Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)

Part I: Program Information

GEF ID
10786

Program Type
PFD

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Program Title
Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)

Countries
Regional, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe

Agency(ies)
UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Executing Partner Type
Others

GEF Focal Area
Chemicals and Waste

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, International Waters, Pollution, Plastics, SIDS : Small Island Dev States, Sustainable Development Goals, Chemicals and Waste, Open Burning, Emissions, Waste Management, eWaste, Mercury, Sound Management of chemicals and waste, Persistent Organic Pollutants, New Persistent Organic Pollutants, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Uninentional Persistent Organic Pollutants, Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices, Pesticides, DDT - Other, DDT - Vector Management, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Demonstrate innovative approache, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Education, Public Campaigns, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, South-South, Twinning, Peer-to-Peer, North-South, Field Visit, Learning, Adaptive

management, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Training, Innovation, Disposal, Large corporations, Local Communities, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

60 In Months

Agency Fee($)

810,000.00

Program Commitment Deadline	Submission Date
12/13/2022	3/24/2021

Impact Program

- IP-Food-Land-Restoration **No**
- IP-Sustainable Cities **No**
- IP-Sustainable Forest Management Amazon **No**
- IP-Sustainable Forest Management Congo **No**
- IP-Sustainable Forest Management Drylands **No**
- Other Program **Yes**

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Expected Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CW-2-3	Sound management of chemicals and wastes addressed through strengthening the capacity of sub-national, national and regional institutions and strengthening the enabling policy and regulatory framework in these countries	GET	9,000,000.00	23,000,000.00
		Total Program Cost ($)	**9,000,000.00**	**23,000,000.00**

B. Indicative Project description summary

Program Objective

To support Atlantic SIDS to enter into a safe chemical development pathway through strengthening their ability to control the flow of chemicals, products, materials into their territories and to unlock resources for long term management of chemicals and waste including integrated chemicals and waste management.

Program Component	Financing Type	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
1. Preventing the Future Build-Up of Chemicals Entering Atlantic SIDS	Technical Assistance	Reduced regional imports of hazardous goods Reduced imports of hazardous chemicals and products containing hazardous chemicals	GET	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
2. Safe Management and Disposal of Existing Chemicals, products and materials within the Atlantic SIDS	Technical Assistance	Chemicals currently in the countries are managed according to Convention's obligations	GET	2,790,000.00	7,000,000.00
3: Safe Management of Products entering SIDs/Closing Material and Product loops for Products entering the Atlantic SIDS	Technical Assistance	Regional systems for e-waste recycling, used oil, ELVs, ULABs, tyres. PPPs in place for the management of recyclable wastes. Reduced marine litter release.	GET	2,790,000.00	8,000,000.00
4. Knowledge management	Technical Assistance	Chemicals and waste management practices replicated in the region Information is available globally through the ISLANDS programme	GET	2,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
			Sub Total ($)	**8,580,000.00**	**22,000,000.00**
Program Management Cost (PMC)					
			GET	420,000.00	1,000,000.00
			Sub Total($)	**420,000.00**	**1,000,000.00**
			Total Program Cost($)	**9,000,000.00**	**23,000,000.00**

C. Co-Financing for the Program by Source, by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tomé and Príncipe	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Donor Agency	European Commissioon	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Private Sector	Tourism chains	Grant	Investment mobilized	9,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Regional banks	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6,000,000.00
			Total Program Cost($)	**23,000,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilized are confirmed grants which have been secured and will be operating during the lifetime of the project. Further investment will be identified during the PPG. The European Commission has a number of projects in the countries, including an on-going initiative on the management of chemicals and waste with funding from the ACP fund under implementation with the European Environment Bureau and UNEP. Close collaboration will be developed during the PPG.

D. Indicative 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($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Regional	Chemicals and Waste	POPs	6,000,000	540,000	6,540,000.00
UNEP	GET	Regional	Chemicals and Waste	Mercury	3,000,000	270,000	3,270,000.00
				Total GEF Resources($)	**9,000,000.00**	**810,000.00**	**9,810,000.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

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

Indicator 5.1 Number of fisheries that meet national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations

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

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Number of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollutions and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Amount of Marine Litter Avoided

Metric Tons (expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
4,200.00			

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)
77.60	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)
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	69.35			
Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether	0.28			
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride	0.23			

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)

7.74

Indicator 9.3 Hydrochloroflurocarbons (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)

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)
3			

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)
3			

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)
5,721.00			

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)
63.42			

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)

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)

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	220,500			
Male	220,500			
Total	441000	0	0	0

Part II. Programmatic Justification

1a. Program Description

Programmatic Justification for in the inclusion of a new child project in the GEF ISLANDS Programme

Addendum Context: Submission of an Addendum to the ISLANDS PFD (GEF ID 10185) for Council approval prior to the end of the Replenishment period.

This addendum updates the information provided in the ISLANDS Program Framework Document (PFD) approved by the GEF Council in June 2019 and the Caribbean 2 addendum approved by the GEF Council in December 2019. The supplemental PFD is requesting approval for a Child Project in the Atlantic including three countries – Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tomé & Príncipe. Through inclusion of the Atlantic region, this addendum ensures a global coverage of SIDS in ISLANDS and describes incremental information (financial and core indicator targets) in the context of the new participating countries. Additional resources are also being requested for the Global Child project. The design, component structure and the objective of ISLANDS in this addendum remains the same as that of the approved PFD. The objective is "to prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPS and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS".

New Countries added to the Program:

The original ISLANDS submission included all interested SIDS in the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific. In the Caribbean nine SIDS endorsed the Programme by the submission deadline for the June 2019 GEF Council, with three SIDS (Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica) following six months later as part of the Caribbean 2 addendum.

Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tomé & Príncipe were unable to join the Programme prior to submission but have since confirmed their interest in joining the ISLANDS Programme. All three countries have been subject to slow communications due to language constraints.

All countries have ratified the Stockholm Convention and submitted their initial NIPs. NIP updates have been submitted for chemicals up to COP4, 5 & 6 for Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome & Principe and Cabo Verde respectively. All countries have undertaken MIAs. Guinea Bissau and Sao Tome & Principe are party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Cabo Verde has yet to ratify this latest Convention, but the Ratification of the Minamata Convention has been decided by the Government, and pre-ratification preparations made, such as the development of a Minamata Initial Assessment.

During the child project concept development, the hotel and resort industry expressed interest in collaborating with the ISLANDS programme in the Atlantic SIDS region. As Cabo Verde has the most significant tourism industry of the three countries, their interest will be greatly increased if the country is part of the programme.

Guinea-Bissau initially had a significantly smaller capacity than the project countries in other regions to join the ISLANDS programme. The country's per-capita GDP is one of the lowest in the world. A disputed election in 2019 also slowed down communications considerably. Finally, Guinea-Bissau is also particularly vulnerable to extreme weather events and other environmental disasters, including severe impacts of climate change, further decreasing the country's capacity. Regardless, they have expressed great interest and motivation to join the programme.

Sao Tomé & Príncipe also had a significantly smaller capacity than the project countries in other regions to join the ISLANDS Programme. The country is the second-smallest African country after the Seychelles and will be among the smallest countries participating in the ISLANDS programme. The country's GDP is also lower than the average for the programme. Additionally, less developed bilateral and multilateral relationships also slowed down communications. Sao Tomé & Príncipe will be the only participating country located in the region of Central Africa. Nonetheless, they have expressed great interest in joining the programme.

In the programme submitted in June 2019, the total budget for the countries was 54mil$ (21mil$ for the Caribbean, 20 mil$ for the Pacific and 13mil$ for the Indian Ocean) which approximately equates to an average of 2mil$ allocated per country. However, the Caribbean 2 addendum approved in December 2019 slightly increased this average. Given the status of Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tomé & Príncipe as Least Developed Countries (making up 2 of 5 LDCs participating in ISLANDS, and collectively accounting for nearly three quarters of ISLANDS beneficiaries from LDCs), this addendum follows suit with an equal increase to provide additional support. Additionally, this addendum will propose an additional 1.5mil$ for the global communications and knowledge management child project to allow integration of a whole new region in the programme and translation of materials to Portuguese and French.

Contribution of the new Child Project(s) and the global child project to the Programme's objective and results:

Countries: A Child Project is proposed for the Atlantic SIDS region including the countries of Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tomé & Príncipe.

The additional child project is intended to contribute to ISLANDS' objective of preventing the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPS and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS. The additional child project will increase the number of SIDS participating in ISLANDS from 30 to 33 countries.

Addressing the POPs issues of these additional countries will increase the targets for indicator 9 by 11-21% per sub-indicator in line with a budget increase of 13.5%. Most of the additional countries are in the process of implementing plastic bans so the contribution to indicator 5.3 will also increase organically.

Bilateral donors and the private sector have also expressed interest in working with the ISLANDS programme, and especially in the three additional countries, on waste management and recycling. For example, Iberostar Group has a resort in Cabo Verde and planned collaboration with this group in the Caribbean region will extended here. Bilateral donors have experience in the region which will benefit the design and implementation of the project. Regional development banks have expressed interest to work together on landfill management in the countries.

The private sector engagement will be strengthened through the additions of these countries, especially in the tourism sector, which is an important economic sector in Cabo Verde and a growing sector in Sao Tomé & Príncipe. This experience will be documented and replicated in the other regions through the additional funds provided to the global child project, which will be highly beneficial to other SIDS highly dependent on land-based tourism. For example, tourism activities in the Caribbean ISLANDS child projects focusses on cruise tourism, and experiences from land-based tourism will be beneficial to extend solutions to all tourism products offered in the region.

Global Child Project: The original PFD approved in June 2019 included a small child project which aims to provide a mechanism for coordination across all child projects in the programme. This "Coordination, Communications and Knowledge Management (CCKM)" child project originally had two primary components, firstly, the creation of programme visibility and branding, ensuring a harmonised approach across the ISLANDS Programme, and secondly, providing information and opportunities for exchange among SIDS governments and other SIDS stakeholders. Upon the realization of a need for a more systematic approach to inter-island learning, the first addendum to ISLANDS approved in December 2019 included an additional 2mil$ to the original CCKM child project, which extended it to provide a more bespoke platform for the sharing and adoption of lessons and approaches which have been proven to work in one or more child projects. This is in addition to the identification of possible other platforms at regional level which can also support countries via providing access to knowledge products and experiences.

In addition to the expanded scope of the Knowledge Management platform to actively promote the sharing of experiences between child projects, the inclusion of the Atlantic SIDS to the programme requires the development of all materials in Portuguese and preferably French as well as Spanish and English. While this is a significant additional cost, it will also allow for a wider sharing of information across Portuguese and French speaking countries not presently included in the programme. By providing materials and a platform for the exchange of ideas, information and data in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, the global reach of the programme will be greatly enhanced.

Additionally, it is important to note that the GEF funding for ISLANDS is for both SIDS and LDCs, and it is anticipated that many of the lessons and materials from the ISLANDS programme will benefit LDCs. As such, the inclusion of Portuguese and French resources will greatly increase the global benefits and geographical scope of the programme. This is especially relevant for this child project as both Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tomé & Príncipe are LDCs themselves, are situated nearby other LDCs in Africa and have more communications and collaboration with other LDCs than the other project countries.

With the inclusion of these 3 Atlantic SIDS and extended communications with LDCs, the geographical scope of ISLANDS becomes noteworthy. With 33 countries spread out across the globe and many more partner countries and stakeholders, it is one of the largest GEF programmes and as such, presents significant communication challenges. Additional resources for a global child project would help to tackle these challenges.

Finally, the inclusion of this child project would extend the programme execution timeline by 1.5 years. Compared to the original 5 years of programme execution, this represents an extension by 30% of the programme's timeline. The original PFD included resources for a global component lasting 5 years, and as such, a longer global component will also require more resources to be equally effective.

These new aspects of the coordination, communications and knowledge management child project build on the initial set of activities linked to Programme-level reporting (consolidation of reporting on core indicators), development of standardized communications materials, and acting as a Secretariat to the programme. The additional resources are linked to additional duties which will greatly enhance the overall coordination across child projects, communications between child projects, and the global sharing of information and knowledge among SIDS. All of this will ensure that, as set out in the original PFD, the ISLANDS Programme equates to more than the sum of its parts.

In light of the above, an increase of the global child project budget, from $4 million, to $5.5 million is proposed and has been included in the budget of component 4 (Knowledge management) for this additional child project.

Revised Program Targets

The proposed child project is expected to increase the Program's core indicator targets for:

- Indicator 5.3 (marine litter): Increase by 4,200t (2% increase) to a total of 193,643t
- Indicator 9.1 (POPs): Increase by 70t (11.3% increase) to a total of 689t
- Indicator 9.2 (mercury): Increase by 8t (21% increase) to a total of 46t (excl. ISLANDS 10472)
- Indicator 9.6 (POPs products): Increase by 5721t (10.9% increase) to a total of 58316t (excl. ISLANDS 10472)
- Indicator 10 (uPOPs): Increase by 63g-TEQ (20.5% increase) to a total of 370g-TEQ
- Indicator 11 (beneficiaries): Increase by 441,057 (7% increase) to a total of 6,415,104

Please see Table E of the PFD Addendum for further details.

Revised GEF-7 financing

This supplemental PFD is requesting additional and incremental GEF-7 resources estimated at $10,028,000 (GEF grant amount: $9,000,000 and Agency fee: $810,000 and PPG: $218,000).

Revised Co-financing

Additional cofinancing resources, in support of the Program objectives, proposed to be mobilized are estimated at $23,000,000. Cumulatively, the total cofinancing leveraged for the ISLANDS PFD including the potential new resources is estimated at $440,214,560.

1b. Program Map and Coordinates

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

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities No

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none, please explain why:

Consultations with a variety of stakeholders took place in the identification of the ISLANDS Atlantic child project. Consultations were organized through teleconferences due to the pandemic situation and the inability to travel to and between the countries.

Consultations were held with IUCN, an organization with an active presence in all three Atlantic SIDS, and opportunities for collaboration identified. Additionally, discussions were held with the National Cleaner Production Centre in Cabo Verde and they were directly engaged during the identification of priorities of the Atlantic child project. Finally, discussions were held with CERENA, a Natural Resources Research Centre based in the University of Lisbon with active research projects in all three Atlantic SIDS and overlapping interests in the waste management. They will continue to be engaged with as a research partner in the region during the identification of the regional and national baselines.

For the private sector, consultations were held with Iberostar Group, a hotel chain with presence in Cabo Verde. Iberostar Group was engaged during the PPG phase of the second Caribbean child project as well and as such, a collaboration in Cabo Verde would serve to directly transfer solutions between the two regions. Additionally, Iberostar Group could assist in identifying additional tourism stakeholders in Cabo Verde and Sao Tomé & Príncipe.

Direct consultations with local partners will be organized during the PPG with a particular focus on civil society and local private sector, building on the experience of the other child projects.

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the program preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement

Stakeholder engagement, especially in the Atlantic SIDS context, is key to ensuring project success. Stakeholders include public and private sector actors in chemicals and waste management as well as relevant non-governmental organizations, such as environmental NGOs. Stakeholders also include representatives of relevant vulnerable groups such as women and youth organizations.

The project countries are situated far apart and in different African sub-regions. Hence, despite the common language, stakeholders differ from country to country. Additionally, the countries display variations in public and private sector engagement. For example, research institutes with active projects in the region (such as the University of Lisbon, University of Madeira, and University of the Azores) report varying stakeholder engagement in the three countries, as well Angola and Mozambique.

In examining the various groups of stakeholders, different communication strategies will be required to reflect stakeholders' needs. As the socio-economic scenario of the three countries differ substantially, this may include tailoring communication strategies to each of the countries. For example, Cabo Verde is much more tourism-intensive than the other two countries, and as such tourism sector engagement will focus on stakeholders in Cabo Verde.

Finally, stakeholders have valuable on-the-ground experience and are in a good position to identify gaps, needs and barriers in chemicals and waste management. Through active participation in the project from the design phase up to project execution, stakeholders will play an important role in shaping the priorities, interventions and outcomes of the project.

To this end, the Atlantic SIDS child project will make use of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) developed by the CCKM global child project. The SEP will help to identify an engage the relevant stakeholders as well as link stakeholders to each other, both within and between regions. While face-to-face contact is crucial in some contexts, as long as travel restrictions are in place, stakeholders will be engaged through virtual meetings and webinars.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Are gender dimensions relevant to the success of program? Yes

If yes, please provide indicative information on these dimensions and how these will be addressed in the program. If no, please explain why

Gender mainstreaming is also a critical component for the Atlantic SIDS to achieve gender equality; that is, a society where “the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration” and where “the diversity of different groups of women and men” is recognized. Gender equality is listed as goal 5 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Men, women, and children, including vulnerable groups, in the Atlantic SIDS are exposed to different kinds of chemicals in varying concentrations in their daily lives. Therefore, efforts to ensure sound management of chemicals, including POPs, have important gender dimensions. Biological factors, notably size and physiological differences between women and men and between adults and children, influence susceptibility to health effects from exposure to toxic chemicals. Social factors, primarily gender-determined occupational roles, also have an impact on the level and frequency of exposure to toxic chemicals, the kinds of chemicals encountered, and the resulting impacts on human health.

It is important that these gender dimensions are reflected at both site and policy level interventions for sound chemical management. Therefore, a gender analysis will be conducted during the PPG phase of this child project. A gender analysis is used to identify, understand, and describe gender differences and the impact of gender inequalities in a sector or program at the country level. A gender analysis is a required element of strategic planning and is the foundation on which gender integration is built. A gender analysis examines the different but interdependent roles of men and women and the relations between the sexes. It also involves an examination of the rights and opportunities of men and women, power relations, and access to and control over resources. A gender analysis identifies disparities, investigates why such disparities exist, determines whether they are detrimental, and if so, looks at how they can be remedied.

Consistent with the GEF Policy on gender mainstreaming and the GEF-7 approach on gender mainstreaming, GEF projects funded under this strategy will not only acknowledge gender differences within their design but determine what actions are required to promote both women’s and men’s roles in chemical management, disproportionate chemical exposure and vulnerability, as well as sustainable alternatives.

The Atlantic SIDS child project will make significant contributions to the gender analysis. Firstly, by adding a whole new language and region to the ISLANDS programme, the scope of the gender analysis will increase considerably. Secondly, adding two LDCs to the programme will ensure that the most vulnerable women in SIDS and their unique perspectives are not left behind in the global push toward sustainable chemicals and waste management. Finally, sharing of experiences and lessons learned via the CCKM global child project, which will also grow thanks to the contribution of this project, it is hoped that women, children and vulnerable groups beyond the participating countries will benefit from the findings in this programme.

In addition, please also indicate whether the program the program will include gender sensitive indicators in its result framework

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

Private sector engagement plan of the programme will be used. Initial discussions with tourism operators has taken place.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Program objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Program design (table format acceptable)

The global risks to the project were identified under the Caribbean and Pacific child projects and include risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic in the short term, and the effects from climate change in the medium to long term.

Direct risks from the COVID-19 pandemic to the project include travel restrictions and the generation of additional single use plastic waste. Some SIDS have indicated plans to close their borders until 2022, while other SIDS continue to be subject to rolling lockdowns. Restrictions on traveling to and within SIDS will impact project execution activities.

SIDS are also importing COVID-specific medical equipment, leading to increased pressure on medical waste management. These medical wastes include single use plastics and other impact-heavy waste streams that the ISLANDS programme seeks to reduce.

Indirect risks and decreased resilience from the COVID-19 pandemic include decreased local support due to shifted priorities and impacts to SIDS economies. SIDS governments have had to prioritise their COVID-19 response over other management issues, including waste management. Tourism-dependent countries in particular, such as Cabo Verde, are facing significant decreases in GDP and sharp increases in state debt.

SIDS are also highly vulnerable to climate change, facing increased natural disasters and rising sea levels in the present and future. In particular, low-lying island regions are at high risk of damage to infrastructure and the economy due to rising sea levels and more frequent storm surges. SIDS globally are also at risk of more frequent and more intense natural hazards such as floods and droughts that may result in infrastructure damage, disaster waste, shifts in political priorities, and delays in project outputs.

Vulnerability to natural hazards poses risks to project activities. Consideration must be given to storage sites for waste, and also of the need for climate-proofing waste management infrastructure. Without such consideration, project gains in waste management improvements are at significant risk of being undermined or destroyed by climate change.

All three Atlantic SIDS face COVID-19 and climate change related risks. Nationally specific mitigation measures will be designed in the project preparation phase to adequately address specific national vulnerabilities.

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the program including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the program level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed programs and other initiatives.

Coordination will be done through component 4 with the CCKM project.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Yes

Is the Program consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions?

as per child project description

8. Knowledge Management

Outline the knowledge management approach for the Program, including, if any, plans for the Program to learn from other relevant Programs and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

Knowledge management is the focus of component 4 and the CCKM project.

9. Child Program Selection Criteria

Outline the criteria used or to be used for child program selection and the contribution of each child program to program impact.

n/a

10. 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
Medium/Moderate			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Provide preliminary information on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the program (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and describe measures to address these risks.

Text

Text Box: Section 1: Project Overview

Identification	
Project Title	GEF ISLANDS —Implementing Sustainable Low- and Non-Chemical Development in Small Island Developing States. Atlantic Child project
Managing Division	Economy Division
Type/Location	Regional
Region	Africa
List Countries	Cabo Verde; Guinea-Bissau; Sao Tomé & Príncipe
Project Description	Under the Programming Directions for the 7th funding cycle of the Global Environment Facility (GEF 7), a specific allocation was made for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) for chemicals and waste management. The programme entitled ISLANDS – Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS was approved by the GEF Council in June 2019.

	This global programme seeks to address the sound management of chemicals and waste through strengthening the capacity of sub-national, national and regional institutions, strengthening the enabling policy and regulatory framework in these countries and unlocking resources to implement sound management of chemicals and waste. The ISLANDS programmatic framework has been designed to ensure that lessons and knowledge from each of the child projects are captured and shared among SIDS globally. The aim is to facilitate the replication and scale-up of initiatives based on lessons learnt, the demonstration of best practices and fostering increased south-south cooperation. The ISLANDS programme will support 33 SIDS, of which 3 nations are addressed in this review note. SIDS not included in the ISLANDS programme will be informed of the results of the programme. This project is the last addition to the programme and will be submitted as programme ammendment.
Relevant Subprogrammes	—SP5
Estimated duration of project	60 months
Estimated cost of the project	$9 million
Name of the UNEP project manager responsible	Ludovic Bernaudat
Funding Source(s)	GEF Trust Fund
Executing/Implementing partner(s)	Executing Partner TBD during PPG phase

SRIF submission version	*If it is not the first time, mark the time of your previous submission* *Concept Review [ ]* *During Project development [ ]* *PRC [ ]* *Other _____*
Safeguard-related reports prepared so far *(Please attach the documents or provide the hyperlinks)*	· *Feasibility report [ ]* · *Gender Action Plan [ ]* · *Stakeholder Engagement Plan [ ]* · *Safeguard risk assessment or impact assessment [ ]* · *ES Management Plan or Framework [ ]* · *Indigenous Peoples Plan [ ]* · *Cultural Heritage Plan [ ]* · *Others _____*

Text Box: Section 2: Safeguards Risk Summary

A

. **Summary of the Safeguards Risk Triggered**

Safeguard Standards Triggered by the Project	Impact of Risk[1] (1-5)	Probability of Risk (1-5)	Significance of Risk (L, M, H) *Please refer to the matrix below*
SS 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	1	1	L
SS 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	3	2	M
SS 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	3	2	M
SS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security	2	3	M
SS 5: Cultural Heritage	1	1	L
SS 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement	1	1	L
SS 7: Indigenous Peoples	2	1	L
SS 8: Labor and working conditions	2	3	M

B. **ESS Risk Level**[2] -

5	H	H	H	H	H
4	M	M	H	H	H
3	L	M	M	M	M
2	L	L	M	M	M
1	L	L	L	L	L
#	1	2	3	4	5

Refer to the UNEP ESSF (Chapter IV)
and the UNEP's ESSF Guidelines.

Text Box: Impact

Low risk

X

Moderate risk

High risk

Additional information required

C. Development of ESS Review Note and Screening Decision

Prepared by

Name: Miguel van der Velden
Date: 11 March 2021

Screening review by

Name: Yunae Yi Date: 18 March 2021
Text Box: Signature

Cleared[3]

D. Safeguard Review Summary (by the safeguard team)

The project is likely to be in the moderate risk category. The areas of concerns are SS 2, SS 3, SS 4 and SS 8. Preparation of the Impact assessment and management plan are recommended for better understanding of the options of avoiding, minimizing or mitigating the potential risks. Project level grievance mechanism as well as the UNEP Stakeholder Response Mechanism should be disclosed to the public.

Guiding Principles (Questions GP 1-10 in the Section 3) should be regularly checked for project's human rights-based approach and active stakeholder engagement.

E. Safeguard Recommendations (by the safeguard team)

- No specific safeguard action required

- Take Good Practice approach[4]

- Carry out further assessments (e.g., site visits, experts' inputs, consult affected communities, etc.)

- Carry out impact assessments (by relevant experts) in the risk areas and develop management framework/plan
- Consult Safeguards Advisor early during the full project development phase
- Other _____

Text Box: Section 3: Safeguard Risk Checklist

Screening checklist	Y/N/ Maybe	Justification for the response (please provide answers to each question)
Guiding Principles (these questions should be considered during the project development phase)		
GP1 Has the project analyzed and stated those who are interested and may be affected positively or negatively around the project activities, approaches or results?	Y	A wide range of stakeholders will be analysed during the PPG phase.
GP2 Has the project identified and engaged vulnerable, marginalized people, including disabled people, through the informed, inclusive, transparent and equal manner on potential positive or negative implication of the proposed approach and their roles in the project implementation?	Y	The Programme will approach women's groups and developed a Gender Action Plan during the PPG phase. National guidelines/processes on engagement of rural communities and organizations have been analyzed and will be used as reference. ISLANDS programme activities will not lead to displacement and/or involuntary resettlement. However, the Atlantic SIDS region has a high prevalence of informal recyclers and the ISLANDS programme may have a notable effect on informal recyclers' livelihoods due to the improvement and possibly, formalization of certain chemicals and waste management practices. Informal recyclers will be included in any activities that may affect their livelihoods as relevant stakeholders and the programme will provide adequate alternatives if informal recycling activities are halted or otherwise affected by programme activities.
GP3 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights or gender equality concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	N	Local communities are expected to gain from the Programme in terms of environmental and human health and even economic benefits. A Gender Action Plan will be developed during the PPG phase to ensure gender equality concerns are tackled appropriately, if concerns are raised.
GP4 Does the proposed project consider gender-balanced representation in the design and implementation?	Y	Consideration will be given to gender-balanced representation in the design and implementation.
GP5 Did the proposed project analyze relevant gender issues and develop a gender responsive project approach?	Y	Relevant gender issues were analyzed under the Caribbean child project of ISLANDS and a gender responsive approach developed. Chemicals and wastes tend to affect men a

		chemicals and wastes tend to affect men and women differently. Even if chemicals and wastes reach and expose populations equally, factors such as: (i) poverty and socio economic status, (ii) gender-based and customary norms, (iii) health access and equity, and (iv) overall representation in decision-making processes and management policies relating to chemicals and wastes, determine the extent of repercussions and ramifications of these on population subgroups. For example, in many societies women are expected to fulfill roles of unpaid domestic work, including care of ill family members. In this way, chemical exposures and health effects (whether of men or women) can add to the existing and entrenched "time poverty" (i.e. the time required for non-productive or unpaid labour that limit women's opportunities to participate in remunerative economic activities), thus further entrenching gender inequality. As such, the Caribbean child project did develop a gender analysis and the programme will take a gender mainstreaming approach to ensure child project activities, either: • do not reinforce existing gender inequalities (that is, are Gender Neutral); or • attempt to redress existing gender inequalities (that is, are Gender Sensitive); or • attempt to re-define women and men's gender roles and relations (Gender Positive / Transformative). This work will be continued by the CCKM coordination project. The CCKM project uses the gender information from this child project, gathered during the PPG phase, and other ISLANDS child projects to develop a programmatic gender action plan to ensure the programme is delivered in a gender responsive manner.
GP6 Does the project include a project-specific grievance redress mechanism? If yes, state the specific location of such information.	Y	A grievance redress mechanism will be built into the ISLANDS programme website, which will include specific contact details (e-mail address and phone number) where persons can raise grievances.
GP7 Will or did the project disclose project information, including the safeguard documents? If yes, please list all the web pages where the information is (or will be) disclosed.	Y	All documents will be available on the Programme knowledge platform
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GP8 Were the stakeholders (including affected communities) informed of the projects and grievance redress mechanism? If yes, describe how they were informed.	Y	Stakeholders will be informed of the grievance redress mechanism situated on the ISLANDS programme website.
GP9 Does the project consider potential negative impacts from short-term net gain to the local communities or countries at the risk of generating long-term social or economic burden?[5]	Y	All activities will follow a sustainable economic model that should make activities financially feasible in the long term.
GP10 Does the project consider potential partial economic benefits while excluding marginalized or vulnerable groups, including women in poverty?	N	Vulnerable groups related to chemicals and waste management (e.g. informal recyclers, waste pickers) will be informed, trained and involved in project activities to ensure equal benefits. More specifically, vulnerable groups will be approached as relevant stakeholders and collaborated with to ensure full involvement in demonstration activities. If their livelihoods are affected, for example through the formalisation of jobs, they will be provided affordable alternatives. In this way tangible benefits are expected beyond the executing timeline.
Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1 conversion or degradation of habitats (including modified habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat), or losses and threats to biodiversity and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	N	
1.2 adverse impacts specifically to habitats that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities and/or authoritative sources (e.g. National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenous Community Conserved Area, (ICCA); etc.)?	N	
1.3 conversion or degradation of habitats that are identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation and biodiversity value?	N	
1.4 activities that are not legally permitted or are inconsistent with any officially recognized management plans for the area?	N	
1.5 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	N	
1.6 activities that may result in soil erosion, deterioration and/or land degradation?	N	
1.7 reduced quality or quantity of ground water or water in rivers, ponds, lakes, other wetlands?	N	The quality of water in rivers, ponds, lakes or other wetlands is expected to be improved in the long term due to the expected improvements in management of chemicals and waste. For example, decrease in size of landfills will lead to better drainage. Moreover, any waste management technologies used by, for or through the ISLANDS programme will not be water intensive.

1.8 reforestation, plantation development and/or forest harvesting?	N	
1.9 support for agricultural production, animal/fish production and harvesting	N	
1.10 introduction or utilization of any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional?	N	
1.11 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms?	N	
1.12 collection and utilization of genetic resources?	N	
Safeguard Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
2.1 improving resilience against potential climate change impact beyond the project intervention period?	Y	Poor waste management can increase the vulnerability to environmental issues and decrease resilience to climate change impacts. Specifically, poor waste management can lead to environmental degradation which can in turn directly lead to disasters or worsen the effects of natural hazards. Therefore, it is expected that sound waste management practices implemented through the ISLANDS Programme will lead to increased resilience against climate change impacts.
2.2 areas subject to (natural) hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Y	The Atlantic SIDS region is prone to natural hazards, in particular floods and landslides, and to a lesser degree earthquakes, tsunami, and volcanic eruptions. The ISLANDS Programme will incorporate adaptive measures when developing activities, with an eye on local characteristics. For example, considerations will be made for changes in the project execution timeline to minimise the probability of natural disasters affecting the project timeline, thereby delaying project execution. Resilience to these external factors will be factored in the solutions introduced by the project.
2.3 outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change (e.g. changes in precipitation, temperature, salinity, extreme events)?	N	
2.4 direct or indirect increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disasters now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	N	
2.5 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	N	Projects implemented or supported by the ISLANDS Programme in participant countries are unlikely to cause significant generation of GHG emissions. The programme can contribute to improvement (decreases) in greenhouse gas emissions under end-of-life vehicles management, as vehicle emissions would be considered under the control of i

		would be considered under the control of I mports. The ISLANDS Programme will not encourage the establishment of waste inci nerator facilities or similar facilities, but if a participant country decides to establish a waste incinerator facility or similar facility, t he Programme could assist to ensure best available techniques and best environment al practices are used. Renewable energy so urces will be favoured.
2.6 capture of greenhouse emissions, resource-efficient and l ow carbon development, other measures for mitigating clima te change	N	
Safeguard Standard 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to rou tine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adver se local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	N	One of the ISLANDS Programme's goals is t o prevent the release of pollutants to air, wa ter and/or soil.
3.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-haz ardous)?	N	One of the ISLANDS Programme's main go als is to prevent the generation of wastes in participant countries, especially hazardous waste that cannot be reused, recycled or di sposed of in an environmentally sound ma nner.
3.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardo us materials and/or chemicals?	Y	The ISLANDS Programme will assist partici pating countries in managing the use of, st orage and disposal of hazardous chemical s, including pesticides, using best available techniques and best environmental practic es.
3.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to internatio nal bans or phase-outs? (e.g. DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Proto col, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Con vention, Stockholm Convention)	N	The ISLANDS Programme will reinforce the capacity of countries to comply with the ph ase-out dates under the Minamata and Sto ckholm Conventions and prevent the releas e of chemicals to the environment.
3.5 the application of pesticides or fertilizers that may hav e a negative effect on the environment (including non-target s pecies) or human health?	N	One of the ISLANDS Programme's goals is t o reduce the use of POPs Pesticides and in troduce more sustainable agricultural pract ices.
3.6 significant consumption of energy, water, or other mat erial inputs?	N	Projects implemented or supported by the I SLANDS Programme in participant countrie s are unlikely to consume or cause signific ant consumption of water, energy or other r esources. The ISLANDS Programme will no t encourage the establishment of waste inc inerator facilities or similar facilities, as est ablishment of these facilities in small coun tries may lead to considerable emissions. However, if a participant country decides to establish a waste incinerator facility or simi lar facility nonetheless (separate from the I

		SLANDS programme), the Programme coul d assist to ensure best available technique s and best environmental practices are use d.
Safeguard Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1 the design, construction, operation and/or decommiss ioning of structural elements such as new buildings or struct ures (including those accessed by the public)?	N	
4.2 air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, physical hazards, water runoff?	N	The ISLANDS programme will not fund the establishment of any infrastructure that co uld lead to air pollution, noise pollution, vibr ation, traffic or water runoff. Physical hazar ds such as due to the handling of hazardou s wastes will be entirely mitigated through t he provision of protective gear, training pro grammes, and regular monitoring that safet y measures are being followed.
4.3 exposure to water-borne or other vector-borne disease s (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable or nonco mmunicable diseases?	N	
4.4 adverse impacts on natural resources and/or ecosyst em services relevant to the communities' health and safety (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flo oding)?	N	
4.5 transport, storage use and/or disposal of hazardous o r dangerous materials (e.g. fuel, explosives, other chemicals t hat may cause an emergency event)?	Y	All waste management practices implemen ted or supported by the ISLANDS Program me will take into account reduction of risk t o human health and the environment and B AT/BEP will be applied with wastes that ne ed to be transported.
4.6 engagement of security personnel to support project a ctivities (e.g. protection of property or personnel, patrolling of protected areas)?	N	
4.7 an influx of workers to the project area or security per sonnel (e.g. police, military, other)?	N	
Safeguard Standard 5: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1 activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage sit e?	N	
5.2 adverse impacts to sites, structures or objects with hi storical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or to in tangible forms of cultural heritage (e.g. knowledge, innovatio ns, practices)?	N	
5.3 utilization of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes (e.g. use of objects, practices, traditional knowledg e, tourism)?	N	
5.4 alterations to landscapes and natural features with cul tural significance?	N	

5.5 significant land clearing, demolitions, excavations, flooding?	N	
5.6 identification and protection of cultural heritage sites or intangible forms of cultural heritage		
Safeguard Standard 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1 full or partial physical displacement or relocation of people (whether temporary or permanent)?	N	
6.2 economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to assets affecting for example crops, businesses, income generation sources)?	N	
6.2 involuntary restrictions on land/water use that deny a community the use of resources to which they have traditional or recognizable use rights?	N	
6.3 risk of forced evictions?	N	
6.4 changes in land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns (including temporary/permanent loss of land)?	N	
Safeguard Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
7.1 areas where indigenous peoples are present or uncontacted or isolated indigenous peoples inhabit or where it is believed these peoples may inhabit?	N	Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tomé & Príncipe do not have populations of uncontacted or isolated Indigenous peoples but have significant rural and/or subsistence populations. In the case that rural communities are present in the area of influence of waste management projects implemented or supported by the ISLANDS Programme in these countries, the ISLANDS Programme will ensure that communications are established with representatives and that the relevant peoples and communities will benefit from the improved management of chemicals and waste under these projects.
7.2 activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	Rural and/or subsitence communities will be actively engaged through meetings with representatives. Where rural communities request assistance in managing chemicals and/or waste, the ISLANDS programme will support accordingly.
7.3 impacts to the human rights of indigenous peoples or to the lands, territories and resources claimed by them?	N	
7.4 the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	
7.5 adverse effects on the development priorities, decision making mechanisms, and forms of self-government of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	N	
7.6 risks to the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N	

7.7 Impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous people s, including through the commercialization or use of their tra ditional knowledge and practices?	N	
Safeguard Standard 8: Labor and working conditions		
8.1 Will the proposed project involve hiring or contracting project staff ?	Y	The Executing Agency (TBD) will be respon sible for hiring project staff. As per PCA co nditions, UNEP guiding principles on selecti on process and labour and working conditi ons will have to be adopted.
If the answer to 8.1 is yes, would the project potentially involv e or lead to:	N	
8.2 working conditions that do not meet national labour la ws or international commitments (e.g. ILO conventions)?	N	
8.3 the use of forced labor and child labor?	N	
8.4 occupational health and safety risks (including violenc e and harassment)?	N	
8.5 the increase of local or regional unemployment?	N	
8.6 suppliers of goods and services who may have high ri sk of significant safety issues related to their own workers?	N	
8.7 unequal working opportunities and conditions for women and men	N	

[1] Refer to UNEP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): Implementation Guidance Note
to assign values to the Impact of Risk and the Probability of Risk to determine the overall significance of Risk (Low, Moderate or High).

[2] **Low risk**: Negative impacts minimal or negligible: no further study or impact management required.
Moderate risk: Potential negative impacts, but limited in scale, not unprecedented or irreversible and generally limited to programme/project area; impacts amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may be required to develop a Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.
High risk: Potential for significant negative impacts (e.g. irreversible, unprecedented, cumulative, significant stakeholder concerns); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) (or Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)) including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective comprehensive safeguard management plan.

[3] This is signed only for the full projects latest by the PRC time.

[4] Good practice approach: For most low-moderate risk projects, good practice approach may be sufficient. In that case, no separate management plan is necessary. Instead, the project document demonstrates safeguard management approach in the project activities, budget, risks management, stakeholder engagement or/and monitoring segments of the project document to avoid or minimize the identified potential risks without preparing a separate safeguard management plan.

[5]For example, a project may consider investing incommercial shrimp farm by clearing the nearby mangrove forest to improve the livelihood of the coastal community. However, long term economic benefit from the shrip farm may be significantly lower than the mangroves if we consider full costs factoring safety from storms, soil protection, water quality, biodiversity and so on.

Supporting Documents
Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Submitted
ISLANDS-Atlantic SRIF	

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Mr. Lourenco Antonio Vaz	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Natural Resources, Guinea-Bissau	3/26/2021
Mr. Lourenço Monteiro de Jesus	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment, Sao Tome and Principe	4/8/2021
Mr. Alexandre Nevsky Medina GOMES RODRIGUES	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Cabo Verde	3/11/2021

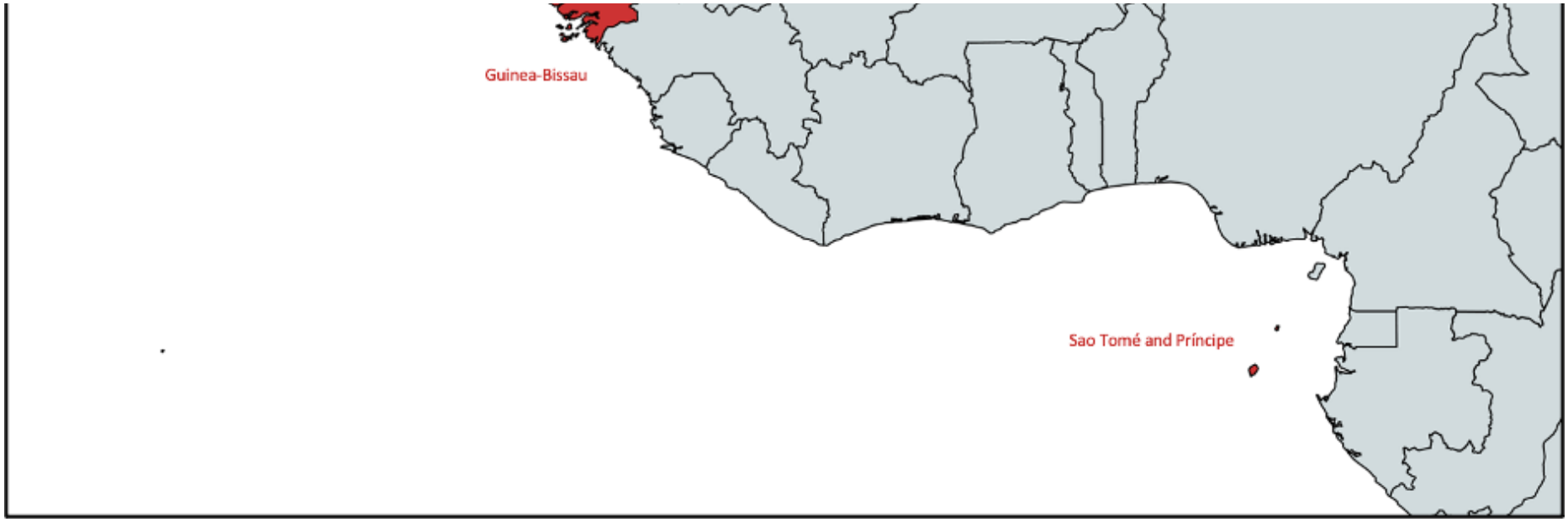
ANNEX A: LIST OF CHILD PROJECTS UNDER THE PROGRAM

Child Projects under the Program							
Country	Project Title -	GEF Agency -	GEF Amount ($)			Agency Fee ($)	Total ($)
			Focal Area 1	Focal Area 2	TOTAL	-	-
			Project	Project	Project		
-	FSPs	-					
Atlantic child project	ISLANDS - Atlantic child project	UNEP	9,000,000		9,000,000	810,000	9,810,000
-	Total	-	**9,000,000**		**9,000,000**	**810,000**	**9,810,000**

ANNEX A1: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place


Cabo Verde
Guinea-Bissau
Sao Tomé and Príncipe
Cabo Verde


Guinea-Bissau
Sao Tomé and Príncipe