>Comments</p> | <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Risk 1: The Project would fail to include one or more stakeholder groups or would prove unable to engage with them.</p> | <p>I = 4 P = 3</p> | <p>High</p> | <p>The objective of the project is to foster equitable access to high-quality urban mobility, by supporting the development of Municipal Mobility Plans and the formalization and reorganization of existing bus routes under responsibility of Vice Ministry of Transport. However, the baseline shows large disparities between social/ income classes, gender, municipalities. Certain stakeholder groups are diffuse and/or informal and may not be in a position to claim their rights. As such, there is a risk that the Project may overlook the economic and social impacts of the policies and plans supported by the project on such groups or be unable to engage with them.</p> | <p>As a whole, the Project is expected to deliver positive impact as improved public lighting and public transport enhances local security conditions and favors positive social and economic activities. However, the PPG phase made evident that certain stakeholder groups are not easily identified, while others (transport companies, informal vendors) are reluctant to interact with the Project, hence local situations may not be well understood prior to an intervention. This risk essentially concerns mobility and, to some extent, public lighting. This risk is mitigated by including social engagement activities during the prefeasibility stage of identified pilots (for example the “RAPS”) and also by the creation of a working group to reconcile local-level needs and expectations with the higher-level perspectives assumed by OPAMSS and MOPTVDU, with the objective to identify and understand the role of local actors (including municipality, CSOs, community groups and private sector) for delivery of solutions. Detailing of impact indicators (output 1.2.2) is foreseen to structure a methodological approach to understand social impacts. The Project will mobilize existing competences in this field from OPAMSS and MOPTVDU (among others) and has structured a stakeholder engagement plan.</p> |

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| <p>Risk 2: Urban mobility initiatives would fail to acknowledge the specific needs and vulnerabilities of females in public transport, bus stops and surrounding areas.</p> | <p>I = 3 P = 2</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Extensive analysis is available describing the precarious situation of women in public transport in El Salvador. Some lessons have been incorporated already in the project design. Activities planned focus on improving participation and improving of the SITRAMSS BRT. However, there is little experience with the design of BRT feeder routes including bus stops and lighting to ensure safety and accessibility for women.</p> | <p>This risk is mitigated by tapping into global expertise by partnerships with international experts. In addition, a gender expert will be hired by the Project for periodical review of project activities to identify gender-sensitive elements and propose corrective measures as and if required. The Project will mobilize existing competences in this field from OPAMSS and MOPTVDU.</p> |
| <p>Risk 3: Project would be susceptible to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?</p> | <p>P=5 I=1</p> | <p>Low</p> | <p>El Salvador is one of the most vulnerable countries in Latin America.</p> | <p>The project will include the complete vision of climate resilience including adaptation measures to extreme weather events in designed (ToRs) of any infrastructure related activities and also in the municipal Mobility Plans developed.</p> |
| <p>Risk 4: Waste and residues produced would not be recycled or disposed of properly. Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?</p> | <p>I = 3 P = 2</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Non-hazardous waste (concrete, asphalt etc) will be produced as a result of civil works for mobility (such as construction of RAPS). Obsolete electric appliances including fluorescent tubes and airo conditioners contain toxic and ozone-depleting substances (mercury, HFCs) which may be released into the environment.</p> | <p>Construction waste is inert and released volumes will be negligible (at the national scale) and remain confined to the urban area. The release of toxic matter including mercury from TL and CFL, and HFCs from cooling equipment, is a serious risk as disposal facilities do not exist in the country (it is noted that El Salvador is not supported under the Multilateral Fund). According to CNE, the current practice is that old appliances are stored awaiting future, appropriate disposal. Awareness in the public sector has grown thanks to information campaigns. As such, this risk is mitigated as the Project targets the public sector. Training programmes targeting public building officers and energy professionals will pay attention to recycling aspects and handling of specific appliances.</p> |
| <p>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</p> | | | | |
| <p>Select one (see SESP for guidance)</p> | | | <p>Comments</p> | |
| <p><i>Low Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/></p> | | | | |

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| | <i>Moderate Risk</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <i>High Risk</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Although very significant overall social and environmental benefits are expected, the Project context is highly complex, hence one cannot exclude that (unwanted) side effects occur. Diffuse and/or informal stakeholder groups present a challenge for the Project as it may affect people in their rights, exclude certain groups from receiving benefits, reinforce gender biases, or generate conflicts with actors with vested interest (including transport companies and local gangs). The Project must therefore proceed with caution, monitor that the Principles 1 (Human Rights) and 2 (Gender) are adhered to, and take corrective action if needed to avoid resistance to the proposed solutions and plans. Extreme weather events that might occur as consequence of increase climate change are acknowledge in the design of any infrastructure related activity implemented by the project. |
| | QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant? | | |
| | Check all that apply | | Comments |
| | <i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Certain stakeholder groups are diffuse and/or informal and may not be in a position to claim their rights. As such, there is a risk that the Project may overlook such groups or be unable to engage with them. |
| | <i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The situation of women in public transport in El Salvador is precarious. Some lessons have been incorporated already in the design of the project. Demonstration projects will engage with community and a detailed stakeholder engagement plan and gender analysis were elaborated in order to include gender mainstreaming practices. |
| | 1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> | No issues identified |
| | 2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation | <input type="checkbox"/> | No issues identified |
| | 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions | | Climate Resilient Infrastructure standards adopted in the design, implementation and maintenance of project's supported activities and Plans. |
| | 4. Cultural Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> | No issues identified |
| | 5. Displacement and Resettlement | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

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| | 6. Indigenous Peoples | <input type="checkbox"/> | No issues identified |
| | 7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Obsolete electric appliances including fluorescent tubes and air conditioners contain toxic and ozone-depleting substances (mercury, HFCs) which may be released into the environment. |

Final Sign Off

| Signature | Date | Description |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| QA Assessor <i>Silvia Vides</i> | 17/01/2020 | 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. |
| QA Approver <i>Rafael Pleitez</i> | 17/01/2020 | 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. |
| PAC Chair <i>Hincapié</i> | 17/01/2020 | 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 Risks | | |
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| 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? ¹ | 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? | Yes |
| 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? | Yes |
| 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? | Yes |
| 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 | | |
| 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? | No |

¹ 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.

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| | <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i> | |
| 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 ² 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 |
| 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 |

² 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.]

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| 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? | Yes |
| 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? ³ | 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 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 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> | No |

³ 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.

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| 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)? | Yes |
| 7.3 | Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i> | No |
| 7.4 | Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health? | No |
| 7.5 | Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water? | No |