



Green Sharm El Sheikh

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

8/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

7/31/2027

Duration

60In 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	8,018,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			6,212,694.00	57,690,000.00

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	650,000.00

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	44,070,000.00

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	54,670,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
GET			295,842.00	3,020,000.00		
Sub Total(\$)			295,842.00	3,020,000.00		
Total Project Cost(\$)			6,212,694.00	57,690,000.00		

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	Grant	Investment mobilized	590,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	53,100,000.00
Private Sector	Solid Waste Management Operator	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Egyptian Hotel Association/member hotels	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				57,690,000.00

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	152,000.00	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	117,000.00	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)
Akula National Park WDPA ID	125689 19500 0	SelectProtected Landscape/Seascape		117,000.00		<input type="checkbox"/>

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	35,000.00	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)
Akula National Park Abu Galum Managed Resource PA (estimated 70% of 500,000 ha)	12568940978	Selected Landscape/ Seascape	350,000.00	35,000.00					
Akula National Park Nabq Managed Resource PA (estimated 80% of 600,000 ha)	12568940977	Selected Landscape/ Seascape	480,000.00						

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						

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	78,000.00	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)
Akula National Park	125689	SelectProtected Landscape/Seascape		78,000.00		

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	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)	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	SelectProtected Landscape/Seascape	150,000.00						

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)	125689977	Selectected Landscape/Seascape	120,000.00						
Akula National Park Ras Mohamed NP (estimated 60% of 850,000 ha)	1256899782	SelectWilderness Area	510,000.00						

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			

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	29		

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

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 \$57,690,000. [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
Solid Waste Operator		1,000,000
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	57,690,000

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.

Introduction

1. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is designed to ensure effective engagement between various stakeholders throughout the lifecycle of the Green Sharm project. This plan will build on any other work which is being undertaken with regard to planning and impact assessment processes. The Green Sharm project will aim to maintain dialogue with the relevant government ministries and parastatals, the Governorate of South Sinai, the Municipality of Sharm El-Sheikh and selected local community groups and NGOs and international community.

Definitions

2. Consultation: Consultation involves information exchanges among the government, the Implementing Agency, the project management board, and other stakeholders. Although decision making authority rests with the government and the project executing agency, periodic consultations throughout the project cycle help managers make informed choices about project activities. More important, it provides opportunities for communities and local groups to contribute to project design, implementation, and evaluation.

3. Public Involvement: Public involvement consists of three related, and often overlapping, processes: information dissemination, consultation, and stakeholder participation. Stakeholders are the individuals, groups, or institutions which have an interest or "stake" in the outcome of the GEF-financed project or are potentially affected by it. Stakeholders include the recipient country government; project executing agency; groups contracted to carry out project activities and/or consulted at various stages of the project; project beneficiaries; groups of people who may be affected by project activities; and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.

4. Stakeholder participation: Where stakeholders collaboratively engage in the identification of project concepts and objectives, selection of sites, design and implementation of activities, and monitoring and evaluation of project outcomes. Developing strategies for incorporating stakeholder participation throughout the project cycle is particularly necessary in projects which have impacts on the incomes and livelihoods of local groups, especially disadvantaged populations in and around project sites (e.g., indigenous peoples, women, poor households).

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

Summary of initial stakeholder engagement activities

1. During the project preparation (PIF and PPG stage), several stakeholder consultations were held with an objective of project design and activities to be as inclusive as possible and in line with the existing Acts, Rules and Regulations and the Government of Egypt's priorities and long-term plans.
2. The following summarizes the stakeholder engagement activities to date:
 - ? During the PIF preparation meetings were held with Ministry of Environment including WMRA and NCS, Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Representatives from Sharm Hotel Sector/EHA Branch in Sharm El-Sheikh
 - ? A series of stakeholder meetings on the occasion of the PPG consultant team's two in-country-missions have taken place between end July 2019 and end of November 2019.
 - ? Presentation on project objectives and components for creation of awareness and seeking feedback through bilateral and group meetings, focus group discussions with gender focus. The project was also covered in local media explaining about the project and its benefits to the Country and Region at large.
 - ? The target groups and users were interviewed to understand their possible engagement priorities, preferences and gender aspects covered.
 - ? Bilateral and group meetings were conducted with the relevant agencies and private sector representatives during the project formulation phase.
 - ? Presentations/workshops were conducted with representatives from the Egyptian Tourism Federation, including their members (owners and operators of hotels, diving centres), and representatives of the S-Sinai Investors Association
 - ? Deliberations were made on the financial support required from the project, criteria for selection of pilot activities as well as associated project and environment and social risks assessments.
 - ? Mission reports and summary of meetings held during PPG team mission 1 (July 28th until August 1st 2019) and mission 2 (October 21st until October 28th 2019) are available and provided as separate Annexes.

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 *Gender equality and empowering women*
- Annex 13 *Gender Analysis and Action Plan*

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.

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*

Dialogue and the development of partnerships will be essential tools for building consensus, enabling coordinated planning and regulatory oversight and encouraging sustainable forms of investment. Dialogue platforms will be emphasizing participation of civil society and private sector will constitute a long-term space where the public, private and civil society stakeholders will recognize themselves as equal and complementary partners and take ownership in discussing and identifying joint solutions and actions to promote urban sustainability and resilience.

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 Annex 5: UNDP Risk Register**

#	Risk Category & Description	Date Identified	Risk Level/ Impact & Probability ^[1]	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 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 ¹¹¹	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

- **PRODOC 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>
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.
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment</i>

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.

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.

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

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>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Mod, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p><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>

<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><i>(SES Standard 3, Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions q6)</i></p> <p>-</p>	<p>P = 5 I = 2</p>	<p>MODERATE</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.[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 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>
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<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> <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>
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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 <i>(SES Principle 2 Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment, q2, q4)</i></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	Y
Standard 6. Indigenous Peoples		Y
Standard 7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	Y

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

- The separate PRODOC Annex 11 *Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)*

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.

For the institutional arrangements please refer to PRODOC Section VI *Governance and Management Arrangements*

For the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives please refer to PRODOC Section 3.9 *Coordination and partnerships*.

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.

Please refer to PRODOC Section 3.6 *Consistency with national convention strategies/plans/reports/assessments*.

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.

Please refer to PRODOC Sections

- 3.13 *Knowledge Management*
- Annex 21 *Knowledge Management Strategy and Plan*

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

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Please refer to PRODOC Section V *Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan* including Table 2 *Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget*.

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.

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

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>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Mod, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>

<p>Risk 1: The 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><i>(SES Standard 3, Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions q6)</i></p> <p>-</p>	<p>P = 5 I = 2</p>	<p>MODERATE</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.[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>
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<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

From page 17 of 2015 SESP Guidance

^[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
UNDP 6249 GEF-7 10117_EGYPT Green Sharm_Annex 12 SESP-1	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).

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline ^[1]	Mid-term Target ^[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 further low-carbon technologies, proactive waste prevention and management practices and a further-enhanced protection of its natural capital basis	Indicator 1 / GEF Core Indicator 11: 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
	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)

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline ^[1]	Mid-term Target ^[2]	End of Project Target
	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] 1.1 <i>Integrated urban sustainable development strategy and action plan for Sharm El Sheikh in place</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]	SESSDS submitted for government adoption after stakeholder consultations	SESSDS adopted by government and under implementation
	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			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline ^[1]	Mid-term Target ^[2]	End of Project Target
Outcome 1.2 <i>Increased investment in environmental sustainability in line with new strategy and implementation plan</i>	<u>Indicator 7</u> : 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
	<u>Indicator 8</u> : 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]	Mid-term Target ^[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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solar PV roofs - Solar-PV street lighting - Solar water heaters - EE lighting and equipment in buildings - Charging infrastructure for electric mobility (bikes, cars) 	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solar PV roofs - Solar-PV street lighting - Solar water heaters - EE lighting and equipment in buildings - Charging infrastructure for electric mobility (bikes, cars)

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline ^[1]	Mid-term Target ^[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.
	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

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline ^[1]	Mid-term Target ^[2]	End of Project Target
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 UPOPs 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 UPOPs emissions reduced through green purchasing and improved waste management and recycling			
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]	?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			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline ^[1]	Mid-term Target ^[2]	End of Project Target
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 monitoring of</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]	Mid-term Target ^[2]	End of Project Target
<i>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 species ? 5 Coral resilience (average number infected colonies/100m2) - 178 Coral recruitment (>2cm) -7 Coral recruitment (>5cm) -5 Coral recruitment (>) 10cm) -12</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]	Mid-term Target ^[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				
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

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline ^[1]	Mid-term Target ^[2]	End of Project Target
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

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

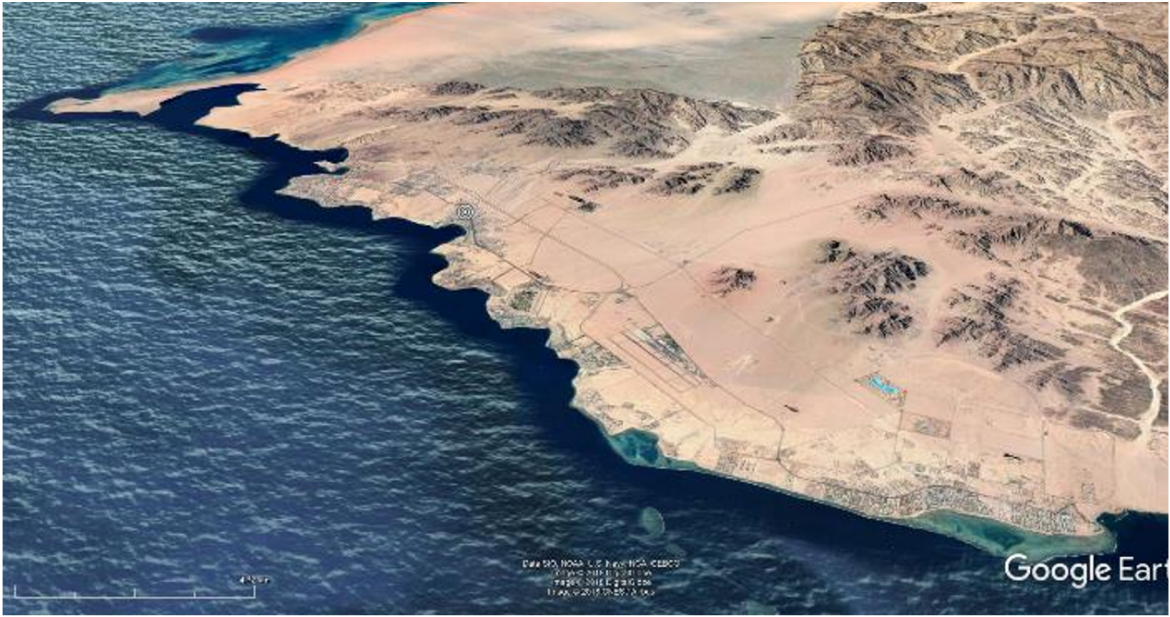
ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

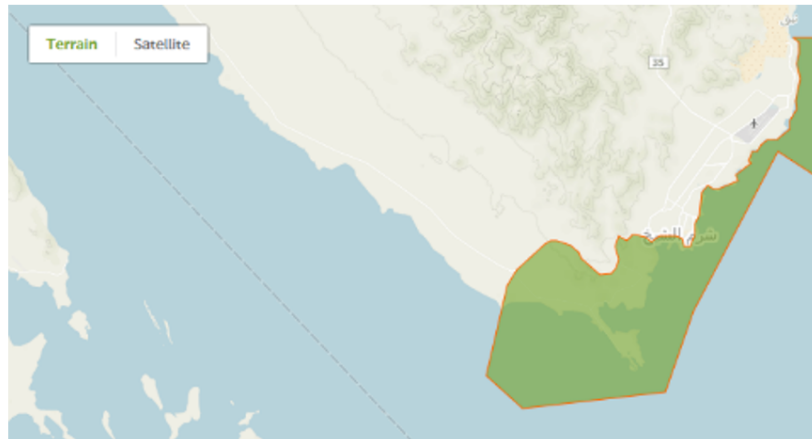
Location of Sharm El Sheikh







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.

Expen diture Catego ry	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)											T ot al (U S D eq)	Respo nsible Entity
		Compon ent 1		Compone nt 2		Compone nt 3		Compon ent 4		Sub- Total	M& E	PM C		(Exec uting Entity
		Sub - co mp 1.1	S u b- co m p 1. 2	Sub- com p 2.1	S u b- co m p 2. 2	Sub- com p 3.1	S u b- co m p 3. 2	Su b- co mp 4.1	S u b- co m p 4. 2					
Goods	73400 Rental & Maint of Other Equip: vehicle fuel (\$50/wk*52 weeks*2cars*6 yrs) (30% of which under Component 1)	9,360												MOE
Goods	73400 Rental & Maint of Other Equip: vehicle fuel (\$50/wk*52 weeks*2cars*6 yrs) (30% of which under Component 2)			9,360										MOE
Goods	73400 Rental & Maint of Other Equip: vehicle fuel (\$50/wk*52 weeks*2cars*6 yrs) (30% of which under Component 3)					9,360								MOE
Goods	73400 Rental & Maint of Other Equip: vehicle fuel (\$50/wk*52 weeks*2cars*6 yrs) (10% of which under Component 4)							3,120						MOE

[illegible]

Goods/ Vehicle s	72200 Equipment: Equipment related to income generation activities (e.g. craft making, eco-lodges, fishing boats, etc.) (3.4.2, \$20,000); equipment/inve stments in PA management such as moorings, trails, interpretation facilities and signage, camp sites, etc., as based on management plans (3.1.1, \$50,000); Vehicles Cairo (\$30,000) & 4x4 Vehicle Sharm El Sheikh (\$37,000), 30% of which under Component 3 (\$20,100)					90,1 00								MOE
Goods/ Vehicle s	72200 Equipment and Furniture: Vehicles Cairo (\$30,000) & 4x4 Vehicle Sharm El Sheikh (\$37,000), 10% of which under Component 4 (\$6,700) *							6,7 00						MOE
Goods/ Vehicle s	72200 Equipment and Furniture: Office equipment											11, 967		MOE

Contractual Services ? Individual	71400 Contractual Services Ind: 10% PM, 20% 4 Technical Officers, 20% Comms & KM Officer; \$41,940 for ESIA/ESMP in Yr1	181,940												MOE
Contractual Services ? Individual	71400 Contractual Services Ind: 50% PM, 50% 4 Technical Officers, 50% Comms & KM Officer; \$150,000 for ESIA/ESMP in Yr1			565,625										MOE
Contractual Services ? Individual	71400 Contractual Services Ind: 10% PM, 20% 4 Technical Officers, 20% Comms & KM Officer; CSs to provide technical support and training for income generation activities in output 3.4.2 (\$22,500 divided equally between 6 yrs)					162,500								MOE

<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>71400 Contractual Services Ind: 5% PM, 10% 4 Technical Officers, 10% Comms & KM Officer. This includes specifically under M&E Output 4.1.1: \$38,414: Inception Report (\$1,876 = 2 weeks of PM @ \$938 (\$3750 per month/4); GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR, \$4,690 = 1 week of PM @ \$938 (\$3750 per month/4) * 5 years of 6 years); Monitoring of safeguards management framework and stakeholder engagement plan (\$11,232 = 2 days per month of Technical Officer * 12 mths * 6 years = 144 days; at daily rate of \$78); Monitoring of gender action plan (\$5,616 = 1 days per month of Technical Officer * 12 mths * 6 years = 72 days; at daily rate of \$78); Monitoring of indicators in project results framework (for PIR, MT + TE; \$15,000 = \$3,000 per year from Yr2 * 5 yrs)</p>												70,000			MOE
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Contractual Services ? Individual	71400 Contractual Services Ind: 25% PM, 100% Driver, 100% Admin & Finance Assistant in Cairo											196,875		MOE
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<p>Contractual Services ? Company</p>	<p>72100 Contractual Services ? Comp: (1.1.2 & 1.2.2) International TA to support the SESDS 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</p>	<p>510,000</p>														<p>MOE</p>
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<p>Contractual Services ? Company</p>	<p>72100 Contractual Services ? Comp: (i) to support installation of new technologies and tools for threat management (20 weeks); (ii) to document best practices (8 weeks) and (iii) \$200,000 for technical support and pilot installation of new technologies (e.g. anchoring systems, waste collection and disposal from boats and piers, etc.) at \$80,000 for Years 2 and 3 each and \$40,000 for Year 4 (3.1.1, \$260,000); CSs to conduct inventory and define baselines for terrestrial and coastal areas of 3 PAs (3.3.1, \$20,000); to undertake monitoring of terrestrial, coastal and marine systems (3.3.2, \$40,000); NGO to support participatory planning in Gharana village (3.4.1, \$40,000); NGO to support implementation of ecotourism and livelihood activities in Gharana village (3.4.2, \$40,000); Grant support to</p>					<p>641,792</p>									<p>MOE</p>
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International Consultants	71200 International Consultants: to set up MRV methodology (output 1.1.4)	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										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								MOE

[illegible]

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/UPOPs/MSW activities under 2.3.1 (\$85,000)			267,500												MOE
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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)					115,500								MOE
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[illegible]

[illegible]

Other Operating Costs	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses (Insurance): car insurance (\$1000/yr*2vehicles*6yrs) (10% of which under Component 1)	3,600												MOE
Other Operating Costs	73100 Rental & Maintenance-Premises: Office rent in Cairo & Sharm El Sheikh (\$500/mth + \$1000/mth * 68 months, 50% under Component 2)			51,000										MOE
Other Operating Costs	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses (Insurance): car insurance (\$1000/yr*2vehicles*6yrs) (10% of which under Component 2)			3,600										MOE
Other Operating Costs	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses (Insurance): car insurance (\$1000/yr*2vehicles*6yrs) (10% of which under Component 3)					3,600								MOE
Other Operating Costs	74100 Professional services: M&E: Translation of MTR and TE to Arabic (\$5,000)										5,000			MOE

Other Operating Costs	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses (Insurance): car insurance (\$1000/yr*2vehicles*6yrs) (10% of which under Component 4)							1,200						MOE
Other Operating Costs	73100 Rental & Maintenance-Premises: Office rent in Cairo & Sharm El Sheikh (\$500/mth + \$1000/mth * 68 months, 50% under PMC)											51,000		MOE
Other Operating Costs	74100 Professional services: auditing costs (6*\$3000)											24,000		MOE
Grand Total		900,000		3,595,000		1,196,852		40,000		5,731,852		185,000	295,842	

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 Agency 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).