

Green Sharm El Sheikh

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Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10117

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **No**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Green Sharm El Sheikh

Countries

Egypt

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Tourism, Fisheries, Biomes, Coral Reefs, Sea Grasses, Mangroves, Desert, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Productive Seascapes, Chemicals and Waste, Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Plastics, Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices, Disposal, Emissions, Sound Management of chemicals and waste, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Energy Efficiency, Financing, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Consultation, Communications, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Education, Private Sector, Capital providers, SMEs, Large corporations, Local Communities, Gender Equality, Beneficiaries, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Targeted Research, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Innovation

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Submission Date

6/1/2021

Expected Implementation Start

12/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

11/30/2021

Duration

72In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

590,205.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-1-3	Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs - Accelerating energy efficiency adoption.	GET	1,662,583.00	7,518,000.00
CCM-1-4	Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs - Cleantech innovation.	GET	1,000,000.00	31,418,000.00
BD-2-7	Improving Financial Sustainability, Effective Management, and Ecosystem Coverage of the Global Protected Area Estate	GET	1,532,793.00	10,018,000.00
BD-1-1	Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors	GET	242,263.00	718,000.00
CW-1-2	Chemicals used/emitted from/in processes and products	GET	1,775,055.00	7,018,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			6,212,694.00	56,690,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To turn Sharm El Sheikh into a model integrated and ecologically sustainable tourism city of national and international importance through the adoption of further low-carbon technologies, proactive waste prevention and management practices and a further-enhanced protection of its natural capital basis

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Enabling framework for a green sustainable tourism city Sharm El Sheikh	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1 Integrated urban sustainable development strategy and action plan for Sharm El Sheikh in place</p> <p>1.2 Increased investment in environmental sustainability in line with new strategy and implementation plan</p>	<p>1.1.1: Proposed arrangement for a local governance framework prepared, setting up inter-institutional dialogue and participation mechanisms for integrated urban planning</p> <p>1.1.2: Enhanced planning and integrated Sustainable Development Strategy and Action Plan for Sharm El Sheikh developed</p> <p>1.1.3: Marketing and branding strategy for green tourism in Sharm El Sheikh endorsed</p> <p>1.1.4: Municipal MRV system in place for relevant authorities to monitor, track, and report on a harmonized set of performance indicators as regards progress towards the SESDS at regular intervals</p>	GET	900,000.00	600,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Reducing GHG and UPOP emissions in targeted urban zones through innovations and public and private partnership	Investment	<p>2.1 Institutional capacity developed for integrated urban planning in Sharm El-Sheikh to identify, design and implement innovative low-carbon, climate-resilient sustainability solutions</p> <p>2.2 Reduced GHG emissions and other negative environmental impact through interventions addressing tourism facilities and the built environment in Sharm el Sheikh</p> <p>2.3 Improved waste management, reduced UPOPs emissions and prevention of plastic waste from land-based sources and boats ending up in the sea</p>	<p>2.1.1: Training of staff in governorate, municipality and hotels on design and implementation of relevant low-carbon measures and sustainable development strategies</p> <p>2.2.1: Pilot low carbon technology solutions in public infrastructure of Sharm El Sheikh developed and applied</p> <p>2.2.2: Pilot projects introducing energy & water efficiency measures, and innovative transportation modes implemented by hotels in Sharm El Sheikh</p> <p>2.2.3: Pilot projects to mainstream distributed renewable energy generation in hotels</p> <p>2.3.1: GHG and UPOPs emissions reduced through green purchasing</p>	GET	3,595,000.00	43,170,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Promote enhanced biodiversity protection measures for management and mitigation of key threats	Technical Assistance	<p>3.1 PA planning and management of marine and coastal PAs adjacent to Sharm El Sheikh further strengthened to manage and mitigate biodiversity-harmful economic practices</p> <p>3.2 Protected Area financing increased through improved revenue generation and re-investment</p> <p>3.3 Improved and systematic monitoring of status of key biodiversity resources to assess effectiveness of management of biodiversity-harmful economic practices</p> <p>3.4 Improved Protected Area community participation and benefit sharing from conservation and biodiversity-friendly tourism practices</p>	<p>3.1.1: Protected Area planning and management strengthened to manage and mitigate biodiversity-harmful economic practices</p> <p>3.2.1: PA revenue collection and reinvestment</p> <p>3.3.1: Establishment of clear baselines for monitoring of condition of marine, coastal and terrestrial biodiversity</p> <p>3.3.2: Regular monitoring and evaluation to support responses for management of biodiversity-harmful economic practices</p> <p>3.4.1: Participatory planning for community involvement in biodiversity-friendly livelihood activities</p> <p>3.4.2: Implementation of ecotourism and livelihood</p>	GET	1,196,852.00	9,750,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4: M&E and knowledge management	Technical Assistance	4.1 M&E and knowledge management plans fully and successfully implemented	4.1.1: Project progress towards objectives continuously monitored and evaluated 4.1.2: Project lessons compiled and shared	GET	225,000.00	200,000.00
Sub Total (\$)					5,916,852.00	53,720,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
GET			295,842.00	2,970,000.00		
Sub Total(\$)			295,842.00	2,970,000.00		
Total Project Cost(\$)			6,212,694.00	56,690,000.00		

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP (own resources)	Grant	Investment mobilized	90,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	53,100,000.00
Private Sector	Egyptian Hotel Association/member hotels	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Donor Agency	UNDP (from Government of Italy).	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				56,690,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

- The majority of investment mobilized represents anticipated capital expenditures from the Ministry of Environment, and two private sector actors (Solid Waste Management, Hotel Association). These were identified in stakeholder consultations. The Ministry of Environment co-financing represents capital expenditure aligned with the project objective. Private sector co-financing represents capital expenditures aligned with the project objective, as well as specific sectoral areas which GEF INV will support. - Other investment mobilized represents grants mobilized from UNDP and the Italian government for this project and directly related parallel activities.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Egypt	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,662,583	252,945
UNDP	GET	Egypt	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,775,056	168,630
UNDP	GET	Egypt	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	1,775,055	168,630
Total Grant Resources(\$)					6,212,694.00	590,205.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)
PPG Required **false**

PPG Amount (\$)
180,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)
17,100

Agenc y	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Egypt	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	77,143	7,329
UNDP	GET	Egypt	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	51,428	4,886
UNDP	GET	Egypt	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	51,429	4,885
Total Project Costs(\$)					180,000.00	17,100.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,170,000.00	117,000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,170,000.00	117,000.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Abu Galum Managed Resource PA (estimated 70% of 500,000 ha)	12568940978	Selected Landscape/ Seascape	350,000.00	35,000.00			27.00		
Akula National Park Nabq Managed Resource PA (estimated 80% of 600,000 ha)	12568940977	Selected Landscape/ Seascape	480,000.00	48,000.00			30.00		

Name of the Protected Area	WDP ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Ras Mohamed NP (estimated 40% of 850,000 ha)	1256899782	Select Wilderness Area	340,000.00	34,000.00			44.00		

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
780,000.00	78,000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
780,000.00	78,000.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Abu Galum Managed Resource PA (estimated 30% of 500,000 ha)	12568940978	Selected Landscape/Seascape	150,000.00	15,000.00			27.00		

Name of the Protected Area	WDP ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Nabq Managed Resource PA (estimated 20% of 600,000 ha)	12568940977	Selectected Landscape/ Seascape	120,000.00	12,000.00			30.00		
Akula National Park Ras Mohamed NP (estimated 60% of 850,000 ha)	1256899782	SelectWilderness Area	510,000.00	51,000.00			44.00		

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	1100000	105837	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	1174166	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	1100000	105,837		
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)		1,174,166		
Anticipated start year of accounting		2021		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)	3.80	2.2		

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
Solar Photovoltaic	1.50	2.50		
select				

Indicator 9 Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)

POPs type	Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.3 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.5 Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.6 Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 10 Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POP to air from point and non-point sources
(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)

Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at PIF)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at MTR)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at TE)
10.80	28.90		

Indicator 10.1 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
1	1		

Indicator 10.2 Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
1	1		

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	3,750	3,750		
Male	3,750	3,750		
Total	7500	7500	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description);

N/A, no changes.

For the full description, please refer to PRODOC Sections

- 1.1 Overall development context and challenge (socio-economic, sustainable development)
- 1.2 Environmental context and specific threats
- 1.3 Root causes
- 2.3 Barriers, theory of change (incl. Annex 9) and assumptions

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects;

N/A, no changes.

For the full description, please refer to PRODOC Section 2.2 *The baseline scenario*

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;

The proposed alternative scenario was modified as follows:

Comparative analysis of changes in Results Framework		
Components in PIF	Change	Components in PRODOC / CEO Endorsement Request
1. Enabling framework for a green sustainable tourism city Sharm El Sheikh	No change:	1. Enabling framework for a green sustainable tourism city Sharm El Sheikh
2. Reducing GHG and UPOP emissions in targeted urban zones through innovations and public and private partnership	No change:	2. Reducing GHG and UPOP emissions in targeted urban zones through innovations and public and private partnership
3. Extend biodiversity protection measures from Sharm El Sheikh to key adjacent sites and ecosystems	Minor edit to:	3: Promote enhanced biodiversity protection measures for management and mitigation of key threats
	A new Component was added to reflect latest standards on prominence of KM and M&E:	4: M&E and knowledge management

Outcomes in PIF	Change	Outcomes in PRODOC / CEO Endorsement Request
	A new Outcome was added to setup an inter-institutional dialogue, participation mechanisms and the necessary policy framework to accompany the sustainable development strategy for Sharm El-Sheikh:	1.1 Integrated urban sustainable development strategy and action plan for Sharm El Sheikh in place
1.1 Investment in environmental sustainability by public and private sector increased	This Outcome was dropped, with all foreseen work on investment in environmental sustainability merged into Outcome 1.2 below.	
1.2 Increased investment in environmental sustainability is in line with new planning documents	No change:	1.2 Increased investment in environmental sustainability is in line with new planning documents
	A new Outcome was added to better reflect the capacity building activities at institutional, managerial and technical levels for public and private entities coping with sustainable development planning and implementation:	2.1 Institutional capacity developed for integrated urban planning in Sharm El-Sheikh to identify, design and implement innovative low-carbon, climate-resilient sustainability solutions
2.1 GHG reduction: 1,100,000 tCeq	This Outcome was edited to highlight that apart from GHG emission reductions also resource efficiency will be considered in the pilot investments, leading to reduced environmental impacts (e.g. lower energy & water consumption, supporting the phase-down of HFCs in A/Cs, reduced air emissions from individual transport, etc.):	2.2 Reduced GHG emissions and other negative environmental impact through interventions addressing tourism facilities and the built environment in Sharm el Sheikh
2.2 UPOP emissions reduced by 2.7 g-TEQ/yr with 10.8 g-TEQ during project lifetime (2.7g/yr * 4yrs=from yr2)	This Outcome was changed to combine the initial Outcomes 2.2 and 2.3. Yet the original wording was maintained in the Project Results Framework, with an increased project-end target.	2.3 Improved waste management, reduced UPOPs emissions and prevention of plastic waste from land-based sources and boats ending up in the sea
2.3 1,000 tonnes of plastic waste from land based sources and boats prevented from ending up in the sea	This Outcome was dropped, yet maintained as one of the project indicators	

3.1 Management of marine and coastal PAs adjacent to Sharm El Sheikh further strengthened, incl. through innovative mechanisms: Ras Mohamed NP (850 km2), Nabq Managed Resource PA (600 km2), Abu Galum Managed Resource PA (500 km2). (Total: 1950 km2). METT +20	This Outcome was slightly edited:	3.1 PA planning and management of marine and coastal PAs adjacent to Sharm El Sheikh further strengthened to manage and mitigate biodiversity-harmful economic practices
3.2 Fisheries and their coral reef impacts eliminated from RMNP and reduced to sustainable levels in Resource Management PAs.	This Outcome was dropped, merged into Outcome 3.1	
	A new Outcome was added to give greater weight to the monitoring of biodiversity status and harmful practices:	3.3 Improved and systematic monitoring of status of key biodiversity resources to assess effectiveness of management of biodiversity-harmful economic practices
	A new Outcome was added to support TA activities on training and demonstration of livelihood-improvement activities with local communities and PA authorities:	3.4 Improved Protected Area community participation and benefit sharing from conservation and biodiversity-friendly tourism practices
3.3 Impacts from boating, anchoring, diving and snorkelling on coral reef ecosystems in NP and Resource Management PAs minimised.	This Outcome was changed to on the one hand merge the avoidance of impacts into the new Outcome 3.1, while the focus here is more on improved practices by hotels and tourism operators	3.5 Hotels and related enterprises integrate biodiversity-friendly practices
3.4 Mortality of migratory soaring birds passing through Sharm El Sheikh/ South Sinai bottleneck reduced.	This Outcome was dropped, yet maintained as one of the project indicators	
3.5 PA financing increased by +20%	Changed, to reflect the need of the project to provide TA for PA authorities to develop methods for revenue generation and effective reinvestment of revenues in conservation actions:	3.2 Protected Area financing increased through improved revenue generation and re-investment
	A new Outcome was added given the addition of Component 4, to reflect latest standards on prominence of KM and M&E:	4.1 M&E and knowledge management plans fully and successfully implemented

For the full description, please refer to PRODOC Sections

- 2.1 *The long-term solution*
- 3.1 *Project Area*
- 3.2 *Project Description and Expected Results*

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;

The alignment with GEF focal areas is detailed in PRODOC Section 3.3 *Alignment with GEF focal area strategy*.

While the alignment with CCM 1-3, CCM 1-4, and BD 2-7 was maintained, a secondary alignment to BD 1-3 Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting was dropped from the project during the PPG to simplify the project and not add a layer of assessment that appeared to advanced for the current capacity and context in Sharm El Sheikh; this decision is fully in line with the comments from GEF SEC during the PIF clearance process when the ambition to conduct a NCA was questioned. Instead, a new alignment was added with BD 1-1 (Objective 1 ? Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes, Focal Area Strategy 1-1 Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors), due to project's focus most notably on the tourism sector in the effort to convert Sharm El Sheikh into a more sustainable tourism destination and city.

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

Please refer to PRODOC Section 3.4 *Global Environmental Benefits and Incremental Cost Analysis (Baseline vs Alternative Scenario)*. The changes were of a minor nature, given a small drop in cofinancing from \$66,100,000 to **\$56,690,000**. Here is the detailed comparison:

Co-financier	PIF STAGE Amount (\$)	PPG STAGE Amount (\$)
Government: South Sinai PAs	6,000,000	10,000,000
Government: 35 MW new solar power plant	35,000,000	30,000,000
Government: LED/PV street lighting	6,400,000	1,400,000
Government: green transport / pedestrian corridors and road pavement	1,200,000	1,200,000
Government: wastewater treatment	5,000,000	7,000,000
Government: solid waste recycling facility and landfill	500,000	500,000
Government: civil and mechanical works for solid waste recycling facility, as well as heavy machinery and compressors	3,500,000	
Government: Solid waste collection/management	5,000,000	3,000,000
Hotels / EHA	3,000,000	3,000,000
UNDP: from Italian Agency for Development Cooperation / General Directorate for Development Cooperation	500,000	500,000
UNDP: own resources		90,000
TOTAL	66,100,000	56,690,000

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF);

Please refer to PRODOC Section 3.4 *Global Environmental Benefits and Incremental Cost Analysis (Baseline vs Alternative Scenario)*, as well as to PRODOC Annex 17: *GEF Core Indicators at Baseline* and the Core Indicators table in the below Annex F.

Some changes were made to Core Indicator values and project-end targets, as outlined and explained in the following table:

Project Core Indicators		PIF Stage	Change at CEO Endorsement with explanation
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Million Hectares)	1,170,000 ha	<p>117,000 ha</p> <p>Due to a km²-to-ha conversion error in the PIF stage core indicator table, the area of the targeted PAs had been exaggerated by a factor of 10. Please note the PIF Table B Indicator 3.1 where the total area of the 3 PAs was correctly given as 1,950 km² ? which is 195,000 hectares. The 1,950,000 ha given in the PIF Core Indicator Table F (1 and 2 combined) was an inadvertent genuine mistake (adding an extra '0') - it does not match with the figure in PIF Table B and the actual legal extent of the 3 PAs (which is 195,000 ha and not 1,950,000 ha). This error in the Core Indicator tables was adjusted in the PPG to the correct ha values wherefore the project-end target was changed from 1,950,000 ha to 195,000 ha.</p>
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Million Hectares)	780,000 ha	<p>78,000 ha</p> <p>See explanation under 1 above</p>
Total area under improved management (Million Hectares)		1,950,000 ha	<p>195,000 ha</p> <p>See explanation under 1 above</p>
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (Million metric tons of CO ₂ e)	1,100,000 tCO ₂ e	<p>The end of project target value was modified following enhanced estimates of baseline GHG emissions during the PPG:</p> <p>Direct: 0.105837 million tCO₂e (= 105,837 tCO₂e)</p> <p>Indirect/consequential: 1.174166 million tCO₂e (= 1,174,166 tCO₂e)</p> <p>Total: 1.280003 million tCO₂e (= 1,280,003 tCO₂e)</p>

9	Reduction , disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (thousand metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	TBD, For Core Indicator 9, we cannot provide an accurate estimate at this stage as we do not know about the volumes of waste with POPs content. This will be assessed and elaborated/added at PPG stage.	N/A This Core Indicator and target value was dropped in favour of a clearer focus on Core Indicator 10 that more clearly captures project interventions
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	10.8 g-TEQ during project lifetime (2.7g/yr * 4yrs=from yr2)	28.9 g-TEQ during project lifetime (6.42g/yr * 5yrs @ 90% reduction from yr2) The end of project target value was raised following enhanced estimates of POP emissions to air during the PPG and because project duration was extended from 5 to 6 years.
11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	3,750 men / 3,750 women <i>10% of Sharm El Sheikh population</i>	No change

7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

N/A, no changes.

For the full description, please refer to PRODOC Section 3.12 *Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up*.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Please refer to Annex E below and to PRODOC Annex 1: *Geospatial coordinates and maps of the project area*



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Please refer to PRODOC Sections

- 3.8 Stakeholder engagement (copied hereunder in this section)
- Annex 4 Stakeholders Consulted during project development and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (uploaded to this section)

1. For the project to meet its objectives, since it is operating at several political and decision-making levels from national government to the regional (governorate) and local levels (Municipal administration Sharm El-Sheikh) to local businesses, tourism industry, and local population, a multi-stakeholder process (MSP) will be used as an elementary tool to engage with relevant stakeholders.
2. The primary stakeholder beneficiaries to be engaged in the UNDP-GEF project will be the urban inhabitants in Sharm El-Sheikh. This will include several classes of stakeholders, from central government policymakers and their planning and management entities (e.g. PA management) to municipal administration and technical staff, to the ultimate beneficiaries being private businesses engaged in tourism industry ? tour operators, hotels, diving and boat trip operators, etc. ? as well as residents and local populations. The primary lever to engage stakeholders within the project is to incorporate new dimensions in the sustainable planning process between the centralized and local level in order to create novel solutions for the lingering Egyptian urban imbalances at the municipal level. As discussed in Section 3.2, an urban sustainability framework will be developed for Sharm El-Sheikh covering a Sustainable Development Strategy, link it with an Implementation Plan, a Financing Strategy and a marketing/branding strategy for green tourism. A multi-stakeholder engagement approach will be adopted. This will involve engaging the local stakeholders to understand the needs and benefits of pursuing a sustainable development agenda at the municipal level, and to be fully engaged in the implementation of the Sustainability Strategy, which will cover climate change mitigation (incl. low carbon and resource efficiency), chemicals and waste and enhanced biodiversity protection.
3. More specifically, the central and local Government policymakers will be engaged with the project to strengthen the efforts on inter-institutional coordination and cooperation for a sustainable urban development strategy and implementation planning. The policy formulation and implementation of relevant plans and actions that face the challenge require a strong coordination and collaboration between several main governmental bodies and the governorate/municipality. The Project will contribute to emplacing a framework that will pilot a low-carbon initiative at city level using innovative mechanisms. It will also help putting in place a sound monitoring, reporting and verification

system (MRV) that will track all GHG and other emission reductions as well as environmental benefits achieved through the project.

4. Output 2.1.1 will focus on training and capacity building of all key stakeholders at governorate, municipality and hotel levels. The establishment of a MRV for GHG in the tourism sector is imperative for the following reasons: (i) to help provide transparency, accuracy, accountability and comparability of information regarding impacts of climate change on the tourism sector; ii) to help recognise good practices, promote capacity building and allow international benchmarking; (iii) to help determine and showcase sectoral mitigation actions; (iv) to help quantify the real impact of sector and sub-sector policies in terms of GHG emissions; (v) to help account national progress in the framework of international obligations (such as National communications / NDCs); (v) it helps to identify gaps and needed international support; and finally (vi) it helps to facilitate access to financial support from international donors.

5. For municipal staff in Sharm El-Sheikh, their engagement with the project will stem from the benefits they will derive from the project's capacity building efforts, which will enable municipal personnel to design and implement relevant low-carbon measures and sustainable development strategies.

6. The private sector will also be engaged with the project mainly through Components 2 and 3. Under Component 2, hotel staff will be trained on technical, managerial and organizational aspects related to energy, resource efficiency, use of renewable energies, waste management practices and good environmental practice. Furthermore, the private sector and private individuals will be directly engaged in the project through the implementation of pilot and demonstration activities, with the aim to promote success stories in green hotel practices and public sector within Sharm El-Sheikh.

7. Lastly, in recognition that the UNDP/GEF project is not operating in a vacuum and that it does not have all the financial and operational capacity to alone turn Sharm El-Sheikh into a green city, development partners (e.g. UN Habitat, GIZ, EBRD, etc.) will be engaged including through collaboration with their ongoing projects as further described in Section 3.9 and Annex 4.

8. The Project provides a unique opportunity for engaging the Bedouin community (310 individuals) living within the Nabq Protected Area in sharing the benefits from tourism and other economic activities around Sharm El Sheikh. Located near Sharm El Sheikh, the GEF project would support improved and biodiversity-friendly livelihoods and economic diversification practices, including promotion of ecotourism, handicrafts and service facilities that could benefit the community and ensure that they become active partners in the conservation activities as well as sustainable management of their natural environment and resources.

9. The main other potentially affected group are the waste-pickers currently active at the El Khanassir waste field. Their situation will be assessed as part of the Environmental and Social Audit of Sharm El Sheikh's solid waste management system before project start. The waste-pickers will be consulted during the preparation of the audit and the resulting Environmental and Social Management Plan will include appropriate mitigation measures.

10. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan with a full list of stakeholders and their roles is included in Annex 4. This will be reviewed, refined and adopted at the Inception Workshop and approved by the

Project Board. It will ensure that stakeholders are given the opportunity to participate meaningfully in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Please refer to PRODOC Sections

- 3.8 Stakeholder engagement (copied hereunder in this section)
- Annex 4 Stakeholders Consulted during project development and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (uploaded to this section)

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Please refer to PRODOC Sections 3.10:

3.10 Gender equality and empowering women

1. The project will mainstream gender issues through several strategies including: i) PMU composed of gender-sensitive staff, whose awareness of the importance of gender equality and skills in incorporating gender into their work are enhanced through capacity development; ii) PMU recruitment will consider gender balance in the selection of candidates; iii) participation of women in the development of the implementation plan and sustainable development strategy for Sharm El-Sheikh, in multi-stakeholder platforms and other project processes; iv) specific training to build the capacities of

public institutions for mainstreaming gender into the aforementioned plan, in institutional processes (e.g. gender sensitive budgets, generation of gender disaggregated data) and in citizen participation protocols, among others; v) promoting participation and involvement of women in project activities (e.g. training activities); iv) developing actions to promote masculinities in institutions; and vi) awareness raising on gender issues in the private sector.

2. A Gender Analysis and Action Plan for the project is included in Annex 13.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Private sector will be key throughout the project ? as beneficiary of technical assistance and investment support (hotels, tourism operators, waste collecting operators, etc), as partners (Chamber of Hotels, Chamber of Diving and Water Sports, selected hotels) and as cofinancier (Solid Waste Management Operator, Egyptian Hotel Association with member hotels). For further details, please refer to *PRODOC Annex 4: Stakeholders Consulted during project development and Stakeholder Engagement Plan*

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Please refer to:

- PRODOC Section 3.11 Risks to the project and social/environmental safeguards
- PRODOC Annex 5: UNDP Risk Register
- PRODOC Annex 12 UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
- The separate PRODOC Annex 11 Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

1. The risks associated with the project are detailed in the Risk Register in Annex 5. This includes the risks that could undermine project success as well as key social and environmental safeguards risks that are detailed in the PPG-stage Social and Environmental Screening (SESP) in Annex 12 and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) in Annex 11.
2. **The SESP identified a total of 12 social and environmental risks of which eight (8) were rated MODERATE and four (4) HIGH. Therefore, the overall Social and Environmental Risk categorization for the project is HIGH.**
3. **The ESMF outlines the safeguard risk assessment and management measures the project implementing partner and project management unit (under UNDP oversight) must undertake at project launch to ensure the environmental and social risks and potential impacts are fully assessed and management measures are fully defined and implemented.**
4. With dedicated support from one or several social and environmental safeguards experts, the project is required to:
 - **Prepare a series of appropriately scoped SESAs for the potential social and environmental impacts from upstream activities**
 - **Prepare at least two ESIAs/ESMPs, for the social and environmental risks under the waste management workstream (entire value chain), and under the biodiversity workstream**
 - Integrate and reflect UNDP SES requirements, including screening with the SESP and appropriately scoped ESIAs/ESMPs, in each individual feasibility study. This will include Livelihood Action Plans and/or Resettlement Action Plans as appropriate.
5. **This should all be completed within the first 3-6 months after project launch. All these assessments must be completed and the management plans and measures in place before the relevant project activities can be initiated. The latter affects especially on-the-ground activities in the target areas, while hiring and procurement as well as desktop work at central level may be initiated.**
6. As per standard UNDP requirements, project risks will be monitored quarterly by the Project Manager, who will report on the status of the risks to the UNDP Country Office, which will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log.

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ¹¹¹	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
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#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ^{III}	Risk Treatment Management Measures /	Risk Owner
1	<u>Political</u> : Political instability and security concerns threaten the consolidation and further development of tourism in Egypt, undermining the value creation needed for the tourism sector to willingly adopt a more sustainable business model.	PIF	MODERATE P = 2 I = 3	Political stability is now secured and there are large plans for investing in the Sinai in particular. The uniqueness of Egypt's cultural heritage and the quality of its tourism product and climate make the country's tourism sector fairly resilient, and after the crisis between 2011-2018 tourism numbers have been increasing again in the last years. While the project is unable to proactively manage such a high-level risk, it could react in terms of adaptive management within the resources it can make available should the risk materialize ? such as by deploying temporary support to tourism-dependent communities that could increase both legal and illegal exploitation of resources in protected areas; but project resources would be insufficient to support larger economic stakeholders such as tourism operators and hotels needing to cut costs and avoid bankruptcy ? which is something the Sharm El Sheikh tourism community experienced between 2011 and 2018.	PMU, PM, UNDP Country Office
2	<u>Political</u> : Given Egypt's strategic geographical position all three PA covered in the project area are in geographical locations considered sensitive by security authorities and subject to restrictions on movements at times.	PPG	HIGH P = 4 I = 4	Similar to measures taken by other UNDP-GEF projects, the Ministry of Environment will establish good communications and coordination mechanisms with security authorities to ensure that they are kept informed of the project and fully understand its aims and objectives and that the project's activities are completely transparent to the security services at all times.	PMU, PM, UNDP Country Office

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ^{III}	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
3	<u>Operational</u> : Slow start and delivery in related other GOE/UNDP/GEF projects undermine achievements of the stipulated outcomes of the present new project. The possible impact is that targeted outputs/ outcomes across the components would be delayed or unfulfilled.	PIF	MODERATE P = 2 I = 3	The Project Team to be recruited with Government and as designed during the PPG is substantial and should be able to deliver the project in due time. UNDP Egypt has assigned significant co-financing to provide critical implementation support most notably on procurement/recruitment and payments, and the UNDP Regional Hub will pay dedicated oversight attention to fast delivery. UNDP has recently installed new milestones monitoring such as on project signature, inception, regular financial delivery and deliverables.	PMU, PM, UNDP Country Office
4	<u>Operational</u> : Lack of technical capacity in hotels to assess and implement RE/EE projects. Anticipated cost savings and environmental benefits may not materialize, and hotels may risk losing competitiveness in the international tourism market.	PPG	MODERATE P = 2 I = 4	Many hotels have shown interest during the PPG stakeholder consultations to invest in energy and resource efficiency. The project will support hotels with capacity building and training activities, specific TA during design, selection and implementation of pilot projects in a number of hotels, to demonstrate the technical and financial feasibility of the technologies and the pilot projects results will be documented and shared with the owners of hotels to promote replication. Also, the Green Star hotel certification scheme will be further promoted among hotels.	PMU, PM, MOTA/STU, ETF

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ^{III}	Risk Treatment Management Measures /	Risk Owner
5	<u>Strategic</u> : Vested interests ? especially from selected tourism operators ? will oppose and work to undermine the adoption and enforcement of stricter environmental regulations and practices.	PIF	MODERATE P = 3 I = 3	During project implementation, the project will mitigate the risk of conflict from vested interests by maintaining a continuous constructive and informed high-level dialogue with key decision-makers and by engaging all concerned stakeholders, including policy makers, the private sector and community members, to agree on specific controls on location and nature of tourism activity (e.g diving, boating, and land based activities), number of divers, boats, visitors, etc. to sensitive coral reef and mangrove sites; development of guidelines for diving and visitation and waste disposal and a monitoring program to assess the health of these sensitive habitats and adaptive management measures to address impacts as they evolve.	PMU, PM, MOTA/STU, ETF
6	<u>Regulatory</u> : Effective implementation of enhanced protection and regulations for biodiversity in the (marine) PAs near Sharm El Sheikh is undermined by a growth of tourism development, tourism numbers and fishing pressure.	PIF	HIGH P = 4 I = 4	Special attention will be paid to identify the most effective conservation measures in the different PAs with their different PA categories, and to identify and resolve barriers to effective enforcement. The project will look at updating PA zoning and categories and at enforcement regimes and resources and ensure that the growth of financial resources made available to the PA system as per the predecessor projects, is realized, including in Southern Sinai. It will also monitor the status of corals and marine ecosystems to enable effective measures to reduce impacts from diving snorkelling and movement of boats	PMU, PM, NCS

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ¹¹¹	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
7	<u>Financial</u> : Lack of financial mechanisms to support investment in RE/EE in hotels. Lack of financing has been one major barrier for hotels in the past and will further reduce their engagement, in case not being solved within the project.	PIF	HIGH P = 3 I = 4	Different commercial banks (e.g. CIB) and development banks (like EBRD) are offering credit lines to support investments in hotel facilities, or even EE/RE. The Project will engage with MOTA/STU, ETF, hotel owners and financing sector to develop short and long-term support mechanisms (within and beyond project duration).	PMU, PM, UNDP, Banking sector
8	<u>Financial</u> : Lack of materialization of co-financing from private sector and/or government.	PPG	LOW I = 1 P = 4	Past experience has shown that co-finance by government has been trustworthy. Given the strong interest of the government in the project, this is further strengthened for this project. Co-finance from private sector will be monitored and guaranteed through continuous engagement and assistance.	IP, PMU, PM

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ¹¹¹	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
9	<p>Strategic: the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the tourism industry globally and in Egypt, due to the resulting travel restrictions as well as slump in demand among travellers. Egypt and especially the Red Sea has been equally affected by the travel restrictions, which increases pressure on tourism facilities after years of low tourist arrivals in the region. Financial pressure on operators will be expected to be prolonged for some facilities, especially owner-led hotels, which will impact their willingness to resume investments in energy and resource efficient equipment.</p> <p>Should the crisis extend, deepen or prove to have stressed some institutions beyond recovery, political will to support the project to its full extent could weaken.</p>	PPG	HIGH P=3 I=4	<p>The project will support mainstreaming activities that help hotels and touristic infrastructure to operate safely under COVID-19 conditions, i.e. to take all precautionary, preventive, and sanitary measures to ensure operation. Since interest of many hotels has been confirmed to invest in energy and resource efficiency the project will make sure that hotels and touristic facilities will be able to receive TA support once situation stabilizes.</p> <p>Regarding the risk related to potential COVID resurgence, the project will highlight how it provides opportunities for economic growth and tourism sector recovery, as well as increased resilience to future shocks and positive impacts on livelihoods. Investing in clean technologies including renewable energy will contribute to reducing risks also posed by COVID and eventually reduce costs to operators and contribute to a greener recovery.</p>	PMU, PM, UNDP Country Office, Tourism industry

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ¹¹¹	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
10	Operational: The COVID situation may lead to operational hurdles stemming from official sanitary measures: Respecting the aforementioned official sanitary measures - movement restrictions, curfews, gathering restrictions, etc. - could involve some re-arranging of activities to the profit of online/remote participation. It could also slow down progress on activities that ultimately require physical presence - site visits, consultations of populations without access to mobile network, waste separation by local operators, etc.	PPG	MODERATE P = 5 I = 2	Official sanitary measures will be assessed before planning activities that absolutely require physical presence. When they do not, alternatives will be suggested. This risk could influence the timing or format of preliminary feasibility and feasibility studies (e.g. Output 1.2.1), training activities (e.g. Output 2.2.1) as well as consultations with stakeholders who may not be familiar with the type of information technologies that are required to conduct virtual meetings or consultations (e.g. Bedouin populations).	IP, PMU, PM

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ^[1]	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
11	<p><u>Social and Environmental: Risk</u></p> <p>1. The COVID situation may cause health risks to staff, consultants and populations: a significant part of the projects involves consultations, meetings, on-the-ground studies and other opportunities for communicable diseases (such as COVID-19) to spread)</p> <p>-</p>	PPG	<p>MODERATE</p> <p>P = 5</p> <p>I = 2</p>	<p>In Egypt, from 3 January 2020 to 19 May 2021, there have been 248,078 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 14,441 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 11 May 2021, a total of 1,371,976 vaccine doses have been administered.[2] While it is expected that the country makes a speedy recovery from the crisis in time for the start of this project, additional ?waves? of infections of infections through variants are not to be excluded. The mitigation measures (to the right) would be necessary should this latter scenario materialise to some extent.</p> <p>This risk could influence the timing or format of preliminary feasibility and feasibility studies (e.g. Output 1.2.1), training activities (e.g. Output 2.2.1) as well as consultations with stakeholders who may not be familiar with the type of information technologies that are required to conduct virtual meetings or consultations (e.g. Bedouin populations).</p> <p>Awareness of current sanitary situation will be ensured for all parties involved before planning activities with the potential to spread COVID-19, in line with UN/DSS and national government guidelines. When activities bear such risks, alternatives will be suggested, or the activities will be postponed if they absolutely require physical presence.</p> <p>The risk will be further assessed in the planned assessments and managed through the subsequent ESMP, as needed.</p>	IP, PMU, PM

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ¹¹	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
12	<p><u>Social and Environmental: Risk</u></p> <p>2. The project will fund the development of policies (strategies and planning documents such as SESSDS, etc.) that may cause unintended downstream social and/or environmental impacts, including through the poor placement of new urban, protected area and tourism infrastructures, changes in protected area status or resource management regimes, opening of new areas for ?sustainable? tourism development, etc.</p>	PPG	<p>MODERATE</p> <p>P = 3</p> <p>I = 3</p>	<p>An ESMF was prepared to address the project?s environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the Project?s upstream work:</p> <p>? Preparation of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) to assess and manage relevant specific risks through the design of the policies</p> <p>Inclusion of any risks that cannot be avoided in an ESMF for the given policy(ies), with other frameworks (Resettlement Action Plan and/or Livelihood Action Plan if indicated).</p>	IP, PMU, PM

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ¹¹¹	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
13	<p><u>Social and Environmental: Risk 3.</u> The Project will fund feasibility studies in support of large-scale infrastructure that could lead to activities with high environmental or social risks and impacts, particularly if construction is involved; for instance: poorly designed, placed or operated desalination plants could impact coral reefs due to brine releases, and could pose a threat to worker safety if not properly built and operated</p> <p>-</p>	PPG	<p>MODERATE</p> <p>P = 5</p> <p>I = 3</p>	<p>The Project might finance feasibility studies for one or more of: (i) solid waste management concept and business plans, (ii) distributed PV, (iii) centralized cooling systems, (iv) renewable energy powered desalination plants, (v) business model to diversify the transport modal split.</p> <p>Preparation of these feasibility studies would be a first step in seeking private or public investors, who could then be considered as cofunders of the Project.</p> <p>These potential risks and impacts must be taken into account by the Project during the preparation of the feasibility studies, given the absence of a definitive list of feasibility study or of ToRs for the studies indicating their nature, scope, or the location of potential investments.</p> <p>An ESMF was prepared to address the project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. All the individual feasibility studies will integrate and reflect UNDP SES requirements, including appropriately scopedESIAs/ESMPs, Resettlement Action Plans and/or Livelihood Action Plans, if appropriate. The SES documents will be subjected to due public consultations.</p>	IP, PMU, PM

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ¹¹	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
14	<p><u>Social and Environmental: Risk 4.</u> The rehabilitation of the solid waste sorting and composting units, as well as the construction of a new landfill, might result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local impacts on human and environmental health.</p>	PPG	<p>HIGH</p> <p>P = 3 I = 4</p>	<p>The Project must address the environmental and social risks associated with the solid waste disposal site's performance because of the direct link between the Project's target outcome and the performance of the solid waste disposal waste site. Management of the solid waste disposal site has been commercially leased to Zahret Ganoub Sinai, a newly established private entity. The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) and local authorities in the past have not been able to oversee or control the solid waste disposal site, which has grown from 13 ha in 2005 to approximately 200 ha in 2019.</p> <p>An ESMF was prepared to address the project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the Project's potential release of pollutants from solid waste management facilities to the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? The preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation, and of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) funded by the Project at project inception, which meet UNDP's Environmental and Social Standards including on pollution prevention and community health. ? The signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between EEAA, the Governorate of the South Sinai, and Zahret Ganoub Sinai (the contracted operator of the waste site), possibly as an 	IP, PMU, PM

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ¹¹	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
15	<p><u>Social and Environmental: Risk 5.</u> The construction and operation of the energy efficiency and waste management pilot projects may pose potential occupational safety risks.</p>	PPG	<p>MODERATE</p> <p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>The project must ensure compliance with Egypt's labour and occupational health and safety laws with obligations under international law, and consistency with the principles and standards embodied in ILO fundamental conventions and ensuring no forms of child labour.</p> <p>An ESMF was prepared to address the project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the Project's occupational safety risks:</p> <p>? A set of Environment, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) requirements that will be followed by Zahret Ganoub Sinai, and a Code of Conduct that will apply to all contracts related to the rehabilitation and operations of the solid waste disposal site.</p> <p>The preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation, and of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) funded by the Project at project inception, which meet UNDP's Environmental and Social Standards including on safety and working conditions.</p>	IP, PMU, PM

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ¹¹¹	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
16	<p><u>Social and Environmental: Risk 6.</u> The project activities on solid waste management might impact the livelihoods of waste-pickers and users of organic waste (marginalised and disaffected groups) and lead to physical and/or economic displacement, if not forced evictions, because of changing waste management routines introduced by the project. This might happen without due consultations or consideration. It is possible that affected populations are not aware of their rights and do not have the capacity to claim them, and that duty bearers (municipality, private sector) do not have full control over related decisions.</p>	PPG	<p>HIGH</p> <p>P = 4</p> <p>I = 4</p>	<p>The Project must address the social risks associated with the presence of an unknown number of established waste-pickers, as well as the livelihoods of an unknown number of persons who rely on access to organic waste to feed their livestock.</p> <p>An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared to address the Project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the project's potential impact on waste-dependent livelihoods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Complementing the already-completed Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation, and of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at project inception, which meet UNDP's Environmental and Social Standards including on human rights, and displacement; this will include a survey of the livelihoods dependent on the current waste management situation (mainly waste-pickers and users of the organic waste). ? If appropriate, the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and/or Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) for persons directly or indirectly affected. <p>Through these management plans, the project will prohibit forced evictions, in line with SES Standard 5. Namely, any evictions that might be associated with project activities shall occur only in</p>	IP, PMU, PM

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ¹¹	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
17	<p><u>Social and Environmental: Risk</u></p> <p>7. Biodiversity conservation activities under Component 3 are prone to curtail long-standing access to (or, unsustainable use of) natural resources (mangroves, pastures, fisheries) by local marginalised (Bedouin) communities living near or within the targeted protected areas, which could lead to economic displacement, if not forced physical displacement and/or forced evictions, and affect women in particular. This might happen without due consultations or consideration. It is possible that affected populations are not aware of their rights and do not have the capacity to claim them, and that duty bearers (municipality, private sector) do not have full control over related decisions.</p>	PPG	<p>MODERATE</p> <p>P = 5</p> <p>I = 2</p>	<p>The relationship between the various Bedouin tribal communities and Park authorities is sometimes delicate and complicated. Sensitive issues include sharing the benefits from the tourist trade, cumulative impacts of the tourist trade on social norms, and access to resources within protected areas.</p> <p>An ESMF was prepared to address the Project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the project's potential social impacts on the local communities near or inside the targeted PAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Complementing the already-completed Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation that includes a social assessment specifically for Component 3, as a prerequisite to the Benefit Sharing Plan under Component 3 ? Preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at project inception, which meet UNDP's Environmental and Social Standards including on human rights, gender and displacement. ? If appropriate, the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and/or Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) for persons directly or indirectly affected. ? As part of its design, the Project will involve CSOs or individuals that 	IP, PMU, PM

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ¹¹¹	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
18	<p><u>Social and Environmental: Risk</u></p> <p>8. Enforcement of more restrictive access and practices especially in the marine/coral ecosystems around Sharm El Sheikh (including in PAs) could cause further economic hardship to tourism operators such as hotels, dive/snorkel shops, boat charters, etc. (after years of political instability, security issues and COVID-19), which could lead to local-level conflicts.</p>	PPG	<p>HIGH</p> <p>P = 4</p> <p>I = 4</p>	<p>An ESMF was prepared to address the Project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the project's potential economic impacts on tourism operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Complementing the already-completed Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation, with a social assessment specifically for Component 3, as a prerequisite to the Benefit Sharing Plan under Component 3 ? Preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at project inception, which meet UNDP's Environmental and Social Standards including on human rights, gender and displacement. ? If appropriate, the preparation of a Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) for persons directly or indirectly affected. <p>The ESIA/ESMP/LAP will be subjected to public and transparent consultations with all concerned stakeholders, and consultation results will be considered in their finalisation and implementation. The project will facilitate conflict resolution and emplace a grievance mechanism.</p>	IP, PMU, PM

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ¹¹	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
19	<u>Social and Environmental: Risk 9.</u> The project could reproduce gender discrimination, limit the consultation and involvement of women in project decision-making and implementation	PPG	MODERATE P = 5 I = 2	<p>Egyptian women face:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Persistent negative social and cultural traditions that prevent women from accessing and practicing their rights, especially in rural communities and regions, partially due to lack of women's awareness of their rights and partially due to social constraints. ? Lack of training and capacity building. ? The reluctance of some private sector operators to uphold women's rights. ? A low percentage of women in decision-making positions, despite increasing participation of women in civil society organizations; new generations are reluctant to volunteer. ? Insufficient support to women's needs and concerns, or to their participation across all fields. ? Lack of awareness of society, especially women, about the environmental risks posed by climate change and environmental pollution. ? Underutilized potential in entrepreneurship opportunities and access to finance. <p>The Project prepared a Gender Analysis and Action Plan and will conduct a field level gender analysis during implementation to establish a baseline and help integrate Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) into Project activities. The GAAP will be implemented throughout project implementation under the responsibility of one of the 4 technical officers.</p>	IP, PMU, PM

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ¹¹¹	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
20	<u>Social and Environmental: Risk 10</u> : Climate change: Long-term changes in climate will exacerbate or present additional challenges for biodiversity in the targeted regions, most notably impacting the coral reefs	PPG	HIGH P = 4 I = 4	<p>The objective of the project is to support biodiversity conservation efforts and alleviate current and future threats and pressure, including those presented by climate change. The project has been designed to climate-proof its activities ex ante and adopt adaptive management approaches as required. Well-designed measures taken to protect biodiversity are amongst the most valuable options to increase the resistance and resilience of species and ecosystems to climate change. Damage to coral reefs is best managed by reducing all non-climate pressures such as pollution, which this project will work towards.</p> <p>Nonetheless, this risk will be further assessed and managed through each ESIA/ESMP and SESA prepared and implemented by the project.</p>	IP, PMU, PM
21	<u>Social and Environmental: Risk 11</u> : Climate change: Long-term changes in climate can reduce efficiency of solar PV due to higher temperatures and dust. Increased air temperatures lower solar PV efficiency and energy output. Dry conditions increase dust events.	PPG	MODERATE P = 4 I = 2	<p>The project may anticipate taking actions such as:</p> <p>Enhanced panel cleaning and maintenance of all equipment vulnerable to dust</p> <p>Checklists to limit or avoid damage from flooding, hazardous objects, loose connections, etc. and checklists to check for damage or increased vulnerabilities</p> <p>These and other measures will be identified, assessed and articulated through the ESIA/ESMP(s), and then implemented accordingly.</p>	IP, PMU, PM

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ¹¹¹	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
22	<u>Social and Environmental: Risk 12. Climate Change:</u> increased energy consumption from transport could contribute to increasing GHG emissions impacting climate change.	PPG	MODERATE P = 3 I = 3	The project is dedicating activities to cleaner transport including exploring the feasibility of introducing a public bus system and e-bike sharing programs to connect hotels, residential and commercial areas within the city boundaries as well as long-term opportunities to converting the touristic bus fleet to be electric vehicles. Nonetheless, this risk will be further assessed and managed through the relevant ESIA/ESMP and/or SESA prepared and implemented by the project.	IP, PMU, PM

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism

Implementing Partner

The Implementing Partner for this project is the **Ministry of Environment (MOE) of Egypt**. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;

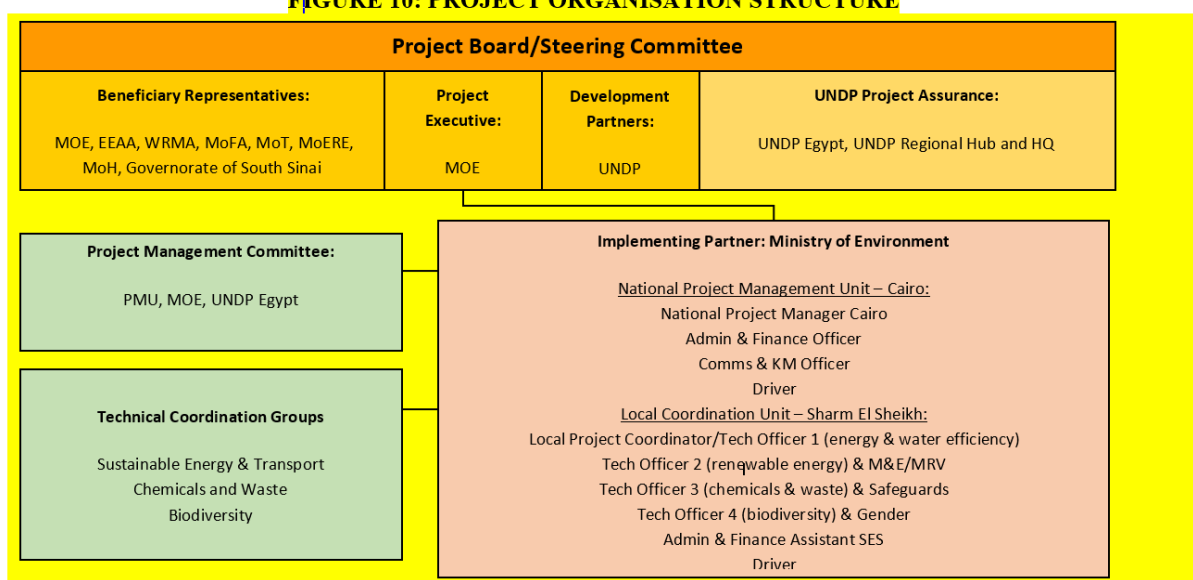
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

UNDP:

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Figure 10: Project Organisation Structure

FIGURE 10: PROJECT ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



Project Board

The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, 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. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;

- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programs;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and non-government entities and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up;
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

- *Project Executive*: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: the National Project Director at MOE.
- *Beneficiary Representatives*: Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Beneficiary representatives are: Ministry of Environment, EEAA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities/Sustainable Tourism Unit, Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energies, Ministry of Housing/GOPP, WRMA and Governorate of South Sinai.
- *Development Partner(s)*: Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner is: UNDP.
- *Project Assurance*: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three-tier oversight services involving the UNDP

Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

Project stakeholders and target groups

Stakeholder participation at all project levels will contribute to the cost-effectiveness of the project. The governance (Project Board, Technical Coordination Groups) as well as the dialogue platforms (see Sections 3.10, 3.12) will ensure adequate planning and implementation of activities in line with the project objectives, urban sustainability priorities, as well as complementarity with ongoing and planned programs and projects. Coordination mechanisms will be closely linked, ensuring in this manner that stakeholder concerns are up-streamed into higher project management levels and likewise project management decisions are down-streamed to keep stakeholders duly informed. The dialogue platforms will have a key role in this process. The project will benefit from the experiences and knowledge of civil society and private sector participating in the platforms. Systematization of project experiences and lessons learned will contribute to cost-effective upscaling and replication of project results throughout the region and other cities of the country.

Technical Coordination Groups

Technical Coordination Groups will be installed and shall be composed of representatives from institutions and organizations involved in the achievement of Project outcomes, as generally identified below. The working groups will represent thematic priorities of the project and ensure a formal inter-governmental and inter-institutional dialogue throughout the Project duration. Within the first six months of project start-up, it is expected that this initial listing be complemented with other institutions, organizations and private sector companies preliminarily contacted during project design.

The following table shows the partners responsible for the main thematic priorities to be covered by the Project.

Table 3: Key institutions involved in project components

Project components	Key institutions and organizations involved
Component 1: Enabling framework for a green sustainable tourism city Sharm El Sheikh	<u>Responsible:</u> Governorate of South Sinai, Municipality of Sharm El-Sheikh, EEAA <u>Relevant partners:</u> GOPP, TDA, ETF, UN Habitat
Component 2: Reducing GHG and UPOP emissions in targeted urban zones through innovations and public and private partnership	<u>Responsible:</u> Municipality of Sharm El-Sheikh, WMRA, ETF <u>Relevant partners:</u> NREA, EGYPTERA, S-Sinai Investors Association, hotel owners, financing sector, waste management companies, NGOs, GIZ (JCEEE), EBRD
Component 3: Promote enhanced biodiversity protection measures for management and mitigation of key threats	<u>Responsible:</u> EEAA, NCS, ETF (CDWS, EHA) <u>Relevant partners:</u> S-Sinai Investors Association, Hotel owners/operators, diving centers, travel agencies, NGOs

Regarding Coordination and partnerships, the project will liaise/ coordinate with and use relevant lessons and experience from the following GEF-funded projects:


Initiative	Objective	Coordination with project
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<p>EEAA/ UNDP/ GEF</p> <p><i>Strengthening Protected Area Financing and Management Systems</i></p> <p>GEF-4 Project ID 3209, GEF Project Grant USD 3,616,000, endorsed in May 2010 and closed in mid-2020.</p>	<p>The project objective was the establishment of a sustainable protected area financing system, with associated management structures, systems and capacities needed to ensure the effective use of generated revenues for priority biodiversity conservation needs. It should achieve this objective by: (i) strengthening legal, policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks that facilitate revenue generation, revenue retention and other aspects of sustainable PA financing and management are established and functional; (ii) ensuring that levels of financial resource mobilization are adequate for effective conservation-oriented management of Egypt's PA system; (iii) establishing business planning and cost-effective management systems ensuring the effective allocation and management of mobilized resources.</p> <p>This project worked much on Visitor Entrance Fees and PA Concessions, both at national level and in a range of PAs across Egypt. The project with government co-financing also built significant tourism infrastructures in PAs. In South Sinai, this project delivered the infrastructure for tourism services to Ras Mohamed National Park.</p>	<p>The proposed project will build on and complement the efforts of the financial sustainability project. It will continue upgrading and maintaining tourism infrastructure within the three targeted PAs. Moreover, the project will develop and implement integrated long-term integrated monitoring programs for biodiversity components with special concentration on the marine fragile ecosystems in the Gulf of Aqaba (i.e. Red List of marine species, Red List of ecosystems, etc.). Additionally, the project will take steps toward recognizing the three targeted PAs on the available global initiatives (World Heritage Site, Ramsar Site, Green List, etc.). Also, the project will enhance the existing institutional and legal framework of the targeted PAs for more effective management with long term mechanisms of monitoring and evaluation. Coordination will be achieved by involving the former PA Finance project management unit as well as the consultants and govt staff that worked with the project (such as the Head of the PA and BD Units in NCA and CBD Resource Mobilisation Focal Point) in the implementation of this new project. Also, the project will support the three targeted PAs to turn the existing entrance and concession fees into electronic ways to increase the efficiency of the financial procedures within these PAs.</p>
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<p>BirdLife/EEAA/ UNDP/ GEF</p> <p><i>Mainstreaming conservation of Migratory Soaring Birds (MSB) into key productive sectors along the Rift Valley/Red Sea flyway</i></p> <p>Tranche I: GEF ID 1028, GEF Project Grant USD 6,243,243, closed;</p> <p>Tranche II: GEF ID 9491, GEF Project Grant USD 3,500,000, endorsed in July 2017, ongoing until March 2023.</p>	<p>Implemented through BirdLife International, the MSB Project is headquartered in Jordan and works in several countries along the flyway on those sectors that pose the greatest risk to the safe migration of these birds. These are most importantly hunting, agriculture, waste management and especially energy (from energy infrastructures). Some of the most exciting outcomes of this project have been in Egypt, most notably in the engagement of public authorities, private sector and finance institutions regarding the placement of wind farms and their operations. This involves world-leading shut down on demand practices that are being rolled out on reducing collision risks when migratory flocks approach turbines.</p> <p>The project here focuses especially on the key migration bottlenecks ? which in Egypt is the crossing from Asia/Sinai to the Egyptian/African mainland, especially around the Suez region.</p> <p>The project is also working in Sharm El Sheikh, on the open wastewater treatment plant, at which hundreds of White Storks die every year, presumably due to bacterial or chemical contamination; for now this is limited to installing bird hides to convert it to a birding spot, and reducing pathogen contamination through the proven addition of EM (Effective Microorganisms).</p>	<p>The here-proposed project will complement the efforts of the Migratory Soaring Birds project by: enhancing existing efforts for integrating biodiversity in the tourism, energy and waste management sectors at the governorate and municipal levels. Also, it will enhance the efforts regarding the conservation of migratory birds as Ras Mohamed NP is an important bird area (IBA) according to Birdlife International. The project will work to support activities to reduce the negative impacts of sewage treatment plans on migratory birds in Sharm El Sheikh, and in fact promote its conversion into a bird-friendly wetland. Additionally, the project will further introduce bird watching as a tourism activity that respects the environment. The project will use all available data about bird migration to develop booklets for bird matcher inside the three targeted PAs. All these will complement the efforts to turn Sharm El Sheikh into Green Sharm. Coordination will be achieved by involving the MSB project management unit in the planning and implementation of this new project.</p>
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<p>EEAA/ MOTA / UNDP/ GEF</p> <p><i>Mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into tourism development and operations in threatened ecosystems in Egypt</i></p> <p>GEF-5 Project ID 5073, GEF Project Grant 2,574,338, endorsed Apr 2015, due to start eventually before 2019</p>	<p>This project focuses will work on mainstreaming biodiversity into national-level planning and investment decisions to reduce biodiversity impacts by tourism infrastructure developments, provide a better framework for biodiversity-friendly tourism operations and practices and enhance biodiversity-friendly tourism promotion;</p> <p>On the ground, the project will work with local administrations, private companies and protected areas to implement better tourism practices and PA management, in three target regions: Siwa in the Western Desert, the north-western Mediterranean coast (towards Libya) and the southern Red Sea coast near Quseir and Marsa Alam (towards Sudan).</p> <p>On PA/BD financing, the project will focus at the national level on other tourism-related financing mechanisms, such as entry taxes and biodiversity offsets (as final step of the mitigation hierarchy).</p>	<p>This project will play a critical supporting role to the here-proposed project at national level, and to clearly articulate best practices in terms of tourism activities, yet it cannot achieve the same level of integration at city and site levels. The here-proposed project aims to achieve a much more profound multi-focal transformation and more ambitious model linking tourism with coral reef conservation. The two projects will have to work hand in hand, with the GEF-5 project focusing on national level planning and practices, and the new GEF-7 project focusing on implementation at Governorate level. Coordination will be achieved because both projects fall under NCS, or the future PA agency, but special attention has to be paid that MOTA is strongly involved. Coordination will focus moreover on the GEF-5 project's focus on voluntary national certification schemes and verification mechanisms on responsible NB/BTF tourism for hotels and operators (Green fins and Green Star Hotel), on support to the tourism sector with needed equipment to minimize adverse impacts on biodiversity, on the development of guidelines for NB/BFT and lessons learnt, and on investment opportunities/ concessions/ partnerships inside the targeted PAs.</p>
<p>Egyptian-Italian Environmental Cooperation Programme</p>	<p>Presently in its third phase, EIECP aims at further developing Egypt's PA system, mainly with the view of establishing income-generating mechanism and, thus, facilitate the process for mobilizing resources toward the financial sustainability of the Egypt's PAs system and, in this way, its conservation and sustainable development endeavours. EIECP also tackles other PA management needs identified by NCS/EEAA, such as on information gathering/ generation management and analysis. A new phase is expected that will focus on CBNRM in a number of PAs, incl. those in S Sinai where they plan to work with Bedouin tribes, incl. through support of women to enhance their capacities in production of handicrafts.</p>	<p>This project will support the work with the local communities through the CBNRM. It will support infrastructure work in South Sinai and support eco-tourism business plans.</p> <p>Given that EIECP has been implemented by MOE and UNDP Egypt through cost-sharing, the projects will be directly linked and integrated to achieve synergies and economies of scale. EIECP is co-financing for this new project.</p>

<p>Cleaner Production Center/ UNIDO/ GEF</p> <p><i>Utilizing Solar Energy for Industrial Process Heat in Egyptian Industry</i></p> <p>GEF-5 ID 4790, GEF Project Grant USD 6,500,000, endorsed Dec 2014</p>	<p>The project is implemented by the Cleaner Production Center of the Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade. Its objective is to develop the market environment for the diffusion and local manufacturing of solar energy for industrial process heat.</p>	<p>The project focuses on improving the energy efficiency of the industrial process heat system and the introduction of solar thermal technologies mainly in industrial companies with a high fraction of low and medium temperature heat demand in industrial sectors. The same solar water heating systems will be suitable for hotels as well. Accordingly, the UNDP project will liaise with the Cleaner Production Center to obtain the technical assistance packages that were provided under the UNIDO project, using these to provide technical and financial support to pilot the solar water heating systems in selected hotels. The successful pilot projects will encourage expanding the use of the technology at the level of hotels in Sharm El-Sheikh and in Egypt more widely.</p>
<p>Industrial Modernization Center/ UNDP/ GEF</p> <p><i>Grid-Connected Small-Scale Photovoltaic Systems</i></p> <p>GEF-5 ID 5064, GEF Project Grant USD 3,536,364, endorsed in Dec 2014</p>	<p>The project aims to encourage and accelerate the development of solar PV systems by opening markets for roof top small scale PV systems in industrial, residential and commercial sectors.</p>	<p>The project can use the case studies and methodologies that helped disseminate EE appliances in Cairo. In addition, the project has been providing technical and financial assistance to hotels in Sharm El Sheikh to promote installation of roof top PV system, and training for engineers in hotels on the design, implementation and maintenance of PV systems and LED lighting.</p> <p>The project has completed support to the first pilot project in a hotel in Sharm El-Sheikh to install 150 KW of roof top PV system. Following the successful implementation of the pilot project, the owner of the hotel has added 350KW without any financial contribution from the PV project that will encourage other hotels in Sharm El-Sheikh to replicate. The project is currently negotiating with another hotel to provide technical support for 1 MW solar power based on a Purchase Power Agreement (PPA) modality. The successful pilot projects will pave the road for Green Sharm Project to replicate the technology in other hotels to support energy transition in the city. Meanwhile PV Project team is planned to support Green Sharm Project team to continue providing technical assistance, as needed, until the end of the PV Project for promotion of the roof top PV systems as one of the most promising CCM technologies in the city.</p>

Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy/ UNDP/ GEF <i>Improving the Energy Efficiency of Lighting and Building Appliances</i> GEF-4 ID 3832, GEF Project Grant USD 4,450,000, Oct 2010-2018 	The project aim was to achieve a market transformation to efficient lighting systems and home appliances in Egypt.	The project has implemented pilot projects for converting lighting systems in hotels to efficient lighting systems. The pilot projects results were documented and contributed to the replication in many hotels in Egypt. The project will end in 2018 but the case studies and other project outputs will be shared with the hotels in Sharm El Sheikh that have not converted yet. The project Terminal Evaluation has acknowledged its role in supporting the market transformation to efficient lighting in Egypt. Green Sharm will build on the success of the Energy Efficiency project and benefits from its generated knowledge and technical capacities to technically support any hotels in Sharm that were not able to complete shift to efficient lighting.
UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Project (LECB)	Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) is a global UNDP project funded by the EU and the Governments of Germany and Australia and includes activities in Egypt. The project aimed to develop the capacity of experts and institutions in Egypt to respond to opportunities that have been identified for engaging Public Sector and Industry support and participation in addressing the issue of climate change.	<p>The project supported the preparation of Egypt's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) completed in 2015 as well as a Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) for Tourism Sector completed in 2018-2019. The LEDS includes recommended CCM actions in the tourism facilities that will induce the largest GHG emission reduction in the sector.</p> <p>In the here-proposed GEF project, the LEDS will guide hotels in the selection of the CCM technologies to be piloted, to induce replication at the level of Sharm El-Sheikh City and upscaling on the national level. The LEDS will also facilitate the estimation of the GHG emissions reductions attributed to the interventions in Sharm.</p>

<p>EEAA/ MoH / UNDP/ GEF</p> <p><i>Protect human health and the environment from unintentional releases of POPs originating from incineration and open burning of health care- and electronic waste.</i></p> <p>GEF-5 Project ID 4392, GEF Project Grant USD 4,100,000, endorsed in 2013.</p>	<p>The project objective is to protect human health and the environment from unintentional releases of POPs originating from incineration and open burning of health care- and electronic waste. The project is expected to achieve this objective by: (i) Reduction of UPOPs emissions through capacity building, introduction and demonstration of BEP and BAT and strengthening of the legislative and policy framework; (ii) Reduction of Mercury emissions through capacity building, demonstration and introduction of mercury-free medical instruments and strengthening of the legislative/policy frameworks (in combination with component 1); (iii) E-Waste: Reduction of emissions of UPOPs, and POPs through capacity building, introduction and demonstration of BEP and BAT (refurbishment and end-of-life) and strengthening of the legislative and policy framework; (iv) E-Waste: Reduction of emissions of other hazardous substances (mercury, lead, cadmium) through capacity building, introduction and demonstration of BEP and BAT (in combination with Component 3's investments for the end-of-life management) and strengthening of the legislative and policy framework.</p>	<p>The HCWM and E-waste Management project under implementation will be able to provide lessons-learned and outcomes related to hazardous and non-hazardous waste management in Egypt (collection, storage, treatment and disposal), including the following (list not exhaustive) which will help to further inform the development of the Green Sharm-El-Sheikh project during its CEO endorsement phase and support the proposed project with guidance during its initial stages of implementation: (i) Feasible methods to calculate UPOPs baselines and UPOPs reductions over the duration of the project; (ii) understanding of waste flows and involvement and roles of various actors in the waste management supply and demand chain in Egypt; (iii) Successful strategies, regulations and policies to support improved collection, treatment and disposal of various waste streams in Egypt; (iv) Assessed and implemented financial mechanisms to support the long-term (financial) sustainability of collection, transfer, treatment and disposal schemes; (v) Developed and implemented incentives for public and private sector entities to improve waste segregation, collection, treatment and disposal; and, (vi) Feasible and workable BEP and BAT interventions that are suitable to the local conditions in Egypt.</p>
<p>Egyptian - German Joint Committee on Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Environmental Protection</p>	<p>The project is implemented by GIZ in collaboration with the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy to support climate-friendly investments in renewable energies and energy efficiency.</p>	<p>The GIZ project is supporting the Green/Sustainable Tourism Unit in MOTA while GTU/STU is a main stakeholder in the UNDP project. Hence, this GIZ project will provide technical assistance to hotels and piloting of specific RE/EE technologies that will complement the GEF project activities and will work jointly with the GEF CC projects to disseminate the results of pilot project aiming to expand replication in Sharm El Sheikh.</p>
<p>GOPP/UNDP: <i>Improving Interurban Synergies between Existing and New Egyptian Cities (CO-CITIES)</i></p>	<p>UNDP with GOPP are developing urban plans for a number of cities in Egypt, an experience useful in the development of the integrated urban plan for Sharm El Sheikh</p>	<p>Expected to provide relevant input in terms of policy framework and institutional setup/decision-making and be implemented in parallel.</p>

UN-HABITAT: <i>Support the development of Sharm El-Sheikh's Strategic Urban Plan</i>	UN-HABITAT is developing a Sustainability Master Plan for Sharm El Sheikh.	The Sustainability Master Plan includes all initiatives to be implemented by City of Sharm El-Sheikh to support its transformation into a Green City. Meanwhile, the Green Sharm project will provide further inputs in terms of policy framework and institutional setup/decision-making and provide technical assistance to support implementation of the plan.
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7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project is in line with Egypt's **Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030**, responding to the SDGs. Environment is one of its 4 dimensions and entails an Urban Development Pillar and an Environment Pillar, who have as visions, respectively: *A balanced spatial development management of land and resources to accommodate population and improve the quality of their lives and Environment is integrated in all economic sectors to preserve natural resources and support their efficient use and investment, while ensuring next generations' rights. A clean, safe and healthy environment leading to diversified production resources and economic activities, supporting competitiveness, providing new jobs, eliminating poverty and achieving social justice.*

The project is also fully in line with the **Third National Communication Report (2016)** to the UNFCCC, which identified tourism as one of the main sectors with large potential and benefit for climate change mitigation actions ? including inter alia:

- Improve energy efficiency and load/energy management;
- Increase on-site energy production from renewable sources, in particular solar energy;
- Promote for sea water desalination-based concentrated solar power and using highly efficient desalination technologies;
- Set achievable specific energy, water consumption and waste generation

While Egypt hasn't prepared a UNFCCC Technology Needs Assessment, a **National Economic and Development Study for Climate Change (NEEDS)** was submitted to UNFCCC in 2010. It highlighted that mitigation alternatives at 2020- and 2050-time horizons rely on 10 mitigation priority programs identified as a result of NEEDS assessment for climate change.

The **2016 Intended NDC** included an initial estimate for the cost of implementing adaptation and mitigation measures in Egypt during the period 2020-2030: USD 73 billion. The INDC reflected Egypt's commitment to implement policies targeting development that is more sustainable and highlighted that the coral reefs which constitute a major attraction in Red Sea resorts are highly vulnerable to climate change. Climate change mitigation and further actions emphasized in the INDC that are strongly linked to the Green Sharm initiative and the tourism sector include the following:

- Reform energy subsidies to increase energy efficiency and promote switching from conventional energy sources to cleaner energy sources.

- Promote efficient use of energy, especially by consumers

- Increase use of renewable energy as alternative for power generation

- Shift use to advanced locally appropriate low emission fossil fuel technologies

- Improve wastewater treatment and solid waste management and recycling

- Reduce climate change risks in touristic areas

- Raise environmental awareness

- Cooperate with international agencies

- Promote sustainable tourism in Egypt

- Capacity building for local communities in touristic areas

Egypt as a Party to the CBD in 2016 prepared a revised NBSAP / **Egyptian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2030** in line with the **CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020** through a wide participatory process. The project with its different components is in line with the following national targets:

- 1 ? By 2030, **PAs network secured and expanded to cover 17% of total terrestrial and inland water and at least 5% of coastal and marine representative areas, especially priority sites of particular importance for biodiversity and key ecological processes, and effective management of PAs.**

- 6 ? By 2018, **apply CBD tools to monitor and control the impact of tourism on biodiversity, in particular in protected areas and vulnerable ecosystems.**

- 7 - By 2020, **measures, including waste management plans and law enforcement, are in place to prevent and reduce the impact of pollution and waste on ecosystems, especially on wetlands and coastal and marine areas.**

- 8a ? By 2025, **negative effects of different sectoral policies (land-use planning, transport, energy, uncontrolled urbanization, etc.) on priority elements of biodiversity are minimized, and measures to correct these effects are applied through developing and implementing land use management plans.**

- 9 ? By 2027, **promote the implementation of good fishing practices in both Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea, favorable to fish protection and their habitats.**

- 16 ? By 2018, **biodiversity values are promoted and integrated into national planning process and mechanisms to support their incorporation into national accounting and reporting systems to be developed.**

- 18 ? By 2017, **proper NBSAP and associated resource mobilization are in place, in addition to establishment of the national biodiversity committee to ensure periodic evaluation of NBSAP**

With regard to Chemicals and Waste, Egypt's latest 2005 **POPs National Implementation Plan (NIP)** identifies the open burning of waste, medical waste incinerators and industrial processes as the three largest emitters of UPOPs. Priorities related to UPOPs listed in Egypt's NIP are: prevention of uncontrolled waste combustion, sound environmental management of waste, implementation of BAT/BEP measures for the reduction of dioxin and furan emissions, adjustment of national legislation to adequately address POPs/UPOPs issues as well as the provision of education and awareness building. Furthermore, the 2002-2017 **Governorate Environment Action Plan (GEAP) for South Sinai** lists programs on sustaining tourism, strengthening institutional and capacity building, waste management, pollution abatement, transferring clean technologies, environmental monitoring and evaluation, and technical assistance among the seven listed main priority actions. The proposed project will address all the priorities listed in the NIP, as well as address the priorities related to waste management as listed in the GEAP, to reduce the releases of UPOPs from uncontrolled waste combustion in Sharm El Sheikh.

Egypt is committed to the **Montreal Protocol** and to implementing the relevant Programmes of the National Environmental Action Plan. The country is in the process of ratification Kigali amendment, currently the documents are under review from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. National Ozone Unit and the Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality have a collaboration protocol for the development and update of 19 new standards for the safety of freons/refrigerants. An enforcement plan is needed for the existing and newly developed standards and codes.

The project is also line with the **National Capacity Self-Assessment** regarding the three Rio Conventions, given that it includes joint work towards Climate Change and Biodiversity. Because there are no pressing land degradation issues in the area of Sharm El Sheikh, LD was not considered a further work stream to be added. Instead work on Chemicals was added that now also fall under the global environmental conventions served by the GEF. The NCSA highlighted the need for enhanced cooperation and synergies across the conventions at national level, which the here-proposed project will contribute to.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The project includes a dedicated Component 4 on KM and M&E, with a total budget of \$225,000.

A Knowledge Management Strategy for the project is included in Annex 21. This project builds on several past and ongoing initiatives given that this is inherent in the cross-sector nature of the project. The socio-economic and environmental/ecological impacts of the project's interventions in Sharm El Sheikh and adjacent sites will be regularly monitored following the M&E framework to be developed during the project preparation stage. The project will integrate important work on KM and related communication efforts to reflect the innovation and complexity of this cross-sector undertaking and the need to constantly monitor the project's activities in relation to its goals and react through careful adaptive management. KM/Communication efforts (domestic and international) will be especially important to replicate the best practices and exploit the potential for Sharm El Sheikh to become a model green tourism destination, especially where there are plans even in Egypt (and in the region) to build more new tourism cities. KM/Communications will hence target at least on a yearly basis the MOTA, the ETF, the Governorate of South-Sinai and Municipalities especially in the Red Sea and South Sinai, and relevant NGOs such as HEPCA in Hurghada, with the dissemination of project activities and results. Lessons can also be shared internationally via platforms on sustainable cities and sustainable tourism. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and any other network that could be beneficial to the project implementation in terms of teachings.

Annex 21: Knowledge Management Strategy

This is the draft Green Sharm Project Knowledge Management Strategy outlining the guiding principles, KM framework and priorities for implementation. The strategy is designed to guide and support the KM efforts of the project during implementation and is based on the relevant Outcome and Outputs in the Project Document.

The Inception Workshop and the Project Board are invited to review and endorse the KM Strategy and consider the needs of this activity of the project.

1) Overview

The project seeks to turn Sharm El Sheikh into a model integrated and ecologically sustainable tourism city of national and international importance through the adoption of further low-carbon technologies, proactive waste prevention and management practices and a further-enhanced protection of its natural capital basis.

This will be achieved through a concerted effort to develop an integrated *Sharm El-Sheikh Sustainable Development Strategy (SESSDS) and Action Plan*.

The Project will provide a best practice example for one of the major tourist destinations in the Red Sea and Northern Africa to turn Sharm El-Sheikh into a model integrated and ecologically sustainable tourism city of national and international importance through the adoption of further low-carbon technologies, proactive waste prevention and management practices and a further-enhanced protection of its natural capital basis.

The SESSDS will integrate the required legal and institutional framework, an efficient interurban management mechanism, and a consensus building approach that reduces duplication of efforts, especially among governmental authorities (national, regional, local). It will develop an enabling institutional framework/guideline for territorial planning that: (i) acknowledges the different regional, urban and local situations and the need for spatially coherent territories, (ii) links and coordinates urban, regional and national plans, and (iii) establishes guidelines and mechanisms for coordinated urban territorial, environmental and infrastructure planning and management.

The Action Plan until the year 2030 will present goals for the focus areas selected in the strategy. The goals are expanded upon through various actions. Targets will be specified the desired outcomes of SESSDS activities being an important step to translate the vision and goals into specific activities. The action plan will include both, long-term strategic infrastructure investments (implementation scope beyond 5 years), as well as short-term measures implemented with TA and financial support under the GEF Project and providing a contribution to the implementation of the SESSDS. The action plan will form the prioritization framework and include a scoring system for infrastructure investment projects (incl. multi-criteria analysis), including assessment of environmental and climate impacts. The plan will be evaluated annually, and additions will be made as necessary.

There will be clarification of roles and enhancement of capacities particularly at local government level. The institutional and regulatory context will be reviewed, updated and strengthened so as to prevent new degradation of forests and agricultural lands. The project will aim for a robust, comprehensive and appropriate sustainable development framework which will assess climate mitigation, chemicals and waste as well as biodiversity and key ecosystem goods and services to inform permitting decisions.

2) Rationale

Knowledge Management (KM) is the process of capturing (and distilling), creating, storing, sharing, and effectively using knowledge. KM refers to a multi-disciplinary approach to achieving organizational objectives by consolidating, creating, storing, sharing and use of knowledge. Several of the above-mentioned outcomes of the Green Sharm project focus on the establishment of a system for knowledge and information management, building capacity, and sharing of best practices and lessons learned. Central to this is the creation of a Knowledge Management Strategy including key knowledge tools and products for effective sharing of urban sustainable development information, knowledge and experiences ? developing a stronger KM modality. KM will play a key role in facilitating planning and policy processes to facilitate the adoption of sustainable urban development practices supporting a sustainable environment for the development of tourism industry, livelihoods and climate resilience among communities living in and around Sharm El-Sheikh. Applying a gender-responsive approach (e.g. through consultations with both women and men and the collection of sex-disaggregated data where applicable), the project aims to capture both tacit and explicit knowledge from successful implementation of the SESSDS and the actions defined therein.

The strategy builds on the results-based approach to project planning and management. It will establish a national platform for managing information and sharing of best practices and lessons learned in the sustainable development of a major tourist destination.

3) Guiding Principles

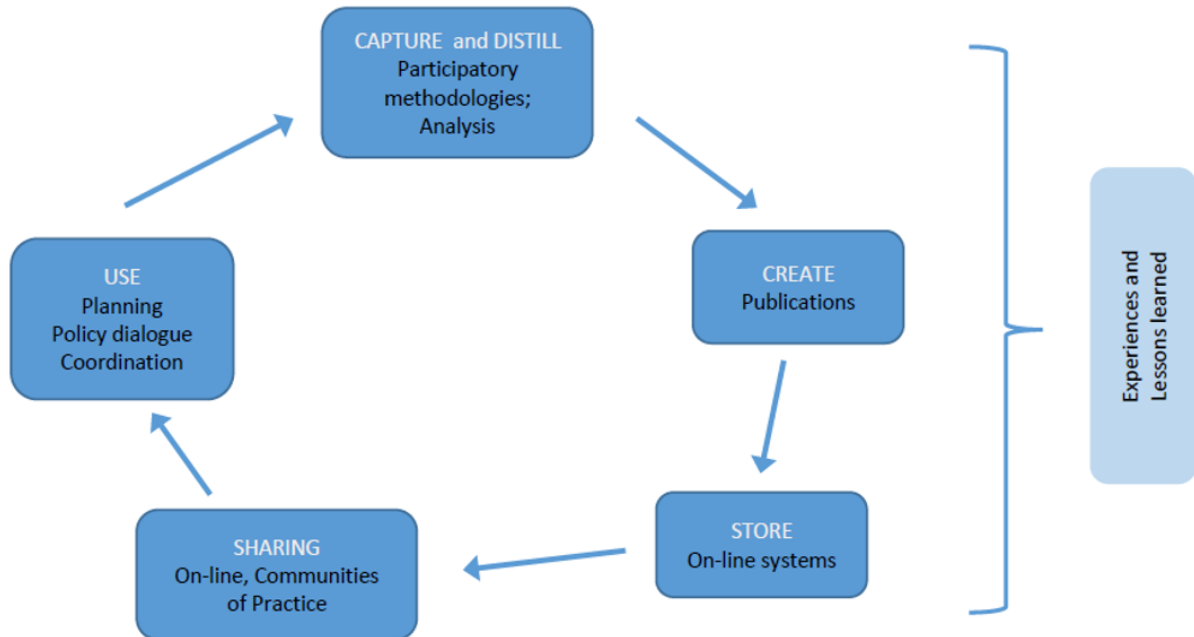
The Strategy will be guided by 3 key principles:

1. Knowledge Management needs to be **people-centred** and **demand-driven** which will ensure the project is providing gender-responsive, relevant and useful knowledge products for stakeholders
2. Transfer of knowledge needs to be **context specific** with technology and process playing appropriate and enabling functions
3. Knowledge Management is **measurable** and, where appropriate, **attributable**

4) Knowledge Management Framework

4.1. Purpose

To strengthen the capture, creation, storage, dissemination and use of knowledge to support the implementation of the Green Sharm Project and beyond into the region and globally.



Knowledge management cuts across all areas of project activity, and to realize it, collaboration is essential. KM cuts across research, planning, practice, and learning. It supports organizational objectives through capacity development and depends on the project for information in order to keep the KM cycle active and strengthened, ultimately helping stakeholders make more informed decisions. The KM cycle, if resourced adequately, is reinforcing.

4.2. Objective of the KM strategy

To strengthen access to information and knowledge to support and influence local, national, regional and global policy dialogues on approaches to sustainable urban development and green touristic destinations for adoption.

4.3. Defining KM Strategy

Identification and Prioritization ? Since the project will be operating at different levels ? the governorate/municipality level and the tourism industry represented by the Egyptian Tourism Federation and Egyptian Hotel Association, and individual owners/operators of hotels & resorts in Sharm El-Sheikh ? with a number of pilot scale projects in each and a diversity of stakeholders, there is a need to assess what their on-going knowledge needs are to determine targeted KM support. Identification and prioritization will be carried out by the PMU led by the Project Manager in close consultation with key stakeholders.

Engagement ? Across the project area with a diversity of stakeholders, engagement will need to be targeted to specific groups to assess KM effectiveness. Strategic considerations will include:

? Incentivising use of knowledge management systems and products

? Incentivising the generation of knowledge sharing and products by stakeholders

Working S.M.A.R.T ? Data quality will depend on getting the right data and ensuring that the data is accurate. A robust monitoring and evaluation plan will support this work.

Less is more ? Development of a harmonized results reporting framework to improve the reporting capacity of the stakeholders.

To achieve its objective, the project's KM Strategy will focus on 3 key areas:

4.3.1 Capacity Development

Capacity building in terms of embedding comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plans for activities will be critical to guide information capture and analysis in the development of knowledge and knowledge products ? experience notes, lessons learned and best practices.

To improve the formulation of policies, strategies, and interventions in a sustainable manner, efforts will be made for the development of institutional capacity to generate knowledge solutions through a strategic use of technical assistance resources. Where there is limited local capacity in providing knowledge solutions the project will engage, whenever appropriate and feasible, local institutions for knowledge management activities to build their institutional capacity.

A training needs assessment and a training plan will be developed targeting national and municipal institutions, private sector and CSOs. A detailed training program and action plan will be designed in the first year, and the training program will be implemented throughout the project's duration. In addition, a Sustainable City Capacity Scorecard will be developed in PY1 to track the improvement of the institutional capacities of the key institutions (and others that may be included during implementation) in planning, implementation and monitoring of urban, resilient, adaptive and sustainable growth. The Sustainable City Scorecard will be completed at mid-term and end of project as part of the project's M&E (Outcome 4.2).

The specific services to be provided by the Project will be detailed, which may likely include short-term technical assistance and expertise for consultant-led trainings on:

- Institutional capacity building concerning development, management and implementation of sustainable development strategies and action plans at municipal level. Target group: mainly municipal/governorate staff.
- Training of public and private sector representatives on MRV methodologies for GHG and other emission reductions, in line with the SESSDS requirements and international standards
- Technical training activities for public officers/technical staff of utilities concerning design principles, technical specifications and selection criteria for energy & resource efficiency, renewable energy and waste management projects.

- Training activities for hotel staff (technical managers/FM, etc.) on conducting energy assessments/audits in their facilities and implement energy monitoring and management practices in line with international standards and norms (e.g. ISO 50001/50002), including best practices on resource efficiency measures for hotels

- Training activities for public officers and hotel managers/staff on green purchasing (criteria, tech specifications, selection of alternative products to e.g. single-use plastics)
This will entail exchanges regarding relevant previous and ongoing projects funded by the GEF and other donors (see Sections 2.2 *The baseline scenario* and 3.9 *Coordination and partnerships*), through exchanges with (former) project staff and government personnel involved, as well as from donors or development agencies, including the UNDP country office environment team due to its quality assurance role in past UNDP/GEF projects. Such trainings and exchanges will benefit from the knowledge products generated under previous projects (e.g. the UNDP-GEF rooftop PV project, and UNIDO GEF solar water heating projects). Useful knowledge products include technical specifications for the selected technology, results of case studies, list of recommended suppliers, design tools, etc. The project will follow up on advancements and commercialization of new technologies in other countries such as hybrid A/C systems than can be suitable for Sharm El-Sheikh. UNDP-GEF RTAs overseeing the project will provide relevant lessons and best practices available from the UNDP-GEF portfolio beyond Egypt.

4.3.2 Knowledge Products by the project

Developing demand-driven knowledge products to support information and knowledge sharing, will include flagship products for the project, such as:

? Training needs assessments, training plans and training materials

? MRV Platform

? Experience Notes and minutes from Technical Coordination Groups

? Lessons learnt by the project, including most notably documented results from the green investment pilot projects (incl. investment costs, payback period, technical feasibility for different introduced technologies, etc.) documented in annual and technical reports, brochures, digital albums, videos, etc.

? Peer-reviewed journal publications

These knowledge products will also capture the gender dimensions and present data in sex-disaggregated format wherever applicable.

Importantly, collaborations and partnerships will play a significant role in effectively operationalizing the KM strategy, and to maintain quality standards. Collaborations and partnerships will be defined in thematic areas by the PMU and subject matter specialists.

For quality assurance, the project's Technical Team, Planning Team and other personnel will receive training on:

? Documenting lessons learned, best practice and success stories

? Research methodologies and M&E including capturing tacit and explicit knowledge, interviews, producing multi-media resources as determined by their on-going needs, and how to ensure gender is reflected in any knowledge products.

4.3.3 Knowledge Events organised by the project

Opportunities for enhancing knowledge dissemination, sharing and application will be actively explored through the conduct of and participation in meetings, workshops, conferences and similar events.

Innovative pilot projects, lessons learned, and best practices will be showcased at these learning events to facilitate knowledge sharing.

Engagement and information and knowledge sharing events will include *inter alia*:

? The above-mentioned knowledge products on project lessons and results will be disseminated to the targeted stakeholders and beyond to promote replication and upscaling, through seminars to be held in collaboration with the Egyptian Hotel Association, Sharm El-Sheikh Investors Associations and/or Ministry of Tourism. Seminars can include exhibitions for suppliers to present their products in order to connect hotels with suppliers. Once technology is proven and there is large interest for replication, the project will stop providing co-finance and limit support to technical assistance. The successful technologies implemented in Sharm El Sheikh will be conveyed to other municipalities and hotels in Egypt working with the Ministry of Environment, the Green Tourism Unit of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the Egyptian Hotel Association.

? Public promotion of successes in green hotel practices in Sharm El Sheikh and public sector

? Biennial ?Egyptian Green Tourism Award? ceremony and dissemination events

? Municipality/Governorate and Local Government roundtable meetings

? Technical Coordination Groups

? Knowledge fairs, roadshows, competitions, learning events

? Development and dissemination of news and publications

? Final Project Dissemination Conference

5) Knowledge Management implementation priorities

Priority 1: KM Strategy refined and endorsed by the Inception Workshop and approved by the Project Board. Recruitment of Communications and Knowledge Management Officer (refer to ToR in the Annex 7).

Priority 2: KM System development: People, Processes and Platforms

? 2.1 Development of research and analytical frameworks to guide and inform strategies of data, information and knowledge capture/analysis, and monitoring and evaluation for implementation at project localities initially. This will include the identification of thematic knowledge areas, and consistently, the skills thematic areas for networks database;

? 2.2 Development of the Online Community of Practice and information and knowledge sharing forum to include the set-up of project website and social media accounts;

Priority 3: Content Management: Identification and assignment of knowledge management activities to project staff, local and central government officials, private sector, NGOs and community level stakeholders. The value of editorial/creative content management cannot be overemphasized, since knowledge management will not succeed if there are no workers and managers whose primary duties involve gathering, editing and re/packaging knowledge.

Priority 4: Development of a KM monitoring and evaluation framework. Any amendments to the framework will be managed by the Communications and Knowledge Management Expert.

6) Risk management

Knowledge Management activities are an integral part of the project and will be supported through ongoing and pipelined technical advisory support. Closer coordination will also be made with local and

central government and the Community of Practice to assess knowledge needs and mobilize project expertise, collaboration or partnerships to respond to District needs for knowledge solutions.

RISKS	RISK MITIGATION
1. Dis-incentivisation of knowledge sharing ? information monopolies for competitive advantage	Incorporate into work plan and partnerships
2. Under-resourcing: - Operational costs for data and information collection, publications, storage and dissemination - Pipelined costs for technical assistance for capacity building in information capture and analysis for the development of knowledge products, publications	Develop a costed annual Communications and KM work plan
3. No specific identification and accountabilities towards content developers/development	Incorporate into TORs and work plans
4. Not sufficiently incentivised	Explore cost effective incentives and/or knowledge partnerships
5. Lack of measuring impact	Develop a performance indicator framework for KM
6. Behaviour change	Behaviour change strategy and monitoring and evaluation plan developed

7) Monitoring and evaluation

The project will develop a system for capturing and measuring KM access, sharing and use. Measurement data and analysis should be used to inform and calibrate the strategy as an indication of performance. At present, mechanisms that ensure the regular monitoring of tangible data on tourism impacts continue to be limited in Egypt. Yet, for the health and competitiveness of destinations like Sharm El Sheikh that rely on irreplaceable natural treasures such as its coastline and marine resources, monitoring mechanisms that generate regular insights into impacts empower stakeholders with tangible evidence in the management, preservation and maintenance efforts of the environment to which they are connected.

The progress of implementation of Knowledge Management activities may be monitored closely through the following indicators. The project will support the establishment of a MRV system at local level, which will provide regular, reliable and context-specific insights for the sustainable development of tourism in Sharm El Sheikh and in the region, and will consequently play a key role in the effective monitoring and implementation of the SESSDS and Action Plan.

Monitoring, reporting and verification will involve the systematic collection and analysis of information based on planned activities and set targets during the implementation of the urban sustainable development strategy and activities, where the data collected accords with a set of performance indicators relevant to the measurement of the progress made towards greening Sharm. A platform for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) will be developed to guide and adapt the Sharm El-Sheikh urban infrastructure use and sustainable development plans over time.

The monitoring platform will be based on ongoing successful experiences and will monitor sustainable city indicators based on indicators developed by the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) as well as other indicators that may be identified specifically for the case of Sharm. Monitoring will include project relevant impact indicators (e.g. resource efficiency and energy use, sustainable transport, solid waste management and chemicals, biodiversity, GHG & UPOP emissions). In addition, management efficiency

indicators related to integrated planning, transparency and citizen participation will be defined and monitored.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 3 details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies](#). The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex 3, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements

Inception Workshop and Report

A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

- Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- Include numbers of women and men involved in actual design and implementation of low-carbon measures and sustainable development strategies.

- Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.

- Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

- Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

GEF Core Indicators

The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 17 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) have been prepared and the scores include in the GEF Core Indicators.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)

The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#).

The evaluation will be "independent, impartial and rigorous". The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by 01 June 2024. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE)

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

The evaluation will be "independent, impartial and rigorous". The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 30 September 2027. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report

The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information

To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the GEF policy on public involvement.

Table 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget: <i>This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units is not included as it is covered by the GEF Fee. These costs are included in Component 4 of the Results Framework and TBWP.</i>		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop and other M&E meetings	\$10,000 + \$10,000 (budget note 37)	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project
Travel costs incl. shares of vehicle, fuel, insurance	\$20,000 (\$17,070 travel budget, \$1,850 car share, \$780 fuel share, \$300 insurance share) (budget notes 33-36)	
M&E general oversight and technical contributions by % of PM, 4 Tech Officers, Comms & KM Officer	\$35,000 (budget note 31)	
Inception Report		Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework		Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators and METTs
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)		Annually typically between June-August

Monitoring of safeguards management framework and stakeholder engagement plan		On-going.
Monitoring of gender action plan		On-going
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Contract evaluators to conduct Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	\$42,500. \$30,000 International (budget note 29) + \$10,000 National (budget note 30) + \$2,500 translation into Arabic (budget note 32)	01 June 2024
Contract evaluators to conduct Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	\$42,500. \$30,000 International (budget note 29) + \$10,000 National (budget note 30) + \$2,500 translation into Arabic (budget note 32)	30 September 2027
TOTAL indicative COST	USD 160,000	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

Tourism is an important domain for economic development in Egypt, with almost 95% of tourism activity in the country leisure and culture-oriented and mostly concentrated on Cairo, Upper Egypt, Sinai and the Red Sea. Indeed, if the economic development of a certain country is to be based to some extent on tourism, diversification and enhancement of the tourism product is an appropriate strategy, such as through sustainable tourism. The Egyptian government is starting to take actions towards sustainability efforts and to assume full environmental responsibility, which often conflict with tourism development goals of creating job opportunities and increasing foreign currency. Government engagement and supervision is essential in this initiative because the private sector cannot be relied on its own and requires policy and framework conditions and guidance and capacity to develop sustainable investments. Moreover, the Egyptian Ministry of Tourism believes that tourism in the Red Sea will need to benefit the environment if practiced in a sustainable manner by promoting eco-destinations and raising awareness.

The economic benefits in the tourism industry will generate social and socio-economic benefits for local communities and other job seekers in the tourism industry, in particular from Upper Egypt. Sustainable tourism activities create jobs and generate income from environmentally friendly activities. These include income generation for local communities engaged in ecotourism activities, handicrafts and other service facilities. It also includes improvement of livelihoods and well-being for local communities through

establishment of new facilities in the targeted protected areas. The project will also improve health conditions for waste collectors through formalization of the solid waste management and recycling initiatives. The CCM mitigation technologies for small scale renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies will open new lines of small businesses in installation, operation and maintenance of these applications.

Thus, environmental protection, conservation and inclusiveness is essential for the success of sustainable tourism development and ensuring a high-quality tourism destination in Sharm El-Sheikh in the future. The Green Sharm project will improve the management and organizational capacities for elaborating a Sustainable Development Strategy and planning and launching its implementation with different stakeholders at the national and local levels.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Please refer to:

- PRODOC Section 3.11 Risks to the project and social/environmental safeguards
- PRODOC Annex 5: UNDP Risk Register
- PRODOC Annex 12 UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
- The separate PRODOC Annex 11 Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Annex 12: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information

Project Title	Green Sharm El Sheikh
Project Number UNDP PIMS:	6249
Project Number GEF ID:	10117
Location (Global/Region/Country)	Egypt

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

Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?	
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach</i>	
<p>The proposed Project was guided by UNDP's Human Rights Principle, and adversely impacts the human rights (civil, political, economic, environmental, social or cultural) of key or potential stakeholders, most particularly Bedouins. All relevant concerns of these groups must be considered in the project design. The Project consulted with all concerned stakeholders during preparation and through its Stakeholder Engagement Plan will ensure their involvement throughout implementation.</p>	
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment</i>	
<p>Project preparation was guided by the SES principle on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. It includes the preparation of a Gender Analysis and Action Plan by UNDP Egypt's gender team, as well as the preparation of activity specific gender action plans during Project implementation. Implementation of the Gender Action Plan will ensure the participation access to opportunities and benefits for state and non-state stakeholders. The project will adopt a gender-sensitive procurement policy through supporting the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data on trade and entrepreneurship to identify women-owned businesses and develop a network of existing and new suppliers that are owned by women and capable of providing goods and services in the quantities and of the quality required to support the implementation of the project activities. The Project's results framework includes special measures and indicators to address any gender inequality.</p> <p>Under the project, gender mainstreaming shall be done at all levels of project planning, decision-making, and implementation. In line with the Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030, capacity building activities and knowledge products shall enhance the roles and status of women as participants and agents of change, build on their strengths and experiences, knowledge and coping capacity, and ensure women's access to information. The Project aims to mainstream gender considerations into the financing, technical assistance, capacity building and policy dialogue activities of the project.</p>	
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability</i>	

Project activities will support the implementation of the environmental sustainability priorities identified in the Green Sharm Initiative, and Egypt's 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy, as well as international agreements such as CBD and UNFCCC, and the Paris Accord. The support will include strengthening of the environmental management capacity of public and private sector partners in low carbon tourism and green economy, promoting technologies to reduce carbon emissions, and to improve the sustainability of solid waste management and water supply, and strengthening the management of protected areas and their biodiversity, most particularly coral reefs. By increasing environmental and social sustainability, the Project will improve the health, welfare and well-being of Sharm El Sheikh's population.

This proposed project will also help Egypt attain its climate change mitigation targets and reduce global GHG emissions, by improving energy efficiency in urban systems and hotels, and through integrated chemicals and solid waste management systems.

Finally, the Project will help improve global biodiversity outcomes by strengthening biodiversity management in marine and coastal PAs.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><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?</p> <p><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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<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Mod, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>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.</i>
<p>Risk 1: The COVID situation may cause health risks to staff, consultants and populations: a significant part of the projects involves consultations, meetings, on-the-ground studies and other opportunities for communicable diseases (such as COVID-19) to spread)</p> <p>(SES Standard 3, Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions q6)</p> <p>-</p>	<p>P = 5 I = 2</p>	MODERATE	<p>In Egypt, from 3 January 2020 to 19 May 2021, there have been 248,078 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 14,441 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 11 May 2021, a total of 1,371,976 vaccine doses have been administered.[1] While it is expected that the country makes a speedy recovery from the crisis in time for the start of this project, additional ?waves? of infections through variants are not to be excluded. The mitigation measures (to the right) would be necessary should this latter scenario materialise to some extent.</p> <p>This risk could influence the timing or format of preliminary feasibility and feasibility studies (e.g. Output 1.2.1), training activities (e.g. Output 2.2.1) as well as consultations with stakeholders who may not be familiar with the type of information technologies that are required to conduct virtual meetings or consultations (e.g. Bedouin populations).</p>	<p>Awareness of current sanitary situation will be ensured for all parties involved before planning activities with the potential to spread COVID-19, in line with UN/DSS and national government guidelines. When activities bear such risks, alternatives will be suggested, or the activities will be postponed if they absolutely require physical presence.</p> <p>The risk will be further assessed in the planned assessments and managed through the subsequent ESMP, as needed.</p>

<p>Risk 2: The project will fund the development of policies (strategies and planning documents such as SESSDS, etc.) that may cause unintended downstream social and/or environmental impacts, including through the poor placement of new urban, protected area and tourism infrastructures, changes in protected area status or resource management regimes, opening of new areas for ?sustainable? tourism development, etc..</p> <p><i>(SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q1, q2, q3, q4, q5, q6, q8; SES Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment, q4; SES Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management q1, q2, q3, q4, q7, q11; SES Standard 5 Displacement and Resettlement, q1, q2, q3)</i></p>	<p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>MODERATE</p>	<p>An ESMF was prepared to address the project?s environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the Project?s upstream work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Preparation of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) to assess and manage relevant specific risks through the design of the policies ? Inclusion of any risks that cannot be avoided in an ESMF for the given policy(ies), with other frameworks (Resettlement Action Plan and/or Livelihood Action Plan if indicated).
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<p>Risk 3: The Project will fund feasibility studies in support of large-scale infrastructure that could lead to activities with high environmental or social risks and impacts, particularly if construction is involved; for instance: poorly designed, placed or operated desalination plants could impact coral reefs due to brine releases, and could pose a threat to worker safety if not properly built and operated</p> <p><i>(SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q2, q4, q5, q6; SES Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management q1, q2, q4, q8, q11; SES Standard 3, Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions q1, q2, q3, q7, q8; SES Standard 5 Displacement and Resettlement, q1, q2, q3; SES Standard 7, Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, q1, q2, q3, q5)</i></p>	<p>P = 5 I = 3</p>	<p>MODERATE</p>	<p>The Project might finance feasibility studies for one or more of: (i) solid waste management concept and business plans, (ii) distributed PV, (iii) centralized cooling systems, (iv) renewable energy powered desalination plants, (v) business model to diversify the transport modal split.</p> <p>Preparation of these feasibility studies would be a first step in seeking private or public investors, who could then be considered as cofunders of the Project.</p> <p>These potential risks and impacts must be taken into account by the Project during the preparation of the feasibility studies, given the absence of a definitive list of feasibility study or of ToRs for the studies indicating their nature, scope, or the location of potential investments.</p>	<p>An ESMF was prepared to address the project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. All the individual feasibility studies will integrate and reflect UNDP SES requirements, including appropriately scoped ESIA/ESMPs, Resettlement Action Plans and/or Livelihood Action Plans, if appropriate. The SES documents will be subjected to due public consultations.</p>
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<p>Risk 4: The rehabilitation of the solid waste sorting and composting units, as well as the construction of a new landfill, might result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local impacts on human and environmental health.</p> <p><i>(SES Standard 3 Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions, q2, q7; SES Standard 7 Pollution prevention and resource efficiency, q1)</i></p>	<p>P = 3 I = 4</p>	<p>HIGH</p>	<p>The Project must address the environmental and social risks associated with the solid waste disposal site's performance because of the direct link between the Project's target outcome and the performance of the solid waste disposal waste site. Management of the solid waste disposal site has been commercially leased to Zahret Ganoub Sinai, a newly established private entity. The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) and local authorities in the past have not been able to oversee or control the solid waste disposal site, which has grown from 13 ha in 2005 to approximately 200 ha in 2019.</p>	<p>An ESMF was prepared to address the project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the Project's potential release of pollutants from solid waste management facilities to the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? The preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation, and of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) funded by the Project at project inception, which meet UNDP's Environmental and Social Standards including on pollution prevention and community health. ? The signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between EEAA, the Governorate of the South Sinai, and Zahret Ganoub Sinai (the contracted operator of the waste site), possibly as an addendum to the environment permit that will be delivered by EEAA, specifying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Zahret Ganoub's inclusion in the project o The provision of targeted Technical Assistance by the Project to improve solid waste management performance o A commitment by Zahret Ganoub
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<p>Risk 5: The construction and operation of the energy efficiency and waste management pilot projects may pose potential occupational safety risks.</p> <p><i>(SES Standard 3 Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions, q1, q2, q7, q8)</i></p>	<p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>MODERATE</p>	<p>The project must ensure compliance with Egypt's labour and occupational health and safety laws with obligations under international law, and consistency with the principles and standards embodied in ILO fundamental conventions and ensuring no forms of child labour.</p>	<p>An ESMF was prepared to address the project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the Project's occupational safety risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? A set of Environment, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) requirements that will be followed by Zahret Ganoub Sinai, and a Code of Conduct that will apply to all contracts related to the rehabilitation and operations of the solid waste disposal site. ? The preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation, and of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) funded by the Project at project inception, which meet UNDP's Environmental and Social Standards including on safety and working conditions.
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<p>Risk 6: The project activities on solid waste management might impact the livelihoods of waste-pickers and users of organic waste (marginalised and disaffected groups) and lead to physical and/or economic displacement, if not forced evictions, because of changing waste management routines introduced by the project. This might happen without due consultations or consideration. It is possible that affected populations are not aware of their rights and do not have the capacity to claim them, and that duty bearers (municipality, private sector) do not have full control over related decisions.</p> <p><i>(SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q1, q2, q4, q5, q6, q8; SES Standard 3 Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions, q9; SES Standard 5 Displacement and Resettlement, q1, q2, q3)</i></p>	<p>P = 4 I = 4</p>	<p>HIGH</p>	<p>The Project must address the social risks associated with the presence of an unknown number of established waste-pickers, as well as the livelihoods of an unknown number of persons who rely on access to organic waste to feed their livestock.</p>	<p>An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared to address the Project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the project's potential impact on waste-dependent livelihoods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Complementing the already-completed Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation, and of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at project inception, which meet UNDP's Environmental and Social Standards including on human rights, and displacement; this will include a survey of the livelihoods dependent on the current waste management situation (mainly waste-pickers and users of the organic waste). ? If appropriate, the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and/or Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) for persons directly or indirectly affected. <p>Through these management plans, the project will prohibit forced evictions, in line with SES Standard 5. Namely, any evictions that might be associated with project activities shall occur only in exceptional</p>
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<p>Risk 7. Biodiversity conservation activities under Component 3 are prone to curtail long-standing access to (or, unsustainable use of) natural resources (mangroves, pastures, fisheries) by local marginalised (Bedouin) communities living near or within the targeted protected areas, which could lead to economic displacement, if not forced physical displacement and/or forced evictions, and affect women in particular. This might happen without due consultations or consideration. It is possible that affected populations are not aware of their rights and do not have the capacity to claim them, and that duty bearers (municipality, private sector) do not have full control over related decisions.</p> <p><i>(SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q1, q2, q3, q4, q5, q6, q8; SES Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, q2, q4; SES Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management q2, q6; SES Standard 5 Displacement and Resettlement, q1,</i></p>	<p>P = 5 I = 2</p>	<p>MODERATE</p>	<p>The relationship between the various Bedouin tribal communities and Park authorities is sometimes delicate and complicated. Sensitive issues include sharing the benefits from the tourist trade, cumulative impacts of the tourist trade on social norms, and access to resources within protected areas.</p>	<p>An ESMF was prepared to address the Project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the project's potential social impacts on the local communities near or inside the targeted PAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Complementing the already-completed Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation that includes a social assessment specifically for Component 3, as a prerequisite to the Benefit Sharing Plan under Component 3 ? Preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at project inception, which meet UNDP's Environmental and Social Standards including on human rights, gender and displacement. ? If appropriate, the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and/or Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) for persons directly or indirectly affected. ? As part of its design, the Project will involve CSOs or individuals that are acceptable to the Bedouin community at Gharqana village to facilitate dialogue and consultation, leading to the design and implementation of a package of incentives (and
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<p>Risk 8. Enforcement of more restrictive access and practices especially in the marine/coral ecosystems around Sharm El Sheikh (including in PAs) could cause further economic hardship to tourism operators such as hotels, dive/snorkel shops, boat charters, etc. (after years of political instability, security issues and COVID-19), which could lead to local-level conflicts.</p> <p><i>(SES Principle 1 Human Rights, q4, q8; SES Standard 5 Displacement and Resettlement, q2, q4)</i></p>	<p>P = 4 I = 4</p>	<p>HIGH</p>		<p>An ESMF was prepared to address the Project's environmental and social risks and impacts during implementation. The ESMF includes the following measures linked to the project's potential economic impacts on tourism operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Complementing the already-completed Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the current situation, with a social assessment specifically for Component 3, as a prerequisite to the Benefit Sharing Plan under Component 3 ? Preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at project inception, which meet UNDP's Environmental and Social Standards including on human rights, gender and displacement. ? If appropriate, the preparation of a Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) for persons directly or indirectly affected. <p>The ESIA/ESMP/LAP will be subjected to public and transparent consultations with all concerned stakeholders, and consultation results will be considered in their finalisation and implementation. The project will facilitate conflict resolution and emplace a grievance mechanism.</p>
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<p>Risk 9. The project could reproduce gender discrimination, limit the consultation and involvement of women in project decision-making and implementation (SES Principle 2 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, q2, q4)</p>	<p>P = 5 I = 2</p>	<p>MODERATE</p>	<p>Egyptian women face:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Persistent negative social and cultural traditions that prevent women from accessing and practicing their rights, especially in rural communities and regions, partially due to lack of women's awareness of their rights and partially due to social constraints. ? Lack of training and capacity building. ? The reluctance of some private sector operators to uphold women's rights. ? A low percentage of women in decision-making positions, despite increasing participation of women in civil society organizations; new generations are reluctant to volunteer. ? Insufficient support to women's needs and concerns, or to their participation across all fields. ? Lack of awareness of society, especially women, about the environmental risks posed by climate change and environmental pollution. ? Underutilized potential in entrepreneurship opportunities and access to finance. 	<p>The Project prepared a Gender Analysis and Action Plan and will conduct a field level gender analysis during implementation to establish a baseline and help integrate Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) into Project activities. The GAAP will be implemented throughout project implementation under the responsibility of one of the 4 technical officers.</p>
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<p>Risk 10. <u>Climate change</u>: Long-term changes in climate will exacerbate or present additional challenges for biodiversity in the targeted regions, most notably impacting the coral reefs</p> <p><i>SESP Standard 2, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, q2</i></p>	<p>P = 4 I = 4</p>	<p>HIGH</p>	<p>The objective of the project is to support biodiversity conservation efforts and alleviate current and future threats and pressure, including those presented by climate change. The project has been designed to climate-proof its activities ex ante and adopt adaptive management approaches as required. Well-designed measures taken to protect biodiversity are amongst the most valuable options to increase the resistance and resilience of species and ecosystems to climate change. Damage to coral reefs is best managed by reducing all non-climate pressures such as pollution, which this project will work towards.</p> <p>Nonetheless, this risk will be further assessed and managed through each ESIA/ESMP and SESA prepared and implemented by the project.</p>
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<p>Risk 11. <u>Climate change</u>: Long-term changes in climate can reduce efficiency of solar PV due to higher temperatures and dust. Increased air temperatures lower solar PV efficiency and energy output. Dry conditions increase dust events.</p> <p><i>SESP Standard 2, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, q2</i></p>	<p>P = 4 I = 2</p>	MODERATE		<p>The project may anticipate taking actions such as:</p> <p>Enhanced panel cleaning and maintenance of all equipment vulnerable to dust</p> <p>Checklists to limit or avoid damage from flooding, hazardous objects, loose connections, etc. and checklists to check for damage or increased vulnerabilities</p> <p>These and other measures will be identified, assessed and articulated through the ESIA/ESMP(s), and then implemented accordingly.</p>
<p>Risk 12. <u>Climate Change</u>: increased energy consumption from transport could contribute to increasing GHG emissions impacting climate change.</p> <p><i>SESP Standard 2, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, q1</i></p>	<p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	MODERATE		<p>The project is dedicating activities to cleaner transport including exploring the feasibility of introducing a public bus system and e-bike sharing programs to connect hotels, residential and commercial areas within the city boundaries as well as long-term opportunities to converting the touristic bus fleet to be electric vehicles.</p> <p>Nonetheless, this risk will be further assessed and managed through the relevant ESIA/ESMP and/or SESA prepared and implemented by the project.</p>

QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments
<i>Low Risk</i>		
<i>Moderate Risk</i>		

High Risk	X	<p>12 social and environmental risks have been identified, of which four (4) were ranked HIGH and eight (8) MODERATE.</p> <p>In line with UNDP's SES, an environmental and social management framework (ESMF) was developed during the project preparation phase (see Annex 11).</p> <p>Resources have been allocated in the project budget for implementation of the ESMF, including the preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment(s) (ESIAs) covering different workstreams, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment(s) (SESAs), Environmental and Social Management Plan(s) (ESMPs) with possibly Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and Livelihood Action Plans (ALPs).</p> <p>The project will also implement other social and environment risk management plans, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Implementation of the project gender action plan (Annex 13) in capacity building, livelihoods, and other activities to ensure gender equity and women's empowerment. ? Implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan (Annex 4) that identifies the roles and responsibilities of implementing partners, beneficiaries, enabling stakeholders, and others. ? Implementation of a grievance and accountability mechanism that will allow local communities and other stakeholders to raise concerns and grievances and facilitate follow-up corrective action responses. ? Standard M&E and adaptive management procedures, to be applied during project implementation. The independent Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation will assess whether appropriate risk mitigation measures have been taken, and how the SES work has been implemented.
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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	X	
Principle 2 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	
Standard 1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	X	
Standard 2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	X	
Standard 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	X	
Standard 4. Cultural Heritage		

Standard 5. Displacement and Resettlement	X	
Standard 6. Indigenous Peoples		
Standard 7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		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		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		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. Screening Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks

Principles 1: Human Rights	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?	Y
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?[2]	Y
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Y
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?	Y
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Y
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Y
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	N
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Y

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?	N
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?	Y
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?	N
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>	Y
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? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	Y
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?	Y
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? <i>(Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)</i>	Y
1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	Y
1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	N
1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Y
1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	Y
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>	Y
1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	N
1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	N
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?	Y
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	

2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant[3] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	Y
2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Y
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)?	N
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?	Y
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)?	Y
3.3 Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	Y
3.4 Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	N
3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	N
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)?	Y
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?	Y
3.8 Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	Y
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)?	Y
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)	N
4.2 Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	N
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
5.1 Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	Y
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)?	Y
5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[4]	Y
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?	Y
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	
6.1 Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	N

6.2 Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N
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>	N
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?	N
6.5 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N
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?	N
6.7 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	N
6.8 Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N
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?	N
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?	Y
7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Y
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?	Y
7.4 Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	N
7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Y

^[1] <https://covid19.who.int/region/emro/country/eg/>

^[2] 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.

^[3] Regarding CO₂, ?significant emissions? corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources).

^[4] 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.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
PRODOC Annex 12 SESP	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and halt biodiversity loss

This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):

Output 1.4.1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains.

Output 2.5.1: Solutions developed, financed & applied at scale for energy efficiency & transformation to clean energy & zero-carbon development, for poverty eradication & structural transformation.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[1] ¹	Mid-term Target[2] ²	End of Project Target
Project Objective: To turn Sharm El Sheikh into a model integrated and ecologically sustainable tourism city of national and international importance through the adoption of	<u>Indicator 1 / GEF Core Indicator 11:</u> Number of direct individual and institutional participants (including both women and men) benefiting from project-led initiatives on energy efficiency and renewable energy, alternative transport, pilot waste sorting and management, biodiversity protection and green hotel management	0	5% of Sharm El-Sheikh population, approx. 3,750, 50%/50% men/women	10% of Sharm El-Sheikh population, approx. 7,500, 50%/50% men/women

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[1] ¹	Mid-term Target[2] ²	End of Project Target
further low-carbon technologies, proactive waste prevention and management practices and a further-enhanced protection of its natural capital basis	Indicator 2 / Core Indicator 6: Direct and indirect GHG emissions mitigated (tCO ₂ eq)	0	30% of EOP targets	105,837 tCO ₂ eq direct, 1,174,166 tCO ₂ eq indirect, 1,280,003 tCO ₂ eq total
	Indicator 3 / Core Indicator 10: Reduction, avoidance of emissions of UPOPs to air from point and non-point sources (waste burning) (g-TEQ)	6.42 g-TEQ/year UPOPs, 0% avoidance	5.78 g-TEQ cumulated UPOP avoidance (6.42 g-TEQ/yr * 1yr * 90% avoidance from yr2)	28.9 g-TEQ cumulated UPOP avoidance during project lifetime (6.42 g-TEQ/yr * 5yrs * 90% avoidance from yr2)
	Indicator 4 / Core Indicators 1 and 2: PA management effectiveness as measured by METT in 117,000 ha of terrestrial PA area and 78,000 ha of marine PA area: - Ras Mohamed (34,000 ha terrestrial, 51,000 marine) - Nabq (48,000 ha, 12,000 ha) - Abu Galoum (35,000 ha, 15,000 ha)	Baseline METT scores: Ras Mohamed - 50 Nabq - 29 Abu Galoum - 31	MTR METT increase to: Ras Mohamed - 55 Nabq - 34 Abu Galoum ? 36	EOP METT increase to: Ras Mohamed - 70 Nabq - 49 Abu Galoum - 51
Component 1: Enabling framework for a green sustainable tourism city Sharm El Sheikh				
Outcome[3]³ 1.1 <i>Integrated urban sustainable development strategy and action plan for Sharm El</i>	Indicator 5: Sharm El Sheikh Sustainable Development Strategy (SESSDS) and Action Plan for planning and investment delivered and approved	No integrated municipal development strategy available, only individual national and local strategies/plans [4] ⁴	SESSDS submitted for government adoption after stakeholder consultations	SESSDS adopted by government and under implementation

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[1] ¹	Mid-term Target[2] ²	End of Project Target
<i>Sheikh in place</i>	Indicator 6: Existence of specific monitoring and performance indicators and systems to track the progress of SESSDS implementation (GHG and UPOP emissions, waste and recycling, investment, etc.) in Sharm El Sheikh, based on international best practice, relevant national indicators, and in line with GEF core indicators	No such monitoring and performance indicators and systems in place	SESSDS monitoring and performance indicators and systems developed	SESSDS monitoring and performance indicators and systems proven and applied for at least 1 year, with guarantee of post-project continuation
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.1: Proposed arrangement for a local governance framework prepared, setting up inter-institutional dialogue and participation mechanisms for integrated urban planning Output 1.1.2: Enhanced planning and integrated Sustainable Development Strategy and Action Plan for Sharm El Sheikh developed Output 1.1.3: Marketing and branding strategy for green tourism in Sharm El Sheikh endorsed Output 1.1.4: Municipal MRV system in place for relevant authorities to monitor, track, and report on a harmonized set of performance indicators as regards progress towards the SESSDS at regular intervals			
Outcome 1.2 <i>Increased investment in environmental sustainability in line with new strategy and implementation</i>	Indicator 7: Public investment in support of multi-dimensional environmental sustainability under the SESSDS	There is no SESSDS yet	At least USD 2,000,000/yr public investment anticipated and requested specifically to implement and achieve the SESSDS	At least USD 2,000,000/yr public investment budgeted and approved specifically to implement and achieve the SESSDS

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[1] ¹	Mid-term Target[2] ²	End of Project Target
<i>plan</i>	Indicator 8: Existence of long-term financing scheme for hotels supporting the upgrading or installation of sustainability infrastructure	There is no scheme yet	Draft scheme proposed and under discussion with stakeholders	A long-term financing support scheme for hotels for upgrading or installing new sustainability infrastructure (e.g. energy efficiency, renewables, water efficiency, waste management, coral reef protection) established with MOTA and ETF and operational
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	Output 1.2.1: Preparing the grounds for investments in low-carbon technologies, improved chemicals & waste management, as well as enhanced biodiversity protection Output 1.2.2: SESSDS Financing Strategy Output 1.2.3: Develop a long-term financing scheme to increase the uptake of private sector investments in environmental technologies (incl. energy, water, waste management, sustainable transport) and biodiversity conservation			
Component 2: Reducing GHG and UPOP emissions in targeted urban zones through innovations and public and private partnership				

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[1] ¹	Mid-term Target[2] ²	End of Project Target
Outcome 2.1 <i>Institutional capacity developed for integrated urban planning in Sharm El-Sheikh to identify, design and implement innovative low-carbon, climate-resilient sustainability solutions</i>	Indicator 9: Capacity of administrative/operational staff of Municipality of Sharm El-Sheikh to manage/monitor the SESSDS and support the realization of innovative pilot projects in urban space	Individual projects have been realized, e.g. PV electricity used in few public buildings and hotels, PV-supported street lighting, yet planning capacities at municipal level are weak, and results were never documented or shared to support replication	<p>At least 50 municipal/govt staff (thereof min 50% women) trained in the development and management of integrated sustainable urban development planning</p> <p>At least 200 private sector technical staff from private enterprises and 5 CSOs/NGOs trained.</p> <p>TA provided (e.g. technical specifications, procurement support), with 2-3 projects to be finally selected and implemented in public sector:</p> <p>? Solar PV roofs ? Solar-PV street lighting ? Solar water heaters ? EE lighting and equipment in buildings ? Charging infrastructure for electric mobility (bikes, cars)</p>	<p>At least 100 municipal/govt staff (thereof min 50% women) trained in the development and management of integrated sustainable urban development planning</p> <p>At least 400 private sector technical staff from private enterprises and 5 CSOs/NGOs trained.</p> <p>TA provided (e.g. technical specifications, procurement support), with 5+ projects to be finally selected and implemented in public sector:</p> <p>? Solar PV roofs ? Solar-PV street lighting ? Solar water heaters ? EE lighting and equipment in buildings ? Charging infrastructure for electric mobility (bikes, cars)</p>

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[1] ¹	Mid-term Target[2] ²	End of Project Target
	Indicator 10: Score of Capacity Development Scorecard	CDS score: 33/45	CDS score: 40/45	CDS score: 45/45
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1: Training of staff in governorate, municipality and hotels on design and implementation of relevant low-carbon measures and sustainable development strategies			
Outcome 2.2 <i>Reduced GHG emissions and other negative environmental impact through interventions addressing tourism facilities and the built environment in Sharm el Sheikh</i>	Indicator 11: Energy and water efficiency measures as well as innovative transportation modes in public infrastructure or hotels (or combined)	Sector-wide baseline data unavailable. Experience from other donor supported show energy/water saving potential of average 30% per facility. Further data to be obtained by facility audits in first two project years	20 feasibility assessments for innovative low-carbon technologies (energy, water efficiency, sustainable transportation applications) conducted. Energy and water audits supported in at least 15 hotels. At least 5 hotels implement cost-effective resource efficiency measures by mid-term.	20-30 innovative energy and water efficiency measures supported and implemented in at least 10 hotels, leading to reduction in energy and water consumption per guest by an average of 30%, with total investment triggered by hotels of USD 5 million, and with USD 20-30 million investment expected for upscaling and replication.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[1] ¹	Mid-term Target[2] ²	End of Project Target
	Indicator 12: Renewable energy generation opportunities selected for pilot investments in Sharm El-Sheikh hotels	Share of RE production in Sharm El-Sheikh energy supply is not available. There are a few installations, one large-scale PV system (5 MW), other scattered small-scale PV systems, PV street lighting, and solar-thermal water heaters	Capacity of RE installations supported directly through the project by mid-term: - 1 MW solar PV - 1-2 other innovative RE (CSP, ST energy storage, etc.) feasibility conducted	Capacity of RE installations supported directly through the project by project-end: - 2.5 MW solar PV - At least 1 other innovative RE (CSP, ST energy storage, etc.) project implemented
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.1: Pilot low carbon technology solutions in public infrastructure of Sharm El Sheikh developed and applied Output 2.2.2: Pilot projects introducing energy & water efficiency measures, and innovative transportation modes implemented by hotels in Sharm El Sheikh Output 2.2.3: Pilot projects to mainstream distributed renewable energy generation in hotels			
Outcome 2.3 <i>Improved waste management, reduced UOPs emissions and prevention of plastic waste from land-based sources and boats ending up in the sea</i>	Indicator 13: Tons per year of waste managed through pilot on strengthened collection and separation of MSW	5,500 t/yr (10%)	11,000 t/yr sorted (20%)	27,500 t/yr sorted (50%)
	Indicator 14: Amount of plastic waste prevented from illegal disposal into land and sea	1,000 t/a plastic, 0% prevention	10% prevention	90% prevention
	Indicator 15: % of reusable materials and products in hotels and touristic facilities	Estimated 10-20%	Increase through green procurement practices: pilot hotels 70%, all hotels 50%	Increase through green procurement practices: all hotels 70%
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.3	Output 2.3.1: GHG and UOPs emissions reduced through green purchasing and improved waste management and recycling			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[1] ¹	Mid-term Target[2] ²	End of Project Target
Component 3: Promote enhanced biodiversity protection measures for management and mitigation of key threats				
Outcome 3.1 <i>PA planning and management of marine and coastal PAs adjacent to Sharm El Sheikh further strengthened to manage and mitigate biodiversity-harmful economic practices</i>	Indicator 16: Sensitivity Index for coral reefs in 189 diving sites	Sensitivity Index at baseline provided in Annex 20[5] ⁵	?Sensitivity index? improved by 10%	?Sensitivity index? improved by 30%
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	Output 3.1.1: Protected Area planning and management strengthened to manage and mitigate biodiversity-harmful economic practices			
Outcome 3.2 <i>Protected Area financing increased through improved revenue generation and re-investment</i>	Indicator 17: Public domestic financing for 3 South Sinai PAs	Annual average cumulative budget for 3 South Sinai PAs of \$75,000	At least 20% increase annual financing for 3 South Sinai PAs	At least 100% increase annual financing for 3 South Sinai PAs
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.2	Output 3.2.1: PA revenue collection and reinvestment			
Outcome 3.3 <i>Improved and systematic</i>	Indicator 18: % of mortality of migratory birds in Sharm El Sheikh / Ras Mohamed	TBD at inception	% reduced by 30%	% reduced by 60%

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[1] ¹	Mid-term Target[2] ²	End of Project Target
<i>monitoring of status of key biodiversity resources to assess effectiveness of management of biodiversity-harmful economic practices</i>	Indicator 19: Multi-indicator coral reef health assessment at diving and snorkelling sites: coral cover and diversity, fish diversity, coral resilience, coral new recruitment, extent of broken and fragmented coral	<p>Ras Mohamed (baseline per data collected in 2017): Coral diversity (number of genera) -47 Coral abundance (% living coral) - 85 Fish species diversity -52 Butterfly/angel fish species -15 Parrotfish species ? 10 Coral resilience (average number infected colonies/100m2) -60 Coral recruitment (>2cm) -62 Coral recruitment (>5cm) -38 Coral recruitment (>) 10cm) -35 Average number broken coral/site -6 Average number of coral fragments/site - 12</p> <p>Sharm El Sheikh (baseline per data collected in 2017): Coral diversity (number of genera) -13 Coral abundance (% living coral) - 40 Fish species diversity -16 Butterfly/angel fish species -5 Parrotfish</p>	Multi-indicator coral reef health assessment at diving and snorkelling sites: maintained	Multi-indicator coral reef health assessment at diving and snorkelling sites: improved

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[1] ¹	Mid-term Target[2] ²	End of Project Target
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.3	Output 3.3.1: Establishment of clear baselines for monitoring of condition of marine, coastal and terrestrial biodiversity Output 3.3.2: Regular monitoring and evaluation to support responses for management of biodiversity-harmful economic practices			
Outcome 3.4 <i>Improved Protected Area community participation and benefit sharing from conservation and biodiversity-friendly tourism practices</i>	Indicator 20: Change in annual household income in PA communities due to sustainable livelihoods	Baselines to be developed in Year 1 during the village planning process	At least 10% increase in annual household income	At least 20% increase in annual household income
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.4	Output 3.4.1: Participatory planning for community involvement in biodiversity-friendly livelihood activities Output 3.4.2: Implementation of ecotourism and livelihood activities to build community support for conservation			
Outcome 3.5 <i>Hotels and related enterprises integrate biodiversity-friendly practices</i>	Indicator 21: # of hotels and related enterprises that implement and enforce at least 50% of the guidelines on conservation-friendly activities	None	At least 5 hotels	At least 20 hotels
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.5	Output 3.5.1: Development of guidelines, best practices and improved management responsibility for conservation-friendly practices that protect biodiversity and ecosystems on which their economic interest depends Output 3.5.2: Improved staff and guest awareness and increased support for conservation action			
Component 4: M&E and knowledge management				

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[1] ¹	Mid-term Target[2] ²	End of Project Target
Outcome 4.1 <i>M&E and knowledge management plans fully and successfully implemented</i>	Indicator 22: Independent Quality Ratings of PIR, MTR and TE	N/A	All PIRs are completed reliably and rated S or HS	All PIRs are completed reliably. PIRs and MTR rated S or HS
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	Output 4.1.1: Project progress towards objectives continuously monitored and evaluated Output 4.1.2: Project lessons compiled and shared			

[1] Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and need to be quantified. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

[2] Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.

[3] Outcomes are medium term results that the project makes a contribution towards, and that are designed to help achieve the longer term objective. Achievement of outcomes will be influenced both by project outputs and additional factors that may be outside the direct control of the project.

[4] Egypt's Ministry of Environment has been working in recent years with the support of international partners to pave the way for mainstreaming green economy and sustainable consumption and production-related policies as tools to achieve sustainable development. The Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan (2016) and the Green Economy Work plan and Strategy (2010) were developed in line with Egypt's 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy adopted by the Cabinet. The SESSDS will be built off and harmonized with existing national principles on resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and the green economy. In addition, there is a

[5] Based on relative sensitivity for each of the 189 diving sites site calculated for each main criterion Habitats, Coral, Fishes and Exploitation and outbreak. Refer to Annex 20 for 2017 baseline of 189 sites

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ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

GEFSEC Comment	Response
N/A	N/A
STAP Comment	Response
1. Project description. Briefly describe:	
3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project	

What is the set of linked activities, outputs, and outcomes to address the project's objectives?

See above. Further, with respect to waste management, STAP recommends that the project proponents should consider adopting the principles of a circular economy and the 3Rs when identifying waste management solutions. This can help minimize waste from the onset. The focus should not only be on reuse and recycle but should also include how to minimize (reduce) waste generation. With regards to existing waste dumping ground, action should be put in place to clean those up and prevent future dumping. Similarly, for existing landfill sites, scientific-based action for sustainability should also be considered, for example, waste-to-energy, leachate management and methane capture. With regards to plastics, the project proponents may want to refer to STAP's recent paper on plastics and the circular economy which offers ideas that can be adopted for effective plastics management (<http://www.stapgef.org/plastics-and-circular-economy>). Furthermore, given that a significant percentage of waste is organic, the project proponents are advised to consider both waste-to-energy and composting options.

Response 1

Waste avoidance has been more explicitly added to the project, and is one of the core elements in the engagement of the municipality with regard to the sustainability stream and of the work with hotels and tourism operators such as dive boats, to not only improve the collection of waste but also their use in the first place. Waste avoidance is integrated especially under Outcomes 1.1. and 2.3. The avoidance of 90% of the annual 1000 tons of plastic waste was maintained as a project end target (Indicator 14).

With regard to scientific-based action for sustainability in existing landfill sites (viz. waste-to-energy, leachate management and methane capture): there are not current landfills, just an open dump. The government intends to convert the informal dump site into a better managed landfill with

<p>Is there a recognition of what adaptations may be required during project implementation to respond to changing conditions in pursuit of the targeted outcomes?</p> <p>No. STAP recommends that the project team consider changing conditions beyond those included in the risk assessment and develop plans to deal with them.</p>	<p><u>Response 2</u></p> <p>Adaptive management and regular review of risk management, guided and overseen by UNDP Country Office and Regional Technical Advisors, are standards in the implementation of projects. Also, the risk assessment was expanded to include further factors.</p>
<p>6) global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)</p>	

What activities will be implemented to increase the project's resilience to climate change?

Climate change is included in the risk table. The intention is to climate-proof the activities ex ante and adopt adaptive management strategies. Given the intention to protect biodiversity by improving and extending protected areas, STAP suggest that the project team conduct an in-depth climate impact assessment for the ecosystems in the protected areas to allow for planning and implementing measures, including ecosystem-based adaptation measures, to increase their resilience to changing climatic conditions.

Response 3

The Gulf of Aqaba is known to harbour the most heat-resistant coral species/reefs in the world. They are therefore in a better position to resist global warming (and hopefully, acidification) longer and better than many/most other reefs.

Even though specific expert knowledge and modelling on the impacts of climate change on the ecosystems in the target area is not available, the general trends are sufficiently established. Greater scientific knowledge will not at this stage affect management measures ? the goal remains the same: to maximise coral reef resilience and the adaptation of coral reef biodiversity to a warming climate by reducing all non-climate stress factors wherever feasible (reducing pollution and disturbance, reducing unsustainable resource exploitation and systemic

5. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design

Are the identified risks valid and comprehensive? Are the risks specifically for things outside the project's control?

The identified risks are valid and comprehensive. However, what is presented under mitigation measures for the first two risks (political instability, slow start) are not risk mitigation measures. STAP recommends that these should be improved and appropriate mitigation measures identified.

Response 4

With regard to the risk of political instability: the response to the risk was and remains indeed more a description of the improved status quo to reflect how the Government of Egypt has been managing these risks to a degree that the risk is much reduced. In reality, there is little a UNDP/GEF-project can do if a whole economic sector like tourism faces the fallout from significant political instability and security issues? any such project would be fully exposed to this risk and unable to proactively prevent or manage it. However, the project can react in terms of adaptive management within the resources it can make available should the risk materialize? such as by deploying temporary support to tourism-dependent communities that risk to increase both legal and illegal exploitation of resources in protected areas; but again,

<p>How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately?</p> <p>An important component of the project is to enhance the management of protected areas. Ecosystems in these areas will surely be affected by climate change but the possible impacts and adaptation measures have not been assessed. See STAP's recommendation about conducting a climate change impact and adaptation assessment above</p>	<p><u>Response 5</u></p> <p>Please see Response 3 above</p>
<p>Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed?</p> <p>No, see above.</p>	<p><u>Response 6</u></p> <p>Please see Response 3 above</p>
<p>Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?</p> <p>No, see above.</p>	<p><u>Response 7</u></p> <p>Please see Response 3 above</p>
<p>What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?</p> <p>Climate scientists to prepare plausible scenarios of climate change for the region and ecologists to assess the implications of those scenarios, together with possible measures to enhance the adaptive capacity of the ecosystems.</p>	<p><u>Response 8</u></p> <p>Please see Response 3 above</p>
<p>6. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other related initiatives</p>	
<p>Is there an adequate mechanism to feed the lessons learned from earlier projects into this project, and to share lessons learned from it into future projects?</p> <p>Yes, mechanisms for learning from earlier projects are there. There are some initial ideas for managing knowledge in and sharing lessons from this project, but very few specifics. STAP recommends that the project team prepare a more detailed KM plan, including KM indicators and metrics. The related STAP document Managing knowledge for a sustainable future https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/STAP%20Report%20on%20KM.pdf is a good source of guidance.</p>	<p><u>Response 9</u></p> <p>The PRODOC contains a Knowledge Management Plan in Annex 21 that addresses these comments.</p>
<p>8. Knowledge management. Outline the Knowledge Management Approach for the project, and how it will contribute to the project's overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.</p>	
<p>What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?</p> <p>No detailed plans are presented. See STAP's advice above.</p>	<p><u>Response 10</u></p> <p>Please see Response 9 above</p>
<p>What plans are proposed for sharing, disseminating and scaling-up results, lessons and experience?</p> <p>No detailed plans are presented. See STAP's advice above.</p>	<p><u>Response 11</u></p> <p>Please see Response 9 above</p>
<p>GEF Council Comment if any</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>Response</p> <p>N/A</p>

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).

(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD 180,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To Date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Component A: Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews	51,200	39,612.74	11,998.72
Component B: Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	126,822	100,200	26,600
Component C: Validation Workshop and Report	1,978	1,588.54	0
Total	180,000	141,401.28	38,598.72

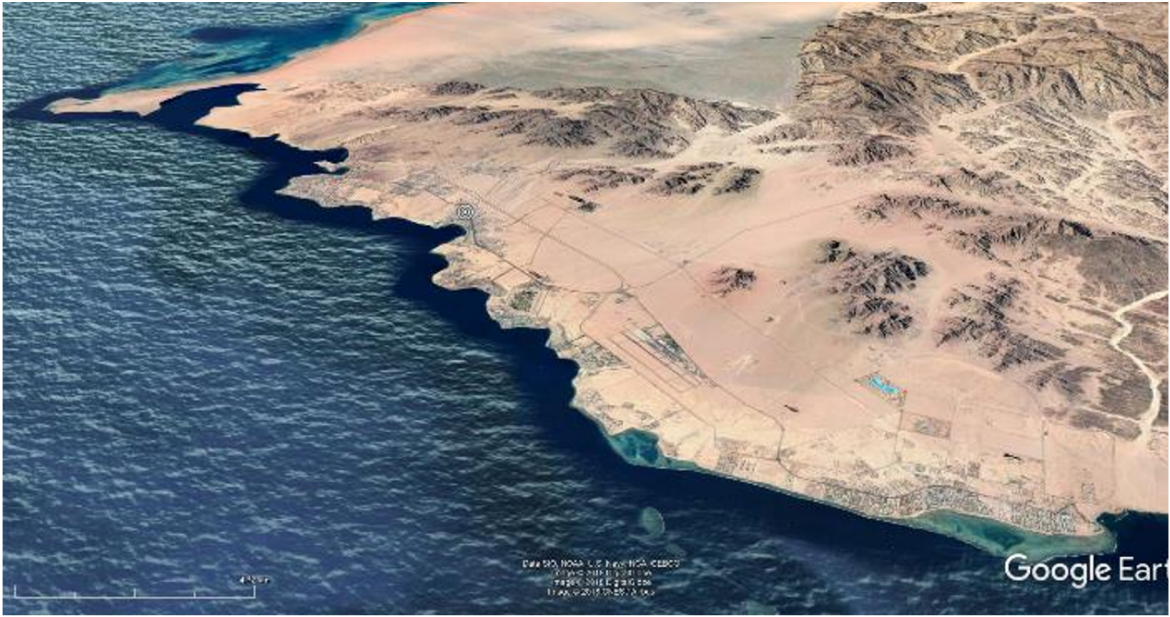
ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

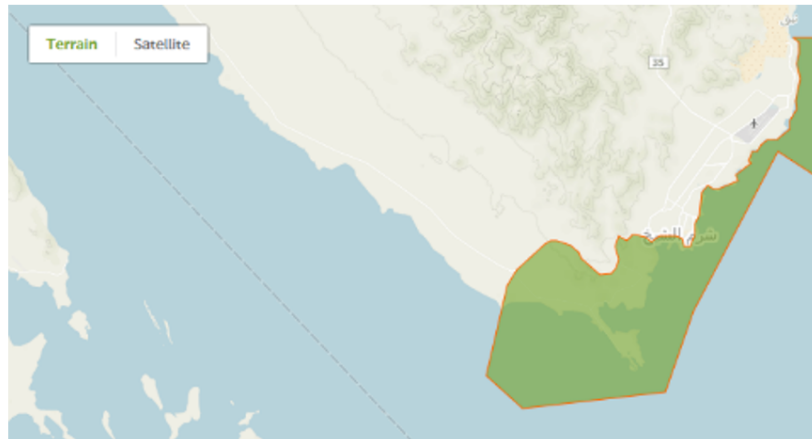
Location of Sharm El Sheikh







WDPA – Ras Mohamed NP:



WDPA – Nabq Managed Resource PA:



WDPA – Abu Galoum Managed Resource PA:



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

<i>Expend Cat</i>	<i>Detailed Description</i>	<i>Component (USDeq.)</i>							<i>Total</i>	<i>Responsible Entity</i>
		<i>Comp 1</i>	<i>Comp 2</i>	<i>Comp 3</i>	<i>Comp 4</i>	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>M&E</i>	<i>PMC</i>	<i>(USDeq.)</i>	<i>(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]</i>
Furniture/Equipment	73400 Rental & Maint of Other Equip: vehicle fuel (\$50/wk*52 weeks*1vehicle*6yrs) (30% of which under Component 1)	4,680				4,680			4,680	MOE
Furniture/Equipment	73400 Rental & Maint of Other Equip: vehicle fuel (\$50/wk*52 weeks*1vehicle*6yrs) (30% of which under Component 2)		4,680			4,680			4,680	MOE
Furniture/Equipment	73400 Rental & Maint of Other Equip: vehicle fuel (\$50/wk*52 weeks*1vehicle*6yrs) (30% of which under Component 3)			4,680		4,680			4,680	MOE
Furniture/Equipment	73400 Rental & Maint of Other Equip: vehicle fuel (\$50/wk*52 weeks*1vehicle*6yrs) (10% of which under Component 4) (50% KM / 50% M&E)				780	780	780		1,560	MOE
Furniture/Equipment	72800 IT equipment: IT equipment for project staff ? PCs, laptops, printers, etc. (\$12,000)					0		12,000	12,000	MOE
Furniture/Equipment - Vehicle	72200 Equipment and Furniture: 4x4 Vehicle Sharm El Sheikh (\$37,000), 30% of which under Component 1 (\$11,100) (see note at table end)	11,100				11,100			11,100	MOE

Furniture/Equipment - Vehicle	72200 Equipment and Furniture: Purchase of monitoring/metering equipment for energy/emission monitoring (\$15,000, allocated to output 2.1.1); 4x4 Vehicle Sharm El Sheikh (\$37,000), 30% of which under Component 2 (\$11,100) (see note at table end)		26,100			26,100			26,100	MOE
Furniture/Equipment - Vehicle	72200 Equipment: Equipment related to income generation activities (e.g. craft making, eco-lodges, fishing boats, etc.) (3.4.2, \$20,000); equipment/investments in PA management such as moorings, trails, interpretation facilities and signage, camp sites, etc., as based on management plans (3.1.1, \$50,000); 4x4 Vehicle Sharm El Sheikh (\$37,000), 30% of which under Component 3 (\$11,100) (see note at table end)			81,100		81,100			81,100	MOE
Furniture/Equipment - Vehicle	72200 Equipment and Furniture: 4x4 Vehicle Sharm El Sheikh (\$37,000), 10% of which under Component 4 (\$3,700) (see note at table end) (50% KM / 50% M&E)				1,850	1,850	1,850		3,700	MOE
Furniture/Equipment - Vehicle	72200 Equipment and Furniture: Office equipment					0		20,967	20,967	MOE
Contractual Services ? Individual	71400 Contractual Services Ind: 5% PM (\$13,125; please see TOR in Annex 7); 20% 4 Technical Officers (1*\$26,250+3*\$21,875=\$91,875); 20% Comms & KM Officer (\$21,875); 30% Driver (\$13,125); \$41,940 for ESIA/SESA/ESMP in Yr1	181,940				181,940			181,940	MOE

Contractual Services ? Individual	71400 Contractual Services Ind: 50% PM (\$131,250; please see TOR in Annex 7); 50% 4 Technical Officers (1*\$65,625+3*\$54,687.50=\$229,687.50); 50% Comms & KM Officer (\$54,687.50); 30% Driver (\$13,125); \$150,000 for ESIA/SESA/ESMP in Yr1		578,750			578,750			578,750	MOE
Contractual Services ? Individual	71400 Contractual Services Ind: 20% PM (\$52,500; please see TOR in Annex 7); 20% 4 Technical Officers (1*\$26,250+3*\$21,875=\$91,875); 20% Comms & KM Officer (\$21,875); 30% Driver (\$13,125); CSs to provide technical support and training for income generation activities in output 3.4.2 (\$22,500 divided equally between 6 yrs)			201,875		201,875			201,875	MOE
Contractual Services ? Individual	71400 Contractual Services Ind: 3% PM (\$8,750); 10% 4 Technical Officers (1*\$13,125+3*\$10,937.50=\$45,937.50); 10% Driver (\$4,375); 10% Comms & KM Officer (\$10,937.50; 50% KM / 50% M&E)				35,000	35,000	35,000		70,000	MOE
Contractual Services ? Individual	71400 Contractual Services Ind: 22% PM (\$56,875; please see TOR in Annex 7); 100% Admin & Finance Assistant in Cairo (\$87,500)					0		144,375	144,375	MOE

Contractual Services ? Company	72100 Contractual Services ? Comp: (1.1.2 & 1.2.2) International TA to support the SESSDS development, incl. action plan and financing strategy (\$100,000); (1.1.3) Development of a CO2 calculator (and/or other promotional tools) (\$10,000); (1.2.1) 4 feasibility studies to be tendered out: (1) waste management + business plan (\$80,000), (2) innovative RE + EE solutions (\$80,000), (3) renewable energy desalination plants + EIA (\$80,000), (4) transport & mobility (\$40,000); (1.1.3) Dissemination and communication activities, incl. development/launching of marketing and branding strategy / campaign for green tourism (\$60,000); (1.2.3) International TA for long-term financing scheme to increase the uptake of private sector investments in environmental technologies and biodiversity conservation (\$75,480)	525,480				525,480			525,480	MOE
Contractual Services ? Company	72100 Contractual Services ? Comp: Local/Intl. consultant firms to be contracted: Design, implementation, supervision company (\$170,000), Cost sharing mechanism for pilot investments (\$2,324,170) under outputs 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3 and 2.3.1.		2,494,170			2,494,170			2,494,170	MOE

Contractual Services ? Company	72100 Contractual Services ? Comp: (i) to support installation of new technologies and tools for threat management (\$40,000, yr 1); (ii) to document best practices (\$20,000, yr 1) and (iii) technical support and pilot installation of new technologies (e.g. anchoring systems, waste collection and disposal from boats and piers, etc.; \$80,000 yrs 2 and 3 each and \$40,000 yr 4 (3.1.1, subtotal \$260,000); CSs to conduct inventory and define baselines for terrestrial and coastal areas of 3 PAs (3.3.1, \$20,000, yr 1); to undertake monitoring of terrestrial, coastal and marine systems (3.3.2, \$40,000 @ \$8000 each yrs 2-6); NGO to support participatory planning in Gharqana village (3.4.1, \$40,000 @ \$8000 each yrs 2-6); NGO to support implementation of ecotourism and livelihood activities in Gharqana village (3.4.2, \$40,000 @ \$8000 each yrs 2-6); support to communities for income generation activities for activities on cost sharing basis that will be defined following the village participatory planning process in Year 1 (3.4.2, \$197,897 @ \$40,000 each yrs 2-5 + \$37,897 yr 6); Produce electronic awareness related materials for hotel staff and visitors (output 3.5.2, \$20,000, yr 1).			617,897		617,897			617,897	MOE
International Consultants	71200 International Consultants: to set up MRV methodology (output 1.1.4)	24,000				24,000			24,000	MOE

International Consultants	71200 International Consultants: EE and resource efficiency experts to support design/implementation of innovative pilot solutions in hotels (2.2.2, \$80,000); Waste management experts providing expertise for conducting feasibilities, design, implementation support, monitoring (2.3.1, \$88,000);		168,000			168,000			168,000	MOE
International Consultants	71200 International Consultants: IC to provide new technologies for management of threats (e.g. new anchoring systems, waste management on boats and piers, etc.) allocated to output 3.1.1			40,000		40,000			40,000	MOE
International Consultants	71200 International Consultants: M&E: Mid-Term Review (\$30,000) and Terminal Evaluation (\$30,000) (4.1.1.) (100% M&E)					0	60,000		60,000	MOE

Local Consultants	71300 Local short-term consultants: to do a legal/framework gap analysis and review of intl. best practice and prepare guidelines for local sustainable development planning (1.1.1, \$15,000); to develop a green tourism marketing/branding strategy and action plan and continuous promotional activities (1.1.3, \$27,500); to develop a MRV platform (1.2.2, \$17,500); to support SESSDS financing strategy and long-term financing scheme to increase the uptake of private sector investments in environmental technologies and biodiversity conservation (1.2.3, \$20,000)	80,000				80,000			80,000	MOE
Local Consultants	71300 Local short-term Consultants: Hiring individual trainers for conducting trainings in public and private sector on sustainable strategies devt. planning, MRV, energy & resource efficiency, green purchasing, etc. (altogether 150 days incl. preparation; 2.1.1, \$75,000); Feasibility studies and monitoring/supervision support for outputs 2.2.1 \$50,000, 2.2.2 (\$32,500), 2.2.3 (\$25,000); Support and supervise local implementation of avoided GHG/UOPs/MSW activities under 2.3.1 (\$85,000)		267,500			267,500			267,500	MOE

Local Consultants	71300 Local short-term Consultants: to facilitate consultations and assessment related to threat management (3.1.1, \$14,000); to develop electronic system for management of visiting and permitting (4 weeks) and prepare of financing/resource mobilization and reinvestment strategies for 3 PAs (3.2.1, \$47,500); to provide oversight for marine ecosystem monitoring in YR 2 and 4 (3.3.2, \$20,000); to update Chamber of Hotels guidelines and support hotels with biodiversity-friendly hotel improvements (3.5.1 \$10,000, 3.5.2 \$15,000); to help develop electronic database and input baseline and monitoring data and training of staff for use of system in YR 2 and to evaluate and adjust operations in YR 4 (3.3.2, \$9,000)			115,500		115,500			115,500	MOE
Local Consultants	71300 Local short-term Consultants: M&E: Mid-Term Review (\$10,000) and Terminal Evaluation (\$10,000) (100% M&E)					0	20,000		20,000	MOE
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	75700 Workshops and meetings: Stakeholder consultation and capacity development meetings for inter-institutional development and coordination and to develop strategies and action plans, financing strategies, review measures continuously	40,000				40,000			40,000	MOE
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	75700 Workshops and meetings: Training workshops and stakeholder consultations (2.1.1)		15,000			15,000			15,000	MOE

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	75700 Workshops and meetings: Stakeholder consultations related to threat assessment options and implementation of new technologies and tools and training of junior biodiversity staff in Sharm El Sheikh PMU (3.1.1, \$12,000); Workshops related to development of financing/resource mobilization strategies and development and application of guidelines for financing of PA activities (3.2.1, \$6,000); Training workshops for terrestrial and coastal area assessment methodology (3.3.1, \$4,000); YR 2 and 4 workshops to discuss management responses to monitoring results and YR 5 national workshop to discuss project learning (3.3.2, \$6,000); Community workshops and meetings (with other stakeholders) to define community management interventions (3.4.1, \$8,000); Stakeholder and training workshops related to development of income generation activities (3.4.2, \$12,000); Workshops to training staff of new biodiversity-friendly hotel operations (3.5.1, \$6,000); Annual workshops and training for hotel and enterprise staff on biodiversity-related aspects (3.5.2, \$20,000).			74,000		74,000			74,000	MOE
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	75700 Workshops and meetings: M&E: Inception workshop and other M&E meetings (output 4.1.1, \$10,000 + \$10,000); KM: Final Project Dissemination Conference (output 4.1.2, \$10,000);				10,000	10,000	20,000		30,000	MOE

Travel	71600 Travel: Travel costs of PMU team, international and local consultants under Component 1	31,000				31,000			31,000	MOE
Travel	71600 Travel: Travel costs of PMU team, international and local consultants under Component 2		39,000			39,000			39,000	MOE
Travel	71600 Travel: Travel costs of PMU team, international and local consultants under Component 3			60,000		60,000			60,000	MOE
Travel	71600 Travel: Travel costs of PMU team, international and local consultants under Component 4 (50% KM / 50% M&E)				17,070	17,070	17,070		34,140	MOE
Office Supplies	72500 Supplies: supplies, communications, maintenance of IT equipment					0		10,500	10,500	MOE
Other Operating Costs	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses (Insurance): vehicle insurance (\$1000/yr*1vehicle*6yrs) (10% of which under Component 1)	1,800				1,800			1,800	MOE
Other Operating Costs	73100 Rental & Maintenance-Premises: Office rent in Cairo (\$500/mth * 32 months) & Sharm El Sheikh (\$1000/mth * 68 months)					0		84,000	84,000	MOE
Other Operating Costs	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses (Insurance): vehicle insurance (\$1000/yr*1vehicle*6yrs) (10% of which under Component 2)		1,800			1,800			1,800	MOE
Other Operating Costs	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses (Insurance): vehicle insurance (\$1000/yr*1vehicle*6yrs) (10% of which under Component 3)			1,800		1,800			1,800	MOE
Other Operating Costs	74100 Professional services: M&E: Translation of MTR and TE to Arabic (\$5,000) (100% M&E)					0	5,000		5,000	MOE

Other Operating Costs	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses (Insurance): vehicle insurance (\$1000/yr*1 vehicle*6yrs) (10% of which under Component 4) (50% KM / 50% M&E)				300	300	300		600	MOE
Other Operating Costs	74100 Professional services: auditing costs (6*\$4000)					0		24,000	24,000	MOE
Grand Total		900,000	3,595,000	1,196,852	65,000	5,756,852	160,000	295,842	6,212,694	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencies is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).