



Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10160

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

LDCF

CBIT/NGI

CBIT No

NGI No

Project Title

Increased resilience and adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable communities to climate change in Forested Guinea

Countries

Guinea

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forestry (MEEF)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Sector

Climate Change Adaptation Sector

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Community-based adaptation, National Adaptation Plan, Disaster risk management, National Adaptation Programme of Action, Climate information, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Mainstreaming adaptation, Livelihoods, Least Developed Countries, Climate resilience, Climate finance, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Local Communities, Private Sector, SMEs, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Communications, Education, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Knowledge Exchange

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

No Contribution 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Principal Objective 2

Biodiversity

No Contribution 0

Land Degradation

Significant Objective 1

Submission Date

4/1/2019

Expected Implementation Start

3/1/2023

Expected Completion Date

3/1/2028

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

840,750.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCA-1	Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation	LDC F	5,350,000.00	19,065,000.00
CCA-2	Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact	LDC F	2,540,000.00	6,860,000.00
CCA-3	Foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaptation	LDC F	960,000.00	2,175,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			8,850,000.00	28,100,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Reduce the vulnerability of communities in Forested Guinea to the additional risks posed by climate change through the adoption of climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral strategies

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(\$)
Frameworks for promoting a Climate Smart Agricultural Model	Investment	Climate resilience of vulnerable communities (at least 14,000 farming households) of Forested Guinea area achieved by the introduction of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices on at least 20,000 ha of agro-sylvo-pastoral lands.	<p>Output 1.1: A CSA development platform (involving government authorities, farmers, the private sector, research entities) is formed to guide the formulation and the implementation of CSA investments and support their implementation.</p> <p>Output 1.2: Context-specific CSA technology packages are implemented in sylvo-agropastoral landscapes covering an area of at least 20,000 ha and benefitting to 14,000 households.</p> <p>Output 1.3: A sustainable CSA inputs supply system established in the targeted communities.</p> <p>Output 1.4: A sliding 5-year investment plan for the scaling up of the CSA is developed and embedded into the local</p>	LDC F	4,950,000.00	15,780,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Financing for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices	Investment	Access of communities ? members, CBOs, CSOs, and local authorities to adaptation finance is enhanced in Forested Guinea.	<p>Output 2.1: Microfinance institutions, local Banks and specialized NGOs are supported to develop and submit one climate finance project for accessing financial resources for partial credit guarantee and/or line of credit for CSA investments</p> <p>Output 2.2: Training packages on adaptation business models and investments delivered to at least 5,000 people, and at least 100 staff of Microfinance institutions, local banks and specialized NGOs on how to assess CSAs investments credit requests</p> <p>Output 2.3 Finance for climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies extended to up to 2,400 persons representing small businesses, farmers and households</p>	LDC F	1,351,250.00	5,320,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices	Technical Assistance	Climate information products and services for the development of CSA are developed and available for the communities and institutions.	<p>Output 3.1: Climate risk informed agro-ecological zoning of the different productive landscape of Forested Guinea developed</p> <p>Output 3.2: A training program on how to use climate information products and services delivered to the local authorities, NGOs / CSOs, and farming communities</p> <p>Output 3.3 Tailored Climate information products and services are produced and disseminated to the end-users</p> <p>Output 3.4: Local Development Plans of selected municipalities include climatic data on potential impacts, hazards and risks, and incorporate in the planning climate change adaptation measures that are discussed</p>	LDC F	1,907,000.00	5,650,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Monitoring & Evaluation	Technical Assistance	Monitoring & Evaluation?	4.1: M&E and Reporting, including (i) Conducting inception workshop and preparing report, (ii) Ongoing M&E, (iii) Mid Term Evaluation and (iv) Terminal Evaluation	LDCF	221,750.00	
Sub Total (\$)					8,430,000.00	26,750,000.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

LDCF	420,000.00	1,350,000.00
Sub Total(\$)	420,000.00	1,350,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	8,850,000.00	28,100,000.00

Please provide justification

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 core funds	Grant	Investment mobilized	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forestry	In-kind	Investment mobilized	7,900,000.00
Recipient Country Government	National Agency for Financing of collectivities (ANAFIC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	National Agency for Aquaculture of Guinea (ANAG)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and livestock (MAE)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	9,700,000.00
Civil Society Organization	National Confederation of Peasant Organizations of Guinea (CNOPG)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				28,100,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The investment mobilized was identified following extensive consultations with the projects implementing partner and relevant line ministries that were involved in the project development: ? MEEF will cofund both in cash (150,000 USD) and in kind (7,750,000 USD). This include both investment for baseline related assessments and expenditures, expenditures covering staff salaries and other operational costs such as facilities. ? ANAFIC will support the integration of climate change dimensions in the municipalities Local development Plans (LDP) and will provide an expertise to the targeted municipalities in relation to financing of local collectivities for climate change adaptation investments (components 2 and 3). ? ANAG is investing for baseline related assessments and expenditures for which this LDCF project will provide additional support to strengthen the climate change resilience in municipalities targeted by the project. ANAG will also finance activities focused on the promotion and dissemination of fishponds, dissemination

of AIC technology packages, the evaluation of fish farm technical performance, and additionally support local communities in defining activities that require to be planned and strengthened. ? DNM will invest in activities necessary for the successful implementation of component 3 including the development of weather forecasting capabilities specifically designed to meet the needs of users in the agricultural sectors in forested Guinea. ? MAE will be largely involved in the project through its agencies (ANPRO, ANASA, IRAG), and has committed to contribute for 9,700,000 USD to the project through investments in multiple activities. Through its aforementioned agencies it will coordinate the CSA platform, disseminate CSA technology packages, evaluate the performance of the agricultural technique promoted, train microfinance institutions on the specificities of agricultural activities and support local aspects in the defining activities that require to be planned and strengthened. ? The CNOGP has fully endorsed this project and has committed 50,000 USD to support the implementation of field schools, and the dissemination of resilient seeds and CSA good practices. The main changes from the PIF are as follow: ? The cofinancing amount has increased from 26,600,000 USD to 28,100,000 USD as the PPG has helped to broaden consultations and allowed for building partnerships with on-going projects. ? ANAFIC, ANAG and DNM have committed to cofund the project based on synergies identified during the PPG phase. ? The private sector partners were not able to confirm co-financing commitments due to the large duration required to appraise the project. ? The CNOGP has committed to cofund the project, which is key for the efficient implementation of the project.

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(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	LDC F	Guinea	Climate Change	NA	8,850,000	840,750	9,690,750.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					8,850,000.00	840,750.00	9,690,750.00

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 **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

200,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

19,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	LDC F	Guinea	Climate Change	NA	200,000	19,000	219,000.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					200,000.00	19,000.00	219,000.00

Meta Information - LDCF

LDCF true

SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false

SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false

Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?

false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). false

This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state. false

This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. false

This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). false

This Project has an urban focus. false

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]:*

Agriculture	70.00%
Natural resources management	20.00%
Climate information services	10.00%
Coastal zone management	0.00%
Water resources management	0.00%
Disaster risk management	0.00%
Other infrastructure	0.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify:)	0.00%
Total	100%

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

Sea level rise false

Change in mean temperature false

Increased climatic variability true

Natural hazards false

Land degradation true

Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation false

Groundwater quality/quantity false

[To calculate the core indicators, please refer to Results Guidance](#)

Core Indicators - LDCF

CORE INDICATOR 1	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
Total number of direct beneficiaries	651,800	325,900	325,900	50.00%

CORE INDICATOR 2
 Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) 20,000.00

CORE INDICATOR 3
 Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience 8

CORE INDICATOR 4		Male	Female	% for Women
Total number of people trained	14,026	7,018	7,008	49.96%

OUTPUT 1.1.1

Physical and natural assets made more resilient to climate variability and change

		Male	Female
Total number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical assets	118,680	59,340	59,340

Ha of agriculture land	Ha of urban landscape	Ha of rural landscape	No. of residential houses
20,000.00			0
No. of public buildings	No. of irrigation or water structures	No. of fishery or aquaculture ponds	No. of ports or landing sites
0	0	0	0
Km of road	Km of riverban	Km of coast	Km of storm water drainage
Other	Other(unit)	Comments	
0			

OUTPUT 1.1.2

Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened

	Male	Female
Total number of direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income	0	0

Livelihoods and sources of incomes strengthened / introduced

Agriculture	Agro-Processing	Pastoralism/diary	Enhanced access to markets
true	false	false	false
Fisheries /aquaculture	Tourism /ecotourism	Cottage industry	Reduced vulnerability of supply chain
true	false	false	false
Beekeeping	Enhanced opportunity for employment	Other	Comments
true	false	false	

OUTPUT 1.1.3

New/improved climate information systems deployed to reduce vulnerability to climatic hazards/variability

		Male	Female
Total number of direct beneficiaries from the new/improved climatic information systems	500,000	250,000	250,000

Climate hazards addressed

Flood true	Storm false	Heatwave false	Drought true
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Other false	Comments
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Climate information system developed/strengthened

Downscaled Climate model false	Weather/Hydromet station false	Early warning system false	Other false
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Comments

Climate related information collected

Temperature false	Rainfall false	Crop pest or disease false	Human disease vectors false
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Other false	Comments
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Mode of climate information dissemination

Mobile phone apps false	Community radio true	Extension services true	Televisions false
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Leaflets true	Other false	Comments
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OUTPUT 1.1.4

Vulnerable natural ecosystems strengthened in response to climate change impacts

Types of natural ecosystem

Desert false	Coastal false	Mountainous true	Grassland true
Forest true	Inland water false	Other false	Comments

OUTPUT 1.2.1

Incubators and accelerators introduced

Total no. of entrepreneurs supported	0	Male 16,560	Female 16,560
No. of incubators and accelerators supported	0	Comments	
No. of adaptation technologies supported	0	Comments	

OUTPUT 1.2.2

Financial instruments or models to enhance climate resilience developed

Financial instruments or models

PPP models false	Cooperatives false	Microfinance true	Risk insurance false
Equity false	Loan false	Other false	Comments

OUTPUT 2.1.1

Cross-sectoral policies and plans incorporate adaptation considerations

Will mainstream climate resilience 0	Of which no. of regional policies/plans 0	Of which no. of national policies/plan 0	
Sectors			
Agriculture true	Fishery true	Industry false	Urban false

Rural
true

Health
true

Water
true

Other
false

Comments

OUTPUT 2.1.2

Cross sectoral institutional partnerships established or expanded

No. of institutional partnerships established or strengthened

1

Comments

OUTPUT 2.1.3

Systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation

No. of systems and frameworks

0

Comments

OUTPUT 2.1.4

Systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation

No. of systems and frameworks **0**

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.1

No. of institutions with increased ability to access and/or manage climate finance

No. of institution(s) **4**

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.2

Institutional coordination mechanism created or strengthened to access and/or manage climate finance

No. of mechanism(s) 0

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.3

Global/regional/national initiatives demonstrated and tested early concepts with high adaptation potential

No. of initiatives or
technologies 0

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.4

Public investment mobilized

Amount of investment (US\$) 0

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.5

Private investment mobilized

Amount of investment (US\$) 0

Comments

OUTPUT 2.3.1

No. of people trained regarding climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

Total no. of people trained	14,026	Male 7,018	Female 7,008
Of which total no. of people at line ministries	0	Male 0	Female 0
Of which total no. of community/association	14,000	Male 7,000	Female 7,000
Of which total no. of extension service officers	26	Male 18	Female 8
Of which total no. of hydromet and disaster risk management agency staff	0	Male 0	Female 0
Of which total no. of small private business owners	0	Male 0	Female 0
Of which total no. school children, university students or teachers	0	Male 0	Female 0
Other	Comments		

OUTPUT 2.3.2

No. of people made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

		Male	Female
No. of people with raised awareness	166,458	83,229	83,229

Please describe how their awareness was raised

OUTPUT 3.1.1

National climate policies and plans enabled including NAP processes by stronger climate information decision-support services

No. of national climate policies and plans

Comments

OUTPUT 3.1.2

Systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation

No. of systems and
frameworks

Comments

OUTPUT 3.1.3

Vulnerability assessments conducted

No. of assessments
conducted

Comments

OUTPUT 3.2.1

No. of institutions with increased ability to access and/or manage climate finance

No. of institution(s)

Comments

OUTPUT 3.2.2

**Institutional coordination
mechanism(s) created or strengthened
to access and/or manage climate
finance**

No. of mechanism(s)

Comments

OUTPUT 3.2.3

**Global/regional/national initiative(s)
demonstrated and tested early
concepts with high adaptation potential**

No. of initiative(s) or
technology(ies)

Comments

OUTPUT 3.3.1

No. of people trained regarding climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

Total no. of people trained	0	Male 0	Female 0
Of which total no. of people at line ministries	0	Male	Female
Of which total no. of community/association	0	Male	Female
Of which total no. of extension service officers	0	Male	Female
Of which total no. of hydromet and disaster risk management agency staff	0	Male	Female
Of which total no. of small private business owners	0	Male	Female
		Male	Female

Of which total no. school children, university students or teachers **0**

Other

Comments

OUTPUT 3.3.2

No. of people made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

	Male	Female
No. of people with raised awareness 0		
Please describe how their awareness was raised		

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

A.1. Global environmental and adaptation problems, roots causes and barriers that need to be addressed

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A.1.A Global environmental and adaptation problems

The natural region of Forested Guinea, which covers 23% of the country, likely to be heavily impacted by the ongoing climate change, and some effects are already being observed. Studies carried out in the context of the First National Communication to the UNFCCC and as part of the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA 2007) have shown that, the main climatic risks that will impact the Forested Guinea are related to the disturbances of the rainfall patterns, the stormy rains for all Forested Guinea, increase of the recurrence and intensity of flash floods (Kissidougou and Gueckedou) and droughts (Beyla, Lola and Kissidougou). An analysis of the rainfall data shows stronger irregularities for the period 1991-2014, reflecting more irregular rainfall patterns. This irregularity, especially during the season between March and September, often leads to water stress that affects the yields of crops grown in Forested Guinea notably rice, maize, coffee, and hevea. Average monthly temperatures recorded for the period 1991-2014 are higher than those for 1961-1991. Insolation and rising temperatures, in addition to direct effects on soil and water reserves, affect the yields of perennial plants. Some producers in the region have attributed the decline in coffee and oil palm yields on their plantations to these observed changes in climate conditions. The prefectures of Gueckedou, Kissidougou and Beyla, located in the northern part of Forested Guinea, have been the most affected

During the PPG, a review of climate modeling in Guinea has been carried out thanks to the work of CORDEX-Africa. The projections that resulted from this work predicts that Forested Guinea will warm by 1.5 to 2°C by 2050 and 1.5 to 4°C by 2100, with warming increasing from South to North and from West to East. This temperature increase is constant on a seasonal scale. The uncertainty around this mean value, measured by inter-model dispersion, increases between 2050 and 2070. The scenario also projects an increase in cumulative annual rainfall of 40 to 100 mm from the south to the north of Forested Guinea by 2050. By 2070, the uncertainty related to inter-model dispersion increases but the 2050 trends are maintained. In the western part of the region, there is a decrease in cumulative annual rainfall of around 20 mm by 2070. The projection also shows a shift in the rainy season by 2050, with a decrease in rainfall at the beginning of the rainy season (in May) and an increase in the second part of the rainy season (from August to November). This phenomenon, already observed (Biasutti, 2013) for West Africa, has important implications for agriculture.

A.1.B Root causes

Guinea is ranked 12th place (out of 178) of the world's most fragile countries in 2016, having occupied the 10th place in 2015. Furthermore, agriculture in Forested Guinea is highly vulnerable to climate change. According to the fragility-analysis carried out by the recent National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES, 2017), several deep-rooted factors explain the vulnerability of the Forested Guinea communities. These factors, in abridged form, are the following: (i) the poverty, the poverty incidence in Forested Guinea is the highest in the country (66,9%) against a national average of 56,88%; (ii) poor levels of capacity and technical expertise of the farming communities and the institutions mandated to support the rural development; (iii) rain fed agriculture (97,2% of cultivated lands are rainfed³); is the main source of livelihood and food for a majority of the population, (iv) poor agriculture/land management practices that contribute to increase agricultural landscapes vulnerability to climate change and have negative effects on the overall productivity, this includes: shortened fallow periods; increased (and sometime abusive) forest and tree cover clearing and slash and burn practices; and forest and shrubbery fires that prompt conflicts between agricultural producers and livestock breeders over arable versus grazing land. ; (v) weak farmers' financial capacity and difficult access to credit to finance required adaptation investments such as resilient seeds (only 4.5% of land cultivated by men and 3.8% of land farmed by women use improved seeds and plant material including short-cropping cycle varieties and hybrids⁴), machinery, efficient irrigation systems, farming fields fences and protection against heavy winds and/or finance resilient alternative livelihoods;; (vi) Livestock breeding is extensive and based on free grazing and forest clearing and fire to create new pasture areas and the strong increase in animal numbers leads to overgrazing and the multiplication of conflicts between farmers⁵; (vii) gender imbalanced access to productive lands impedes women access to more productive lowlands where there is abundance of water throughout the rainy season, women tend to only gain access to lowland areas after the rainy season, once the rice is harvested, limiting their production to pulses (cowpeas, pigeon peas) and sometimes peanuts, as well as vegetable gardening on lowlands during the dry season. This contributes to make them more vulnerable than men; (viii) the lack of enforcement and integration of climate change in the land and forest management and regulations to prevent shifting land-use, slashing and burning agriculture and non-environmentally friendly livestock practices..

A.1.C Barriers that need to be addressed

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Three main barriers are to be overcome in order to address the challenges mentioned in the above section :

1) The traditional agricultural production systems are no longer sustainable

Despite its abundance of natural resources and agricultural production, the Forested Guinea is the region where poverty is the most acute in the country. Receiving the influx of tens of thousands of refugees from Liberia, Sierra Leone, and C?te d'Ivoire over the last 30 years, pressure on natural resources is causing an imbalance in the exploitation of ecosystems (Doligez, 2017). Land pressure is leading to the spread of slash-and-burn land, marking the end of the sustainability of the extensive agrarian system which used to be in place. The two immediate consequences of this transformation on production systems are the loss of soil fertility and the intensification of production methods. With less land in each generation, each worker has to intensify its work per unit area to maintain its income. Moreover, this phenomenon is exacerbated by the concentration of agricultural land at the level of the firstly arrived families in villages, generating different trajectories in family farming: households with neither land nor capital to access land (through renting) and/or production factors, who sell their labour power to the land owners; and in contrast, large landowners who base their production systems on the availability of precarious workers with no other opportunity than to sell their labour power. The former tend to become precarious, and the latter tend to maintain or increase their income. Between these two opposite trajectories, the majority of rural households have access to little areas, with 0.3 to 0.5 ha per household. They often have difficulty accessing the most fertile land (lowlands and micro-plains) reserved for large landowners, and are also forced to sell their labour force to supplement their income and/or access larger areas through renting. In this context the position of women is critical, with very limited access to property and fertile land combined with uncertain remuneration (GARAMBOIS, 2016).

The mainstream paradigm in agriculture proposes the adoption of artificial fertilizers and pesticides as typical ways of improving yield. As in the rest of Guinea, the greatest barrier for the adoption of improved agricultural techniques is the price and limited availability of mainstream inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides in the national market. The same applies to the mechanization of agricultural practices. Tractors e.g. are scarce and generally not affordable to smallholders in Forested Guinea.

In this context the Climate Smart Agriculture provides a triple response:

- ? Demonstrated intensification with improved production per unit area
- ? Allows for an intensification that is not dependent on chemical inputs which are often unavailable and too expensive.
- ? Resilient to climatic hazards that generate risk on agricultural activity.

2) Limited financial capacity and limited access to credits for the adoption of innovative and resilient technologies

The Guinean banking sector is characterised by its modest size (17 banks in 2018, and 23 active MFIs in 2017), with a progression however existing: according to the Global Findex, the share of bank account holders increased from 7% in 2014 to 23% in 2017. Against an average of 43% of banked individuals (2017) in Sub-Saharan Africa, Guinea has one of the lowest financial inclusion rates on the continent. Yet in 2016, 40% of adults aged 15 and over borrowed money during the year (Findex, 2017). Concentrated in urban areas, with a coverage of 37,143 inhabitants/point of service (DIALLO, 2018), MFIs do not offer significant financing opportunities in rural areas.

In addition to the lack of credit offers, there is a barrier related to the absence of official personal documents (required to establish formal bank accounts). Indeed, Guineans who wish to open an official bank account and access credit from financial institutions often face a lack of enforceable legal guarantees due to the high proportion of rural residents without land titles or with informal land rights.

Finally, although microfinance is a key channel for expanding access to finance, the sector meets only a small part of the demand for services from low-income populations and has low governance standards and poor loan repayment performance. In addition, the few existing financial products do not include climate change risks: drought, floods, crop failures and other types of damage caused by climate change and associated extreme weather events.

As described in the previous section, the trajectory of rural households becoming more precarious is characterised in particular by a lack of capital to access the factors of production required for a strategy to escape from the 'poverty trap' (A.Banerjee, 2019). Access to microcredit is therefore one of the main conditions for the successful operation of this project: without capital, the majority of vulnerable rural households will not be able to adopt the climate-smart agricultural practices developed to improve their living conditions and their resilience to climate change.

3) Insufficient integration of hydro-meteorological and agro-ecological information into the decision-making processes related to local development

Knowledge of agro-ecological dynamics and the integration of climate information into planning is essential to drive coherent change at the regional scale. The information produced has an impact in :

- The identification of promising agricultural sectors to be developed: given the current intensification processes, it will be more relevant to opt for livestock and crops adapted to the new constraints. For example, on small areas and with uncertain pasture, it is safer to opt for pig farming than cattle farming.
- Exposure to risk linked to agricultural investment: smallholders with access to climate information are better able to measure their risk-taking, and thus in better conditions to innovate in

their production systems. For example, to adopt the climate-smart agricultural practices that will be promoted by the project.

- Exposure to extreme climatic risks (for the agricultural sector and the living conditions of populations): in the case of an extreme climatic event, decision-making can have a vital impact. Climate information then plays an immediate role in the capacity of communities to react and cope with a disaster (as floods for example).
- Territorial development: the communities' initiatives must be encouraged by a favourable environment at the institutional level and in territorial development policies. The implementation of a policy aiming to promote adaptation to climate change obviously requires solid prior documentation. This will guarantee the relevance of the projects supported.

However, climate information in Forested Guinea remains almost non-existent. Meteorological stations do not function, technical officers are understaffed and untrained; technical capacities (particularly in IT tools) do not allow data to be used correctly; institutions are not up to date on climate-related issues; and finally, the public collectivities do not provide appropriate responses on the ground (Guimot Climat, 2020). In addition, there is a lack of knowledge of the current agro-ecological dynamics, which makes it difficult to develop specific climate smart agricultural practices that are adapted to the constraints of smallholders.

Nevertheless, there are regular needs at the community level in Forested Guinea. For example, the municipality of Guékédou has recurrent cases of flooding with multiple causes. Elsewhere in the region, farmers report that they are confronted with rainfall phenomena that disrupt agricultural calendars and lead to the loss of rice, groundnut and cowpea seedlings (Haba, 2019).

In conclusion, the resilience of communities is already concretely affected by the lack of climate information. There is a need to rehabilitate the information production system, and to integrate its products at all levels: from producer strategies, to research stations, to Local Development Plans for municipalities and in the institutional framework.

A.2 The baseline scenario and associated baseline projects

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Development challenges in the project zone are being addressed through a number of programs, projects and initiatives. Most of them focus on poverty reduction and the development of the agro-sylvo pastoral sector, aiming at the provision of a wide range of benefits to rural communities. These include e.g. increases in agricultural and livestock productivity, benefits in education, health, and access to finance. A sizable portfolio of projects and programs, including some supported by UNDP, are currently active at the national level and in Forested Guinea to address development challenges. Other funders include World Bank, IFAD, AFD, IFAD, EU, the UN System and the Government of Guinea, among others

1) *Resilience of the rural communities facing climate change*

Supported by the World Bank, AFD, IFAD, Japanese Cooperation, PPAAO-Guinea 2 (2019-2024), PADAG (2017/8-2023/4), PDNPG. (2018-2023), and WRDPSEM-NRB 2 aim to improve livelihoods and more generally to create conditions for rural development. Expected outcomes of these projects include improved access to agricultural equipments and infrastructure, improved cultivation techniques, increased yields and incomes, and improved value chains. In addition, the national fish farming development project financed by AFD and the extension phase of the PDRP-GF aim to promote and consolidate rural development, poverty reduction and food security in Forested Guinea through the development of integrated rice-fish farming. The development of integrated rice-fish farming is being promoted as one of the strategic responses to the threat of food insecurity and income reduction caused by the degradation of agricultural land and the reduction of agricultural productivity in the plains, as agriculture has traditionally and until now been the main source of income and food in the region. In the same area of intervention, the UNDP joint programme for Forested Guinea, developed in response to the Ebola crisis and to strengthen the region's resilience to future shocks, supports the development of the agricultural sector and the improvement of livelihoods. However, as noted above, the development of agriculture, as the main source of livelihoods and food security in Forested Guinea, is highly vulnerable to the projected climate risks. Farming communities are not prepared to cope with the impacts of climate change such as changing rainfall patterns, floods and increased heat. This may have a negative impact on the productivity of investments made by these projects and on the development of the agricultural sector in Forested Guinea. In addition, the success of integrated rice cultivation, in the context of totally rainfed rice cultivation in Forested Guinea, is threatened by the irregularity of rainfall, which does not guarantee the irrigation of rice fields with the amount of water required during the different phases of the vegetative cycle of the rice that would allow optimal yield. Similarly, the success of fish farming will depend on the permanence of the optimal amount of water in fish ponds after the rice harvest, which allows for optimal fish growth. However, the increase in the length and intensity of the expected dry periods in Forested Guinea is likely to lead to increased evapotranspiration and premature drying out of the ponds, which will negatively impact on the productivity of fish farming. The successful adoption and scaling up of this strategy will depend heavily on the successful demonstration of rice-fish farming in these projects.

In addition, two ongoing private sector initiatives stand out: SOGUIPAH and Caf? Ziama.

SOGUIPAH is an agro-industrial company processing natural rubber and oil palm. The company works with farmers in Forested Guinea under a concession regime where they grow rubber and palm oil which the company commits to purchase. In order to improve farmers' food security and their resilience to international market shocks, SOGUIPAH helps farmers to develop integrated rice-fish farming to complement oil palm and rubber tree cultivation. This is the case, for example, in the rural commune of Di?ck?, where SOGUIPAH is helping farmers and its workers to cultivate 80,000 ha of rice fields. In this system, the production of rice and fish aims to guarantee self-consumption, and to provide additional income to those from rubber and oil palm in order to reduce the vulnerability of farming

communities. The fish ponds, in addition to providing protein and income to the communities, should also help to stabilise the availability of groundwater, as well as soil moisture and fertility for plantations. Currently, SOGUIPAH is the largest fish farming operator in the country.

The Ziama coffee from Macenta is still a nascent rural development initiative in Forested Guinea. Ziama also operates with farmers in Forested Guinea under a concession regime where they grow the coffee that the company commits to purchase.

In November 2020, the AFD commissioned a feasibility study for the Ziama Biosphere Reserve conservation and development project in the framework of the Adapt'Action financing facility mechanism. This program is part of the development and management plan drawn up and validated by the Ministry in 2019 for a ten-year period (2020-2029) under the leadership of the N'Z'r?kor? Forestry Center which will be mobilized to implement components 1 and 3 of this current UNDP/GEF project. The Development and Management Plan (PAG) of the Ziama Biosphere Reserve was conducted with the support of the UE/UNOPS, USAID/FFI, Mano River Union/IUCN and the riparian communities.

The co-financing contribution of the baseline project for the Climate Smart Agriculture component is estimated at US\$13.38 million.

2) *Climate Finance*

There is currently a project supporting the development of financial mechanisms for rural development: the PACV 3 (2016-2020). The project does not explicitly take climate change adaptation needs into account in its strategy, as climate financing is rarely done at the local level in Guinea. Indeed, the PACV 3 supports the creation of a Local Investment Fund (LIF / LIF) to finance a series of small investments (sub-projects) in the form of sub-grants in the selected RCs. The LIF is the mechanism for the transfer of funds to the RCs, which are then managed by the local communities. A total of 170 RCs were selected on the basis of the following criteria: (a) the need to complement investments in micro-projects and natural resource management; (b) the impact of the Ebola epidemic; and (c) the need to develop partnerships between RCs and mining companies.

A second objective of the PACV, relevant to this project, was to establish sustainable mechanisms for financing long-term local development, including community participation. This was done by supporting the creation of the FNDL and providing technical assistance to local authorities. Although the PACV3 aims to support investment in natural resource management, there are visible gaps with regard to climate change adaptation considerations in the investments supported by the FNDL. Indeed, the FNDL aims to support the financing of investments foreseen in local development plans, which do not yet include the climate change dimension. Finally, the PACV does not support microfinance institutions operating in Forested Guinea for the development of climate-specific financial products.

In a logic of alignment with the PACV, the support Project for the National Agency in charge of Financing the Local Communities (PANAFIC) has the objective of encouraging the inclusion of gender, climate change, natural resources and biodiversity in the Annual Investment Programmes (PAI)

of the municipalities. With a budget of 10 million euros (AFD financing) for a period of 4 years (2019-2022), the PANAFIC is implemented through 3 components: (1) Support for the establishment and development of ANAFIC; (2) Capacity building for deconcentrated and decentralized administrations and (3) Financing of local authority investments.

Through the Adapt'Action Facility launched in 2017, AFD is also implementing a project entitled "Vertical integration of adaptation issues in Local Development Plans", which is particularly intended for the National Agency in charge of Financing the Local Authorities (ANAFIC). The project aims to strengthen the vertical integration of adaptation issues in local planning in order to strengthen the resilience of local authorities and populations that are most vulnerable to climate change and to promote resilient investments, particularly in infrastructure. More specifically, this will involve : (1) Strengthening the integration of adaptation issues into planning tools at local level by taking into account the current and expected effects of climate change; (2) Allowing the FNDL to award grants earmarked for adaptation to local authorities and establishing a monitoring system; (3) Strengthen the capacities for adaptation to climate change of local and regional authorities, territorial administration executives, Local Development Officers (LDO), Prefectural Development Services and CSOs involved in the preparation of the Local Development Plans ; and finally (4) support local and regional authorities to integrate and planify adaptation measures appropriate to each local context.

The UN Joint Programme for Forested Guinea also supports the improvement of local communities' access to finance (with a positive bias for women) through the direct provision of small grants to women's groups and other community-based organisations, and contributes to the local investment fund to help farming communities gain access to agricultural equipment.

The MGE (La Maison Guinéenne de l'Entrepreneur) supports young entrepreneurs in Forested Guinea by providing technical support to design their business plans, build bankable credit applications and train them in business management. However, this support does not include how to take into account and address climate risks in their business models and, how to include in their credit applications the investments needed to address climate risks.

The co-financing contribution of the "baseline projects" for the "climate finance" component was estimated at 4.820 million dollars.

3) Climate information for planification

The production of hydro-meteorological data in Forested Guinea is currently very limited. The national directorates of meteorology and hydrology (DNM-DNH) have only a few hydro-meteorological stations in the region, and most of them are currently out of service. In addition, there are few other operational meteorological stations among those owned and managed by SOGUIPAH as part of their meteorological monitoring in Forested Guinea. In this context, farming communities in Guinea do not

have access to relevant climate information or early warning system products and services that could strengthen their resilience to climate risks.

Essential to fill this major gap, the project (GEFID 8023) on "Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Guinea" will strengthen the capacities of national hydro-meteorological services (including regional divisions of Forested Guinea) for monitoring extreme weather events and climate change, and develop and disseminate climate information products and services (CIPS) tailored to the needs of key stakeholders. With a budget of USD 5,350 million (5 million USD from GEF and 350.000 USD from UNDP) over 4 years (2019-2023), the project will support the upgrading of the weather monitoring and forecasting network for Forested Guinea, and thus enable the development of specific CIPS requested by the peasant communities of Forested Guinea, CSOs and private sector actors. The CIPS will also be necessary for the integration of climate risks into local development plans.

PACV3 and PADAG are helping municipalities in Forested Guinea to improve local development planning by identifying and integrating into their LDPs (local development plans) the priority investments needed to foster agricultural development, food security and poverty reduction, land use planning and natural resource management. However, the lack of appropriate CIPS does not allow for the integration of climate risks and appropriate adaptation investments into the LDP development process. Furthermore, no provision has been made to integrate the investments needed to support the development of climate-smart agriculture into these LDPs. This gap is also noted in the Mano River Ecosystem Conservation and International Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project (IUCN/GEF) implemented for the 2017 to 2020 period, which operates on natural resource management with the Forestry Centre of N'Z'r?kor? (CFZ) and the MEEF.

The joint programme of the United Nations system also supports the development of agriculture in Forested Guinea by strengthening the capacity of the national directorates of meteorology and hydrology to provide farmers with meteorological information (agricultural calendars, dissemination of meteorological information with local radio stations and community organizations), and by training in the use of meteorological information for agricultural decision-making.

The co-financing contribution of the baseline projects for the climate information component was estimated at US\$ 5.4 million.

A.3 Proposed alternative scenario and brief presentation of expected outcomes and output of the project

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Component 1 : Framework for promoting a Climate smart Agricultural Model

Outcome 1: Climate resilience of vulnerable communities (at least 14,000 farming households) of Forested Guinea area achieved by the introduction of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices on at least 20,000 ha of agro-sylvo-pastoral lands.

Proposed alternative scenario for component 1:

The long-term strategy for sustainable and climate resilient regional development will be to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities that are the most threatened by climate change. Therefore, climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral practices need to be promoted by agricultural technicians and adopted by farmers to make existing systems more resilient. As part of the implementation of Component 1, the intervention provides for the establishment of a sharing platform for CSA that will guide the implementation and expansion of climate smart agriculture in the 8 targeted municipalities and then in the other parts of the Forested Guinea.

Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) encompasses a variety of context-specific and innovative approaches that do not need to be technologically sophisticated or even electronic to be "innovative". Rather, CSA builds on a technical base that already exists to a large extent and on a range of fundamental agricultural approaches that include sustainable agriculture, sustainable intensification and conservation agriculture. Moreover, the emphasis of CSA on food security, adaptation and mitigation (to the extent possible) is always context-specific, and real solutions therefore also need to be tested on the basis of affordability, community ownership, gender division of productive and reproductive labour, general conditions on the ground and potential for scaling up. In the case of the Forested Guinea, the diagnosis carried out during the PPG showed that these solutions revolve around the following points: (i) Soil management, (ii) Crop management, (iii) Livestock management, (iv) Agroforestry, (v) Aquaculture.

CSA technology packages will also be produced to structure the project's support to communities, following a landscape management approach including: 1) sustainable land and water management strategies; 2) the use of resistant seeds; 3) the integration of adapted climate information in agricultural decision-making processes; 4) agroforestry strategies combining crops, endogenous tree species and animal husbandry; 5) the sustainable management of pastures and other innovative agro-sylvo-pastoral practices as part of an ecosystem stabilisation approach.

To facilitate the adoption and implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices an input supply system will be developed, ensuring the timely availability of quality inputs at affordable prices

The expected outputs for this component are the following :

Output 1.1 : A CSA development platform (involving government authorities, farmers, the private sector, research entities) is formed to guide the formulation and the implementation of CSA investments and support their implementation.

In order to achieve result 1.1, a platform of actors from civil society, farmers, the private sector, research institutes and local and governmental authorities will be developed with the aim of capitalising on CSA knowledge and practices and disseminating them on a large scale. It is a framework for sharing agricultural methods and good agricultural practices enabling each member to improve its adaptive capacities at the level of its agricultural crops. The principle of this platform is based on the pooling of experiences of agricultural actors in Forested Guinea and the introduction of CSA innovations. Stakeholders wishing to engage in the implementation of CSA practices in their crops will benefit from methodological, financial and capacity enhancing support (result 1.2), in order to ensure the sustainability of their initiatives. The project will finance the creation of the platform, through a local consultant to give impetus to the platform, animate it at the start and build a roadmap, but also the financing of exchange workshops, demonstration crops and the sharing of good practices, and the capitalisation of tools to be disseminated (refer to Output 1.5).

Output 1.2: Context-specific CSA technology packages are implemented in silvo-agropastoral landscapes covering an area of at least 20,000 ha and benefitting to 14,000 households.

Under this output, the objective is to upscale CSA practices that will be identified under output 1.1. The consultations carried out during the PPG have identified several CSA packages to be implemented. Specific innovation will be developed for rice and cassava as they are the two main crops in Forested Guinea. A soil fertility package will be developed for all crops. A sustainable management of forests, including fire management practices and agroforestry, will be implemented directly by the MEEF (CZF and CEGENS). The organisations supported by the project international technical assistance will choose one or more elements of this package to implement it with its member farmers.

Output 1.3: A sustainable CSA inputs supply system established in the targeted communities.

Under output 1.3, the project will improve climate smart production by smallholder farmers by introducing a "one-stop-shop" approach. It will support the development of a sustainable CSA inputs supply system in Forested Guinea. It will effectively connect the different actors in the chain, leading to an improved crops production system. The one-stop-shop will provide the following services: (i) provision of loans, (ii) provision of mechanization services (power tillers), (iii) organization of required trainings, (iv) provision of resilient seeds, (v) collection and buying of crops.

Output 1.4 : A sliding 5-year investment plan for the scaling up of the CSA is developed and embedded into the local development plans of target municipalities.

This output will be carried out in conjunction with output 3.4, which aims to integrate climate information into LDPs. Indeed, a consultant will be recruited to accompany in a "learning by doing" approach local development agents (LDAs), prefectural development services (SPDs), CSOs and

commune representatives. The consultant will be responsible for leading the process of identifying and integrating adaptation measures and developing the five-year investment plan after training of local stakeholders.

Output 1.5 : Knowledge platform and replication strategy

As Output 1.1, the Project will set up a CSA platform to enhance adaptation within the participating communities. In order to disseminate best adaptation practices to other municipalities of Forested Guinea and to make them available at a national level, a broader CSA platform will be developed. The project will set up a national CSA knowledge platform to bring together the results (successes and failures) of past and on-going CSA interventions, to provide decision-makers and project managers with enhanced technical guidance.

Results from the present project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zones through existing information sharing networks and forums. For instance, the project will contribute to the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA) and will seek partnership with the Initiative for the Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA initiative). The project will engage in specific forums and networks for microfinance such as the microfinance African week (<https://www.ada-microfinance.org/evenements/semaine-africaine-microfinance>), and the African Microfinance Transparency. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and any other network that could be beneficial to the project implementation in terms of teachings. The project will produce a case study and share it to the CSA guide (<https://csa.guide/>) managed by the CGIAR, and to the database Evidence for Resilient Agriculture (<https://era.ccafs.cgiar.org/>). It will also shared case study from component 2 to the Portail FinDev (<https://www.findevgateway.org/>). It will identify, analyse, and share lessons that could facilitate the design and implementation of similar interventions.

Output 1.6 : Monitoring system set-up

Under output 1.6, the project intends to facilitate systematic tracking of the implementation of project components via participatory M&E processes. The project will facilitate involvement of NGOs, government organizations and local communities in the M&E process via the project web-site, annual reporting, focus groups, round tables, meetings, and participation in the project board meetings. Resources are specifically set aside to monitor progress and exercise adaptive management to allow for learning and relevant updating of the strategies. Relevant capacity support measures for especially IRAG, ANPRO-CA and ANASA staff through international collaborations (expert visits, seminars, trainings, e-learning opportunities) will be organized. A clear information sharing plan, based on the needs of information users and decision-makers will be developed and implemented.

Component 2 : Financing for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices

Outcome 2: Access of communities? members, CBOs, CSOs, and local authorities to adaptation finance is enhanced in Forested Guinea.

Proposed alternative scenario for component 2:

LDCF resources will be used to support and organize the expansion of climate change financing in Forested Guinea. Component 2 aims to support access to climate finance through, among other things, the following elements:

- Strengthen the capacity of financial intermediaries
- Support implementing partners to develop financial solutions that promote CSA adoption
- Address the bottlenecks (supply, demand and accessibility) that limit the flow of agricultural credit in Forested Guinea
- Raise awareness on CSA financial products and train key stakeholders

In order to enable microfinance partner organizations to bring climate financial solutions to smallholders, it is proposed to support at least 5 MFIs (or a local bank/specialized NGO) which cover the 5 targeted prefectures in Forested Guinea. Component 2 will notably allow to:

- Train a total of up to 5,000 beneficiaries (at least 50% of whom are women) and members of civil society organizations on how to develop bankable credit applications for CSA investments.
- Support at least 2,400 persons representing the selected farmers, small businesses and households (with a positive bias of at least 60% for the number of female beneficiaries who will also be from different ethnic backgrounds) to develop credit applications and access financing that will enable them to invest in climate-smart agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies.
- Fund the training and recruitment of CSA experts who will assist Component 2 implementing partners to identify, in collaboration with the selected financial institutions, climate-smart investments needed to bring greater resilience to borrowers' activities (and reduce the risk of non-repayment).
- To finance the recruitment of experts or structures specialised in microfinance and the adaptation of new products in order to: (i) support financial institutions in the process of adapting new CSA credit products in each prefecture; (ii) to support beneficiaries and communities in participating in the design of the new credit products; and (iii) to enhance the communities' financial education through training, awareness-raising and the activities of the Village Savings and Loan Banks.

Component 2 will also aim at strengthening the institutional, regulatory and policy frameworks needed to improve access to climate finance. This will involve support for deconcentrated and decentralized

authorities to develop financing mechanisms for adaptation to climate change in their areas of competence and within their territories. The objective at national authorities' level is to plan priority investments aimed at strengthening resilience to climate change, both at the level of communities and individuals.

The expected outputs for this component are the following :

Output 2.1: Microfinance institutions, local Banks and specialized NGOs (at least one in each prefecture) are supported to adapt and submit one climate finance project for accessing financial resources and/or line of credit for CSA investments.

In order to achieve Output 2.1, it is proposed to develop partnerships with financial institutions, support them in adapting CSA credit products (through technical assistance) and finally, to obtain specific financing for lines of credit.

This will be done first by raising awareness of financial institutions about CSA, formalize their commitment. A specialized financial services firm or NGO, with an experience in the development and adaptation of new financial products will be recruited to provide technical assistance. The firm/NGO will support the project teams in the implementation of different activities related to this output. This assistance will enable the adaptation of financial products for funding CSA activities. The project will then identify with the institution, financial products that take into account the needs of the customers on the CSA, such as the needs collected in the field. Along with this technical assistance, the project will improve accessibility to materials for the implementation of CSA technologies. To do this, the project will help customers in purchasing inputs for CSA practices such as seeds, solar pump, irrigation system, and other type of materials. Thus, for consumer farmers whose activities will require the acquisition of such inputs to enable them to adapt their practices to CSA, the project will set up input grants in order to facilitate the acquisition of these inputs. This grant will be given directly to the beneficiary, but on the basis of the purchase contract for the beneficiaries to be able to select adequate inputs for their activities. The project will monitor the proper implementation of the grants. This mechanism will make it possible, on the one hand, to directly reach vulnerable populations by facilitating the acquisition of equipment and strengthen them on their agricultural practices, making them stronger assets for IMF institutions. It will also help create incentives for the banks to invest in these micro-finance institutions in the first place and to develop a business relation beyond the ?funding-withdrawing?. Lines of credit and/or funding mechanism will be developed between the banks and the MFI to evolve in stronger partnership between both sides The objective is to define interest rates lower than those currently practiced in the field, which are in the order of 3.5 to 4% per month, and to aim for rates of 1.5 to 2% per month. The project will also help support the submission of climate finance projects (led by MFIs) for accessing financial resources for the partial credit guarantee and/or line of credit for CSA investments.

Output 2.2: Training packages on adaptation business models and investments delivered to at least 5,000 people, and at least 100 staff of Microfinance institutions, local banks and specialized NGOs on how to assess CSAs investments credit requests.

To achieve output 2.2, it is proposed to set up trainings for beneficiaries on business models and adaptation investments. This will be undertaken by a firm or an NGO specialized in rural entrepreneurship and with a good knowledge of CSA financing. The recruitment of this organization will also be done through a call for proposal. The selected structure will have a double mission:

- To conduct a training of trainers (ToT) of the project implementation structures (ANPROCA, ANASA, APIM, Cooperative, Women's Group).
- To train staff members of microfinance institutions, local banks and specialized NGOs on how to assess CSA investment credit applications

Output 2.3: Finance for climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies extended to up to 2,400 persons representing small businesses, farmers and households.

In order to achieve result 2.3, it is proposed on the one hand to support communities in strengthening their financial education for better financial decision making, and on the other hand to provide support to small businesses, farmers and households in the preparation of applications for climate-smart agriculture financing. The objective is to concretize the submission and then the financing of their credit applications for CSA. The PMU will monitor, in collaboration with the MFIs, all the funded granted for the CSA broadcasting support. Advice, guidance and assistance will be provided to the beneficiaries in their fundind application requests.

Output 2.4: An institutional and a policy frameworks are developed to enable local communities and authorities accessing finance for CSA and other adaptive practices in the sector of agriculture.

In order to achieve ouput 2.4, it is proposed to implement training on climate change issues for communities and local authorities. This will lead to the integration of climate issues in the eligible expenses by the funds granted by ANAFIC to communities (notably FNDL and FODEL for communes in mining areas).

Component 3 : Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices

Outcome 3: Climate information products and services for the development of CSA are developed and available for the communities and institutions.

Proposed alternative scenario for component 3:

The reference situation shows that although initiatives do exist, they do not concern the Forested Guinea to any great extent or at all. The alternative scenario, with the intervention of the LDCF project, will remove the barriers preventing local actors from accessing and using climate information, particularly in local development planning. LDCF resources will be used to produce a climate risk study (result 3.1) specific to the Forested Guinea and sufficiently precise and local for stakeholders to take ownership of it. It will provide input for local short- and medium-term planning, but also for reflection on long-term agricultural development (evolution of agro-ecological zones, production basins, etc.). This component will also make it possible to develop the capacities of local stakeholders to use this climate information (result 3.2), in particular to integrate climate products and services into the agricultural development planning process. To overcome the barrier of accessibility of climate products at the local level, the project will produce adapted agro-meteorological and hydrological bulletins (result 3.3) whose usefulness will be measured among farmers.

In this third component, LDCF resources are used to support local authorities in integrating priority adaptation strategies and measures into LDPs (result 3.4).

The expected outcomes of this component are:

Output 3.1: Climate risk informed agro-ecological zoning of the different productive landscape of Forested Guinea developed

The aim is to produce a vulnerability study and climate risk mapping for agriculture at the scale of the Forested Guinea. This study will be structured according to the three agro-ecological zones of the region: agro-silvicultural zone, agro-sylvo-pastoral zone, agro-pastoral zone (see figure 8).

Output 3.2: A training program on how to use climate information products and services delivered to the local authorities, NGOs / CSOs, and farming communities.

The aim here is to strengthen the capacities of local actors (local development officers, prefectural development services, CSOs, municipalities representatives, producer organisations, agricultural enterprises). An analysis of specific capacity building needs will be carried out at the beginning of the project in order to clearly define the content and modalities of the training courses. Training materials will be created and made available in such a way that they can be easily understood by as many people as possible. On the basis of the consultations carried out during the GMP, these training modules will cover at least the following topics: Climate change, its impacts on agriculture and adaptation issues in the Forested Guinea; The acquisition and analysis of historical and future climate data and explore the consequences for agricultural practices and planning; Conducting participatory vulnerability analyses and identifying appropriate adaptation measures at the local level (taking into account local knowledge); Taking gender into account in vulnerability analyses and identifying adaptation measures

that are differentiated according to the needs and priorities of different social groups; Taking into account uncertainties and risks of maladaptation; Measuring the impact of adaptation measures.

Output 3.3: Tailored Climate information products and services are produced and disseminated to the end-users.

This result will be achieved in partnership with DNM and SOGUIPAH, and based on the results of the EBA project implemented by UNDP in Upper Guinea, and on the results of the climate risk study (result 3.1). The PMU, DNM and SOGUIPAH will develop an agro-meteorological and hydrological bulletin for agro-pastoral communities. This bulletin will be designed to meet the needs of users in the agricultural sector. It will be available in several forms (paper, radio, video, etc.). It will include a section for putting the information provided into perspective, a characterisation of the start, end and length of the farming seasons based on the average climatology, but also general information on the hydrological systems and the type of farming and livestock farming practices in the Forested Guinea.

Output 3.4: Local Development Plans of the targeted municipalities include climatic data on potential impacts, hazards and risks, and incorporate in the planning climate change adaptation measures that are discussed with the full participation of key stakeholders, including vulnerable beneficiary groups.

On the basis of the capitalisation report on the process of integrating climate into LDPs and the methodological guide for developing LDPs (UNDP, 2018) and the guide for enhanced integration of adaptation into LDPs (Adapt'Action project), the project will recruit a consultant to support the 8 targeted municipalities in understanding and analysing the risk study (result 3.1) and in identifying and planning adaptation measures.

This support will be carried out in a "learning by doing" approach by local development officers (LDAs), prefectural development services (SPDs), CSOs and the municipalities representatives. The consultant will be in charge of leading the process of identifying and integrating adaptation measures after training of local actors and, possibly, to deepen certain aspects of the climate risk study.

Output 3.5: Replication Strategy and Action Plan developed at a national scale

In continuation with the replication strategy and action plan developed in the Output 1.5, the project will capitalize on the implementation successes of climate information products and services for communities and institutions. In order to guarantee the coherence of approaches at a national scale, the project will follow the methodology of the two climate specific complementary projects:

1. Integration of adaptation issues within the Local Development Plans (Projet d'intégration verticale des enjeux d'adaptation dans les Plans de Développement Locaux)

2. Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Guinea (Renforcement du syst?me d'informations climatiques et d'alertes pr?coces pour la r?silience du d?veloppement et l'adaptation au changement climatique en Guin?e).

Based on these developed tools and the Output 1.5, the project will support the development of a Replication Strategy and Action Plan to scale-up and mainstream the use of Climate Information products developed in Forested Guinea at national level. The national consultation workshops on climate change and adaptation in Guinea (activity 1.5.6) will also include the climate information issues.

A.4 Alignment with GEF Focal area and/or Impact programs

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The proposed project is in total alignment with the GEF **Climate Change Adaptation Strategy** in general, and particularly in :

- **Through the CCA-1: Reduce the Vulnerability of People, Livelihoods, Physical Assets and Natural Systems to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change:** the overall objective of the project is to increase the resilience and adaptative capacity of the most vulnerable communities to climate change in Forest Guinea. This will be done by promoting the adoption and scale-up their climate resilient practices in their agricultural activity, main source of income of these populations.
- **Through the CCA-2: Strengthen Institutional and Technical Capacities for Effective Climate Change Adaptation:** capacity buildings and the strengthening of institutions is a key aspect of the project. The overall approach aims to strengthen the vertical integration of adaptation issues in local planning through the capacity reinforcement of local, regional and territorial administration executives about CC. By doing this, the objective is to increase awareness about climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation; to improve scientific and technical knowledge for the identification, prioritization and implementation of adaptation strategies and measures ; to enhance access to improved climate information and early-warning systems at regional, national, sub-national and local levels
- **Through the CCA-3: Integrate Climate Change Adaptation into Relevant Policies, Plans and Associated Processes:** The project will train and build up the different authorities, local and regional and the different stakeholders to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into their relevant policies, plans and associated processes, in all the component of the project. For example, the project will support the replication of strategy and actions plans that aim is to integrate climate information and adaptation investments in the LDP of municipalities

The project also align with the focal area Land Degradation with the :

- **Objective LD1: Maintain or Improve Flow of Agro-ecosystem Services to Sustain Food Production and Livelihoods Program 1 ?Agro-ecological intensification? and Program 2 ?SLM for Climate-Smart Agriculture Activites?:** The project aims to promote and disseminate agro-ecological practices on different productions, including restoring the soil fertility, protecting springs and restoration of fallow lands, introduction of fodder plots to promote a sustainable approach of pastoralism. The Climate Smart Agriculture that is promoted throughtout the whole project is presented in order to maintaint sustainable production and livelelihood for the farmers of Forested Guinea in a resilient way.

Finally, the project also align with the **Cross Cutting Capacity Development Strategy** of the GEF in particular

- **CCCD-1. Integrating Global Environmental Needs into Management Information Systems Activities** the project will support the development of tools and analysis of technical information related to the integration and adaptation to climate change. The project also has the objective to strengthen the different authorities and institution in order to enable them to establishment a monitoring systems to track progress in the implementation of such measures.

A.5 Incremental/Additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

There have been no major changes since the PIF was designed and approved, except the additional outputs 1.4 and 1.5 which aims at better disseminate lessons learned and best practices identified, and enhance collaboration between the various stakeholders both during and after the project.

A.6 Global environmental benefits and/or adaptation benefits

Component	Benefits
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<p>Component 1: Frameworks for promoting a Climate Smart Agricultural Model</p>	<p>Through implementing a framework for CSA development, climate change adaptation is strengthened in rural Forested Guinea.</p> <p>An area of at least 20,000 ha is sustainably managed thanks to CSA.</p> <p>Through increased communities' resilience and sustainable agricultural development activities, forests and natural resources will be protected from negative impacts.</p>
<p>Component 2: Financing for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices</p>	<p>MFI, local banks, NGOs, local authorities and communities have capacities and financial resources to implement CSA.</p>
<p>Component 3: Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices</p>	<p>Climate information products and services enable communities and institutions to better anticipate climate risks and adapt to climate change, hence decrease pressure on natural resources.</p> <p>The replication strategy and action plan will allow to disseminate the use of climate information at a national level.</p>

A.7 Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Sustainability

- **Institutional sustainability** : The project will invest considerable resources in the improvement of capacities of the local deconcentrated and decentralized authorities of Forested Guinea, the MEEF and its national directories, the National Directory of Meteorology, and in the establishment of CSA platform management board. All project planning processes and activities will be aligned with existing government institutional and planning frameworks. Support for the review of the existing local development plans at the scale of the public communities will contribute to much-needed integration of sustainability considerations into these development plans and guide appropriate measures for the effective implementation of CSA practices in forested Guinea.
- **Financial sustainability** : Successful implementation of the project will spark an interest among other donors and, therefore, enhance financial sustainability of project outcomes. The fundings from organizations, government institutions etc. are expected to continue beyond the life of the project. For long-term sustainability, the project will promote climate-smart agriculture technologies, that will enable the small-holders and farmers to improve their yields and/or reduce the damages due to natural disaster or climate change. The project will also enhance capacity of communities and authorities that will ensure both social and economic sustainability of their future interventions.

- **Social sustainability** will be achieved by enhancing the capacity of public communities, resource management actors (government, rural communities, private actors?), with agricultural advisory services to undertake their own management plans for the promotion and the implementation of CSA practices. Drivers such as, providing appropriate technical support, spreading knowledge, integrate community-based interventions have also proven to constitute an effective vehicle addressing social drivers and create cohesion and resilience. Finally, the project will promote gender mainstreaming and capacity enhancing within local communities to improve socio-economic understanding of gender issues. This will include facilitating gender equality in capacity development and women's empowerment and participation in the project activities.

Innovativeness and potential for scaling-up

The project will bring together proven and new elements in its on-the-ground interventions and add value through specific national-level elements. Innovation on the ground includes the creation of tailored climate information products and services in complementarity with the development of climate smart agricultural models identified from smallholders' practices and referenced by the local IRAG research station. The integration of the climate issues within the Local Development Plans is also a significant innovation in Guinea.

The lessons learned from the project via the CSA platform will be made available nationally for replication through the dissemination of project results, recommendations and experiences including demonstration of best CSA practices. This will be achieved through a specific communication plan, which will include making project information available in a timely manner. The project will engage local media and government communication channels to raise awareness and disseminate key outcomes of the project to help facilitate wider uptake. The monitoring and evaluation system will also give the possibility to adjust the project strategy to constantly adapt to local needs and identify the right levers for scaling up.

By training local stakeholders and decision-makers, and by focusing on women and young people as key development protagonists, project beneficiaries have the best chances of becoming multipliers and of securing benefits beyond the direct investment. Part of the long-term strategy is for such approaches to be replicated in other parts of Forested Guinea beyond those directly targeted by the project and also in the other Guinean natural regions. Finally, one of the long-term objectives of the national development policy is for profits derived from the mining industry to be invested in the rural economy (PNDES, 2017). If well succeeded, this strategy would in the long term generate important financial means to promote the expansion of CSA in Guinea with less dependency on foreign aid for development.

Innovations in the approach to strengthening the microfinance sector to provide accessible capital for the transition to climate change adaptation and resilience practices include

- ? Linking microfinance institutions with banking institutions in the context of guarantee funds and/or lines of credit. Indeed, refinancing by banks of microfinance institutions is almost non-existent. The relationship that exists between these two sectors is one of deposits and withdrawals of liquidity by microfinance institutions from banks. Thus, the establishment of

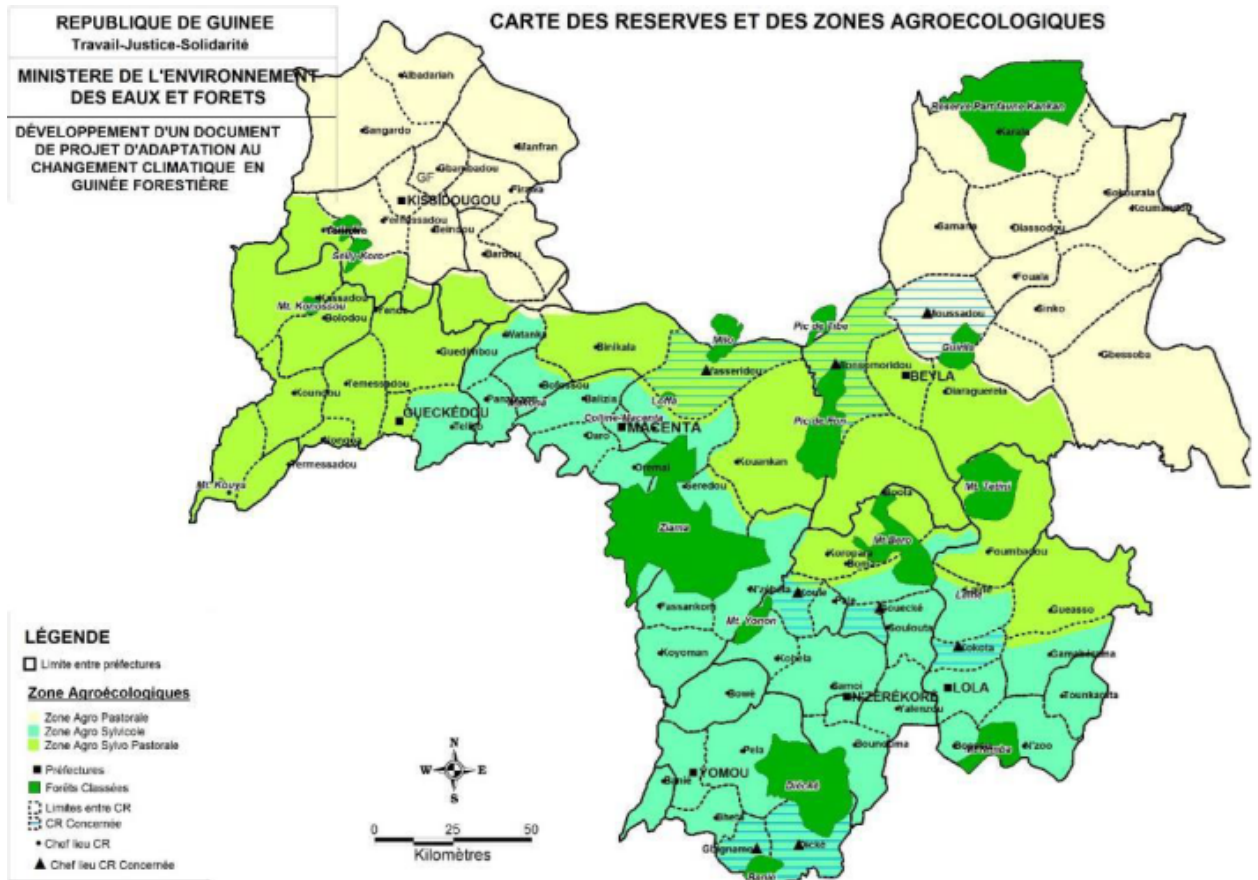
guarantee funds and/or lines of credit through banks will allow the institutions in these sectors to create a new link that could lead beyond the project to the refinancing of microfinance institutions by banks

- ? Capacity building on the financing of CSAs on the one hand for financing institutions and on the other hand for beneficiaries. Indeed, in the practices for financing in the new sectors, it is often the financing institutions that are in charge of training their beneficiaries. Knowing that these institutions often have a small staff, training sessions are often not organized, or when they are organized, they are mostly focused on the conditions of access to credit and do not allow the beneficiaries to understand the concepts or the issues.
- ? The training of trainers with the state's supervisory structures and development support organizations will provide skills in each prefecture that can be used for future training or awareness-raising.

The strengthening of the microfinance sector will contribute to the financial viability of localized adaptation actions in that it will allow beneficiaries to access technologies and adapted means of production that will allow them to carry out their activities without interruption and taking into account climatic or environmental conditions. In addition, the agents of the state and development organizations will ensure the continuity of the advice and assistance that the beneficiaries may need.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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



1c. Child Project?

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

n/a

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Please see the full Stakeholder Engagement Plan uploaded to the "Roadmap" section of the GEF Portal. Below please see the Executive Summary, extracted from the full document.

Executive Summary

The impacts of climate change in Forest Guinea occur in a context already characterized by issues of food insecurity, poverty, high illiteracy rates and inequalities of access to land and resources that constrain the economic and social development and the overall well-being of communities .

The long-term strategy for sustainable and climate resilient regional development aims to support the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities. One of its main objectives is to reduce the vulnerability of communities in Forested Guinea to the additional risks posed by climate change through the adoption of climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral strategies.

The project will promote Climate Smart Agriculture models for the improvement of smallholders adaptation capacities facing climate change. The expected result is to reduce smallholders vulnerabilities, and improve their living conditions. This will be achieved through implementation of three components:

Component 1 : Frameworks for promoting a Climate Smart Agricultural Model.

Component 2 : Financing for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices.

Component 3 : Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices.

For climate change adaptation projects to meet the needs of populations, they must take into account the differences that exist between different social group, their roles and their interests.

The overall aim of the Stakeholder engagement plan is to support the development of constructive relationships between the different stakeholders implementing the project and those affected by it. Effective engagement aims not only to uphold the rights of local communities to participate in decisions that may affect them but also to achieve the project's outcomes in terms of social and environmental sustainability.

In line with UNDP Guidelines on equity, fairness and equal distribution of benefits among beneficiaries, the project will be implemented closely with the stakeholders identified during the design phase. With the start of project implementation, an inception phase must allow sufficient time for a new round of consultations to take place in targeted communities. This will address the principles of Relevance, Inclusion and Equity and Accountability.

Summary of stakeholders, their interests and planned engagement

Stakeholder group	Why included (interests)	Engagement method	Timeline
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<i>Populations in Forested Guinea</i>	Target groups	To engage: regular site visits and public meetings and/or focus groups; Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants; phone calls. To inform them: regular site visits and public meetings and/or focus groups; phone calls; radio.	Early on and throughout the project duration
<i>Populations in Forested Guinea (including women and non-natives)</i>	Target groups	Purposive focus groups, interviews and meetings targeting women's associations and under-represented minorities	Early on and throughout the project duration
<i>Civil society (Farmers? unions ; Union des Jeunes et des Femmes pour le Développement, N?Z?r?kor?)</i>	Fairness of activities	To engage: regular site visits; phone calls; Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants. To inform them: regular site visits; phone calls.	Throughout the project duration
<i>Governmental institutions (national level) : DNFF, ANPRO-CA, ANASA, DNM</i>	Implementing partners	Inception workshop; Emails, phone calls	Throughout the project duration
<i>Local authorities (local level) : Prefectures and 8 target municipalities</i>	Implementing partners	Site visits, phone calls, mails	Early on and throughout the project duration
<i>Research centres / local organisations: IRAG</i>	Implementing partners	Site visits, phone calls, emails	Throughout the project duration
<i>Private sector (local banks)</i>	Potential applicants to call for projects	One day workshop, Meetings, phone calls, mail, agreements.	Throughout the project duration
<i>Development partners</i>	Partners	Workshop, emails.	Throughout the project duration

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

As a National Implementation Modality (NIM) project, the implementation will be directed by the National Directorate of Water and Forests, under the Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF). Their role is to function as the national entity designated by UNDP to assume responsibility for delivering on the project objective and outcomes, and the entity accountable to UNDP for the use of funds. During implementation a number of other stakeholders will be involved in the project, including local communities. Key stakeholders were informed about the project and its objectives and have participated in baseline surveys and workshops to identify priorities for interventions, determine the project baseline and selected impact and outcome indicators.

The following table will present the engagement method from stakeholders and their foreseen timeline in the project implementation.

Stakeholder group	Why included (interests)	Engagement method	Timeline
<i>Populations in Forested Guinea</i>	Target groups	To engage: regular site visits and public meetings and/or focus groups; Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants; phone calls. To inform them: regular site visits and public meetings and/or focus groups; phone calls; radio.	Early on and throughout the project duration
<i>Populations in Forested Guinea (including women and non-natives)</i>	Target groups	Purposive focus groups, interviews and meetings targeting women's associations and under-represented minorities	Early on and throughout the project duration
<i>Civil society (Farmers' unions ; Union des Jeunes et des Femmes pour le Développement, NZZrkor?)</i>	Fairness of activities	To engage: regular site visits; phone calls; Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants. To inform them: regular site visits; phone calls.	Throughout the project duration
<i>Governmental institutions (national level) : DNFF, ANPRO-CA, ANASA, DNM</i>	Implementing partners	Inception workshop; Emails, phone calls	Throughout the project duration
<i>Local authorities (local level) : Prefectures and 8 target municipalities</i>	Implementing partners	Site visits, phone calls, mails	Early on and throughout the project duration
<i>Research centres / local organisations: IRAG</i>	Implementing partners	Site visits, phone calls, emails	Throughout the project duration

Private sector (local banks)	Potential applicants to call for projects	One day workshop, Meetings, phone calls, mail, agreements.	Throughout the project duration
Development partners	Partners	Workshop, emails.	Throughout the project duration

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

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

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 see the full Gender Action Plan uploaded to the "Roadmap" section of the GEF Portal.

Below please see the Summary, extracted from the full document.

Summary

The impacts of climate change in Forest Guinea are projected to substantially affect surface and groundwater resources, disturb agriculture seasons, spread crop diseases and pests, and reduce biodiversity. These adverse impacts intervene in a context already characterized by issues of food insecurity, poverty, high illiteracy rates and inequalities of access to land and resources that constraint the economic and social development and the overall well-being of communities.

The long-term strategy for sustainable and climate resilient regional development aims to support the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities. To this end, the project focuses on the climate resilience potential of agro-sylvo-pastoral practices. One of its main objectives is to reduce the vulnerability of communities in Forested Guinea to the additional risks posed by climate change through the adoption of climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral strategies.

The Least Developed Countries Fund Council has recently approved the Project Identification Form (PIF) for the *full-sized* project titled "Strengthening the resilience of Guinea Forestry vulnerable communities to climate risks" implemented through the *Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF)*. UNDP commenced a detailed project preparation phase and the gender analysis and

action plan below has been prepared to support the final project document for approval/endorsement by the GEF CEO.

The gender analysis and action plan developed along with the project document for the project 'Strengthening the resilience of Guinea Forestry vulnerable communities to climate risks' will promote Climate Smart Agriculture models for the improvement of smallholders adaptation capacities facing climate change. The expected result is to reduce smallholders vulnerabilities, and improve their living conditions. This will be achieved through implementation of four components that address the key barriers identified for effective climate adaptation and vulnerability reduction.

Component 1 : Frameworks for promoting a Climate Smart Agricultural Model.

Component 2 : Financing for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices.

Component 3 : Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices.

For climate change adaptation projects to meet the needs of populations, they must take into account the differences that exist between different social groups and which might shape their use and management of natural resources; the role that women play as the main managers of land and forests; priorities between men and women and the incentives to which they respond for the preservation of resources; and socio-economic inequalities which limit the adaptation opportunities of certain groups compared to others.

This understanding requires an analysis of these differences in the context of Forest Guinea, in order to plan targeted actions that allow everyone, and particularly people who tend to be discriminated against based on their social identity: their gender, age, ethnicity, geographic location, etc., to participate in, and benefit from, development activities equally.

The gender analysis includes detailed information on the situation of women's rights in the context of the proposed intervention, key socio-economic indicators as well as a synthesis of socio-cultural norms that are relevant for the design and implementation of the project. It shows that despite achievements of legal and equal rights for women, gender disparities persist and are manifested in most sectors of life in Guinea. This is mainly due to insufficient application of legal texts and the existence of legal loopholes in certain sectors, in a context where these texts and the redress mechanisms are unknown to the population, in particular women, exacerbated by high illiteracy rates, socio-cultural constraints, poverty, and the weakness of the judicial system.

Based on the gender analysis, the project 'Increased resilience and adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable communities to climate change in Forested Guinea' is classified as GEN[2] (i.e. gender equality is a significant objective). The project will implement a dedicated Gender Action Plan (GAP) with the aim to:

- Establish a gender-balanced project management team that provides opportunities for women (national staff in particular) to take part and lead decision-making, implementation activities and monitoring processes;
- Ensure that the project does not perpetuate existing inequalities but promote equitable opportunities for women in targeted areas to participate in, and benefit from activities;
- Collect gender- and ethnicity-disaggregated data/information to inform M&E and adaptive management responses.

The detailed GAP described in Table 1 follows a three-level approach:

Institutional level: Ensuring that a gender-responsive project management team implement the Gender Action Plan throughout the duration of the project (Objective 1)

Mainstreaming level: Gender equality is integrated in the project logical framework to contribute in reducing gender gaps in access to and control over resources, with gender-responsive indicators so that they can be measured during regular M&E processes (Objective 2)

Monitoring level: Collect gender- and ethnicity-disaggregated data/information to understand how the project is achieving its gender-responsive objectives and to inform M&E and adaptive management responses.

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; Yes

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.

The project promotes CSA, and in this dynamic, has identified different actors that will be involved during the implementation of the project :

- The society SOGUIPAH. operates under a concession regime with farmers. The company invests heavily to support the climate adaptation and the economic resilience of its farmers by helping them develop integrated rice-fish farming. SOGUIPAH will be involved in the development of rice-fish farming as it is planned in component 1.

- With Outcome 2.1 aiming to develop partnerships with financial institutions for the financing of climate-smart agriculture (CSA); developing CSA credit products; and financing lines of credit, the project will work on raising awareness among financial institutions. Raising the awareness of banks, microfinance institutions and specialized NGOs with the support of agriculture specialists will give these organisations a better understanding of, and broaden their vision of the financing possibilities in this sector. These institutions will be solicited during call for tenders to produce financial services proposed in component 2.

Generally, the private sector will be solicited and involved during all the stage of the projet, either by involving them in the CSA platform, the implementation of financial services, or as applicants to call for tenders that will be published during the project.

In addition to the above and with reference to the GEF Sec comment on 23 September and 15 October 2021, The following consultations have been carried out:

? 5 banking institutions have been met: 3 in forested Guinea (Ecobank in Gueckedou, Soci?t? G?n?rale and Afriland First Bank in Nz?r?kor?). 2 in Conakry (FBNBank and Afriland First Bank).

? 12 microfinances institutions have been met: 3 in Kissidougou (MUFFA, CR?DIT RURAL DE GUIN?E ET FINADEV), 2 in Gueckedouou (CR?DIT RURAL DE GUIN?E ET FINADEV), 3 in Macenta (MUFFA, CR?DIT RURAL DE GUIN?E ET FINADEV), 4 in Nz?r?kor? (MUFFA, CR?DIT RURAL DE GUIN?E ET FINADEV ET YETE MALI). The mission also met in Conakry with the general management of the following institutions CR?DIT RURAL DE GUIN?E, FINADEV, YETE MALI and WAKILI).

? 6 Focus groups have been organized:

- o In Kissidougou: 1 group discussion with 31 participants involved in agricultural activities (rice, corn, fonio and market gardening)
- o In Gueck?dou: 02 group discussions conducted with 18 participants engaged in agricultural activities (rice, corn, fonio, coffee and market gardening)
- o In Macenta: 01 group discussion conducted with 25 participants engaged in agricultural activities (coffee, banana, tuber rice, corn, fonio, and market gardening)
- o In Nz?r?kor?: 02 discussions were held with 28 participants involved in agricultural activities (coffee, bananas, tuber rice, corn, fonio, and market gardening).

The institutions met have agreed in principle to participate in the development of these new products that take climate change into account. They agreed to participate in the development of new CSA credit products with all that this may entail: definition of credit conditions (guarantee, repayment frequency, ...) and credit rates adapted according to the market study. However, given that microfinance institutions do not yet offer credit products adapted to the CSA, they didn't want to sign written agreement at this stage.

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):

<i>Risks</i>	<i>Measures that will be addressed</i>
Political and institutional instability (coup of Sept 2021 and the following transition) disrupts minimal governance conditions necessary for project implementation	After the state coup in September 2021, the situation is fragile and the risk of political and institutional destabilization exists. UNDP as several ungoing project that are still under implementation. As main activities are in the field with farmers, and as the PMU is located in Forested Guinea, the project activities, even if they would be slowed down, would not stop.
Low capacity of local authorities and staff of decentralized institutions to support the development of CSA practices, financial mechanisms and sustainable management of natural resources	The project will strengthen capacities of local authorities through training and will invest, where possible and through implementing partners, in awareness raising campaigns, building local capacities, introducing alternative technologies and production methods. The project will work with other projects and programs active at project site level on a plethora of sustainable livelihoods activities.
Low political will of Prefectures authorities to create/ adjust planning tools	Involvement of key political players on both local and regional levels to ensure opportunities and benefits from mainstreaming climate change adaptation into local decision. They will be trained and capacitated as a measure to instigate their interest in the project and foster support.

<p>Low commitment of targeted vulnerable rural communities</p>	<p>A participatory approach, including site-visits, interviews and consultations with local communities to identify needs and assess priorities have been applied during the PPG. Same participatory approach will be carried out during the project implementation.</p>
<p>Inadequate land and forest regulations could create disincentives to the adoption of CSA practices</p>	<p>The project will support the adjustment of LDPs that will regulate the access and use of natural resources. These custom laws will compensate the absence of appropriate land and forest regulations. Also, the experience and knowledge generated from their application could promote the strengthening of the regulation framework at national level necessary to promote sustainable and long-term land-use planning at the community level. Finally, the project will collaborate with other initiatives focusing on the policy reform</p>
<p>Guinea is a least developed country and among the ten poorest countries in the world. This means that there are only very limited financial resources available. Combined with bad infrastructure, this increases overall project delivery costs and poses extra challenges</p>	<p>The project will allocate sufficient funds to the implementation of specific activities and manage the project in such a way that these challenges will be addressed without jeopardizing the overall success.</p>
<p>Climate risks: there is a risk of losses and damages of assets and produce as a result of extreme climate events across the Forested Guinea. This may affect the economic return of CSA investments and in turn reduce the capacity of borrowers to pay off their debt, discourage them for future CSA investments, jeopardize the development of climate finance and reduce the climate change adaptation capacity of the Forested Guinea communities</p>	<p>In coordination with the GEFID 8023 project 'Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Guinea', the output 3.3 of this LDCF project will ensure that the Forested Guinea communities targeted in the output 2.3 have access to the CIPS produced by this LDCF (output 3.3.) and early warning information produced by the GEFID 8023. Furthermore, in coordination with the training planned under the output 1.2, the output 3.2 will include training activities on how to manage extreme climate change events impacts on their farming activities. Furthermore, in coordination with the output 2.3, the project will ensure that the climate finance credit provided to the communities include credit insurances (or payment protection insurance).</p>

<p>Fiduciary risks: there is a risk that funds are not used for the intended purposes; do not achieve value for money; and/or are not properly accounted for. This can be due to a variety of factors, including lack of capacity, competency or knowledge; bureaucratic inefficiency; and/or active corruption</p>	<p>In coordination of the output 2.1, a proper fiduciary risk assessment and mitigation plan will be developed. The mitigation plan will inform the project capacity building and its implementation during the project will be supported by on-going performance monitoring by a Financial. These financial institutions will also be supported by experts for their development, and will participate in the selection of potential clients to ensure a successful dissemination of the products.</p>
<p>Social resistance against the involvement of women in activities; Low participation of women; Project interventions are not gender-sensitive and gender-responsive.</p>	<p>To mitigate these risks, the project will pursue thorough and gender responsive communication showing the benefits of gender equality for both women and men. The involvement of stakeholders will be ensured at all levels, with special regard to involving women and men. A focal point will be recruited within the PMU, and will ensure the implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy. Women will be recruited in the Project Board to support the implementation of the project activities in a gender-sensitive manner.</p>
<p>Risk of the COVID-19 pandemic: there is a risk that project activities will be slowed down because of restrictions</p>	<p>According to the National Agency for health security (2020), the main cluster of Covid-19 is Conakry. To mitigate these risks, the PMU is based in Nzérékoré which avoided long travels and will set up the barrier gestures. Most of the activities (CSA practices, training, etc.) will be implemented locally. To sustain the work with the central ministries in Conakry and with international consultants, the project will be able to set up regular exchanges by means of Internet communications as already done during the first waves of COVID-19.</p>
<p>Inadequate support and lack of access to capital for local producers, SMEs and small scale farmers to invest in and financially sustain business creation and agriculture transition actions</p>	<p>Financing for the creation of SMEs is generally absent from banking and microfinance institutions for several reasons, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o High mortality rate of the SME institutions created because often the preliminary market and feasibility studies are not carried out. When they are carried out, these studies are done by a consultant or are unstructured and the appropriation of the results by the promoters is often difficult o Lack of access to support and the requisite ancillary structures due to high costs as promoters often have very limited means o The absence of long-term funds from financing institutions that can provide these types of financing <p>Thus, for the financing of SMEs and small farmers wishing to invest and financially support business creation and ecological transition actions, the project will enter into agreements with the various state funds and development structures that finance job creation for young people and women. The project will ensure the follow-up of the beneficiaries in their activities and their repayments.</p>

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.

Institutional arrangement

The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEEF), under the assisted National Implementing modality (NIM), over a period of five years, from **March 2023 to March 2028.** The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document. The project will be implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture for component 1 and in particular the agricultural research institute of Guinea (IRAG), and especially its branch "the agronomic center of S?r?dou", and the national agency for rural promotion and agricultural advisory services (ANPROCA). The Strategic Office for Development (Bureau Strat?gique de D?veloppement:BSD) will be consulted too, for its accurate knowledge of the area. The project will also be implemented in partnership with the National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM) under the Ministry of Transport (MT).

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

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

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

The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

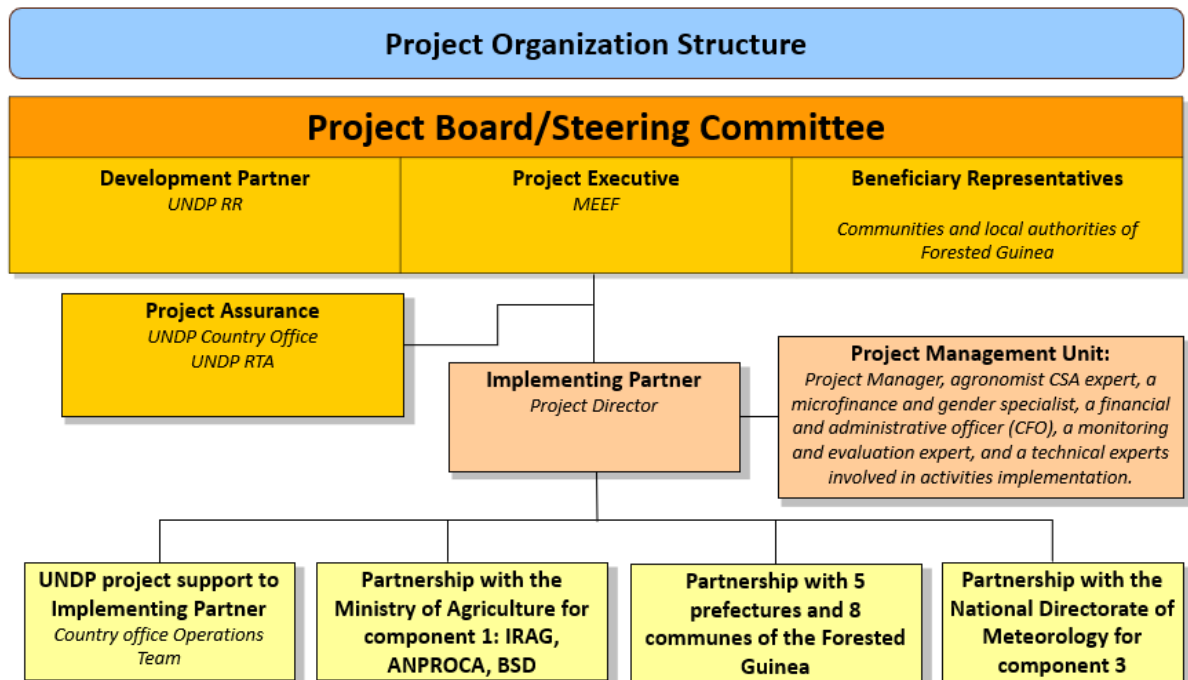
The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

- Project Executive: hereby Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEEF).
- Beneficiary Representative(s): is/are the 5 prefectures and the 8 communes involved in the project, and the CSA platform (to be created under output 1.1).
- Development Partner(s): who is/are: UNDP Resident Representative. ?
- Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management

The Project Manager (PM) has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The PM manages the Project Management Unit that includes an agronomist CSA expert, a microfinance and gender specialist, a financial and administrative office (CFO), a monitoring and evaluation expert, and technical experts involved in activities implementation.

Project extensions: The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

The project organization is structured as follow :



Coordination with GEF-financed projects

The project will coordinate with 4 main relevant GEF-financed projects :

- **The EBA Upper Guinea Region that started in 2017 (GEFID 5382: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation targeting vulnerable communities of the Upper Guinea Region)** covers all of the Guinean part of the Upper Niger River Basin through an ecosystem-based approach that will enhance ecosystems' resilience and strengthen their functionality across the landscape as a climate adaptation measure. The objective of this project is to reduce the vulnerability of local communities in the Upper Niger River Basin to the additional risks posed by climate change and build their general resilience through an ecosystem-based approach that focuses on watersheds, land-use practices and adaptive capacity. It includes the prefecture of Kissidougou in Forested Guinea and borders the rest of the Northern Forested Guinea. Particularly in Kissidougou, where there both projects may overlap, their articulation needs to be carefully managed and the project management teams including their implementing partners will ensure the coordination of the implementation of these 2 projects including participation in the project planning and steering committees meetings.
- **GEFID 5289: Developing a market for Biogas Resource Development and Utilization in Guinea.** While the geographic coverage of this project is distinct of the zone covered by this LDCF, the GEFID 5289 will develop a Financial Support Mechanism (FSM) aiming to facilitate household acquisition of biogas digesters by providing them a 20% investment subsidy of \$ 160 for a 6 m³ digester (estimated total cost/per household digester: \$ 800). This grant subsidy will be managed by microfinance institutions and the implementation of the climate finance activities (Component 2) of this LDCF will learn from the lessons and experience learned from the GEFID 5289 financial FSM. Furthermore, the 2 project management teams will coordinate the implementation of their activities through joint planning meetings.

- **GEFID 9783: Integrated management of natural resources in Middle and Upper Guinea.** The objective of the project is to promote an integrated and sustainable management of natural resources by introducing landscape approach and establishment and operationalization of a core protected area (PA), corridors and buffer zones along the Bafing and Falémé rivers and establishing eco-villages around the PA. While the geographic coverage of this project is distinct of the zone covered by this LDCF, the 2 project management teams will coordinate the implementation of their activities through joint planning meetings and ensure knowledge experience that will benefit the implementation of both projects.

Coordination with other projects

With regard to the programmes financed by the World Bank, IFAD, AFD, the EU, the United Nations system and the Guinean Government, there is a large portfolio of projects currently underway at national level and in Forested Guinea.

All of these projects and programmes contribute to the rural economy of Forested Guinea, and thus to the improvement of living conditions of local communities that depend on the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector and the preservation of natural resources. These projects aim to develop sustainable agriculture, and to strengthen the capacities and skills of communities in Forest Guinea.

To ensure the efficiency of this project, it is proposed to actively collaborate with a number of recent or ongoing projects and programmes in order to secure funding, avoid thematic overlaps and double funding, and share lessons learned to increase the overall positive impact on the vulnerability of local communities to climate change. These will be the main ones

- **Programme de productivité agricole en Afrique de l'Ouest (PPAAO -Guinea 2) (World Bank, Japan cooperation)**, active in Forested Guinea, aims at enhancing national capacities for the dissemination of agricultural techniques and technologies, with a view to improving productivity and rural livelihoods. Collaboration with the PPAAO-Guinea 2 project will be particularly relevant on the development of production models for Climate Smart Agriculture. Exchanges of experience can be centralised and disseminated through the CSA platform (component 1).

- **PACV3 (World Bank, IFAD, AFD)**: The objective of the programme is to reduce poverty and improve the living conditions of the population through : (i) better access to basic social services and (ii) support to municipalities in the economic development of their territory. More specifically, the project aims to strengthen local governance and the capacities of rural municipalities to manage public funds transparently and maintain public services. The project will capitalize on the PACV3 's achievements in terms of capacity enhancement of the local municipalities for planning, budgeting and financial management. This experience will be particularly mobilized in the phase of integrating climate risks into LDPs.

- **PADA-G (FADD, Guinean Gov.)** contribute to poverty reduction and stimulate economic growth in Forested Guinea. by improving long-term food security and increase the income of the populations via

diversification and valorisation of crops and inclusion of vulnerable communities, including women. Collaboration with the PADA-G will take place at the level of the implementation of components 1 and 2 of the project. The present project will capitalise on the experiences of the PADA-G. Exchanges of best practices will enable the adoption of the best approaches to ensure the inclusion of women and young people in the project.

- **Projet de Développement National de la Pisciculture en Guinée forestière (PDNPG)** promotes the diversification of agricultural activities to improve and secure the income of rural populations in Forested Guinea, and to increase the local supply of fresh fish and rice in a region structurally marked by a nutritional deficit. Strongly involved in component 1, this project will be the reference for implementing support to the development of rice-fish farming.

- **UN system joint program for the development of the Forestry Guinea**, the program aims to strengthen the region's resilience to future shocks, and supports the development of the agricultural sector for the improvement of livelihoods. Throughout the project, the UN system joint program will be able to share its network and knowledge of local organizations and its expertise in enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities and improving livelihoods.

- **Projet d'appui à l'Agence Nationale de Financement des Collectivités Locales (PANAFIC) - AFD funded**, supporting the installation and development of ANAFIC, strengthening the capacities of deconcentrated and decentralized administrations and financing the local authorities investments. Largely related to component 3 (climate information), the PANAFIC project will be involved as much as possible regarding capacity enhancing of local authorities; and the development of financing mechanisms (notably with the FNDL hosted by ANAFIC) for adaptation to climate change at the municipalities territorial level.

- **Projet de Protection de la Biosphère de Ziama, (AFD funded)**, Associated on component 1, the Ziama biosphere protection project will be involved in all activities related to the development of climate smart agricultural production methods, making it possible to avoid the extension of new agricultural areas gained from the forest.

- **Projet d'intégration verticale des enjeux d'adaptation dans les Plans de Développement Locaux, (AFD funded)**. In accordance with result 3.4 of this project, it is planned that the LDPs of the targeted municipalities will integrate climate data on potential impacts, hazards and risks and incorporate climate change adaptation measures into their planning. This process of updating the LDPs will follow the approach developed by the project of vertical integration of adaptation issues in the LDPs. The specific expertise of this project will be mobilized to replicate what has been undertaken in their 5 target municipalities. This will ensure that consistency is maintained at the national level in the development processes of the municipalities' LDPs. The ANAFIC will be at the forefront of the collaboration, as it is the coordinating body of the project for the vertical integration of adaptation issues in LDPs.

- **Projet de Renforcement du système d'informations climatiques et d'alertes précoces pour la résilience du développement et l'adaptation au changement climatique en Guinée**. The project will strengthen the capacities of national hydro-meteorological services for monitoring extreme weather events and climate change, and develop and disseminate climate information products and services (CIPS) tailored to the needs of key stakeholders. Supporting the upgrading of the weather monitoring and

forecasting network for Forested Guinea, this project will be consequently associated to the component 3 for the production of climate information. The implementation team will capitalize on the specific developed CIPS of this project, in order to harmonize the approach and avoid overlapping in the activities. Finally, the CIPS will also be used for the integration of climate risks into local development plans.

- **The projet entitled ?Supporting the Achievement of National Development Policies by Building Climate Adaptive Capacity and Planning in Guinea? (funded by GCF)** aims to raise the adaptive capacity of Guinea to cope with impacts of climate change through the establishment of research, public and private partnerships mechanisms that facilitate CCA. It was lauched in April 2021 for a duration of 2 years. This GCF project will work at the national level (CCA mainstreaming into sectoral planning and budgeting, operationalization of the National Climate Committee, national M&E framework on CCA, etc.) and will mainly produced studies and will involve mining indutries, whereas the LDF project is focus on the forested Guinea and will produced both knowledge and capacities development for integrating CCA at local level (component 3), will involed microfinance institution in supporting CCA actions (component 2) and will implement concrete activities on the field (component 1 - training of farmers, CSA practices dissemination etc.)

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

- **National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDC/UNFCCC**

The project is in line with the national NAPA priorities and is addressing the ideas contained in the NAPA concepts: 3.1) Realization of micro-dams with multiple goals; 3.2) Realization of hill reservoirs; 6.3) Extension of anti-erosive practices for soil protection; 6.5) Development of an early warning system for securing agricultural productivity; 8.2) Promotion of vegetable crops; and 9.1) Valuing positive endogenous knowledge and practices. The project will contribute to the implementation of adaptation priorities in Guinea through a programmatic approach that is addressing the common goal of sustainable development while achieving climate resilience for crucial ecosystem services, enabling the livelihoods of local communities.

- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD

- ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury

- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD
- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC
- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC
- Others

The project is in line with the general guidance that emanates from the various national policies, while adding elements that are crucial to address issues related to the impacts of climate change on livelihoods in Forested Guinea. The project is therefore consistent, and supportive with national development strategies such as :

- **The Plan National d'Investissement Agricole et de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (PNIASAN)**, aiming to develop a sustainable agricultural sector in Guinea has, among others objectives, to support the development of sustainable rice cultivation, the diversification of food production, and the improvement of sustainable agro-ecological and hydrological production systems impacted by climate change.

- **The National Environment Policy (Politique nationale de l'environnement)** addresses issues related to climate change, where cost-effective action on the ground that builds on local communities' own ability to implement solutions, is to be promoted. The policy also highlights the importance of conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services, and of sustainably managing natural resources.

- **The National Policy for Agricultural Development (Politique Nationale de Développement de l'Agriculture, 2018-2022)** aims to reduce poverty and increase food security in Guinea. The PNDA has been transposed into regional action plans, the implementation of which is based on decentralization and deconcentration. The central government has transferred to local governments the responsibility for promoting local development through land-use planning, agricultural development, environmental protection, sustainable management of natural resources and investment coordination.

- **The National Plan for Social and Economic Development (PNDES) 2016-2020** has an overall strategy that consists in: (i) developing the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector, making it a real lever

for poverty reduction and food insecurity; (ii) to promote a manufacturing industry incorporated in the primary and mining sectors, making it possible to exploit all the value chains of their respective sectors; (iii) integrating the mining sector into the rest of the economy through the promotion of competitive SMEs / SMIs in the provision of domestic goods and services to mines, and investing a significant proportion of mining into the rural and sector.

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.

Knowledge Management is a **transversal component of the overall project's** impact and is among the main expected results. The project will be led in close collaboration with a various recent or on-going projects and programs to share lessons learned and increase overall positive impact on the populations of Forested Guinea. Strong focus will be placed on the development and implementation of a comprehensive communication strategy to ensure that lessons learned and good practices are systematically compiled and disseminated to enable adaptive management, replication and upscaling, including through policy recommendations. The communication strategy will take into consideration the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Annex H) and can be adapted depending on the stage of the project, and in response to feedback from stakeholders, as well as the grievance mechanism. Contents and communication tools will be created throughout the whole duration of the project, and format of information dissemination will be specifically adapted to targeted audiences, their educational background, cultural contexts, and languages, in order to obtain the highest possible levels of understanding and buy-in, including through the following mechanisms More specifically :

Activities	Content	Timeline
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<p><i>Creation of a CSA Platform</i></p>	<p>A CSA knowledge platform will be implemented to enhance adaptation within the participatif communities. In order to disseminate best adaptation practices to other municipalities of Forested Guinea and to make them available at a national level, a broader CSA platform will then be developed. It will use local and accessible medias such as local radio, phones, worship and communal places</p>	<p>First year of the project and replication through the whole duration of the projet.</p>
<p><i>Trainings</i></p>	<p>Trainings will be delivered to at least 5,000 women for the establishment and promotion of innovative and resilient market gardening system</p>	<p>Year 2 and 3 of the project.</p>
	<p>A trainings program to individual capacity building in CSA will be set-up</p>	<p>Year 2,3 and 4 of the project.</p>
	<p>Training will be made to trainers involved in the component 2 of the project about CSA, to help them include these practices and the associated challenges in their financial services.</p> <p>They will also receive trainings on financial education. These trainings will be scaled up to 2,400 persons once validated by the trainers. For remote communities, trainers will also be trained in monitoring the creation/development of Village Savings and Credit Unions (CVECs)</p>	<p>Year 3 and 4</p>
	<p>Training on climate change issues for local communities and authorities will be organized to raise awareness on the subject.</p>	<p>Year 2 and 3</p>

	Training support and then training workshop will be organized about how to use climate information products and services delivered to local NGOs and farming communities	Year 1 and 2
Workshops	At least 8 brainstorming workshops will be organized on resilient agricultural development based on the result of the study about the method of climate risk analysis.	Throughout the project
Supervision, monitoring and review	The M&E system will be organized during the execution of the project. A framework for Monitoring and Evaluation has been designed, and presented in the section below. The information collected in the context of M&E will feed into activities for knowledge management and identification and dissemination of good practices, identify problems and constraints and promote the continuous improvement of the project	Throughout the project
Replication	The project will develop a replication strategy and Action Plan to scale-up and mainstream the use of climatic information, and will organize national consultation workshops on climate change and adaptation in Guinea	From year 5 and post-project.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:

GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	\$10,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	PM & TA	None. Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee not counted	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of gender and project indicators in results framework	Project Manager, TA, Gender & Community Engagement Expert, M&E Expert	\$25,000 = 2,500*5yrs Gender Expert + 2,500*5yrs M&E Expert Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee not counted	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager, TA, UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None. Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee & UNDP staff not counted	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office PM	None	On-going.
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	M&E Project Manager, TA, UNDP CO	None. Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee & UNDP staff not counted	On-going.
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office BPPS as needed	None	On-going
Project Board Meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	\$10,000 = 2,000*5yrs	Annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	Annually
Oversight/troubleshooting missions	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None	Troubleshooting as needed

Mid-term GEF Core indicators and Climate Change Adaptation Framework	Project Manager, TA & M&E Expert, UNDP-GEF team	\$5,000 M&E Expert <i>Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee & UNDP staff not counted</i>	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	MTR Local and International Consultants, UNDP Country Office, PM, TA, UNDP-GEF team	\$45,000 = 30,000 IC, 15,000 LC <i>Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee & UNDP staff not counted</i>	October 2025
Terminal GEF Core indicators and Climate Change Adaptation Framework	Project Manager, TA & M&E Expert, UNDP-GEF team	\$8,000 M&E Expert <i>Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee & UNDP staff not counted</i>	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) and management response	TE Local and International Consultants, UNDP Country Office, PM, TA, UNDP-GEF team	\$60,000 = 40,000 IC, 20,000 LC <i>Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee & UNDP staff not counted</i>	December 2027
M&E / KM related travel expenses	Project team and experts	\$48,750 = 9,750*5yrs	On-going
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English/or French	UNDP Country Office	\$10,000 = \$5,000 each	After the validation of each reports (MTR and TE)
TOTAL indicative COST		USD 221,750 2,51% of GEF grant NOT total budget.	Add to TBWP

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 (LDCE/SCCF)?

The project will have several socioeconomic benefits:

- **Social benefits** : By investing resources in institutional sustainability, enhancing the capacities of public communities and decentralized authorities of Forest Guinea, implementing and monitoring interventions, the project promotes a better balancing of socioeconomic and environmental benefits of development programs. The community based interventions will also allow to address social drivers of vulnerability and limit social exclusion. The project will ensure the diversity and representativity of marginalized social groups such as women. A quota of 500 to 1000 women-led household will be supported, 50% of microcredit beneficiaries will be women, which will allow women to have more balanced decision-making power in their household, and 50% of households subscribing to CSA platform and climate information media would be women as well. Hence, strengthened, the local communities will be equipped with the skills they need to incorporate environmental sustainability in their interventions.

- **Economic benefits** : The project aims to promote CSA that will enable farmers to improve their yields and/or diminish their losses due to land degradation or natural disasters. Hence, this will allow the populations to increase their income, and reach a more stable economic situations through their livelihood activities. By doing this, the project will release pressure on natural resources and allow a better protection of it. The project will contribute to meet national food security needs and socio-economic development goals for 14,000 households (1,3% of the national population).[PS1]

By strengthening financial capacities and resources to local authorities and communities, the project will enable them to have the necessary means to adapt to the effect of climate change on their livelihood activities.

The project will contribute to recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, as it aligned with the Economic Response Plan to the health crisis COVID-19 (Primacy, 2020) and the Response Plan to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on food security (FAO, 2021) :

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Guinea	Contribution of the project to recovery
Deterioration of the living conditions of households: according to a survey carried out by the Ministry of Finance, 73% of households fear a lack of food or resources to feed their family; 44% skipped meal and 29% have experienced hunger.	Through CSA dissemination, the project will strengthen resilience of farming systems and food production. This will concern 14,000 households. Support to food crops and market gardening will directly contribute to food security.
The socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in Guinea (United Nations System, april 2020) mentioned the loss of informal employment in the agricultural sector, and increase of poverty.	The project will support 2,400 small business, and will increase productivity and revenues of farmers. They will be more resilience in case of climate and health crisis.

Potential new waves of COVID-19 can occur and increase negative impacts	By setting an example and applying the sanitary rules in all project activities, the project will contribute to the dissemination and application of sanitary measures of protection against covid-19 recommended by the Ministry of Health.
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The project tends to establish a gender-balanced dynamic for women to take part and lead decision-making, and implement activities in their communities. This should lead to a stronger integration of CSA practices among communities, hence a safer economic situation and adaptive approach of climate change.

The following table presents the outcome of the project and the link with the achievement of Global Environment Benefits or Adaptation Benefits mentioned above.

Outputs	Outcomes	Impacts and GEBs	Assumption
Component 1: Frameworks for promoting a Climate Smart Agricultural Model			
Output 1.1: A CSA development platform (involving government authorities, farmers, private sector, research entities) is formed to guide the formulation and the implementation of CSA investments and support their implementation	A wide range of stakeholders (government authorities, farmers, private sector, research entities) invest in and implement CSA activities	Through implementing a framework for CSA development, climate change adaptation is strengthened in rural Forested Guinea. An area of at least 20,000 ha is sustainably managed thanks to CSA.	The MEEF (through the DNFF) is a suitable institution to coordinate stakeholders and to lead the CSA platform. All stakeholders collaborate in the CSA platform.
Output 1.2: Context-specific CSA technology packages are implemented in sylvo-agropastoral landscapes covering an area of at least 20,000 ha and benefitting to 14,000 households	Climate change adaptation is fostered thanks to specific CSA technologies, available for at least 14,000 households covering an area of at least 20,000 ha.	Through increased communities' resilience and sustainable agricultural development activities, forests and natural resources will be protected from negative	Local authorities include CSA into their development plans.
Output 1.3: A sustainable CSA inputs supply system established in the targeted communities	Targeted communities have access to CSA inputs thanks to a dedicated supply system		The National Directorate of Agriculture (DNA) and other relevant stakeholders provide support to set up the CSA inputs supply

<p>Output 1.4: A sliding 5-year investment plan for the scaling up of the CSA is developed and embedded into the local development plans of target municipalities</p>	<p>Local Development plans of target communities include CSA; CSA is scaled-up.</p>	<p>impacts (GEB).</p>	<p>systems.</p>
<p>Output 1.5: Knowledge platform and replication strategy</p>	<p>Knowledge platform and replication strategy will enable to share lessons learned and share good practices at a national level.</p>	<p>Effect of the project will be strengthened and multiplied leading to an improvement of adaptation capacity at a national level</p>	<p>Communities will commit to engage and change behaviors.</p>
<p>Output 1.6: Monitoring system set up</p>	<p>KM an M&E will strengthen project strategies and implementation.</p>	<p>Gender mainstreaming will strengthen project strategies and implementation.</p>	<p>Gender mainstreaming will be appreciated as an important success factor for increased resilience in Guinea.</p> <p>Other stakeholders have interest to learn from lessons and successful practices developed by the project.</p>
<p>Component 2: Financing for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices</p>			
<p>Output 2.1: Microfinance institutions, local Banks and specialized NGOs are supported to develop and submit one climate finance project for accessing financial resources and/or line of credit for CSA investments</p>	<p>Microfinance institutions, local Banks and specialized NGOs understand the necessity of developing climate finance projects and start offering specific products.</p>	<p>MFI, local banks, NGOs, local authorities and communities have capacities and financial resources to implement CSA.</p>	<p>Microfinance institutions, local Banks and specialized NGOs are willing to develop climate finance products.</p>
<p>Output 2.2: Training packages on adaptation business models and investments delivered to at least 5,000 people, and at least 100 staff of Microfinance institutions, local banks and specialized NGOs on how to assess CSAs investments credit requests</p>	<p>At least 5,000 people are aware of the importance of CSA and understand how to adapt business models and investments accordingly.</p> <p>At least 100 staff of microfinance institutions, local banks, and specialized NGOs know how to assess CSA investment loan applications.</p>		<p>Local authorities dedicate specific financial resources to CSA development.</p> <p>The National Agency for the Financing of Local Authorities (ANAFIC) allows the financing of CSA within the funds it allocates to the municipalities (as the FNDL)</p>

<p>Output 2.3: Finance for climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies extended to up to 2 400 persons representing small businesses, farmers and households</p>	<p>At least 2 400 persons representing small businesses, farmers and households (men and women) are financially literate and are able to apply for climate finance products.</p>		
<p>Output 2.4: An institutional and a policy frameworks are developed to enable local communities and authorities accessing finance for CSA and other adaptive practices in the sector of agriculture.</p>	<p>Forested Guinea has an institutional framework supporting CSA adoption.</p> <p>NAFAC's community funds support CSA activities.</p>		
<p>Component 3: Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices</p>			
<p>Output 3.1: Climate risk informed agro-ecological zoning of the different productive landscape of Forested Guinea developed</p>	<p>Specific climate risks are identified in all agroecological landscapes of Forested Guinea and relevant stakeholders understand the vulnerability concept.</p>	<p>Climate information products and services enable communities and institutions to better anticipate climate risks and adapt to climate change, hence decrease pressure on natural resources.</p>	<p>The steering committee established in activity 3.1.1. is able to conduct the climate risk study.</p>
<p>Output 3.2: A training program on how to use climate information products and services delivered to the local authorities, NGOs / CSOs, and farming communities</p>	<p>Local authorities, NGOs / CSOs, and farming communities know how to use climate information, enabling them to take better decision facing climate change.</p>	<p>The replication strategy and action plan will allow to disseminate the use of climate information at a national level</p>	<p>Communities are using the available climate information.</p>
<p>Output 3.3: Tailored Climate information products and services are produced and disseminated to the end-users</p>	<p>Rural communities are better informed about climate, enabling them to take better decision regarding their daily agricultural practices.</p>		<p>Local authorities commit to use climate information in the design and implementation of their LDPs.</p>

Output 3.4: Local Development Plans of the targeted municipalities include climatic data on potential impacts, hazards and risks, and incorporate in the planning climate change adaptation measures that are discussed with the full participation of key stakeholders, including vulnerable beneficiary groups.	LDPs take into account specific climate risks and develop measures to mitigate them, hence fostering the resilience of rural communities.		
Output 3.5: Replication Strategy and Action Plan developed at a national scale	Replication strategy will enable to share lessons learned and share good practices at a national level.		

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.

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</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 5</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High</p>
<p>Risk Description <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i></p>	<p>Impact and Likelihood <i>(1-5)</i></p>	<p>Significance <i>(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)</i></p>	<p>Comments <i>(optional)</i></p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</p>

<p>Risk 1</p> <p>The project's support to agricultural and pasture activities could lead to adverse impact on the existing social tensions between land users within the different communities of the N'Z'r?kor? and Beyla prefectures. These tensions could also increase violent altercations which have arisen over the last years, and it may affect the distribution of benefits among beneficiaries, to the detriment of women and indigenous peoples.</p> <p><i>P1, P4, P5, P6, P7, P15</i></p> <p><i>5.1, 6.6</i></p>	<p>I = 4</p> <p>L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>The Forested Guinea region is marked by a high cultural diversity and a plurality of religions (Islam, Christianity, and animism). Manon, Kp?l?, Konia, Konon Loma, Kissi communities are all indigenous peoples. This ethno-cultural mosaic is completed by the Peulhs from Fouta, the Soussous from Lower Guinea, the Malinke from Upper Guinea and foreigners from neighboring countries.</p> <p>Forested Guinea is one of the country's most vulnerable regions to social and ethnic-religious conflicts. The prefecture of N'Z'r?kor? is experiencing regular intermittent intercommunity conflicts[1], and so is the prefecture of Beyla which has seen Konianke and Guerz? communities in intermittent conflict over the past years, and where human rights NGOs have reported trafficking of weapons of war[2].</p>	<p>? All measures described below are integrated into an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which outlines all steps required in order to ensure full compliance with SES requirement during project implementation. In accordance with the ESMF an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) and a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) will be carried out at project inception (in the first six months of project implementation, before any activities with potential adverse social and environmental impacts are implemented) to assess this and all other environmental and social risks. The ESIA will be immediately followed by an ESMP including targeted management plans (among which an Indigenous Peoples Plan with Free Prior Informed Consent Protocol). The ESIA process will draw upon the ESMF to assess the associated impacts, and to inform the specific management measures outlined in the ensuing Management Plans.</p> <p>? Given that the project's downstream interventions (and notably the project's support to agricultural and pasture activities) are yet to be specified on the basis of selection criteria of projects, the potential direct impacts are yet to be fully assessed and can't be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty. Further screening will be needed as the projects are selected, through this SESP. The application of standard good practice such as Free Prior Informed Consent and participatory approaches when choosing project sites and discussing specific agricultural practices will be implemented. The SESP will be subject to further consultations on the field after the activities have been specified, leading to a potential update in the first six months of the project.</p> <p>? Context-specific assessments will be conducted and disclosed (with at least summary report in French) and made available in an accessible location in the first six months of the project, as part of Output 4.</p> <p>? The project's support to agricultural and pasture activities will be implemented only after a local Conflict Analysis has been conducted in order to better understand the potential conflicts</p>
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<p>Risk 2</p> <p>The duty bearers of this project, the Minister of Agriculture and of Environment, but also local authorities and farmers? organizations, have low capacities to (1) measure and manage the impact of climate change on agriculture, (2) to engage with all members of the communities in depth, and (3) to facilitate and monitor a grievance redress mechanism (GRM)</p> <p><i>P2, P3, P13, P14, P15</i></p>	<p>I = 4</p> <p>L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Introducing new Climate-Smart-Agriculture technology packages with which there is no prior experience among the duty bearers will be particularly challenging. This translates into a risk of the project suffering from poor coordination of on-ground activities which could result in delays and inefficiencies in time-bound interventions, e.g. provision of improved seeds/livestock ahead of the growing season, delays in procurement and supply of materials to project sites and beneficiaries. It could also result in poor monitoring and reporting of both financial and physical interventions.</p> <p>The weakness of the justice system has meant that many citizens have lost confidence in it, and conflicts have arisen between the state administration and certain communities in the area. In this context, inadequate mobilization and information sharing may arise, and lead to low participation</p>	<p>? In order to reinforce the capacities of the duty-bearers to conduct the project effectively and meet their obligations, all outcomes include targeted capacity-building. These activities will be completed by specific capacity-building activities on Safeguards Management, Gender equity, FPIC implementation and Stakeholder Engagement, as planned respectively in the ESMF, the GAP and the SEP.</p> <p>? Alignment of national priorities and coordination of agricultural policy between the national and the local level will be key. The project steering committee, comprised of UNDP, the MEEF and representatives of local communities, will be in charge of ensuring this alignment. It is key that that prefectures / local authorities are empowered in safeguards management, as planned in the ESMF, to make sure policies are adequately applied.</p> <p>? The ESIA will integrate a vulnerability assessments for the targeted sites and a cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options. Criteria to assess the options will be defined in the ESIA in order to ensure SES consistency. The project will deliver improved services to local communities to reduce their vulnerability to climate change, and address some of the underlying causes of vulnerability, hence reinforcing their capacities to act on the long-term.</p>
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<p>Risk 3</p> <p>As women are traditionally excluded from decision-making processes, they could be excluded from the support planned for farmers and farmers organizations as well as in the national and regional institutions. This could inadvertently reproduce existing discriminations against women in project implementation. Conflict dynamics among communities could also lead to the exclusion of certain women from the support provided to women's groups.</p> <p><i>P9, P10, P11, P13, P14, P15</i></p>	<p>I = 4</p> <p>L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Differentiated and uneven roles and needs exist between women and men in the agricultural sector in Forested Guinea. Women are usually in charge of subsistence agriculture, and not of commercial agriculture. They are also traditionally excluded from decision-making processes and may have difficulty accessing the support given at the village level. The overall low level of participation of women in political and public life, in particular in decision-making positions at all levels, led to strong recommendations from the CERD in 2014 to enhance the economic and political empowerment of women in rural areas through the use of temporary special measures, in order to ensure that women participate in decision-making and the management of resources, in particular land, water and forest resources[5]. However, despite the political will, women's participation in public and political life and</p>	<p>? Gender aspects are integrated all outcomes of the project document and supported by the Gender analysis and action plan. The gender analysis develops a comprehensive situational analysis or increase the project's understanding of gender issues and challenges in the three targeted areas. It enables the project to better understand the levels of participation and involvement of women and men in agriculture and in community-decision-making as well as different experiences of specific development challenges bear by subsets of the women groups. It also enables the project to better take into account women's priorities, restraints and motivations when designing and supporting alternative livelihoods, as well as to identify opportunities for greater equality and empowerment for women throughout project implementation.</p> <p>? Activities specifically targeting women and women's groups have been designed with particular attention to establishing mechanisms to reduce the risk that existing discriminations against women are inadvertently reproduced in project implementation. These activities are regrouped under outcome 4 ?</p> <p>? The PMU will include a Gender Specialist to deal with this substantial risk and manage the effective implementation of the Action Plan.</p> <p>? All further screening, assessment and management to be conducted during implementation (as described in the ESMF) will also consider this risk.</p>
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<p>Risk 4</p> <p>Even though the project aims at making agricultural practices more sustainable by improving their adaptation to climate change and by promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture technologies, the exploitation of new crops and the increased agricultural production triggered by the project could cause serious damage to the natural habitats, including within the two biospheres present in the project area. This risk covers accidental release of products or waste from agricultural production units, uncontrolled use of herbicides and chemical fertilizers which can contaminate soils and surface water if used without proper protocols, as well as the potential introduction of new species revealing to be predators. Rehabilitation of pasture corridors could also cause harm to biodiverse ecosystems by triggering more erosion and land slides</p>	<p>I = 4</p> <p>L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Forested Guinea possesses unique wildlife and geological diversity. The project localities are located around two major reserves, the Ziama Biosphere Reserve (116 200 ha), located in the Kissidougou prefecture, and the Di?ck? Forest Reserve (64 000 ha), located in the Nzerekore prefecture. The Forest of Di?ck? is currently an important refuge for endemic species of fauna and flora, including the critically endangered western chimpanzee. It is one of 12 major sites for biodiversity conservation in West Africa[7]. The Ziama massif is considered to be the remaining part of the once continuous West African rainforest belt. It was designated Bioserve status by UNESCO in 1980 and is home to 22 species of threatened fauna included in the CITES Appendices. It is home to 1 300 vascular plant species, 124 mammal species, and 286 bird species, including the forest elephant, the forest buffalo, the pygmy hippopotamus</p>	<p>? A Biodiversity Action Plan will support the CSA approach to ensure the sustainability of this system. It will be closely linked to the Local Development Plans to ensure biodiversity conservation within landscape management and to take into account broader environmental constraints.</p> <p>? Stakeholder consultations will be key to determine local techniques and practices and informed by local planning and landscape management approaches. This is meant to ensure sustainable use of resources and avoid adverse impacts on ecosystems and people?s livelihoods.</p> <p>? Per the ESMF, one specific stream of the Biodiversity Action Plan will be designed and implemented for the project activities taking place in the two reserves? neighboring sites ? or sites connected through water streams to the reserve.</p> <p>? The project will work to strengthen institutional capacities to ensure effective and efficient management of agriculture in regard to climate change, including the mitigation of potential adverse impacts to habitats.</p> <p>? The project will collaborate with Research centres in order to investigate sustainable practices such as direct seeding, agroforestry, improved techniques, and others so that they can be promoted and implemented on project demonstration sites. Support to research will enable the project duty bearers to better understand potential solutions, and to promote them (ex: use of direct seeding)</p> <p>? Currently, the availability of pesticides and fertilizers in the area is low. However, to prevent any increase with the expected higher yields and production, a Biodiversity Action Plan addressing pest management will be developed as part of the ESMP. The project will comply with the SES and national legislation on the use of pesticides and ensure that appropriate straightforward management measures are incorporated in the capacity-building activities and implemented in the project activities on the ground.</p> <p>? The ESIA, including a cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options, will be</p>
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<p>Risk 5</p> <p>Improving agricultural productivity and enabling local communities to access finance for crops and small businesses could lead, in the long term, to more local development involving larger application of pesticide, damages to the ecosystems, and/or to deforestation. These could add to the current vulnerability of both Forest Reserves.</p> <p><i>1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 1.12</i></p>	<p>I = 4</p> <p>L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>The project aims at implementing CSA packages in agropastoral landscapes covering an area of at least 10,000 ha and benefitting 14,000 households. The project will stimulate small-scale agricultural production over through Farmers organizations, but plans to expand and scale up through the support to Local Development Plan. Output 1.4 plans a sliding 5-year investment plan for the scaling up of the CSA is developed and embedded into the local development plans of target municipalities?. This work is completed by policy work at a broader scale targeting the creation of institutional and policy frameworks to enable local communities and authorities to access finance for CSA and other adaptive practices in the sector of agriculture.</p> <p>These activities lead one to believe that the project may scale up and diffuse more resilient and more efficient agriculture.</p>	<p>? A SESA will be designed to address upstream risks including this one linked to finance access. The ESMF will be applied by the small grant program and other financial instruments supported by the project so that they continue to operate in a manner in line with the SES after the project ends.</p> <p>? The Local Development Plans of targeted municipalities will be updated with the project support (Output 1.4). These plans will reflect a prospective vision and integrate the concerns and risks linked to a sliding 5-year investment plan. Such Plans will be supported by the Biodiversity Action Plan which will present the biodiversity baseline in all local sites and detail all biodiversity mitigation measures to be integrated into the Local Development Plans to ensure that biodiversity features and ecosystem services are either maintained or restored.</p> <p>? Environmentally harmful practices such as the use of pesticides will be carefully managed through the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)</p> <p>? UNDP seeks to avoid use of pesticides in supported activities. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Vector Management (IVM) approaches are to be utilized that entail coordinated use of pests and environmental information along with available pest/vector control methods, including cultural practices, biological, genetic and, as a last resort, chemical means to prevent unacceptable levels of pest damage. If after having considered such approaches recourse to pesticide use is deemed necessary in the legal agricultural framework, UNDP will advise, through capacity-building activities, safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management in accordance with the WHO/FAO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management[11] for the safe labelling, packaging, handling, storage, application and disposal of pesticides. Hazards of pesticide use are to be carefully considered and the least toxic pesticides selected that are known to be effective, have minimal effects on non-target species and the environment, and minimize risks associated with development of resistance in pests and vectors.</p> <p>? Output 1.2 will generate small grants for farmers organizations to enable them mobilizing CSA packages, and target a variety of crops and breads, and</p>
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<p>Risk 6</p> <p>Climate change, which manifests itself mainly through more violent storms during the rainy season, has generated major shifts in the seasonal calendar, increased heat waves, perturbations in agricultural practices and among the fish populations, and has affected storage capacities ? this can increase conflicts and social tensions, and lead to the loss of benefits among farmers? organizations.</p> <p>2.1, 2.2</p>	<p>I = 4</p> <p>L = 3</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>The project is designed with resilience in mind for activities sensitive to climate change. It integrates projections on increased heat waves, floods, changes in the seasonal and agricultural calendar. However, changes could happen more rapidly than anticipated and/or unplanned climate hazard could threaten the projects? outcomes.</p> <p>Among the major climate-related risks, wildfires hazards rank as high. This means that there is greater than a 50% chance of encountering weather that could support a significant wildfire that is likely to result in both life and property loss in any given year. Based on this information, the impact of wildfire must be considered in all phases of the project, in particular during design and construction. Project planning decisions, project design, construction and emergency response planning methods should take into account the high</p>	<p>? The project has been designed to provide adequate support to the agrarian sector in order to better adapt it to climate change and modified agricultural conditions.</p> <p>? Capacity enhancement of State entities and natural resources users will be supported and monitored to ensure that communities? livelihoods are better adapted to climate change.</p> <p>? Alternative livelihood activities are designed to be climate-smart; promotion of innovating agro-pastoral techniques is emphasized.</p> <p>? Wildfire, erosion, flooding and other hazards management systems will be part of the capacity-building activities planned in Outcome 1.1 and 3.2. They will comply with Standard 2 as per the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>? Trainings to farmer organizations will take into account the whole chain of production in order to ensure that a better adaptation of cultures corresponds to appropriate storage facilities.</p>
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<p>Risk 7</p> <p>The project might generate an increase of GHG emissions at the local level due to (1) the expected increased agricultural production, on the short-term and especially on the long-term; (2) particular emphasis locally on rice production ; (3) potential deforestation due to development pressure</p> <p>2.4</p>	<p>I = 2</p> <p>L = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Global rice cultivation accounts for 4% of greenhouse gas emissions, as lowland and irrigated rice fields are areas of stagnant water that release methane and nitrous oxide by rice fields would have been largely underestimated according to a study published Monday.</p> <p>However, the small scale of this production and the rainfed rice / lowland rice pair makes it possible to limit the climatic risks and</p> <p>improves food security without creating high GHG emissions risks.</p> <p>Development pressure on the long term may generate deforestation, but it is to be noted that the project plans reforestation activities from the start.</p>	<p>As the project is Substantial risk, this low risk will be considered in the course of the implementation of the ESMF, and management measures will be put in place where necessary for compliance with the SES.</p>
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<p>Risk 8</p> <p>The project activities could lead to work-related accidents involving local workers during the construction of water reservoirs, irrigation systems, etc.</p> <p>3.1</p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project will support small-scale infrastructure and construction development (Irrigation and anti-erosion systems) that will require the use of local workforce.</p> <p>Financial products will be developed with the project support, in order to facilitate, among other alternatives, the acquisition of solar irrigation systems (consisting of reservoirs and solar pump for water drainage), and the construction and/or acquisition of improved stoves, solar cookers and solar dryers (output 2.1). The project will also explore the possibility of setting up an irrigation system that will, in some cases, enable them to take advantage of changes in rainfall, and (ii) the possibility of setting up anti-erosion systems on exposed crops (output 1.2).</p>	<p>? These projects are not yet selected and will need further safeguards assessments, as outlined in the ESMF. The SESP will be used to screen all construction activities once identified. Technical and feasibility studies will be conducted for each activity as part of the ESIA.</p> <p>? The risk of work-related accidents of local workers will be taken into account in the Health and Safety Plan which will set the standard for the technical and feasibility studies.</p>
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<p>Risk 9:</p> <p>Most of the agricultural sector in the project area is informal and fails to comply with national and international labor standards. Hence there is a risk of violation of workers' rights within the cooperatives supported by the project, linked in particular to the presence of migrants and human trafficking in the area. In addition, forced labor and child labor have been reported in the country and could be present in the farmers' organizations supported by the project.</p> <p>7.1, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6</p>	<p>I = 4</p> <p>L = 4</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>The agricultural sector is associated with several human rights issues. The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recalls that the labour legislation, to the extent possible, should cover workers in the informal economy, including in relation to protection from economic exploitation, the minimum wage and occupational health and safety[13]. Violations of international labour standards may be present within the Farmers Organizations which will be supported by the project and should hence be monitored and prevented.</p> <p>Moreover, Guinean and non-guinean citizens are also reported victims of trafficking and forced labour in the fields of agriculture, diamond and gold-mining[14]. Reports of internal and cross-border trafficking of men, women and children for purposes of among others, forced labour</p>	<p>? As per the ESMF, the ESIA will cover labor related risks and provide options for the ESMP to integrate appropriate mitigation measures.</p> <p>? Inspections of all activities will be carried out by the Ministry of the Agriculture and local authorities. In order to ensure the protection of children and all workers against trafficking, forced labour and other worst forms of labour in agriculture, it is expected to step up inspections of those activities.</p> <p>? The project will work closely with few farmers organizations within this project, and responsible parties will ensure that these organizations comply with all national and international labour standards. Training to farmers organizations which will receive small grants (Output 1.2) on adapted practices will recall these standards and monitoring of working conditions will be diligently followed as planned in the ProDoc.</p>
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<p>Risk 10</p> <p>The project may act as a disease vector : small scale water storage may have potential to provide breeding areas for mosquitos which represent a nuisance and increase the prevalence of Malaria or other significant mosquito borne diseases, while travels of staff and consultants into the area may increase the risk of COVID-19 spread.</p> <p>3.4</p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The creation of water works supported by the project to adapt agricultural practices to increased droughts in the two areas may be sources of proliferation of vectors of waterborne diseases (cholera, bilharzia, guinea worms, malaria, etc.) which can harm beneficiaries.</p> <p>The lack of medical facilities and the dilapidated condition of existing facilities, the lack of training for medical personnel, the low number of medical personnel per capita and the excessive burden health-care expenditure represents for low-income households[16], all lead to believe that an increase in water-borne diseases would lead to a considerable health and sanitation issue at the local level.</p> <p>The PMU staff, as well as national and possibly international consultants, are expected to travel to the area</p>	<p>? Initial environmental, technical and socio-economic studies led for each specific field activity as part of the ESIA will include specific measures to avoid the spread of waterborne disease. Because this risk can?t be avoided, mitigation measures will be implemented to tackle the adverse effects. The following measures will be taken before the start of operation of the developed site as per the Health and Safety Plan to be designed in the first 12 months of the project: (a) extension of insecticide-impregnated mosquito nets to limit the spread of malaria in the area; (b) improvement of the health coverage of the area and the encouragement of the future operators of the site to carry out regular medical check-ups; (c) Raising awareness and educating the population on hygiene measures. They will be integrated within the Health and Safety Plan.</p> <p>? These measures will favor the prevention of risks and impacts and taken into consideration the differentiated exposure to and higher sensitivity of marginalized groups.</p> <p>? The Health and Safety Plan, which will constitute a section of the ESMP, will also cover COVID-19 prevention measures.</p>
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<p>Risk 11</p> <p>There is a risk that discrimination against Indigenous Peoples could be reproduced within the project (e.g access to CSA packages and trainings), as Indigenous Peoples have raised concerns in a sometimes violent way over their weak representation and participation in political and public affairs.</p> <p><i>4.3, 4.5, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.9</i></p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Agricultural areas targeted by the project are managed by small-holders and the project will impact at least 14,000 farming households of as direct beneficiaries in the Forested Guinea</p> <p>Forested Guinea is home to numerous small indigenous peoples groups who initially fled here to escape domination by the Malink?. These groups include the Kissi, Kpelle (Guerze), Loma, Kono, Manon and Conagui. Kissi are a rice growing ethnic group in the Gu?k?dou and Kissidougou areas of the Forest region. Other Kissi live just inside the borders of Sierra Leone and Liberia.</p> <p>Culturally and linguistically, Kissi are unrelated to the dominant Mand? speaking population in the north, and have therefore been neglected in the political and economic life of present-day Guinea. Kpelle is the term used by another ethnic group of the Forest region to designate</p>	<p>? Guinea voted in favour of the UNDRIP in September 2007. The UNDRIP will guide project implementation and the support provided to the agricultural sector throughout the project. Responsible parties will make sure that the project activities strengthen national laws and local regulations in line with the respect of indigenous peoples rights. The prefectural and communal-level authorities have designed regulations to try to ensure reciprocal respect for agricultural and pastoral spaces, on which the project will build adapted practices. All these measures will be enclosed within the Indigenous Peoples Plan, to be developed on a participatory basis during implementation per the ESMF.</p> <p>? Separate culturally appropriate consultations will be held in the early phase of the project with indigenous peoples representatives at the national level and with indigenous communities on project demonstration sites about changes to the management of the forests they traditionally use, and upon which their livelihoods rely, 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.</p> <p>? Training and material support provided to farmers organizations and women?s groups will be based on inter-community dialogue, ensuring that all local and indigenous communities participate equitably. In that sense, the project represents an opportunity exists to support forums to increase peaceful dialogue and encourage agreement.</p> <p>? Participation of all communities in farmers in the farmer organizations will be encouraged in a culturally sensitive way. It will ensure a sufficient number of indigenous participants and primarily promote sustainable traditional and customary use practices and prohibit involuntary restrictions on land and resource use.</p> <p>? The project will ensure that communities are able to represent themselves through their own organizations, not via proxy groups made up of people from other interest groups. Farmers organizations are</p>
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<p>Risk 12</p> <p>Gender-Based Violence is a prominent issue in the area ? by supporting local farmer groups, the project could reproduce existing forms of violence, while the support to women groups may exacerbate them if they create power struggles at the household or village level</p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>L = 4</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>92% of women aged 15-49 were victims of violence (Ministry of State for the Economy and Finance, 2013); 80.7% in 2016.</p> <p>Women in Guinea are subject to various forms of violence, discrimination, and injustice due to the persistence of socio-cultural prejudices (UN, 2016). Domestic violence is the most frequent and takes many forms: physical assault, psychological or sexual violence, threats or coercion that can lead to death. More than one woman in two (63%) is a victim of domestic violence, with higher proportions in urban areas and in the regions of Faranah, Kindia, Conakry, and N'Z'r?kor? (MASPFE, 2017a[19]).</p> <p>These violences (physical, sexual, psychological, oral or economical) may be reproduced within the project activities, especially when supporting farmer organizations.</p>	<p>? For a project focused on land management, it is necessary to understand any differences between household members and between community members in terms of decision-making and governance in complex rural and agrarian systems. Access and use of wood and non-wood forest products, as well as property rights over natural resources concerning land, forests, or animals are some of the many areas of exploration which require a deeper understanding of specific local characteristics. To gather information in all of these areas, visits and interviews in Forest Guinea are essential, as well as ensuring the collection of data on gender (in)equalities. A dedicated Gender Focal Point in the PMU will ensure data collection in a gender-responsive manner in the field (e.g. conduct key informant interviews focused on gender-related issues (i.e. barriers to access and control resources, sexual and reproductive health and rights, political representation and participation, gender-based violence, etc.), focus group discussions with women?s groups, and with groups of people of different age and ethnicities, etc.).</p> <p>? In line with national policies as well as UNDP guidelines, the project will adopt the following principles in its day-to-day management: (1) Demonstrate gender responsiveness in all interactions with project stakeholders; (2) No use of language or behaviour denoting bias and disrespect for any individual based on gender or ethnicity; (3) Avoid gender stereotyping in project documents, and communication outputs; (4) Support zero tolerance for sexual harassment, gender-based violence and/or sexual exploitation and abuse of men, women, girls and boys that may occur in connection with any of its supported activities.</p> <p>? The project will organise a training for the PMU on gender-integrated planning and project implementation and on risks related to gender inequalities including Gender-based Violence. There are a few courses available: NAP-Ag course focuses on adaptation planning[20], and UNDP also produced with GEF a free online course on Gender and Environment</p>
<p>P12</p>				

QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?				
<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Substantial Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
<i>Is assessment required? (check if ?yes?)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<i>Status? (completed, planned)</i>
<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Targeted assessment(s)	Completed: Gender analysis, stakeholder analysis
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Planned
<i>Are management plans required? (check if ?yes)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>	X	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	GAP: completed SEP: completed IPP: planned HSP: planned BAP: Planned RAP: planned LAP: planned
		X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	Planned (including several targeted plans; See above)
		X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed
<i>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?</i>			Comments (not required)	
<i>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</i>				
<i>Human Rights</i>		X		
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>		X		
<i>Accountability</i>		X		
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i>		X		
<i>2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks</i>		X		

	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	X	
	4. Cultural Heritage	X	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	X	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	X	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	

[1] Rapport conjoint sur les massacres de Zoghota, Pacem in terris - Avocats Sans Frontières Guinée, Mères Droits pour Tous

[2] Rapport conjoint sur les affrontements intercommunautaires dans les préfectures de Nzérékoré et de Beyla - ONG Mères Droits pour Tous (MDT) et Avocats Sans Frontières Guinée (ASF/Guinée)

[3] Rapport d'enquête sur les atteintes et violations des droits humains à la suite des violences intercommunautaires nées des élections législatives et référendaires du 22 Mars 2020 ? Observatoire Guinéen des Droits Humain, Mères Droits pour Tous, Observatoire Justice et paix, ASF Guinée, Volontaires guinéens des droits humains

[4] Situation of human rights in Guinea - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2017

[5] Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Concluding observations on the seventh and eighth periodic reports of Guinea, November 2014

[6] Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Concluding observations on the combined seventh and eighth periodic reports of Guinea 14 nov 2014

[7] https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-4-431-53921-6_31

[8] <https://www.africaguinee.com/articles/2018/01/30/foret-classee-de-ziama-un-patrimoine-mondial-menace>

[9] <https://www.guineenews.org/foret-classee-de-diecke-les-occupants-illegaux-sommes-de-quitter-les-lieux/>

[10]

[11] FAO/WHO, The International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management (2014)

[12] <https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/40720-guinea-faranah-kissidougou/>

[13]

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Concluding observations on the initial report of Guinea ? March 2020

[14]

Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families - Concluding observations on the initial report of Guinea ? October 2015

[15] Committee against Torture - Concluding observations on Guinea in the absence of its initial report, June 2014

[16] **Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

Concluding observations on the initial report of Guinea 30 March 2020

[17] <https://minorityrights.org/country/guinea/>

[18] Rapport d'enqu?te sur les atteintes et les violations des droits humains ? la suite des violences inter-communautaires n?es des ?lections l?gislatives et r?f?rendaires du 22 Mars 2020 ? Collectif des ONG de d?fense des droits de l'Homme en Guin?e Foresti?re

[19] MASPFE, (2017a) Enqu?te Nationale Sur Les Violences Bas?es Sur Le Genre En Guin?e Rapport Final. MASPFE / UNFPA. <https://www.docdroid.net/JFeXfII/rapport-enquete-nationale-vbg-2016-pdf>

[20] <http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/resources/learning/gender-training-guide/en/>

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
6016 ESMF_210301_MG_clean_17May2021_clean and cleared	CEO Endorsement ESS	
PIMS6016_Annex12-SESP_v12	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).

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).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): 1 ? 2 ? 5 ? 12 ? 13 - 15				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): <i>Response to climate change (PNUD Country Program Document)</i>				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Baseline1	Mid-term Target2	End of Project Target
Project Objective: Reduce the vulnerability of communities in Forested Guinea to the additional risks posed by climate change through the adoption of climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral strategies	Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	<i>Total beneficiaries: 0</i> <i>Women= 0%</i> <i>Men = 0%</i>	Total beneficiaries > 350,000 <i>Women = 50 %</i> <i>Men = 50 %</i>	<i>Total beneficiaries > 651,800 hab.</i> <i>Women = 50 %</i> <i>Men = 50 %</i>
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicators: <i>Indicator 2:</i> Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)	<i>0 hectares</i>	CSA principles applied in 2% of land (7.700 ha)	CSA principles applied in 5% of land (20.000 ha) by end of project, and with potential for replication.

	<p><i>Indicator 3:</i> Number of indirect beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment</p>	<p><i>Women = 0</i></p> <p><i>Men = 0</i></p>	<p><i>Women = ?final objective</i></p> <p><i>Men = ? final objective</i></p>	<p><i>Total indirect beneficiaries = Population of the 5 prefectures targeted in forested Guinea (2020) : 1'538.721 people</i></p> <p><i>Women (52%) = 800,721</i></p> <p><i>Men (48%) = 738,586</i></p>
	<p><i>Indicator 4:</i> <i>Communities ? perception of their livelihood stake in the CSA adoption, measured through the periodic and independent application of the ?Most Significant Change? (MSC) methodology</i></p>	<p><i>Not Applicable</i></p> <p><i>The MSC technique is to be applied once the project has been launched and some form of change has occurred. The baseline corresponds to all assessments that corroborate the situation analysis for this project, particularly with respect to resilience and livelihoods vulnerability to climate change.</i></p>	<p><i>Changes in livelihoods vulnerability are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique</i></p>	<p><i>Changes in livelihoods vulnerability are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique</i></p>
Project component 1	<i>Frameworks for promoting a Climate Smart Agricultural Model</i>			
<p>Project Outcome 1</p> <p>Climate resilience of vulnerable communities (at least 14,000 farming households) of Forested Guinea area achieved by the</p>	<p><i>Indicator 5:</i> Number of households who adopted CSA practices</p>	<p><i>Households: 0</i></p>	<p><i>At least 5.600 households</i></p>	<p><i>Households :14.000</i></p>
	<p><i>Indicator 6:</i> Area of agricultural land converted to climate smart agriculture (hectares)</p>	<p><i>0 ha</i></p>	<p><i>At least 5.000 ha</i></p>	<p><i>At least 20.000 ha</i></p>

<p>introduction of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices on at least 20,000 ha of agro-sylvo-pastoral lands</p>	<p><i>Indicator 7:</i> number of workers of the ANPRO-CA trained to the CSA practices and agricultural advisory service, disaggregated by gender (individual people).</p>	<p><i>Number of women workers: 0</i></p> <p><i>Number of men workers: 0</i></p>	<p><i>Number of women workers: >=8</i></p> <p><i>Number of men workers: =18</i></p>	<p><i>Number of women workers: >=8</i></p> <p><i>Number of men workers: =18</i></p>
	<p><i>Indicator 8:</i> <i>Number of project lessons published and disseminated on CSA</i></p>	<p><i>0 lessons published</i></p> <p><i>9 topics have been identified:</i></p> <p><i>Fiche sur les semences : 0</i></p> <p><i>Fiche sur le compost : 0</i></p> <p><i>Fiche sur les pratiques agricoles climato intelligentes : 0</i></p> <p><i>Fiche sur l'utilisation de l'information climatique : 0</i></p> <p><i>Fiche sur la diversification : 0</i></p> <p><i>Fiche sur l'aquaculture : 0</i></p> <p><i>Fiche sur maraichage : 0</i></p> <p><i>Fiche sur la lutte biologique contre les maladies et ravageurs : 0</i></p> <p><i>Fiche sur les aspects économiques du développement d'une activité agricole : 0</i></p>	<p><i>4 lessons published</i></p>	<p><i>9 lessons published</i></p>

<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1</p>	<p>Output 1.1: A CSA development platform (involving government authorities, farmers, the private sector, research entities) is formed to guide the formulation and the implementation of CSA investments and support their implementation</p> <p>Output 1.2: Context-specific CSA technology packages are implemented in sylvo-agropastoral landscapes covering an area of at least 20,000 ha and benefitting to 14,000 households</p> <p>Output 1.3: A sustainable CSA inputs supply system established in the targeted communities</p> <p>Output 1.4: A sliding 5-year investment plan for the scaling up of the CSA is developed and embedded into the local development plans of target municipalities</p> <p>Output 1.5: Knowledge platform and replication strategy</p> <p>Output 1.6: Monitoring system set up</p>			
<p>Project component 2</p>	<p><i>Financing for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices</i></p>			
<p>Project Outcome 2</p> <p>Access of communities? members, CBOs, CSOs, and local authorities to adaptation finance is enhanced in Forested Guinea</p>	<p><i>Indicator 9: number of CSA microcredit beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)</i></p>	<p><i>Total : 0</i></p> <p><i>Women = 0</i></p> <p><i>Men = 0</i></p>	<p><i>Total = 1.500 small businesses, farmers and households</i></p> <p><i>Women = 50%</i></p> <p><i>Men = 50%</i></p>	<p><i>Total : > 2.400 small businesses, farmers and households</i></p> <p><i>Women = 50%</i></p> <p><i>Men = 50%</i></p>
	<p><i>Indicator 10.1: Number of trained community members, community-based organizations, civil society and financial institutions</i></p>	<p><i>Total = 0</i></p> <p><i>Members of community-based organizations = 0</i></p> <p><i>Members of civil society organizations = 0</i></p> <p><i>Total = 0</i></p> <p><i>Bank = 0</i></p> <p><i>MFI = 0</i></p> <p><i>Specialized NGOs = 0</i></p>	<p><i>Total = 2 500</i></p> <p><i>Members of community-based organizations = 1500</i></p> <p><i>Members of civil society organizations = 1 000</i></p> <p><i>Total = 50</i></p> <p><i>Bank = 15</i></p> <p><i>MFI = 30</i></p> <p><i>Specialized NGOs = 5</i></p>	<p><i>Total = 5 000</i></p> <p><i>Members of community-based organizations = 3 000</i></p> <p><i>Members of civil society organizations = 2 000</i></p> <p><i>Total = 100</i></p> <p><i>Bank = 30</i></p> <p><i>MFI = 60</i></p> <p><i>Specialized NGOs = 10</i></p>

	<p><i>Indicator 10.2: The access device of communities? members, CBOs, CSOs, and local authorities to adaptation finance is enhanced in Forested Guinea.</i></p>	<p>Total = 0</p> <p>Number of partner financial institutions =</p> <p>Number of CVECs created/enhanced =0</p>	<p>Total = 8</p> <p>Number of partner financial institutions = 4</p> <p>Number of CVECs created/enhanced = 4</p>	<p>Total = 12</p> <p>Number of partner financial institutions = 4</p> <p>Number of CVECs created/enhanced = 8</p>
	<p>Indicator 11.1: Number of communities? members, CBOs, CSOs financed, disaggregated from the different structures</p>	<p>Members of community organizations carrying out economic activities related to the CSA =0</p> <p>Members of civil society organizations carrying out economic activities related to CSA =0</p>	<p>Members of community organizations carrying out economic activities related to CSA = 1000</p> <p>Members of civil society organizations carrying out economic activities related to CSA = 600</p>	<p>Members of community organizations carrying out economic activities related to the CSA = 2000</p> <p>Members of civil society organizations carrying out economic activities related to CSA = 1200</p>
	<p>Indicator 11.2: Number of CSA activities of local authorities financed</p>	<p>Adaptation funding from local authorities = 0</p>	<p>Adaptation funding from local authorities = 5</p>	<p>Adaptation funding from local authorities = 5</p>
<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Microfinance institutions, local Banks and specialized NGOs are supported to develop and submit one climate finance project for accessing financial resources and/or line of credit for CSA investments</p> <p>Output 2.2: Training packages on adaptation business models and investments delivered to at least 5,000 people, and at least 100 staff of Microfinance institutions, local banks and specialized NGOs on how to assess CSAs investments credit requests</p> <p>Output 2.3 Finance for climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies extended to up to 2,400 persons representing small businesses, farmers and households</p> <p>Output 2.4: An institutional and a policy frameworks are developed to enable local communities and authorities accessing finance for CSA and other adaptive practices in the sector of agriculture.</p>			

Project component 3	Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices			
<p>Project Outcome 3</p> <p>Climate information products and services for the development of CSA are developed and available for the communities and institutions.</p>	<p><i>Indicator 12.1: Number of communities and gender-disaggregated beneficiaries in targeted areas have access to climate information: households listening to rural radio & people who subscribed to the FB page of the CSA platform</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 12.2: Within the Most Significant Change approach (indicator 4), will be determined the number of households, enabled to: (i) prepare and respond effectively to extreme weather events; (ii) plan and adopt sustainable and climate-smart agro-sylvo-pastoral practices</i></p>	<p><u>To be completed during the MSC evaluation</u></p> <p><i>(Radio + FB) Total households = 0</i></p> <p><i>Women = 0 %</i></p> <p><i>Men = 0 %</i></p> <p><i>Not Applicable</i></p> <p><i>The MSC technique is to be applied once the project has been launched and some form of change has occurred. This part will be determined considering the livelihoods capacity to cope with climate change.</i></p>	<p><u>To be completed during the MSC evaluation</u></p> <p><i>(Radio + FB) Total households = 200.000</i></p> <p><i>Women = 50 %</i></p> <p><i>Men = 50 %</i></p> <p><i>Changes in livelihoods capacity to cope with climate change are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique</i></p>	<p><u>To be completed during the MSC evaluation</u></p> <p><i>(Radio + FB) Total households: 500.000</i></p> <p><i>Women = 50 %</i></p> <p><i>Men = 50 %</i></p> <p><i>Changes in livelihoods capacity to cope with climate change are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique</i></p>

	<i>Indicator 13:</i> number of workers of the ANPRO-CA agricultural advisory service using the climate information	0	26	26
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	<p>Output 3.1: Climate risk informed agro-ecological zoning of the different productive landscape of Forested Guinea developed</p> <p>Output 3.2: A training program on how to use climate information products and services delivered to the local authorities, NGOs / CSOs, and farming communities</p> <p>Output 3.3 Tailored Climate information products and services are produced and disseminated to the end-users</p> <p>Output 3.4: Local Development Plans of selected municipalities include climatic data on potential impacts, hazards and risks, and incorporate in the planning climate change adaptation measures that are discussed with the full participation of key stakeholders, including vulnerable beneficiary groups.</p> <p>Output 3.5: Replication Strategy and Action Plan developed at a national scale</p>			

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).

Annex B: Response to Project Reviews (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion, and responses to comments from the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

All comments on the PIF were received from the GEF Secretariat.

Comments received from the GEF Secretariat	Response
Align project outputs with outcome 1. It is unclear how vulnerable communities specifically will be addressed, as opposed to all communities.	Vulnerability of the Forested Guinean communities has been analyzed during the PPG, which two main criteria: the sensitivity of agricultural productions and the exposure to climate variability (such as flooding). Hence the most vulnerable communities have been selected and the most vulnerable crops too (CSA for these crops have been also identified). See pages 12 to 16 of the project document.
Expand on how Guinea uniquely experiences gender vulnerabilities and why it is important to address them in order to adapt to climate change	A full Gender Analysis has been conducted as well as an action plan, describing more deeply the gender inequalities specificities in Guinea. A Gender Action Plan has also been designed to address this topic. See annex 7 and 8 of the project document.

<p>Expand on how the project will promote a positive bias toward women and ensure the gender balance goals of specific outputs (for example, outputs 2.2 and 2.3);</p>	<p>In addition to the Gender Analysis, specific gender-related indicators have been defined in the overall project framework (number of trained people disaggregated by gender).</p>
<p>Provide detail on how the most vulnerable farmers and communities are selected</p>	<p>The project has identified and selected the most vulnerable farmers according to a 3-step process, presented in the Annex A of the PNUD document. The main vulnerability criteria are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood at risk - Soil erosion/ degradation of the soil's fertility - Accessibility of the village
<p>Expand on how this project is in line with national priorities including NAPAs and NAPs</p>	<p>The project is fully in line with the NAPA priorities, as it provides investments for dissemination of soil conservation practices, promotion of vegetable growing, promotion of positive local knowledge, etc. The NAP is under elaboration (no draft was available at the stage of the PPG). Besides, the project is fully aligned with the revised NDC, and will contribute to the implementation of the adaptation measure n°3 ? Support the adaptation efforts of rural communities to develop agro-sylvo-pastoral techniques that allow them to continue their activities and preserve the resources on which they rely?</p>
<p>Expand on the stakeholders involved and the particulars of stakeholder consultations planned, including how UNDP will work at the community level to mitigate any issues between dissenting groups;</p>	<p>A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been incorporated in the annex I below. It includes a presentation of issues between the different stakeholders and a grievance mechanism, allowing to mitigate the issues between these groups.</p>
<p>Expand on ways in which Ministries involved in this project will coordinate with other, including through planned institutional arrangements between Ministries</p>	<p>The project will use several interministerial coordination bodies: (1) the recently created National Committee on Climate (CNC) and (2) the steering and monitoring evaluation committee for public policies to combat climate change attached to the national council for the environment (advisory body composed of the MEEF and several other ministries). At the local level, the CSA platform is a coordination body to support exchanges and collaboration. Ministries of Agriculture, Transportation and Decentralization have already given full support for the implementation of the project.</p>
<p>Provide more information on how women specifically have been involved in the development of the project proposal and how they could be engaged in the implementation of the program;</p>	<p>Women have been consulted through the two field missions of the PPG. The project has been explained to them, and their wishes have been collected. For example, support to resilient vegetable growing have been developed in the project document thanks to discussion with women. To mainstream gender in the project, output 1.6 provides several activities: women leadership training, and gender training for management teams. The PRODOC propose a detailed action plan for mainstreaming Gender is (presented in annex 7 ? gender analysis and action plan).</p>

Clarify how the implementing agency and its partners will communicate results, lessons learned, and best practices identified throughout the project to the various stakeholders both during and after the project.

During the entire duration of the project, the knowledge of good practices identified, lessons learnt and results will be communicated through different channels. Annual meeting will be held between the different stakeholders. The CSA Platform will be dedicated to sharing these information and the replication of this platform to a national level is planned, under the output 1.5 of the project.
The communication between the various stakeholder have been detailed in the ? part b. Knowledge Management? part and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Annex I.

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: \$200,000				
N?	Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
		Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
1.	Preparatory Technical Studies and Reviews	39,915	31,146	0
2.	Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	139,980	140,000	0
3.	Training, Workshops and Conferences	20,105	28,854	0
Total		200,000	186,000	0

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) (11)	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party)
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	M&E	Sub-Total	PM C	Total (USD eq.)		
Equipment and Furniture	116,350\$ Cost for communication & material development and printing, including of brochures and information materials, training materials. 26,534\$ in year 1, 24,356\$ in year 2, 21,820\$ in year 3, 21,820\$ in year 4 and 21,820\$ in year 5.1 vehicle @40,000 USD, in the first year. Sum @156,350\$		156,350			156,350		156,350	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEEF (DNFF)/ UNDP

<p>Equipment and Furniture</p>	<p>Installation of 8 school fields (one per commune of intervention) ? demonstration plots including capacities to welcome farmers? study trips. @ 120,000 \$ in year 1, 160,000 \$ in year 2, 120,000 \$ in year 3, 120,000 \$ in year 4 and 80,000 \$ in year 5. Sum @600,000\$Relevant office (furniture) and field and communication equipment (GPS, printer cartridges, paper, stationery, visualization materials for training and workshops, flipcharts etc.) needed both by the project team and by the CSA development platform. @200,000\$.Material & goods for forestry adaptation measure implementation by MEEF: (i) afforestation in woodlots and for rehabilitation of degraded forests (nurseries, seeds, etc.), (ii) nurseries establishment, (iii) soil fertility restoration, (iv) material for bushfire prevention (pan, tank, etc.). @400,000\$.</p>	<p>600,000</p>			<p>600,000</p>		<p>600,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>MEEF (DNFF)</p>
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Materials & Goods	Material for support DNM in improving the quality of climate information (identified in activity 3.3.1) @ 60,000\$ per year. @300,000\$17,380\$ Cost for communication & material development and printing, including of brochures and information materials, training materials, 3,476\$ per year in the years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.Sum @317,380\$			317,380	317,380		317,380	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEEF (DNFF)
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<p>Materials & Goods</p>	<p>Material needed to create the one-stop shop in each of the 5 prefectures concerned by the project (locals are provided by Ministry of Agriculture ? material is financed by the project). Costs of resilient seeds produced by IRAD (and distributed through the one-stop-shop) are included. Sum @ 760, 000 \$.Rehabilitation and equipment of the 5 prefectures, @ 130,000 \$ in year 1.Improved seeds: 200\$/ha x 500 ha/year starting in year 2. Hence 100,000\$ in years 2 to 5.Agricultural tools (tiller, seed drill, seed cleaner, ridgers etc.) @ 230,000 \$. 70,000 \$ in year 2, 70,000 \$ in year 3, 70,000 \$ in year 4 and 20,000 \$ in year 5.</p>	<p>760,000</p>			<p>760,000</p>		<p>760,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>MEEF (DNFF)</p>
<p>Materials & Goods</p>	<p>Motorcycles for facilitators (x2), 3,000\$ per motorcycle in year 1. Purchase of fuel and lubricants needed for the project, 5,380\$ per year. Sum @32,900@11,380\$ in year 1 and 5,380\$ for each of the years 2, 3, 4 and 5.</p>	<p>32,900</p>			<p>32,900</p>		<p>32,900</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>MEEF (DNFF)</p>

Communic & Audio Visual Equip	Visibility, comms videos, applying storytelling approach etc. @7,627\$ per year. @38,135\$					-	38,135	38,135	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEEF (DNFF)
Information Technology Equipment	Acquisition of computers, printers, copiers, cameras, GPS etc. for Staff and support staff, @ 70 000 \$ in year 1. Support to local radios and communication tools to disseminate CSA practices and climate information and implementation of the Gender Action Plan (see annex 7) @ 32;000 \$. 7,000 \$ in year 1, 7,000 \$ in year 2, 6,000 \$ in year 3, 6,000 \$ in year 4 and 6,000 \$ in year 5. @Sum 102,000\$	102,000				102,000		102,000	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEEF (DNFF)

Information Technology Equipment	Sum @ 50,000\$. Support to local radios and communication tools to disseminate information about trainings. 10,000 \$ per year.		50,000			50,000	50,000	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEEF (DNFF)
Grants	Financial support for the CSA equipment and inputs for CSA practices as described in output 2.1. Total @120,000\$The objective is to facilitate the definition of interest rates lower than those currently practiced in the field, which are in the order of 3.5 to 4% per month, and to aim for rates of 1.5 to 2% per month.		120,000			120,000	120,000	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEEF (DNFF)

<p>Grants</p>	<p>Grants for at least 59 CSA projects to be allocated to local farmers organizations to disseminate technical CSA packages to farmers. @USD 34,000 / each grant.</p>	<p>2,006,000</p>				<p>2,006,000</p>	<p>2,006,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>MEEF (DNFF)</p>
<p>Services to projects -GOE</p>	<p>For a total amount of 28,115 US\$ @ 5,623 US\$ per year, Direct Project Costs for UNDP CO is estimated to assist GdG/MEEF (DNFF) with payment processes, manufacturer selection, equipment procurement, preparation and management of contracts, and purchase order assistance. Adjustments will be made each year as appropriate.</p>				<p>-</p>	<p>28,115</p>	<p>28,115</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

<p>Contractual Services - Individual</p>	<p>a) Contractual services individual: @187,500\$a) Gender and Microfinance Expert, full time over 5 years @ USD 25,000/year ? 100% under Component 2. @125,000\$b) M&E expert, full time over 5 years @25,000/year - 50% under Component 2 and 50% under Component 3. @62,500\$</p>		187,500			187,500		187,500	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>MEEF (DNFF)</p>
<p>Contractual Services - Individual</p>	<p>Contractual services individual: @ 187,000\$a) Agronomist / CSA expert, full time over 5 years @ USD 25,000/year ? 100% under Component 1. @125,000\$b) 2 x Driver @6,200\$ / year. @ 62,000\$</p>	187,000				187,000		187,000	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>MEEF (DNFF)</p>

Contractual Services - Individual	Contractual services individual: @333,750\$a) Project Manager, full-time over 5 years @ USD 48,000/year ? 100% under PMC ? see note #3. @240,000\$b) Financial Officer, full time over 5 years @USD 25,000/year ?75% under PMC and 25% under PMC fund UNDP. @93,750\$					-	333,750	333,750	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEEF (DNFF)
Contractual Services - Individual	Contractual services individual: @62,500\$a) M&E expert, full time over 5 years @25,000/year - 50% under Component 3. @62,500\$			62,500	62,500		62,500	62,500	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEEF (DNFF)

Contractual Services - Individuals	Professional Services: 48,000\$The M&E Plan and Budget Part 3 @48,000\$. Service contracts for national experts: annual project indicator monitoring including on gender (USD 5,000/yr), MTR TT (USD 5,000), MTR translation (USD 5,000), TE TT (USD 8,000), TE translation (USD 5,000).				48,000	48,000	48,000	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	UNDP
Contractual Services - Companies	332,500\$. Contractual services to lead the capitalization process of CSA good practices, develop practical tools to be disseminated through the CSA platform (e.g. pictures books explaining resilient gardening for women) and development of the capacity development program for ANPROCA advisors (at least 26) and lead farmers (at least 210 ?paysan relais?) ? 100,000 USD in year 1 and 50,000 USD in year 2. Iterative process: 50,000 USD in year 4. Rehabilitation of the sites of the DNFF and agriculture, 132 500 \$.	332,500			332,500	332,500	332,500	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEEF (DNFF)

<p>Contractual Services- Companies</p>	<p>Contractual services to carry out the vulnerability study and mapping of climate risks, including extensive participative consultation within the 5 targeted prefectures. Including the organisation of workshops. Recruitment through an international tender. Budget: USD 200,000. The budget for the dissemination and uptake strategy is 100,000\$, as it includes several workshops at the local level in the communes, at the regional level and at the national level, including with national and subnational government officials, private sector actors and local community groups and individual producers. Dissemination of the study and training of local stakeholders: 80,000\$ in years 2, 3 and 4 @ 240,000\$. Dissemination of climate information in rural radio stations @ 50,000\$ all years (10,000\$ in years 2, 3, 4 and 20,000\$ I year 5). Sum @ 590,000\$</p>			<p>590,000</p>	<p>590,000</p>		<p>590,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>MEEF (DNFF)/ UNDP</p>
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<p>International Consultants</p>	<p>a) International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 1: 286,700 \$a) Technical Advisor ? part-time over 4 years (Y1, Y2, Y3 and Y 4) @ USD 65,000/ year (650\$ x 100 days per year; Total over 4 years: \$260,000) ? 50% under Component 1, 30% under Component 2 and 20% under Component 3. Provides critical support to all technical and M&E aspects of the project, Including inter alia on vision and roadmap building for the CSA platform, coordination of stakeholders within the CSA platform, supervising the capacity development plan design and implementation, institutional and policy framework such as integration of CSA into LDP, communications, capacity needs assessments, capacity development plan, capacity development, CSA practices interventions and related financing solutions, M&E including support to annual, mid-term and terminal reporting, support to establishment of monitoring and database, and development of key knowledge management products (CSA best practice compilation, setup</p>	<p>286,700</p>			<p>286,700</p>		<p>286,700</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
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International Consultants	International Contractual Services for independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE): @ 70,000\$. As under the M&E budget:a) IC for midterm evaluation @30,000\$b) IC for terminal evaluation @40,000\$				70,000	70,000		70,000	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	UNDP
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<p>International Consultants</p>	<p>International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 2: @ 221,000\$.a) Technical Advisor ? part-time over 4 years @ USD 65,000/year (Total: \$325,000) ? 30% under Component 2. See budget note #1. @78,000\$.b) IC specialized in the development of new financial products. 60 days @650\$/day in year 1. @39,000\$.c) IC specialized in rural entrepreneurship and CSA financing, in charge of organizing training sessions on business models and adaptation investments for local ?trainers? among implementing partners and staff of local financial institutions. 50 days @650\$/day in year 2 and 3. @65,000\$.d) IC specialized in financial literacy to provide training to at least 1,500 small businesses, farmers and households. 60 days @650\$/day in year 4. @39,000\$</p>	<p>221,000</p>			<p>221,000</p>		<p>221,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
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<p>International Consultants</p>	<p>International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 3: @208,000\$a) Technical Advisor ? part-time over 4 years @ USD 65,000/year (Total: \$260,000) ? 30% under Component 3. See budget note #1. @52,000\$b) IC to assess capacities building needs and develop training programs and material. ? 70 days per years @650\$/day for years 1 and 2. @91,000\$c) IC to drive the integration of adaptation into LDP (50 days per years @650\$/day for year 2 and 3). @65,000\$</p>			<p>208,000</p>	<p>208,000</p>		<p>208,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
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Local Consultants	<p>a) Local Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 1: 339,500 \$a) LC specialized in multi-stakeholder animation processes and CSA ? will create, animate and coordinate the CSA development platform. 100 days @250\$/day in year 1, then 40 days the following years. @65,000\$b) LC (?trainer?) for implementation of capacity development plan-pool of 160 days per year @250\$/day to implement the plan (including trainings of lead farmers, but also gender and communication training). @200,000\$c) LC to build the sliding 5-year investment plan for scaling up of the CSA through a ?learning by doing? approach ? This LC will also support communes to integrate climate risks and information into LDP ? 50% under component 1, 50% under component 3. 100 days @250\$/day in year 3 and 10 days @250\$/day in year 4. @27,500\$d) LC to train the PMU on gender-integrated planning and project implementation 250\$*8 days in year 1 + 250\$*10 days per year during all project duration. @12,000\$e) LC to develop a</p>	339,500			339,500		339,500	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEEF (DNFF)
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<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 2: @ 157,000\$.a) LC specialized in the development of new financial products. 130 days @250\$/day in year 1. @32,500\$.b) LC specialized in rural entrepreneurship and CSA financing, 50 days @250\$/day in year 2 and 3. @25,000\$.c) LC (?trainer?) for scaling-up training sessions on business models and CSA adaptation investments of 90 days @250\$/day in year 3 and 4. @45,000\$.d) LC to support the preparation and submission of applications for funding of climate-smart agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies 78 days * @250\$/day in year 3 and 70 days *@250\$/day in year 4. @37,000\$. e) LC to support the preparation and submission of financing applications for local authorities. 70 days @250\$/day in year 5. @17,500\$</p>	<p>157,000</p>			<p>157,000</p>		<p>157,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>MEEF (DNFF)</p>
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<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>Local Contractual Services for independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE): @35,000\$. As under the M&E budget: a) LC for midterm evaluation @15,000\$ b) LC for terminal evaluation @20,000\$</p>				<p>35,000</p>	<p>35,000</p>	<p>35,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>Local Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 3: @262,500\$a) LC to train farming communities, NGO and local authorities to climate information and services (100 days per year @250\$ per day*5yrs) @125,000\$b) LC specialist in designing agro-meteorological bulletin (50 days per year @250\$ per day*5yrs) @62,500\$c) LC specialized in adaptation integration into LDP (100 days per year in year 2, 3 and 4 @250\$ per day*5yrs) @75,000\$</p>			<p>262,500</p>	<p>262,500</p>	<p>262,500</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>MEEF (DNFF)</p>	

Trainings, Workshops and Confer	a) Trainings and awareness raising events with communities; training for women groups. 5 (training)* 10,000\$ per year. @250,000\$ @ Total Sum @250,00\$			250,000	250,000	250,000		Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEEF (DNFF)
Trainings, Workshops and Confer	Inception workshop and Project board meetings @ 20,000\$a) Inception workshop: 10,000\$b) Regular Project Board meetings: 2,000*5yrs @ 10,000\$			20,000	20,000	20,000		Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	UNDP

<p>Trainin g, Worksh ops and Confer</p>	<p>Raising-awareness of Financial Institutions about CSA: 7 sessions*$@5,000\\$/$ session in year 1. $@35,000\\$/$ Trainings of Trainers on CSA: 2 sessions*$@7,862.5\\$/$ session in year 2. $@15,725\\$/$ Scaling-up of training on business models and CSA adaptation investments $@20,000\\$/$ in year 3. $@20,000\\$/$ Trainings on assessing CSA investment loan applications: 4 sessions*$@3,500\\$/$ session in year 4. $@14,000\\$/$ Financial literacy trainings for 1,500 small businesses, farmers and households with targeted workshops on capacity building for women: 1500\$ in year 4. $@1,500\\$/$ Workshops for meetings between financial institutions and farmers: 2 workshops* $2,400\\$/$ *5 prefectures in year 5. $@24,000\\$/$ Training on climate change issues for local communities and authorities $@19,625\\$/$ for each of the years 2; 3, 4 and 5. $@78,500\\$/$ Sum $@188,725\\$/$</p>	<p>188,725</p>	<p>188,725</p>	<p>188,725</p>	<p>188,725</p>	<p>188,725</p>	<p>188,725</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>MEEF (DNFF)</p>
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Training, Workshops and Confer	<p>Training workshops and meetings under the capacity development plan, including in-house trainings using UNDP, MEEF and MA facilities as well as external trainings. Also training workshops and meetings of the CSA development platform (at least 4 regular meetings and training events per year) and related to the implementation of the communication plan and stakeholders. Breakdown of the costs: CSA platform meetings and steering committee workshops (@5000\$ per year) + 13 lead farmers groups x 10 meetings/yr x 100\$/meeting = 13000\$/year for the lead farmers + 2000 to 7000\$/year for trainings sessions organisation. Sum @125,000\$</p>	125,000	125,000	125,000	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEEF (DNFF)
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<p>Travel</p>	<p>a) Travel budget for project team, and additional experts involved in Component 3 - covering vehicle and transport and DSA including for travel to training events, including international travel. Per year: 3 * 900km * \$0.25 km-fuel charge + DSA for 120 * 3 * 8 days + 1,000\$*3 (1,000\$ per trip) + DSA 200*100 + DSA 120*50. @162,775\$b) Travel for the PMU and supervising mission (@ 10,769\$\$ per year) @53,845\$.c) @ Total sum @ 221,620\$</p>			<p>216,6 20</p>		<p>216,6 20</p>		<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>MEEF (DNFF)/ UNDP</p>
<p>Travel</p>	<p>a) Travel budget for project team, MEEF, the members of financial institutions, and additional experts involved in Component 2 - covering vehicle and transport and DSA, including for travel to training events, including international travel. Per year: 3 * 900km * \$0.25 km-fuel charge + 120\$ DSA for 3 * 8 days. @17,775\$b) International travel (2 x USD 1000 + 200\$ DSA*150) per year. @160,000\$c) LC: 120\$ DSA*100 per year. @60,000\$.d) @ Total 237,775\$</p>	<p>237,77 5</p>				<p>237,7 75</p>		<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>MEEF (DNFF)/ UNDP</p>

<p>Travel</p>	<p>M&E/ KM related travel expenses: @48,750\$a) The M&E Plan and Budget Part 1 @ 43,750\$. Breakdown of travel costs: As under the M&E budget, per year: 10 * 900km * \$0.25 km-fuel charge + 120\$ DSA for 10* 3 pax * 2 days+300\$.@8,750 \$ per year. @43,750\$b) The M&E Plan and Budget Part 2 @ 5,000\$. Breakdown of travel costs: As under the M&E budget, per year: 120\$ DSA for 5* 1 pax * 1 day+400\$.@1,000\$ per year. @5,000\$</p>				<p>48,750</p>	<p>48,750</p>	<p>48,750</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
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<p>Travel</p>	<p>Travel budget for project team, MEEF, the members of the CSA development platform and its partners, and additional experts involved in Component 1 - covering vehicle and transport and DSA, including for travel to training events, including international travel. Sum @ 211,300\$. Per year: 4 * 900km * \$0.25 km-fuel charge+4*3*8*120 DSA @ 62,100 \$. Additional travel in the first year to the establishment of the CSA development platform (@1000\$). International and National travel (2 x USD 1500 per year + 50*200\$+1500+8*200+18*120 of DSA) per year @ 91,300\$. Travel for the PMU and supervising mission (@ 56,900\$). 11,380\$ per year.</p>	<p>211,300</p>				<p>211,300</p>	<p>211,300</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)</p>	<p>MEEF (DNFF)/ UNDP</p>
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Supplies	Office equipment, computers, printers, telecoms equipment, office supplies incl. materials needed for communication, and printer cartridges, paper, stationery, visualization materials for training and workshops, flipcharts. @ 2,000\$ per year. @10,000\$						-	10,000	10,000	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEEF (DNFF)
Professional Services	Professional Services: 10,000\$a) Audit fees (USD 2,000/yr) @10,000\$						-	10,000	10,000	Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	UNDP
Total		4,950,000	1,351,250	1,907,000	221,750	8,430,000	420,000	8,850,000			

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).