

Social and Environmental Screening Template

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies
2. Project Number	00111337
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Uzbekistan, countrywide

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 project is in line with the Government policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability, enabling and motivating participation of the population in implementation of the state programmes aimed at improving living standards of people. One of those initiatives is National Programme for discontinuation use of ozone depleting substances (ODS) in the Republic of Uzbekistan, substances that have negative impact on people and the environment (National Programme on Phase-out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) was developed in 1999 and in 2000 it was adopted by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers #20).

The project will support the Government as the duty-bearer in fulfillment the national obligations to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on ozone-depleting substances as well as in guaranteeing the citizens to strengthened focus on possible efficiency gains. At the same time, knowledge of ozone-friendly and energy efficient cooling equipment and home appliances by the end-users as the right-holders will help them to meet their obligations to use natural resources in an efficient way, as well as provide incentives encouraging both to invest in ozone friendly technologies/appliances with low potential of global warming.

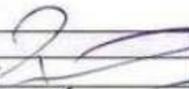
Within this National Programme, implementation of Complete HCFC phase-out project is initiated to support to manage, minimize, reduce and/or avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment. In the frame of the project, capacity development activities through trainings and establishing recovery and reclaim centers by considering gender related issues and enabling access to those services in different regions of Uzbekistan are planned. In addition, separate component for gender mainstreaming and public awareness is envisaged to ensure gender weighted decision-making across the components and sustainability of outcomes of the project results.

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

According to common belief, ozone layer protection activities (ozone business), including Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) sector is considered as men-dominating sector. This is explained as follows: since refrigeration and air conditioning is mostly about servicing and maintenance of equipment, men are more inclined and able physically to be involved in it. However, this belief omits another, invisible part in the sector and that is managerial and secondary positions occupied by women. It does not also take into account the role played by women in dealing with refrigeration and air conditioning equipment indirectly, for example, in sales or purchaser's roles, managerial functions etc.

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 type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Misuse in introduction of Zero-ODS and low-GWP alternative, which are toxic, flammable or high pressure may result in occurring emergency situations.
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
	4.06.2016	Mr. Hurshid Rustamov, Leader of Sustainable Development Cluster, Country Office, UNDP Uzbekistan.
		Mr. Farid Garakhanov, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Uzbekistan
		Mr. Farid Garakhanov, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Uzbekistan

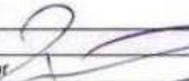
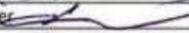
Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

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.
Risk 1: Women may not show interest in career in RAC sector due to lack of knowledge and understanding	I = 2 P = 1	Low	This will result in wrong understanding that RAC sector is only about technicians and lead to low interest of doing career. Awareness raising to change wrong perceptions of RAC sector among women; seeking strong support in changing perceptions of organizations, dealing with women’s promotion.	N/A
Risk 2: Misuse in introduction of Zero-ODS and low-GWP alternative, which are toxic, flammable or high pressure may result in occurring emergency situations.	I = 1 P = 1	Low	All available technologies with use of zero-ODS and low-GWP alternatives are advanced and designed according internationally recognized safety standards. Each demonstration project on introduction of zero-ODS	N/A

			and low-GWP alternatives will include special activities, including theoretical and practical trainings, capacity development and application of safety standards.	
Risk 3: Demonstration projects on replacement of outdated equipment working on HCFC22 (ozone depleting substance) with zero-ODS and low-GWP alternatives may potentially result in the generation of waste of HCFCs (ODS).	l = 1 p = 1	Low	Project will implement activities on establishment HCFCs recycling/reclaim centers, where these ODS will be recycled/reclaimed for further use, which in line with the Montreal Protocol.	N/A
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)				
			Low Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Moderate Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>
			High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>The project overall risk category is Low.</p> <p>The project will support demonstration projects beneficiaries in planning and implementation of related to application of zero-ODS and low-GWP alternative, which are toxic, flammable or high-pressure technologies which may result in occurring emergency situations. The project will involve national and international consultants to improve capacities and knowledge of local beneficiaries on dealing with such alternative refrigerants and safety measures will be undertaken.</p> <p>Awareness raising to change wrong perceptions of RAC sector among women; seeking strong support in changing perceptions of organizations, dealing with women's promotion.</p>				

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
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