



## **Strengthening ecological connectivity in the Dulombi-Bo? Tchetché complex (DTB)**

### **Part I: Project Information**

#### **GEF ID**

10556

#### **Project Type**

FSP

#### **Type of Trust Fund**

GET

#### **CBIT/NGI**

CBIT No

NGI No

#### **Project Title**

Strengthening ecological connectivity in the Dulombi-Bo? Tchetché complex (DTB)

#### **Countries**

Guinea-Bissau

#### **Agency(ies)**

IUCN

#### **Other Executing Partner(s)**

Instituto da Biodiversidade e das Areas Protegidas (IBAP)

#### **Executing Partner Type**

Government

#### **GEF Focal Area**

Multi Focal Area

#### **Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Integrated Programs, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Biomes, Tropical Dry Forests, Wetlands, Rivers, Financial and

Accounting, Conservation Finance, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, REDD - REDD+, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Cover and Land cover change, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Demonstrate innovative approach, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Landscape Restoration, Integrated Landscapes, Comprehensive Land Use Planning, Food Value Chains, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Learning, Adaptive management, Knowledge Exchange, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa

**Sector**

Mixed & Others

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Submission Date**

11/30/2021

**Expected Implementation Start**

9/1/2022

**Expected Completion Date**

8/31/2026

**Duration**

48In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

429,579.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	1,200,000.00	2,200,000.00
BD-2-7	Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and Improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GET	1,200,000.00	1,500,000.00
LD-1-1	Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	GET	900,000.00	1,500,000.00
LD-1-3	Maintain or improve flows of ecosystem services, including sustaining livelihoods of forest-dependent people through Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)	GET	900,000.00	1,500,000.00
LD-2-5	Create enabling environments to support scaling up and mainstreaming of SLM and LDN	GET	573,101.00	300,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>4,773,101.00</b>	<b>7,000,000.00</b>

## B. Project description summary

### Project Objective

Improve and sustain the ecological connectivity of the DBT Corridor and related transnational areas of Niokolo-Koba (Senegal) and Badiar (Guinea) by strengthening biodiversity conservation and improving sustainable land use.

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$ )</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$ )</b>
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Governance and stakeholders capacity building	Investment	Outcome 1.1: Improved policies, regulations, institutional collaboration and stakeholders? capacities for long term management based on a landscape and ecosystem approach.	<p><b>Output 1.1.1:</b> The development and management action plans for the conservation units of the DBT complex are drawn up and implemented using a landscape and a socio-ecosystemic approach.</p> <p><b>Output 1.1.2:</b> Protected areas show improved management effectiveness and governance equity (METT)</p> <p><b>Output 1.1.3:</b> Policies, laws and regulations ? including stakeholders? collaboration - on biodiversity conservation and land/ forest management are elaborated, updated and implemented through a participatory approach</p>	GET	2,000,000.00	2,200,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Management and restoration of ecological connectivity corridor and wildlife mobility	Investment	<p>Outcome 2.1: Degraded land and ecological corridors are under restoration with collaboration of stakeholders</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: An enabling environment to support voluntary LDN target implementation</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1: Land and ecosystem restoration activities are carried out in the DBT complex</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: Priority sustainable community-based income-generating activities are supported in several sites to facilitate the forest landscapes restoration</p> <p>Output 2.1.3: A funding mechanism for the complex is developed in collaboration with stakeholders (government, communities, private sector) and supports BioGuinea and other funding mechanisms for the protected area system in Guinea-Bissau.</p> <p>Output 2.2.1: Political and institutional work is carried out to strengthen synergies between</p>	GET	2,315,811.00	4,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Monitoring, evaluation, knowledge management and sharing	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3.1: The project is implemented based on RBM. Lessons learned and best practices are documented and disseminated.	<p><b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Knowledge on good management and restoration of natural resources is documented and disseminated.</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.2:</b> A gender strategy is developed and implemented</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.3:</b> The project's Monitoring &amp; Evaluation system (including LDN achievements) is developed and implemented.</p>	GET	230,000.00	500,000.00
				<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>	<b>4,545,811.00</b>	<b>6,700,000.00</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>						
		GET	227,290.00		300,000.00	

**Project Management Cost (PMC)**

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<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>227,290.00</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>4,773,101.00</b>	<b>7,000,000.00</b>

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**Please provide justification**

PMC is 5%

### 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(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Sustainable development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	State Secretariat for Planning and Regional Integration	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	800,000.00
Other	BioGuinea Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,200,000.00
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>				<b>7,000,000.00</b>

#### Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilised through Blue Fund project, REDD+, PDCV RIZ and PACVEAR BioGuinea: - Blue Action Fund/PRCM project Small grants program of 400.000 - REDD+ project-phase 1 : gross sales achieved (and received) US\$4.2 million in 2022 to be allocated according to the Benefit Sharing Agreement to be in place and implemented from 2022 onwards. At this stage, we can say that the FBG will benefit from the sales in terms of contribution to its endowment as well as IBAP and community resident in Parks potentially in the form of grants and incentives. - REDD+ phase 2: the activities are in implementation phase with MAVA Foundation Funding from January to December 2022. Sales are anticipated in 2023 and distributed according to the Benefit sharing agreement. - The Foundation also will use part of its investment revenue to grant IBAP, parks and community. The 2.2 million will come from the fundraising activities and will have a duration of five years and will consist of cash grants of US\$ 300,000 per year.

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

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>	<b>Total(\$)</b>
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,400,000	216,000	2,616,000.00
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,373,101	213,579	2,586,680.00
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>					<b>4,773,101.00</b>	<b>429,579.00</b>	<b>5,202,680.00</b>

**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

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

PPG Required **true**

**PPG Amount (\$)**

150,000

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

13,500

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>	<b>Total(\$)</b>
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	75,423	6,788	<b>82,211.00</b>
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	74,577	6,712	<b>81,289.00</b>
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>					<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>13,500.00</b>	<b>163,500.00</b>

## Core Indicators

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
296,188.00	446,556.00	0.00	0.00

**Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created**

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
296,188.00	446,556.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WD PA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Name of the Protected Area	WD PA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Dulo mbi-Boe-Tchetche	125689 Bo?WD PA ID: 342670; Tchetche WD PA ID; 342671; Dulo mbi WD PA ID: 33050	SelectPro?ected area with sustainable use of natural resources	296,188.00	446,556.00			7,688,867,676.00		

**Indicator 3 Area of land restored**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
40000.00	42000.00	0.00	0.00

**Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored**

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

**Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored**

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
40,000.00	42,000.00		

**Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored**

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

**Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored**

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

**Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
105518.00	484556.00	0.00	0.00

**Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	484,556.00		

**Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)**

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

**Type/Name of Third Party Certification**

**Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
105,518.00			

**Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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**Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)**

Title	Submitted
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**Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated**

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)	110000	1401497	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)	110,000	1,401,497		
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2026			
Duration of accounting	20			

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

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

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

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
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Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
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Target Energy Saved (MJ)
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**Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)**

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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select	<input type="checkbox"/>
select	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
<b>Female</b>	50,000	7,000		
<b>Male</b>	45,000	2,000		
<b>Total</b>	95000	9000	0	0

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

## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

The changes to the project are as follows:

- ? The Output 1.1.4 ?The ability to monitor and understand changes in the DBT complex is strengthened in order to promote an adaptive and anticipatory management of the complex? has been added to include the more elaborate analyses and proposals emerging from the PPG.
- ? Indicator Baselines and Targets for areas under improved management were updated from a target 438,705 ha (in the PIF), to a target 484,556 ha, reflecting the clarification of the boundaries of the two Parks and the three corridors, and the realistic potential of land restoration and extension of the Salifu corridor. Therefore, there are change of the GEBs estimates especially CO2. During the PPG, EXACT tool has been used for carbon benefit calculation, and the target was updated from 110,000 tCO2 to 1,401,497 tCO2. The indicators, baselines and targets were integrated into PRODOC.
- ? The cofinancing amount decreased from 8,824,000 USD to 6,300,000 USD as several technical and financial partners ended recently large projects in the area (that were ongoing at the PIF stage). The Ministry of Agriculture co-mitted to a larger amount thanks to the PDCV RIZ project.

1a. *Project Description*. Elaborate on:

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

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

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Due to natural conditions in soil, climate and geomorphology and in particular permanent watercourses, the area covered by the DBT complex encompasses lands of great ecological importance such as habitats for numerous species of flora and fauna. Despite conservation efforts, biodiversity and habitat losses in protected and unprotected areas, are increasing. Losses, related to population growth and high demand and consumption of natural resources (World Bank, 2011), cause the transformation of land and ecosystems. With climate change, environmental degradation has been accelerated and has caused greater vulnerability of territories and populations.

Therefore, it is important for Guinea-Bissau to extend and strengthen the efforts of conservation and restoration of ecosystems in protected and unprotected areas in order to improve the management of soil, water and forests and to ensure the conservation of biodiversity in contiguous protected areas, in unprotected areas, permanent access to ecosystem services, mitigation of the effects of climate change, etc?

The previous GEF intervention entitled "Support to the consolidation of a protected area system in Guinea-Bissau's Forest belt" was fundamental for the implementation of the DBT Complex. The referred intervention expanded the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) onto the south-eastern forest belt region and protect an additional 8.8% of the country territory seeking the following results:

1. Better ecosystem representation in the SNAP,
  2. Enhanced ecological connectivity,
  3. The enabling of trans-frontier migration of large mammals and threatened and endangered species (including elephants)
  4. Increased resilience of the Complex to the effects of climate change and desertification process.
- Two new protected areas and three ecological corridors of connectivity were created and managed:

<b>Conservation unit</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Administrative sector</b>
Dulombi Park	160,096	Galamaro, Bo?, Gabu
Bo? Park	105,373	Bo?, Gabu, Pitche
Contabane Corridor	55,003	Quebo, Bo?
Tchetche Corridor	49,922	Gabu, Bo?
Salifo Corridor	36,162	Xitole
<b>Total</b>	<b>406,556</b>	

The Dulombi-Bo?-Tchetche connectivity project, complementary to the GEF/UNDP project other projects and initiatives implemented at the national level in Guinea-Bissau, will improve the ecological connectivity of the DBT corridor and related transnational habitats and ecosystems (Niokolo-Koba in

Senegal, Badiar in Guinea) by strengthening the governance of protected areas and stakeholders capacities, restoring ecological connectivity and mobility. The Dulombi-Bo?-Tchetche complex with 406,556 ha, represents 6.9% of the national territory.

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### **A.1.A Global environmental and adaptation problems**

? Ecological connectivity, transnational collaborations and development: While Guinea Bissau has made considerable progress with the creation of the Dolombi-Boe-Tchetche (DBT) complex, the Guinean side has not delivered yet significant results and the prospects for the development of the extractive sector in the border area are reasons for concern. Indeed, the setting up of a transnational protected area was planned and agreed by both countries but the project was never concretized. Moreover, The progressive densification observed along the Gabu - Koundara axis as well as in the rural areas of Fuladu constitutes an increasingly significant obstacle to the regional connectivity of natural areas, with, on the one hand, a reduction in forest cover and, on the other hand, a progressive fragmentation of habitats that could eventually impact natural connectivity.

? A geography at risk of becoming narrower and more fragmented: The DBT complex, despite the regional ambitions of a vast, connected natural landscape, is finally in danger of becoming more and more enclosed in developing spaces and subject to multifaceted pressures such as development of infrastructures, forestry exploitation, subsistence and unsustainable agriculture, transhumance, fires and firewood.

? A gap in the logic of ecological connectivity: despite the efforts done to integrate the main areas of high ecological value into the complex, a deficiency is noted in the south area of the Xitole corridor, in the southwest part of Dulombi park and in the Cuntabane corridor.

? Disturbance generated by the porosity of the Guinean border: Fulani populations of Guinean origin are settling in increasing numbers, and several new villages have been created in the corridors and in the park with the immediate consequence of deforestation.

? IBAP in a delicate position of leadership and relative isolation: The administrative vacuum in this isolated territory leads to a territorial and social management decisions relying on the traditional authority. IBAP is the only national institution pursuing the priority objective of establishing its presence and action in the area working with community rangers who are designed by local community decision maker. Nonetheless, IBAP is not trained and equipped to deal with all conflicts such as conflicts due to a lack of management of the state border (2021, clash and robbery of a state agent's firearm by Guinean migrants).

? A socio-economic vulnerability limiting the communities and their efforts for the conservation of natural resources: the growing poverty of rural communities in the administrative regions, that concerns the Bo? and Dulombi parks complex and ecological corridors, makes their willingness to

change behaviours very conditioned by the immediate needs of access to food and improvement of the economy of livelihoods.

? Prospect linked to the development of Bauxite sector in the Republic of Guinean in the immediate proximity of the DBT complex: One of the main drivers for change is the recent signing of permits for the exploitation of five mining concessions located in Guinea on the border with Guinea Bissau. As has happened in the Bok? region in recent years, the rapid development of the mining sector can have multiple effects near the border separating Guinea Bissau and Republic of Guinea: exogenous attraction of labor, creation of villages and destruction of habitats, strong demographic growth, exploitation of natural resources?

Synthesis of issues and threats:

<b>Challenges</b>	<b>Threat</b>	<b>IBAP capacities</b>	<b>Other institutions</b>
Maintaining Connectivity at the Regional Natural Landscape Scale	Progressive landscape reduction/fragmentation and loss of connectivity	Monitoring of the evolution, prospective scenario, awareness-raising	Ministry of Environment, Urban and Regional Planning Directorate, INEP, territorial administration, NGO
Completing the ecological connectivity and the effectivity of conservation measures	Degradation of the biodiversity in valuable spaces not included in the complex	Extension of the Xitole corridor towards the south and connectivity with the Corubal river and Cufada lagoon protected area	Ministry of environment, General Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning, territorial administration, NGO
Controlling the Guinean border and human and commercial flows	Loss of control and weak territorial governance, immigration, cross-border trafficking, creation of new villages by migrants from neighboring country of Guinea	Out of mandate. Observation, information and sensitization of the authorities	Ministry of the Interior, border guards, General Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning, law enforcement agencies
Controlling immigration and new/permanent settlements	Demographic growth and pressures, permanent installations	Out of mandate. Monitoring, control of impacts in the DBT complex	INEP, Ministry of the Interior, General Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning, border guard, territorial administration
Preventing the creation of new villages in the DBT complex	Territorial sprawl, habitat fragmentation, pressure on natural resources	Monitoring, awareness-raising, fines, and mobilization of law enforcement agencies	Territorial administration, law enforcement agencies
Managing Resource Pressures at the DBT Complex	Environmental degradation, damage to biodiversity, pressure on natural resources	Monitoring, awareness-raising, fines, and mobilization of law enforcement agencies	Ministry of the Environment, INEP, law enforcement agencies, NGO

#### A.1.B Roots causes

The main root causes that affect the conservation of natural resources and ecological connectivity between the protected areas of the DBT through the Tch?tche, Salifi-xitole and Cuntabane ecological corridors are:

- The chronic national political instability and an increasing poverty coupled with the increasing population and the lack of development programs addressing the issues of basic social needs (health, water, education, access) for the inhabitants within the parks and corridors.
- Institutional fragilities of the main state organizations responsible for the conservation and management of the DBT complex.
- Landscape changes and loss of natural resources: the slash and burn cultivation systems, the livelihoods economic activities depending on natural resources, cashew monoculture and the exacerbation of the climate change effects are increasing the deforestation and land degradation, with all the negative consequences for the biodiversity, ecological connectivity and conflicts inside the DBT complex and the ecological corridors.

#### **A.1.C Barriers that need to be addressed**

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

##### 1. Legal barrier

The conservation and management of natural resources and landscapes in the DBT complex and its ecological corridors is threatened by the growth of quarry business and mine exploitation due to the gap in current mining and mineral acts.

The law restricts the use of full protection status lands. Nonetheless, for areas within the park and in the corridors of the DBT complex that do not have this status, such as buffer zones and areas intended for the development of activities of resident communities, the parks internal regulations do not reflect the need to protect these spaces from the growing trend of agricultural expansion and mining and quarrying activities.

Absence of decrees also affects the good definition of the mandate of the forestry technical department and their offices. It results in a vagueness regarding the distribution of the responsibilities for forest management, bush fire control, delimitation of the national forest domain, communication and training.

## 2. Institutional barriers

The mandate of institutions such as the Ministry of Environment, DGFC, Regional Administration, Territorial Administration and National Guard and the limit of their competences within the DBT complex and corridors remains unclear. This situation can lead to overlapping interventions and has great potential to generate conflicts of interest and/or responsibilities for ensuring the effectiveness of parks and corridors management.

The IBAP has not been successful in operationalizing a stable and long-term interinstitutional collaboration with the state actors involved in the DBT complex management. The lack of coordination between the IBAP and the BPNA (Brigade for the Protection of Nature and the Environment) and the DGFC (Directorate General of Fauna and Hunting Forests) and regional directorates generates conflicts of interest between institutions that have almost identical responsibilities in the management of biodiversity and forest spaces although they belong to different ministries.

There is no functional consultation process allowing different institutions and civil society organizations to meet frequently and create synergies. This impedes strengthening the complementarities and preventing of any conflicts generated by the creation and the management of the protected areas and corridors.

The Ministry of Territorial Administration through its General Directorate has not been able to exercise its mandate as a regulator between the different involved actors, through consultations with other institutions also interested in the territory issues, such as IBAP, the Regional Administration, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment.

## 3. Financial barrier

The general state budget does not provide funding for biodiversity conservation and the country's protected areas. Consequently, the scarcity of financial resources for the institution that manages the protected areas (IBAP) is chronic and its dependence on the financing of international partners in order to ensure its institutional functioning and for the implementation of actions in protected areas is excessive. This reality is not desirable because it does not allow a long-term approach in the management of national protected areas and creates instability in the implementation of action plans which are fully conditioned to the duration and logic of the financed projects, neither allowing to consolidate the management and supervision routines nor those of ecological monitoring in the parks.

The scarcity of financial resources also directly affects the implementation of actions supporting the improvement of the well-being of the communities that live in the DBT complex and the necessary investments in decent housing and basic infrastructure and equipment to enable a long stay on the ground of the management and surveillance team.

#### 4. Technical and operational barriers

These protected areas are newly created (2017) and the development and consolidation of the essential instruments and structures, for sustainable and effective management, is still underway - in particular, the Management Plan, the mapping of zoning, the business plans, the monitoring and operational action plans, and the internal regulations for resources management.

The capacity to operate and manage ecosystems conservation in Bo?-Dulombi parks and their ecological corridors is very limited given the shortage of qualified human resources needed to meet the operationalization and implementation demands of actions throughout the vast territory of the DBT complex and corridors added to the difficult accessibility and the partial isolation during rainy season. In addition, the technical team responsible for management is relatively recent and has little technical experience of management and monitoring of terrestrial ecosystems, surveillance strategies and use of equipment for the exercise of their functions (GPS, cameras of fauna filming, motorized, computer skills).

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects; 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project; 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies; 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

### **A.2 The baseline scenario and associated baseline projects**

Development challenges in the project zone are being addressed through a number of program, projects and initiatives. Indeed, the baseline scenario shows strong possibilities of complementarities between some programs operating in the area and the proposed project. The project will build on the following projects and initiatives which are all focused on either strengthening the protected area network or sustainable land management and restoration :

? **The development programme for Guinea-Bissau 2015-2025 (TERRA RANKA - new start)**, by focusing on increasing the area under rice cultivation, aims to reduce the human impact on plant species and thus enable the maintenance of biodiversity, the circulation of species and ecological connectivity between several areas and territories. Selecting the rice sector will help to relieve the

forests that are under heavy pressure from slash-and-burn and plantation agriculture. In addition, Axis 3 of the TERRA RANKA strategic operational plan makes biodiversity a central issue of governance, which will facilitate the mobilization of funds for nature conservation and the promotion of socially equitable and ecologically sustainable development. Finally, this project will strengthen the proposed one and allow to allocate additional funds to institutions in charge of environmental protection and the safeguarding of biodiversity such as IBAP ;

? **The BioGuinea Foundation**, created in 2011 and registered under British law, is a public utility grant making institution which supports biodiversity conservation, the promotion of sustainable community development and environmental education in Guinea Bissau. The establishment of the Foundation is the result of a fruitful collaboration between several committed international and national actors: the World Bank, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility/UNDP, the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM), the MAVA Foundation, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP), the Government of Guinea-Bissau and many others. The Foundation's mission is to generate permanent flows of financial resources and mobilize partnerships for biodiversity conservation, sustainable community development and environmental education in Guinea-Bissau. To consolidate this sustainable role of the BioGuinea Foundation, the World Bank and the GEF5/UNDP, through the partnership with IBAP, have financed projects that have enabled the BioGuinea Foundation to operate and to fundraise an initial capitalization of 7,379,000 Euros. The BioGuinea Foundation now requires support to continue its fundraising and capitalization mission. The proposed project under GEF 7 on ecological connectivity of the DBT will reinforce the efforts of the BioGuinea Foundation and, above all, enable it to : (i) raise additional funds for the functioning of protected areas from private sources in the sake of diversification, (ii) train national competencies to play an effective fundraising role in appropriate for a related to private sector funding, and (iii) initiate concrete activities for the protection/restoration of protected areas based on local entrepreneurship and the private sector ;

? **The PAPBio programme of the European Union (EU)**, has the overall objective of promoting endogenous, sustainable and inclusive economic development that meets the challenges of climate change. Specifically, the programme will aim to achieve integrated protection of biodiversity and fragile ecosystems and enhance resilience to climate change. The aim of the project is to achieve an integrated protection of the diversity and fragile ecosystems of Mangrove in West Africa and their enhanced resilience to climate change. In Guinea Bissau, the PAPBio programme focuses on the regions of Cacheu, Quinara, Tombali and the Bijagos Archipelago. In the Quinara and Tombali regions in particular, it involves the Cufada lagoons, the Corubal watershed, the G?ba watershed, the Rio Grande of Buba, the Rio Cacine, the Rio Tombali, the Rio Pefine etc. These ecosystems are the main habitat extensions of the DBT parks and are the connectivity corridors that effectively maintain the link between the DBT and important ecosystems such as the Cufada lagoons through the Salifo-Xitole-Fifiol forest connectivity corridors, the Cuntabane-Quebo corridor, the Colbuia wildlife corridor. The proposed GEF7 project on connectivity corridors of the DBT whose objective is also to strengthen the governance of ecosystems, will allow the restoration of mangrove ecosystem in the Corubal basin and to be fully complementary of PAPBio programme in Guinea Bissau ;

? **Family Farming Diversification, Integrated Markets, Nutrition and Climate Resilience**

**Project:** this IFAD project in Guinea Bissau, estimated to USD 65.7 million, will promote crop diversification to reduce the country's dependence on a monoculture - rice or cashew nuts. The project will also support climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, including reducing bush fires and deforestation, improving water management in lowland areas, increasing the organic matter content of cultivated soils and protecting and creating forests in upland areas. The project will be implemented in four regions - Bafat?, Cacheu, Gab? and Oio - and will develop 14,000 hectares of watersheds and 3,500 hectares of arable lowlands. In addition, 175 kilometers of roads, 3 semi-wholesale markets, 5 weekly markets and 2 collection centers will be renovated. The project will target women and youth, as well as disabled people and returning migrants. The project is fully aligned with the objectives of the GEF 7 project, in particular the reduction of deforestation, the loss of habitats and biodiversity and land management etc ;

? **Value Chain Support Project and Agricultural and Rural Entrepreneurship (PACVEAR -**

**AfDB):** This project will intervene in three regions in the North and East of Guinea-Bissau (Bafata, Oio and Gabu). It aims to improve the production environment in the rice and horticultural sectors and to promote businesses in all links of the value chains of the targeted sectors in order to create sustainable employment and increase the income of rural populations. By focusing on rice and horticulture sectors, the project aims also to reduce pressures on forest resources related to slash-and-burn agriculture and cashew plantations. Therefore, it is fully complementary to the GEF 7 project on the ecological connectivity of the DBT complex.

? **The Working Group on Oil and Extractive Industries (GTPIE)**, is a platform for reflection and action and actions bringing together civil society actors, the State, national and international NGOs around the good governance of governance of Guinea Bissau's extractive resources.

Development challenges in the project zone are also being addressed through a number of programs, projects and initiatives summarised in the table below :

the table below :

Project name/Implementation Period/Cost/Location	Specific objectives of the project	Project Component	Possible synergies	Founder
<p><b>Project name:</b> Project for the Implementation of Smart Agriculture Practices in the East of the Country</p> <p><b>Implementation period:</b> start date 22/01/2020, duration of 5 years</p> <p><b>Total project cost values (in millions FCFA ? donations and loans):</b> 6 000,00</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Gabu and Bafata (East of the country)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop technical and institutional capacity of government and civil society (private sector, local communities, NGOs) to address increasing climatic risk in climate change adaptation planning;</li> <li>2. Enhance the resilience of existing agricultural productive systems and contribute to the diversification of production via implementation of climate-resilient water control and management actions to minimize risks from intense droughts and floods;</li> <li>3. Promote knowledge dissemination of lessons learned on climate-smart agriculture and adaptation planning to other regions of the country, other countries in West Africa and to international climate change negotiations and fora, including the UNFCCC process.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Component 1.</b> Development of technical and institutional capacity to address increasing climate risks: adaptation practices and planning;</p> <p><b>Component 2.</b> Enhance the resilience of existing agricultural productive systems, including water control and management measures;</p> <p><b>Component 3.</b> Knowledge management of lessons learned on climate-smart agriculture and adaptation planning.</p>	<p>? Cross participation between the two projects in order to allow DBT complex communities to have access to capacity building to address climate risk and mitigation;</p> <p>? Another possible synergy is the creation of conditions to involve the DBT complex communities in the diversification of agriculture production.</p>	<p>BOAD/GCF</p>

<p><b>Project name:</b> Strengthening Natural Resource Valuation Capacities for Improved Planning and Decision-making to Conserve the Global Environment</p> <p><b>Implementation period:</b> 2018-2022</p> <p><b>Total project cost values (in millions FCFA ? donations and loans):</b> 960,00, equivalent to 2,475,000.00 USD</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a national integrated and coordinated environmental accounting and monitoring system to improve decision-making on the global environment;</li> <li>2. The project will develop natural resource valuation tools for valuing global environmental benefits;</li> <li>3. Provide training and learn-by-doing exercises and help the institutionalization of natural resource valuation.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Component 1.</b> Strengthening targeted policies and legislative instruments for effective monitoring and decision-making on the global environment;</p> <p><b>Component 2.</b> Strengthening effective monitoring and decision-making mechanisms for the global environment;</p> <p><b>Component 3.</b> Development of natural resource valuation tools for improved decision-making on the global environment;</p> <p><b>Component 4.</b> Improving awareness on global environmental values through the use of natural resource valuation.</p>	<p>Share the natural resources valuation tools that will be developed under this project to allow their utilization within the DBT complex management.</p>	<p>GEF/PNUD</p>
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<p><b>Project name:</b> Preparing Guinea-Bissau for the Green Climate Fund (Readiness)</p> <p><b>Implementation period:</b> 2019 - 2020</p> <p><b>Total project cost values (in millions FCFA ? donations and loans):</b> 180,00</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the context of country capacity building, Guinea Bissau requested assistance to create a Nationally Designated Authority (NDA), who will be responsible of evaluating proposed projects and developing a well-balanced pipeline of adaptation and mitigation projects;</li> <li>Developing a successful multi-stakeholder consultative process that meaningfully incorporates the private sector and encourages public/private partnerships will be a key ambition in Guinea Bissau's readiness support with the GCF.</li> </ol>		<p>Adaptation and mitigation joint initiatives within the DBT complex</p>	<p>GCF</p>
<p><b>Project name:</b> Strengthening Operational And Financial Capacity For SNAP Management</p> <p><b>Implementation period:</b> 2016 - 2020</p> <p><b>Total project cost values (in millions FCFA ? donations and loans):</b> 1 382,66</p>	<p>Strengthening financial sustainability and management effectiveness of the national PA system in Guinea-Bissau</p>	<p><b>Component 1.</b> Strengthening the financial framework of the national PA system</p> <p><b>Component 2.</b> PA and buffer zone management in Cantanhez NP</p>	<p>Share and create synergy initiatives for sustainable financing systems</p>	<p>GEF/PNUD</p>

<p><b>Project name:</b> Project to Strengthen the Financial Viability of the National System of Protected Areas in Guinea-Bissau</p> <p><b>Implementation period:</b> 2018-2021</p> <p><b>Total project cost values (in millions FCFA - donations and loans):</b> 196,79, equivalent to 7 355 000 ?</p>	<p>The specific objective of the project is to strengthen the financial viability of the country's biodiversity conservation efforts by making recurrent financial resources available for the management of the SNAP through the operationalization of the BioGuinea Foundation and the capitalization of its endowment fund.</p>	<p><b>Component 1.</b> Operational implementation of the FBG, including a pilot grant granting operation, supported by the FFEM;</p> <p><b>Component 2.</b> Initial capitalization of the FBG endowment fund;</p> <p><b>Component 3.</b> Capitalization and evaluation.</p>	<p>Sustainable financing mechanism can be shared with the FGB and joint efforts can be done to fundraise</p>	<p>FFEM/FBG</p>
<p><b>Project name:</b> GCCA</p> <p><b>Implementation period:</b> 2016-2021</p> <p><b>Total project cost values (in millions FCFA ? donations and loans):</b> 2 558,23</p> <p><b>Location:</b> National wide</p>	<p>The specific objective is to enhance national capacities to address climate change through the strengthening of governance systems and the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, mainly in the protected areas network (SNAP).</p>	<p><b>Component 1:</b></p> <p>Capacity building - Climate change financing and projects are coordinated and capacities are strengthened to support climate resilient development</p> <p><b>Component 2:</b></p> <p>Mitigation with adaptation co-benefits - Deforestation is reduced in the targeted protected areas and their surroundings</p>	<p>Shared reforestation initiatives within the DBT complex selected zones</p>	<p>European Union</p>

<p><b>Project name:</b> Strengthening Cattle Resilience Facing Drought In Guinea-Bissau</p> <p><b>Implementation period:</b> 2021 - 2025</p> <p><b>Total project cost values (in millions FCFA - donations and loans):</b> 16 800,00</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Entire region of Gab?, Bafata and Oio</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Restructure the transhumance practices, strengthen the technical and organizational capacities and define the pastoral routes and transhumance corridors, along which will be installed hydraulic infrastructure (water reservoirs and human-powered drilling);</li> <li>2. Stabilize families of pastoralists, particularly young people, through grazing development and the installation of local hydraulic infrastructures, in particular: (i) human-powered boreholes; (ii) reservoirs dual purpose livestock- farming;</li> <li>3. Share knowledge, disseminate lessons learned and replicate the project.</li> </ol>	<p>The strengthening of the regulatory framework for pasture management and transhumance will contribute for a better management of the corridors by determining specific routes of transhumance and development of water infrastructures that are essential to breeders, but also to other members of the communities in DBT complex, thus reducing the need to displace due to water scarce of water.</p>	<p>? Participative identification of geographical zones of DBT complex where the hydraulic infrastructures can be placed;</p> <p>? Definition of the transhumance routes according with the DBT corridors and sensitive zones of biodiversity.</p>	<p>FVC/BOAD</p>
<p><b>Project name:</b> Integrated Cross-Border Management Of Water Resources In Corrubal Basin (Guinea-Bissau And Guinea)</p> <p><b>Implementation period:</b> 2021</p> <p><b>Total project cost values (in millions FCFA ? donations and loans):</b> 1 800,00</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Regions along the Corrubal river</p>	<p>Securing the integrated and sustainable use of natural and water resources in the Corubal Basin through enhanced transboundary cooperation and governance</p>	<p><b>Component 1.</b> Corubal River Basin development assessment and planning</p> <p><b>Component 2.</b> Governance and institutional strengthening</p> <p><b>Component 3.</b> Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Communication</p>	<p>The knowledge management can be a strong synergy with the connectivity project, especially in what concerns development assessment.</p>	<p>GEF/UICN</p>

All these investments are already addressing the thorny issue of forest and land degradation, as well as biodiversity loss. The biggest challenge in the baseline scenario is the very weak interaction between the different conservation projects and actions in the area. The proposed project under GEF 7 will address this gap and play the needed coordination role between all these initiatives. The project would therefore serve as a platform for incentives for actors and stakeholders. By making the link between all these initiatives, the project would help to improve ecological governance, sustainable use of land and ecological resources and would help to combine the needs of conservation with those of sustainable development.

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

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The project includes the following three components:

1. Governance and stakeholders? capacity building ;
2. Management and restoration of ecological connectivity corridor and wildlife mobility ;
3. Monitoring, evaluation, knowledge management and sharing.

Outcomes and outputs under these three components are closely linked, some activities under one specific output being closely associated to the execution of other activities planned under another outputs.

Under the first component, the project will (i) draw up and implement development and management action plans for the conservation unit of the DBT complex, (ii) improve the management and the governance of the protected areas, (iii) update policies, laws and regulations on biodiversity conservation and land/forest management and (iv) strengthen the ability to monitor and understand changes in the DBT complex.

Under the second component, the proposed intervention approach will be based on the following steps and principles:

- ? Thanks to stakeholders? collaboration, degraded land and ecological corridors will be placed under restauration by driving land use and restoration plans, integrating perimeters in the DBT complex and by corridors extension;
- ? In 18 selected villages, priority sustainable community-based income-generating activities (IGA) will be supported to facilitate forest landscapes restauration. IGA were identified based on local population?s interests and expectations, local economic challenges and opportunities, local comparative advantages, and gender considerations. This will provide alternative livelihoods to communities and reduce their economic vulnerability.

- ? To ensure that all operational costs related to governance and management of the DBT complex are covered in the long term, a financing mechanism will be developed by setting up an innovative financial system.

Under the third component, the project will develop and implement an efficient monitoring and evaluation framework and knowledge management system, collecting best practices and lessons learnt on management and restoration of natural resources.

The project theory of change is attached as an annex. Based on this, the below paragraphs are providing details on the project's three components.

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#### Component 1 : Governance and stakeholders? capacity building

**Outcome 1:** Improved policies, regulations, institutional collaboration and stakeholders? (IBAP, BioGuinea, DGCF, land administration) capacities for long term management based on a landscape and ecosystem approach.

#### Proposed alternative scenario for component 1:

The Component 1 will strengthen capacities and establish governance mechanism at local and national levels. Based on the achievements of the GEF 4 project and the GCCA+ project (which will deliver a global management plan of the DBT complex, including the 5 units of conservation), the component 1 will deliver:

- (1) Updates data on biodiversity, land use and socio-economy of inhabitants located within the DBT complex, in order to have a better special planning and integrated management of the DBT complex. The Land Use Plan produced will also support the land rehabilitation activities developed under Component 2 ;
- (2) Improved capacities for patrolling and better collaborating with the communities inside the DBT complex ;
- (3) A local governance mechanism involving communities, regional authorities (governors of the 3 regions (Bafata, Gabu, Tombali), representatives of the sectors (mining, hydroelectric infrastructure, migration, agricultural extension), communities (representative of the tabancas) ;
- (4) An intersectoral committee at the national level, that will ensure a better harmonization between economic development purpose (mining license, energy project and, road transport project) and environment protection ;
- (5) Tools for adaptive and anticipatory management of the complex.

The outputs for this component are the following :

**Output 1.1.1 : *Action plans for the conservation units of the DBT complex are designed and implemented using a landscape and a socio-ecosystemic approach.***

In order to achieve result 1.1, the project will produce clear and simple action plans for the conservation units. Three main actions will be developed: (1) enhance access to biodiversity and socio-economic accurate data collection, (2) land-use planning and (3) provide clear action plans for the DBT complex.

**Output 1.1.2 : *Protected areas demonstrate improved management effectiveness and governance equity (METT)***

Under this output, the project will focus on training, human resources development and basic management infrastructure to effectively support the management of key hotspots. Two main actions will be developed: (1) the IBAP capacity building will be supported and (2) the collaboration and the involvement of the local communities will be strengthened.

As regards the strengthening of IBAP capacities, the project will bring additional co-funding to support the DBT complex. Indeed, supporting a 406,556 ha of protected area, relatively isolated, with between 62 to 89 villages located inside is a challenge requiring important investments. Therefore, GEF added funding will be used to support the capacity of IBAP to carry out its mission.

**Output 1.1.3: *Policies, laws and regulations ? including stakeholders? collaboration - on biodiversity conservation and land/ forest management are updated through a participatory approach.***

Under this output, the governance and stakeholders? collaboration will be strengthened. Whereas the fact that IBAP is the only institution present in the area on a permanent basis constitutes a weakness (many requests from communities go beyond IBAP?s mandate), it is also a strong opportunity to share information and attract new interventions. By supporting IBAP capacities, the project will help to strengthen the collaboration between IBAP and other ministries and stakeholders and to better implement regulations and management plan of the DBT complex. Four main actions will be developed: (i) the strengthening of the collaboration between IBAP and ministries and other stakeholders, (ii) the creation of a DBT platform at a local level, (iii) physical delimitation of the corridor and (iv) development of simplified management plans.

**Output 1.1.4 : *The ability to monitor and understand changes in the DBT complex is strengthened in order to promote an adaptive and anticipatory management of the complex.***

Under this output, the project will focus on developing the ability to monitor and understand changes in the DBT complex.

Two main actions will be developed: (i) a proactive approach will be developed by IBAP to conduct prospective analysis or at least develop anticipated scenarios in order to identify stakes and risks following a participatory approach, (ii) a partnership with stakeholders will be developed to produce and share relevant information.

*Component 2 : Management and restoration of ecological connectivity corridor and wildlife mobility*

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This will mainly achieve two results: (i) degraded land and ecological corridors are under restoration with collaboration of stakeholders and, (ii) an enabling environment to support voluntary LDN target implementation. It will support Guinea-Bissau target of restoring 40,000 ha of lands by 2030 by strengthening the policy and institutional work related to it. This component will focus on the capacity of stakeholders to conserve and/or restore biodiversity in ecological corridors, to implement sustainable development initiatives in protected areas and buffer zones, to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to finance conservation and protection actions of PAs and to address international targets related to land restoration and biodiversity. The purpose of this component is to promote alternatives to the abusive and unsustainable use of land and species. It will also aim to initiate land and ecosystem restoration actions with all stakeholders, to put in place a solid governance approach for ecological corridors, to develop and implement solutions that will allow ecosystems and populations to be resilient to the changes induced, and to set up new financing mechanisms for the management of protected areas.

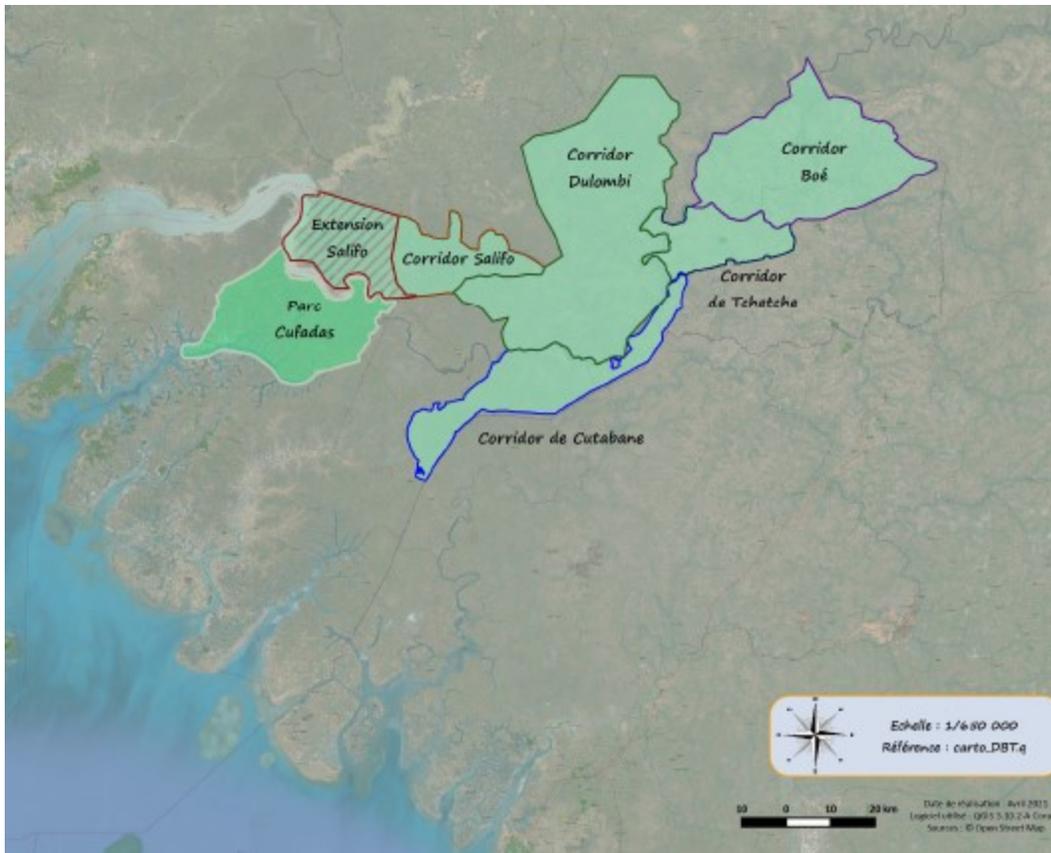
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**Outcome 2.1:** Degraded Land and ecological corridors are under restoration with collaboration of stakeholders.

The outputs for this component are the following :

**Output 2.1.1:** *Land and ecosystem restoration activities are carried out in the DBT complex.*

Under this output, the project will focus on community-based land and ecosystem restoration. A total of 42,000 ha will be restored under this output during the lifetime of the project. Two main actions will be developed: (1) afforestation of 2,000 ha of degraded land, and (2) extension of the Salifo corridor over 40,000 ha.



**Output 2.1.2: *Priority sustainable community-based income-generating activities are supported in several sites to facilitate the forest landscapes restoration***

Under this output, the project will focus on developing community-based income-generating activities in 18 villages of the DBT complex having the best conditions to implement these activities and create success stories. The pilot villages have been selected during the PPG through a participatory approach on the basis of criteria. Priority IGA have been identified during the PPG field missions and local communities' consultations in selected villages. IGA were identified based on local population's interests and expectations, local economic challenges and opportunities, local comparative advantages, and gender considerations. The vegetable gardening has been cited by women in all the villages, and will hence be financed by the project as an extension of the nurseries (concept of integrated ecological perimeter already tested in Guinea Bissau). The modern honey production (without burning forest) has also been cited in most of the village. Hence the project will finance the development of these two IGA in all the pilot villages, and will organize a call of proposal with small grants for other IGA cited during the consultation. The IGA have already been promoted with success in similar socio-cultural contexts in Guinea Bissau and experience exchanges could be useful to facilitate innovation and share lessons learnt. The project will pay particular attention to women and youth and will gather information about disabled people in the communities where IGA are implemented. The project will involve disabled people in the activities implementation.

**Output 2.1.3: A funding mechanism for the complex is developed in collaboration with stakeholders (government, communities, private sector) and supports BioGuinea and other funding mechanisms for the protected area system in Guinea-Bissau.**

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Considering a surface of 406,556 hectares for the DBT complex, we can estimate a total annual budget need of 1,626,224 USD. A more accurate estimate of long-term needs and a corresponding fundraising strategy would of course be essential tools to support fundraising efforts, justifying the development of a business plan. Bissau Guinea state funds are limited and international funding opportunities will not allow for the long-term coverage of all costs. Guinea Bissau has developed specific fiduciary instruments dedicated to support the long-term recurrent costs of conservation policies. Indeed, the BioGuinea Foundation now holds an important and growing place among the financial partners supporting the country's conservation efforts. Its capitalization is on progress and supported by several funding partners such as the MAVA foundation, the World Bank and the FFEM. The project will strengthen the Environmental Fund, already created by decree but not yet active due to lack of effective contributions. Key financial mechanisms that will be supported by the GEF are: extension of the REDD+ finance, development of a mechanism for external debt conversion to finance biodiversity conservation and LDN, design and implementation of an ecotax on imported products and mobilisation of funds from neighbouring economic actors.

Hence activities under this output are:

- Extension of the REDD+ finance approach developed by IBAP and FBG (Assessment of the carbon stored in the DBT complex and valuation on the carbon market):
- Development of a mechanism for external debt conversion to finance biodiversity conservation and LDN
- ? Design and implementation of an ecotax on imported products
- Creation of a dialogue platform with Guinea and Senegal for the mobilization of funds from neighbouring economic actors
- Analysis of the risks linked to the planned infrastructures and reinforcement of the contributions linked to the CSR companies

**Outcome 2.2: An enabling environment to support voluntary LDN target implementation**

The outputs for this component are the following :

**Output 2.2.1: Political and institutional work is carried out to strengthen synergies between institutions to achieve Guinea-Bissau's LDN objectives (restoring 40,000 ha by 2030)**

Under this output, the project will support the creation of a MRV system shared by all national institutions and stakeholders. Therefore, the main activities will be to (i) report their land restoration actions, in order to have a global KPI at the national level, (ii) support capacities building programs and participation of events.

Component 3 : Monitoring, evaluation, knowledge management and sharing

**Outcome 3.1:** *The project is implemented based on RBM. Lessons learned and best practices are documented and disseminated.*

Proposed alternative scenario for component 3:

This component will allow that lessons learned from the project via active participation of all stakeholders? groups in the project implementation and M&E are made available nationally and internationally to facilitate the good management and restoration of natural resources. The solutions implemented may be replicated in other ecological corridors of connectivity in the country and in regional level. Moreover, a gender strategy will be established for the systematic inclusion of gender into project strategy and implementation through all project components.

The outcomes of this component are:

**Output 3.1.1:** *Knowledge on good management and restoration of natural resources is documented and disseminated*

Through this component, the project will collect and disseminate nationally and internationally good practices for the management and restoration of natural resources, encouraging partners and countries facing similar realities to engage into restoration programs.

**Output 3.1.2:** *A gender strategy is developed and implemented.*

This output focuses on systematic inclusion of gender mainstreaming consideration into the project strategy and implementation by all project partners through all project components. A national consultant will design a gender strategy and follow up its implementation.

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

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The project aligns with the focal area Land Degradation with the :

- **Objective LD-1-1:** *Maintain or Improve Flow of Agro-ecosystem Services to Sustain Food Production and Livelihoods through sustainable land management.* The project aims to promote and disseminate sustainable community-based income-generating activities ;
  
- **Objective LD-1-3 :** *Maintain of improve flow of ecosystem services, including sustaining livelihoods of forest-dependent people through Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR).* The project aims to reforest at least 2,000 hectares through a community based approach and the technical support of the DGFF ;
  
- **Objective LD-2-5:** *Create enabling environments to support scaling up and mainstreaming of SLM and LDN.* The project aims to create an enabling environment to support voluntary LDN target implementation in Guinea Bissau by carrying out a political and institutional work to strengthen synergies between institution.

The project also aligns with the focal area Biodiversity with the :

- **Objective BD-1-1:** *Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors.* The project aims to update policies, laws and regulations on biodiversity conservation and land/ forest management through a participatory approach ;
  
- **Objective BD-2-7:** *Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and Improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate by improved management effectiveness and governance equity, updating Policies, laws and regulations ? including stakeholders? collaboration - on biodiversity conservation and land/ forest management and developing a funding mechanism.*

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

The table below present the baseline scenario and the project incremental reasoning per project component.

Business as usual scenario	Alternative scenario with GEF resources
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**Component 1: Governance and stakeholders capacity building**

The DBT complex has important biological reserves for local communities, but its corridors are at risk of no longer fulfilling their connectivity function as advanced degradations are observed. The availability of qualitative and quantitative data (wildlife fluxes and human settlement within the corridors) is currently insufficient in order to take the right management decision. Although, the Bo? and Dulombi National Parks have partial studies from the previous GEF project, it is not the case for the corridors even if key challenges happen in these areas as well. For example, IBAP and its partners does not have clear information on the villages installed in the corridors, and on the migration. No capacities exist on prospective and multi-stakeholders action on this large area.

The GCCA project aims to strengthen national capacities to support a climate change resilient development, and to reduce deforestation in protected areas and surroundings. It is currently developing the management plan of the DBT complex. However, a concrete action plan is missing, as well as appropriation by the IBAP staff and collaborators in the field. It does not specifically focus on stakeholders? coordination both at the local level and at the national level.

The baseline projects have very little resource for communities? involvement in the management and restoration of the corridors, whereas this is a key activity to improve.

The first component of the GEF project will aim to create the enabling conditions for successful implementation of ecological connectivity restoration.

The GEF will fill the knowledge gap regarding the DBT complex (production of wildlife and socio-economic baseline studies) in order to have a fully documented land use management plan of the corridors. The project will build upon the management plan produced by the GCCA project to produce clear action plans for the DBT complex and train the IBAP team and collaborators to effectively patrol, monitor and manage the complex. A key success factor for the management of the DBT complex is to improve the involvement of the communities, thus the GEF will dedicate resource for that. Conversation and restoration agreement will be negotiated with villages to enable restoration activities under component 2.

In addition, the GEF project will build upon the existing Park Council to create a functional DBT platform for more dialogue between key stakeholders on the ground. To address the lack of coordination at the national level, the project will establish and facilitate an inter-ministerial commission to support a coordinated sustainable development of the DBT complex (mining, hydroelectric infrastructure, migration, agricultural extension). GEF resource will also produce prospective knowledge (GIS maps, scenarii) to better understand, monitor and anticipate changes in the DBT complex. This innovative approach will support the cultural evolution of IBAP to integrate larger parameters and the capacity to do foresight.

To successfully restore the connectivity, the GEF project will apply the ROAM methodology in the corridors of the DBT complex. It will also operationalize the corridors through physical marking.

Co-financing: \$2,000,000

GEF Funds: \$2,000,000

**Component 2: Management and restoration of ecological connectivity corridor and wildlife mobility**

The DBT complex hosts an increased number of populations, who are highly dependent on ecosystems, and many communities have developed crops production within the corridors. These communities are key for ecosystems restoration and corridors management. They face difficulties and challenges, and very little initiative are implemented to cope these challenges.

As described in the baseline section, several initiatives are currently being implemented to cope these challenges (implementation of SAP, GCCA+ project etc.). However, these initiatives do not address the current need for the land and ecosystems restoration in the corridors of the DBT complex. The land restoration activities implemented by other initiatives (NGOs, IBAP, etc.) are mainly located in the coastal regions, and do not cover the DBT complex, hence do not contribute to the ecological connectivity of the DBT.

In the DBT complex, no diagnosis has been conducted in collaboration with local communities to define potential zones for land restoration. No agreement has been negotiated with communities installed inside the DBT complex to ensure sustainable long-term livelihoods and ecosystems protection.

Whereas several reports and experts argue that the extension of the Salifu corridor is key to ensure connectivity to the Cufadas Park, no initiative is currently operating to make it happen.

With an estimation of 4\$ need per ha and per year, the SNAP of Guinea Bissau would need almost 4 billion \$ per year. State funds are limited and international funding opportunities will not allow for the long-term coverage of all costs. The BioGuinea Foundation holds now an important place among the financial partners but it still facing challenges for its capitalization. The first REDD+ project has been successfully validated, but no extension to the CBT complex is planned.

Finally, the country is yet not able to monitor its progress toward LDN target, because of a lack of coordination between institutional and absence of MRV system at the national level.

The second component of the GEF project will support the implementation of management and restoration activity in the corridors in order to restore ecological connectivity and wildlife mobility. It will also support sustainable IGA through participatory and integrated processes and approaches. It will also put in place a financial mechanism through REDD+ extension, debt conversion and partnerships with surrounding countries.

GEF's contribution will aim to bridge the existing gap between ecosystem restoration and ecological connectivity and wildlife mobility. To do so, the project will adopt a participatory approach and will establish participatory and concertation mechanisms with local populations to identify potential zones for restoration and will sign agreements with communities. The project will develop ROAM methodologies for the first time in the DBT complex. This concertation and diagnosis phase will ensure that local communities are sufficiently aware of the issues to make an informed choice. The different restoration and rehabilitation options, as well as potential IGAs, will also be identified and specified during this participatory diagnosis phase, and will be clearly mentioned in simplified land use plans. The GEF contribution will therefore enable a close involvement of the local population in the landscape restoration and rehabilitation activities to be undertaken. The GEF project has a geographic complementarity to others restoration initiatives, and will be the only contribution to implementation restoration of the corridors.

Whereas baseline project focus on direct capitalization of the BioGuinea Foundation, the GEF project will focus on concrete financial mechanisms (identified during the PPG) to allow perennial flow of money to conservation.

Whereas restoration activities are very dispersed and not coordinated, the GEF project will also contribute to aggregate achievements and deliver KPI of LDN at the national level. It will contribute to information sharing between these different initiatives on ecosystems restoration.

<u>Co-financing</u> : \$5,124,000	<u>GEF Funds</u> : \$2,315,810
<b>Component 3: Monitoring, evaluation, knowledge management and sharing</b>	
<p>Most of existing initiatives include a knowledge sharing component to disseminate the information and best practices gathered by the different projects. However, these knowledge products do not necessarily make the link between land restoration, biodiversity conservation and agricultural production, and is likely to be shared only at the national level.</p> <p>No gender strategy does exist at the project level.</p>	<p>GEF funding will contribute to the existing knowledge base of existing initiatives in Guinea Bissau by elaborating a knowledge sharing document on the project approach linking both land restoration, biodiversity conservation and agricultural production through SLM practices.</p> <p>In addition, the GEF project will fund a gender strategy and implement it through trainings for project and IBAP staff.</p>
<u>Co-financing</u> : \$ 1,200,000	<u>GEF Funds</u> : \$ 230,000

#### **A.6 Global environmental benefits and/or adaptation benefits**

The proposed project will enable to better coordinate activities in an area that is critical for biodiversity as it encompasses critical ecosystems, protected areas and productive landscape that are important for livelihoods. In Guinea-Bissau the DBT complex and its related corridors is related to the Coastal line downstream of the Corubal River. Ecosystems connectivity is also transnational as it relates to the network of protected areas in Senegal. At this stage, and at the National level, the Global Environmental Benefits that the project will trigger will be the following:

- Sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity: the project will lead to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity by updating policies, laws and regulations on biodiversity conservation and land/forest management ;
- Increase of land area restored and under sustainable use and management : 42,000 hectares will be restored during the lifetime of the project and the project will focus on developing sustainable community-based income-generating activities in 18 villages of the DBT complex ;
- Sustainable funding mechanism for the DBT complex: extension of REDD+ finance, development of a mechanism for external debt conversion to finance biodiversity conservation and LDN, ecotax on imported products, mobilization of funds from neighbouring economic actors ;
- Favourable institutional framework and platform for incentives for actors and stakeholders: by making the link between all these initiatives, the project would help to improve ecological governance, sustainable use of land and ecological resources and would help to combine the needs of conservation with those of sustainable development.

## **A.7 Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up**

### **Sustainability**

- *Financial and economic sustainability* : The project financial sustainability is guaranteed during the implementation period due to a diligent budget that allows the costing of the whole set of activities. The executing agency and implementing partners have the necessary financial resources to implement the activities that are established under their responsibility.

The post project financial and economic sustainability should be ensured by IBAP as executing agency, with the necessary support of the BioGuinea Foundation and other financing partners. Due to the financial limitations of IBAP, the post project period will be anchored by other projects that aligns with the same goals.

As mentioned in the financing section of this document, there are a set of financing mechanisms that will be intended to guarantee the sustainability such as state budget, BioGuinea Foundation, Environment Fund, natural resources exploitation taxation, payment for ecosystem services, public debt service relief as environmental financing mechanism (debt-for-nature swaps) and contributions from regional and international organizations.

These set of potential sustainable financing sources are to be developed and/or strengthened under this project. The sustainable financing is one of the main challenges of the NPAs, thus the set of financing mechanism will strongly contribute to the sustainability of the system.

Finally, the project will contribute to the institutionalization of environmental conservation as a fundamental condition to sustain critical environmental services such as water, agriculture and livelihood related with nature, thus the policy-maker will be sensitized to include environmental support in all sectorial project and initiatives. For instance, the construction or rehabilitation of road should have budget dotation for environmental initiative that will strengthen the NPAs.

- *Institutionnal sustainability* : The institutional sustainability will be strongly supported by the knowledge management framework that this project will create. Through that framework the involved institutions will have the whole set of information and data necessary to support their intervention after the end of the project. In fact, they will be also involved in the process of knowledge creation along the implementation period.

Alongside with the benefits from the knowledge management framework, the project will also contribute to the capacity building of the main institutions involved in the implementation of the project. The project will ensure that, by the end of the implementation period, the institutions will have full capability to positively ensure their expected roles. Thus, at the beginning of the project, the involved institutions will have their capacities assessed in order to estimate what should be done to achieve the required level of capacities by the end of the project.

The combination of these two aspects will ensure the institutional sustainability.

### **Innovativeness and potential for scaling-up**

The project's innovation is based on the corridor approach. There are no other initiative supporting ecological connectivity between protected, non-protected or productive landscapes. In order to achieve this objective, the project will support the development of the institutional and regulatory framework related to the management of these ecological corridors. It will support the development of an inclusive multi-stakeholders platform and capacity building at the local and regional levels, including Government, communities and private sector partners.

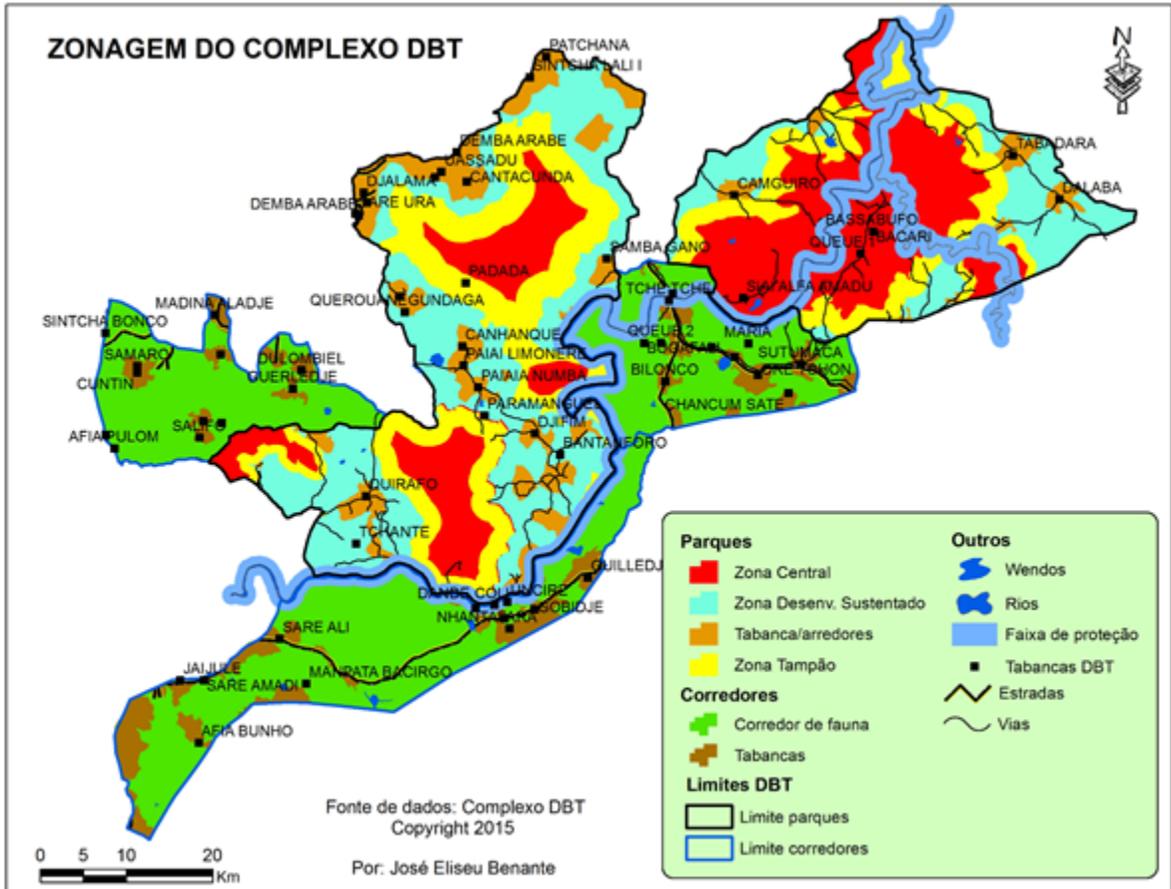
The project's innovation is also related to the creation of a funding mechanism that will generate global environment benefits in corridors and protected areas. The project will achieve this by mobilizing the experience and expertise of Guinea-Bissau in natural resources management, and existing mechanisms such the BioGuinea Fund.

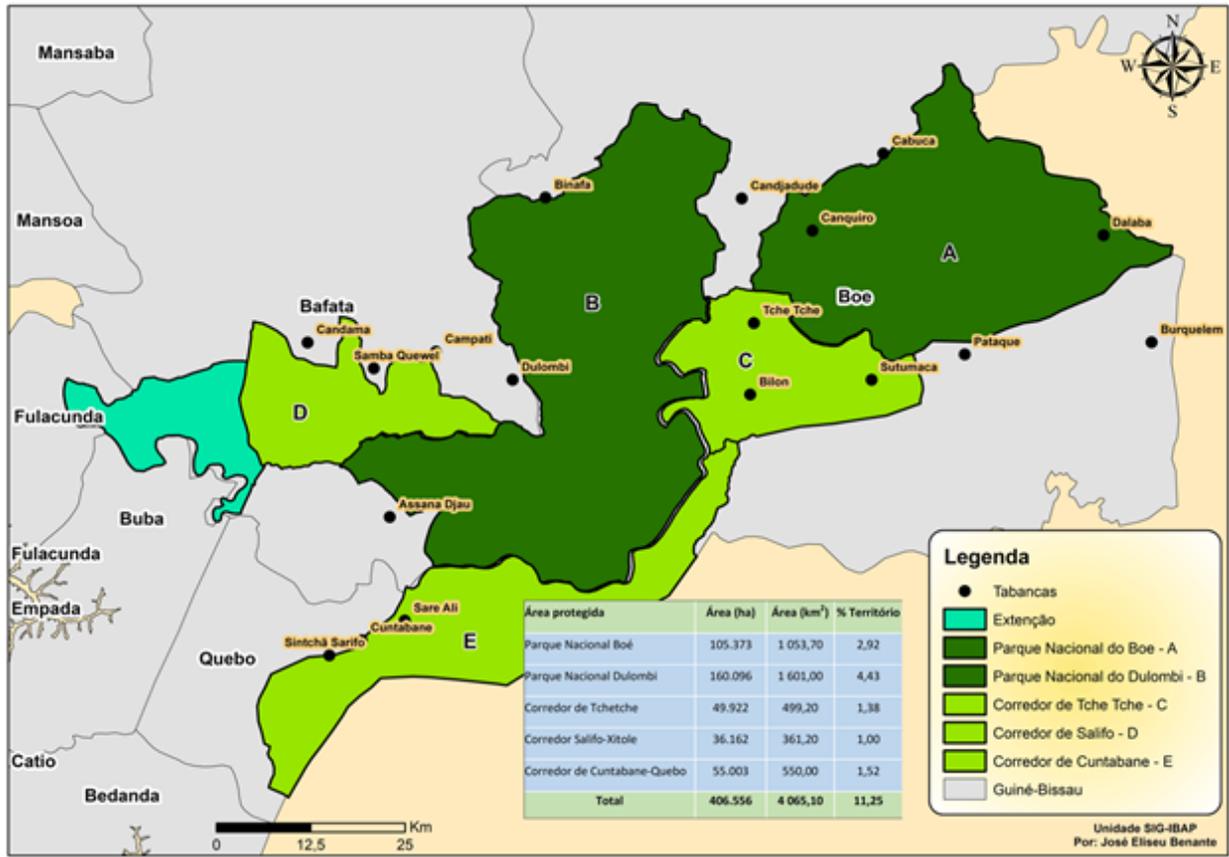
This project will create a strong set of lessons learned that can be replicated at the national and regional level. For that, the knowledge management will play a fundamental role in what concerns the documentation of the process and the learning itself. As this is trully innovative for Guiné-Bissau, this project will have the potential of being replicated in the country on other complexes but also at the regional level in other neighbouring countries.

### **1b. Project Map and Coordinates**

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

# ZONAGEM DO COMPLEXO DBT





The project is located in the east and south-east of Guinea-Bissau, in the border area with Guinea. It is located between latitudes 11°32'12.7 "N 14°37'17.0 "W and 12°14'17.1 "N 13°57'06.7 "W.

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:

The implementation of the project will be directed by IBAP. Their role is to function as the national entity designated by IUCN to assume responsibility for reaching the project's objectives and outcomes. 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 main discussions with stakeholders focused on different issues and challenges of the DBT and its governance. Key issues discussed include: the synergies and complementarities (the place of each stakeholder in the implementation of the project), the priorities and problems of civil society actors and community-based organisations (CBOs) during the implementation of the project, the strategy for mobilising the private sector in order to design sustainable financing strategies, the living conditions of the communities affected by the project, the risks linked to the implementation of the project, the income-generating activities to be implemented to improve the living conditions of the populations, the choice of pilot villages for the implementation of IGAs. The table below presents the overall stakeholder consultation process :

The primary stakeholders in this project include:

- ? Government agencies: General Directorates, Ministries and local authorities;
- ? Civil Society Organizations: national NGOs specialised in community development and the preservation of fauna and flora;
- ? Local stakeholders: farmers, women and women associations, youth and youth associations, council of elders, traditional power structure;
- ? Private sector: private stakeholders and mining companies;
- ? International organizations with experience in local development and environment preservation

<b>Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation</b>				
<b>Consultations (place and date)</b>	<b>Organizations represented and respective functions</b>	<b>Number of participants (disaggregated by gender)</b>	<b>Form/methodology of consultation</b>	<b>Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion (including how it influenced project design)</b>
PRODOC inception workshop	Directorate General for the Environment - DGE	Please consult the list of participants	Workshop	The team of consultants invited a diverse set of institution to participate in the workshop. The aim of the workshop was to present the goals of the PRODOC
	Directorate General for Sustainable Development			

<b>Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation</b>				
<b>Consultations (place and date)</b>	<b>Organizations represented and respective functions</b>	<b>Number of participants (disaggregated by gender)</b>	<b>Form/methodology of consultation</b>	<b>Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion (including how it influenced project design)</b>
	Directorate General of Fauna and Forests - DGFF General Directorate for Agriculture BioGuinea Foundation NGO Palmeirinha NGO Tiniguena Ministry of Agriculture General Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning			<p>design project and gather suggestions from the participants in order to improve the design process and the approach to the different challenges ahead.</p> <p>In conclusion of this process, the consultant team was better informed about ongoing and past initiatives in the study area, stakeholders' expectations and possible contributions to the success of the project, complementarities and synergies to be strengthened during implementation.</p>
Bissau	World Bank	4	WebEx meeting	The aim of the meeting was to

<b>Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation</b>				
<b>Consultations (place and date)</b>	<b>Organizations represented and respective functions</b>	<b>Number of participants (disaggregated by gender)</b>	<b>Form/methodology of consultation</b>	<b>Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion (including how it influenced project design)</b>
Bissau	European Union	3	Zoom meeting	<p>understand the pipeline of related WB and EU projects, look for synergies and possibility of co-financing of connectivity project. Both organization are aligned with the connectivity project, however they were in a process of identification of new programmatic cycle (EU) and in the process of concluding the writing of a regional project that includes Guinea-Bissau (WB). Regarding the co-financing, the two organisations have shown difficulties in contributing to the co-financing of the project as the projects aligned with the DBT's Ecological Connectivity project are under development and not yet finalised. Nevertheless, the EU has recommended using the GCCA project in its closing phase to better capitalise on the achievements and strengthen the sustainable governance of the DBT.</p>

<b>Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation</b>				
<b>Consultations (place and date)</b>	<b>Organizations represented and respective functions</b>	<b>Number of participants (disaggregated by gender)</b>	<b>Form/methodology of consultation</b>	<b>Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion (including how it influenced project design)</b>
Gabu	Regional Governor of Gabu	1	Interview	The aim was to present the project and gather opinion of the local authority (traditional and government) about main features of the project. We got important feedback on how actively engage the community in the project and suggestions of activities that are important for the community.
Gabu	Regulo Gabu	1	Interview	
Gabu	Regulo de Gabu	1	Interview	
Bo?	Chimbo	1	Interview	The aim was to present the main goals and general connectivity project approach in order to get feedback from Chimbo and also to look for possible collaboration during the project implementation phase. During this meeting, synergies and complementarities have been established between the project and Chimbo intervention in the Boe National Park.

<b>Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation</b>				
<b>Consultations (place and date)</b>	<b>Organizations represented and respective functions</b>	<b>Number of participants (disaggregated by gender)</b>	<b>Form/methodology of consultation</b>	<b>Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion (including how it influenced project design)</b>
Beli (BNP)	Local community representatives	Please consult the list of participants	BNP management committee meeting. Working groups and plenary meetings. Individual meetings a said of the management committee meeting.	The management committee meeting is an annual meeting that gathers community representatives, local authorities, government branch and NGOs to discuss about the PA management. This is the highest community involved body in the PA governance model
	Local authorities representant	2		
	Traditional power representant	2		
Galomaro (DNP)	Ministry of Interior	1	DNP management committee. Working groups and plenary meetings. Individual meetings a said of the management committee meeting.	The management committee meeting is an annual meeting that gathers community representatives, local authorities, government branch and NGOs to discuss about the PA management. This is the highest community involved body in the PA governance model
	Ministry of Agriculture	1		
	AAAC	1		
	INEP	1		
	Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	1		
	Local delegate of Ministry of Environment in Bafata	1		
	Local community representatives	Please refer to the list of participants		

<b>Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation</b>				
<b>Consultations (place and date)</b>	<b>Organizations represented and respective functions</b>	<b>Number of participants (disaggregated by gender)</b>	<b>Form/methodology of consultation</b>	<b>Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion (including how it influenced project design)</b>
Cuntabane	Local community representatives from Cuntabane, Sare Ali, Sintcha Sarifo, Assana Djau	11 ( F = 4 ; M = 7)	Group meeting animated by a interview guide. Separate meeting with women to better understand gender specific dynamics	The aim of the meeting was to discuss issues related with ESMS:
Galomaro	Local community representatives from Candama, Campati, Binafa and Samba Quewel	13 ( F = 4 ; M = 9)		? Involuntary Resettlement & Access Restrictions (IVR)
Beli	Local community representatives from Pataqui, Dalaba, Burquelem	9 ( F = 3 ; M = 6)		? Indigenous Peoples (IP)
Tchetche	Local community representatives from Tchetche, Sutumaca and Bilonco	9 ( F = 3 ; M = 6)		? Cultural Heritage (CH)
				? Gender equality and risks
			? Risks of affecting vulnerable groups	
			? Community health, safety and	

<b>Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation</b>				
<b>Consultations (place and date)</b>	<b>Organizations represented and respective functions</b>	<b>Number of participants (disaggregated by gender)</b>	<b>Form/methodology of consultation</b>	<b>Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion (includ ing how it influenced project design)</b>
Canjadude	Local community representatives from Canjadude, Cabuca and Canquiro	8 ( F = 3 ; M = 5)		<p>security risks</p> <p>? Labour and working conditions</p> <p>? Risk of violating human rights</p> <p>? Resource efficiency, pollution, wastes, chemicals and GHG emissions</p> <p>The outcome of the meetings is presented in the annex 3 of the PRODOC.</p> <p>As a result of this meeting, the team of consultant got a consent form in which the community, through their 3 representatives, confirmed their willing to be active players in the project design and implementation.</p>

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

Stakeholder Engagement Plan ? by stakeholder					
Stakeholder	Purpose of Engagement	Mechanism / process of Engagement	Responsible Entity	Resources	Frequency /Timing
<b>Government agencies (at different levels)</b>					
Directorate General for the Environment - DGE	Support the project within the government, including all the needed advocacy with relevant partners to ensure enabling conditions for a successful implementation	Steering committee	IBAP	Refer to the project budget	Minimum once a year
Directorate General for Sustainable Development					
Directorate General of Fauna and Forests - DGFF					
General Directorate for Agriculture					
Local authorities of Gabu and Bafata	To ensure that the local administration is informed and committed to the project goals	Regular meetings	IBAP	No budget dotation needed to carry on this engagement	Institutional formal meeting every 6 months. However, it's recommended to have informal meeting as often as possible
Ministry of Interior	To have a direct and efficient communication and collaboration for the law enforcement needs, as well as the participation in the preventive patrol efforts conducted by the ranger	Memorandum of understanding and designation of focal points for the different administrative sector to ensure a geographic coverage and active communication	IBAP	Refer to the project budget for the patrol subsidies	Subsidies of patrol mission as requested and planned by the park board

Ministry of Economy and planning	To guaranty a line of communication with the government branch responsible for planning and mobilization of funds	Regular meetings	IBAP	No budget dotation needed to carry on this engagement	Minimum every 6 months
BioGuine Foundation	Ensure updated information on the fund mobilization efforts.	Regular meeting and reporting	IBAP	No budget dotation needed to carry on this engagement	Minimum every 6 months
<b>Civil Society Organizations</b>					
Tinguena	Ensure that these implementing partners are well informed about the project, delegate activities that they are best positioned to carry on and enlarge the project capacity to cover a vast geographic territory.	Regular meeting and reporting	IBAP	Refer to the project budget for the different activities concerning social animation and NTFP income generating activities	Minimum quarterly meetings
AD					
Palmeirinha					
KAFO					
Chimbo					
<b>Local stakeholders</b>					
Farmers (men and women)	Direct engagement with the community	Management committee, village committees and advisory board	PA board, IBAP headquarters	Refer to the project budget for the different activities involving the community	As needed
Women/women associations					
Young people/ Youth associations					
Council of elder					
Traditional power structure,					
<b>Private Sector</b>					
Private stakeholders	Have a different perspective of the PA sustainable economic opportunities such as ecotourism, forest high value product, etc.	Memorandum of understanding and cooperation	IBAP	No budget dotation needed to carry on this engagement	As needed

Mining companies	Ensure sustainable exploitations respecting all the environmental and PA laws	Memorandum of understanding and engagement document signed between the private sector and the community, with the supervision of IBAP.	IBAP	No budget dotation needed to carry on this engagement	As needed
<b>International organizations</b>					
UNDP	To ensure co-financing and alignment between the different project promoted/financed by these organizations	Concertation meeting	IBAP	No budget dotation needed to carry on this engagement	As needed
IFAD					
Food and Agriculture Organization ? FAO					
<b>Research &amp; universities</b>					
INEP	Knowledge production, management and sharing	Memorandum of understanding	IBAP	Refer to the budget for knowledge management activities	As needed

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

see above

**Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

**Consulted only;**

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;**

**Co-financier;**

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

**Executor or co-executor;** Yes

**Other (Please explain)**

see above

### **3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

**Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.**

During the PPG, a gender analysis ? which can be consulted below - at the level of Guinea-Bissau was carried out thanks to the existing bibliography. The gender analysis at the level of the DBT complex is part of the project implementation. Indeed, under the output 3.1.2 ?a gender strategy is developed and implemented?, one activity is to develop and implement a gender strategy by producing a gender analysis and a detailed gender action plan at the beginning of the project. The gender action plan proposed below will serve as a basis for the production of a more detailed action plan at the beginning of the project.

Concerning the objectives and components of the project, the gender issue will be addressed by empowering and enhancing the well-being of women. In this sense, the project will implement different activities with a socio-economic focus and awareness raising and advocacy activities to change negative view and treatments. Regarding socio-economic activities, priority will be given to income-generating activities where women, organized in associations or cooperatives in each of the pilot villages, will have specific support from the project in technical, financial and organizational aspects. For the access and control of natural resources, the project, through the implementation of income-generating activities, will facilitate women's access to land by supporting the development of horticultural plots of land, access and control of natural resources through value chains of non-timber forest products. The project will therefore support the establishment of horticultural perimeters, beehives, tools for processing non-timber forest products, and support mechanisms for the sale of the various products. These activities will be implemented thro

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- **Output 1.1.2:** Protected areas demonstrate improved management effectiveness and governance equity (METT), specifically the Activities 1.1.2.3: Capacity building of IBAP teams and training of collaborators to support the management of the DBT complex; 1.1.2.4: Strengthen involvement of communities in the management of the DBT complex; 1.1.2.5: Assess the risk of an improved management effectiveness Assess the risk of an improved management effectiveness.

•- **Output 1.1.3:** Policies, laws and regulations ? including stakeholders? collaboration - on biodiversity conservation and land/ forest management are updated through a participatory approach, specifically the Activity 1.1.3.3: Simplified management plans for 18 pilot villages are designed and include conservation & restoration agreement

•- **Output 2.1.2:** Priority sustainable community-based income-generating activities are supported in several sites to facilitate the forest landscapes restoration, specifically the Activities 2.1.2.1: Development of sustainable vegetable gardening for women; 2.1.2.2: Development of sustainable honey production and access to the market; 2.1.2.3: Call of proposal for other sustainable IGA (sweet potatoes, small chicken farms / sheep, vegetable oil transformation and commercialization)

•- **Output 3.1.2:** A gender strategy is developed and implemented, specifically the Activities 3.1.2.1: Development and implementation of a gender strategy, 3.1.2.2: Training program for women and for the Project Coordination Unit

•- **Output 3.1.3:** The project's Monitoring & Evaluation system is developed and implemented, specifically the Activity 3.1.3.1: Development and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation plan

### Status of gender equality in Guinea-Bissau

Gender inequality persists in all Guinea-Bissau, as women are under-educated and generally have a lower socio-economic status, with inadequate access to basic social services and reduced economic opportunities compared to men. Less literate and less educated, more exposed to health risk factors and with less access to means of production and decision making, women in Guinea-Bissau are more exposed to poverty and not able to fully participate in the development of the country.

Structural inequalities between men and women in Guinea-Bissau are rooted in specific socio-cultural norms such as the dominance of patriarchal power and of traditional (rural) settings. Exclusion and discrimination of women in Guinea-Bissau are most visible in the high incidence of female genital mutilation and domestic violence, limited access to resources, land and credit, poor institutional representation and inequalities in justice, health and education. (PNIEG 2017, Gender Profile 2015, Interpeace & Voz de Paz 2018, Mendes 2018, Embalo/UNDP 2020).

Gender inequality is ongoing throughout the nation, especially in rural areas, where customary and religious practices tend to supersede state policies and laws. Women are most affected by the impunity that prevails in Guinea-Bissau's fragile state characterized by inoperative institutions. Despite the existence of instruments aimed at protecting and defending the rights of citizens, namely women, the results fall far short of what would be satisfactory (PNIEG, 2017).

In many rural communities in Guinea-Bissau such as in DBT villages; traditions and customs still guide social and family life. The principal ethnic groups, Fula, Balanta, Mandinga, Manjaco and Pepel all have traditional beliefs and practices that restrict women's roles and rights.

Overall, there is a lack of reliable statistical data in Guinea-Bissau and therefore in the DBT complex. The lack of gender disaggregated data in all relevant sectors, i.e. limited availability and poor accuracy/authenticity of sex (and age) disaggregated data for nearly all social, economic and political parameters in the DBT hamper a profound gender analysis. Systematic collection of comprehensive data, disaggregated by sex, age and social status and measurable indicators to assess trends in the situation of women and progress towards gender equality and equity are rare but needed at the scale of the DBT complex in order to develop a gender strategy. The collection of disaggregated data at the scale of the DBT is planned during the project implementation.

Data presented below are extracted from *UNDP-Consultant Dr. Birgit Embalo, UNDP Guinea-Bissau Gender Analysis, Guinea Bissau, Final Version 01.03.2021.*

## 1. The promotion of gender equality at the policy level

The awareness about gender was first raised in the **Second Poverty Reduction Strategy** (DENARP II, 2011) which linked structural gender inequalities to the country's economic development and then in the **National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity** (PNIEG, 2012-2017). The PNIEG, for the first time, takes into account the role of women in different sectors of society and in decision-making spheres. The PNIEG is the most important roadmap for gender equality and equity in Guinea-Bissau, providing comprehensive analyses and recommendations.

The ***Canchungo Declaration*** of October 2014, elaborated by women from Civil Society, proposed a share of female presence in parliament and government, the revision of the National Elections Commission (CNE) law, the electoral law and the framework law of political parties, as well as the creation of support centres for women, girls and children, victims of gender-based violence.

The **National Gender Policy** was revised and a new version, **PNIEG II** and an **Implementation Plan** for the period 2016-2025 were prepared and approved in Parliament by the end of 2017. It focuses on the implementation of the National Gender Policy, a reformulation of specific objectives and its link to international and regional gender strategies as well as to 'Terra Ranka', the Guinea-Bissau Strategic Development Plan (2015-2025). The formulation of a National Gender Strategy by PNIEG aims to systematically and transversally integrate gender equality and equity in all bilateral and multilateral development and cooperation policies, in strategies, projects and programmes developed in Guinea Bissau.

The PNIEG formulates specific objectives, such as:

- ? Improvement of the country's legal framework for the achievement of gender equality and equity and women's Human Rights;
- ? Promotion of an integrated gender agenda in the social sectors (health, education, justice, security, well-being, housing, water);
- ? Empowerment of women at the level of public administration;
- ? Equal economic and productive opportunities for women and men with the objective of reducing poverty and inequality;
- ? Preventing and combating all forms of violence and trafficking against women and girls;
- ? Promotion of women's participation in public life, in the political sphere and decision-making (PNIEG 2012, 2017).

## 2. Rights status of women

- *Legislation*

Although the constitution (CRGB 1984/1996) prohibits all forms of discrimination based on sex, race or religion, **Guinea-Bissau's basic law itself does not go much further than a general non-**

**discrimination provision and recognition of formal equality of women.** Other key legislation, such as the Civil Code, the Penal Code, the General Labor Law, the Framework Law of Political Parties, contain directly discriminatory and obsolete content or partially unconstitutional provisions. These diplomas are characterized by serious gender shortcomings or are laws that simply neglect (whether intentionally or unintentionally) the gendered and differentiated needs and interests of women and men.

With respect to human rights baselines, the country's performance has improved in the last decade, particularly through the **law that criminalizes female genital mutilation** (2011) and the **law against domestic violence** (2014). The drafting of these laws as well as the **Law against Human Trafficking** (2011) and advocacy among stakeholders were significantly supported by the United Nations system in Guinea-Bissau.

**The Basic Law of the Educational System** (2011), despite many gaps in its implementation, is founded on an inclusive approach to teaching, guaranteeing the universal, free and compulsory education up to the 6th year and also certain favourable temporary measures for girls and women (to improve literacy etc.). Finally, the **Parity Law** (2018) is the first Bissau-Guinean law that formulates special temporary measures that favour women.

- Access to law and justice

The women access to law and justice is still limited because of:

? **Significant preference for traditional justice:** in many rural communities in Guinea-Bissau, and to a lesser extent in the few urban centres of Guinea-Bissau, traditions and customs still guide social and family life. The principal ethnic groups, Fula, Balanta, Mandinga, Manjaco and Pepel all have traditional beliefs and practices that restrict women's roles and rights. recent survey conducted by the NGO *Voz de Paz* (2019) evidenced that 31% of interviewed are not confident that their problem will be resolved well in formal justice. The data also show that 61% of the respondents think that traditional justice is the best way to resolve conflicts;

? **Cultural barriers:** many families prefer to solve conflicts through local conflict settlement which does not pay sufficient attention to the needs and human rights of women. This option, based on the legal pluralism and hybridity of the justice system, is particularly used for cases of domestic violence, sexual harassment, FGM and early marriage. Problems of this nature are solved within the family or according to customary law and local institutions of conflict solution, such as the village chief, traditional authorities, religious authorities and local political village structures;

### 3. Access to education and health

- *Poor equity of the educational system in Guinea-Bissau*

Despite the improvements achieved since independence in a context of great fragility (significant progress in access to school), the educational system by far does not reach all Bissau-Guineans, thus not fulfilling the aims of the Guinean Constitution (1996) and of the Basic Law of the Educational System (Law 4/2011). **There are still 53.7% girls versus 46.30% boys that did not receive any education at all;** furthermore, girls are underrepresented in relation to boys at all levels of school attendance, except primary education. Constraints to girls' education are the following: low value attached to education compared to the education of boys given that it is not expected that daughters get jobs, the burden of domestic work and girls' seasonal work, poverty particularly in rural area, lack of security and protection against violence and sexual abuse of students at school; lack of adequate sanitary facilities; the distance between home and school?

Moreover, by the end of **secondary school** (12th grade) there is a huge female drop-out: the differences are such that **only 34.7% of inscribed girls complete this cycle against 60% of boys** (RESEN Report, 2015). Motivations for female school dropout are mainly related to marriage, pregnancy and

family approval (parents or husband), while economic reasons, such as school accessibility and the need to work to support the family, are more frequent among boys who drop out school (INEP- OIM, 2018).

- *Poor access to health sector and lack of qualified treatment*

The right to health has been codified in several international and regional human rights treaties to which Guinea-Bissau is a party (legally binding). The International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) recognizes 'the right of everyone to enjoy the highest possible standard of physical and mental health' and 'the need to take concrete measures to achieve the full realization of that right' (UNIOGBIS, 2017: Right to Health). Until now, Guinea-Bissau does not have a Health Basic Law in place which should outline the main facilities and services of the health sector and the population's rights in the field of health.

How dramatic the health system situation is, is reflected in the following statistical data: one woman dies in 126 births (UNICEF, 2017) which indicates that **the maternal mortality rate in Guinea-Bissau is one of the highest in the world**. Many children do not celebrate their fifth birthday: Due to latest figures the under five years of age death toll is 56 of 1000 (MICS 6, 2020), quite a decrease to figures from some years earlier, a lot of these children dying during birth and in the first months.

The **HIV burden** in Guinea-Bissau is the highest in West Africa, while coverage of antiretroviral therapy is one of the lowest. **Women are disproportionately affected** (2.1% women versus 1.1% men of total population) and accounted for 62.8% percent of HIV cases in 2019 (WB 2019).

#### 4. **Gender norms and violence**

Apart from matriarchal system in some traditional societies of Guinea-Bissau (Bijagos islands, Pepel and Manjaco groups located at the Guinean coastal zone), the **patriarchal model** dominates in Guinea-Bissau where gender-based violence is legitimized by traditional cultural practices. Although rigorous survey data are lacking, the study on 'Violence against Women in Guinea-Bissau' (Sylvia Roque, 2011) indicates that reported cases of **Gender Based Violence** are highest in Bissau, Bafat?, Gab? and Oio, with a steady increase in complaints from 2006 through 2009 which is interpreted as a positive sign of women's increased willingness to report rather than an increase in violence. Among women surveyed, 44% of women said they had been victims of **physical violence**, and 43% of **sexual violence** (21% rape and 22% sexual harassment).

Despite the coming into force of the Law against Domestic Violence in 2014, the following factors dissuade women from registering complaints:

? Lack of knowledge of laws against gender based and domestic violence and of women's legal rights;

? Lack of competency of state structures, especially the police, to deal with violence against women;

? Lack of capacity of state as well as traditional institutions or non-profit organizations to advise and protect victims (PNIEG, 2014, p.46; Gender Profile, 2015)

? The fear of social pressure that women may be subject to when denouncing the violence that they are targeted and that may culminate in the end of relationships.

In most communities, especially in rural areas, denouncing means turning the aggressor over to the authorities. Many Guinean communities do not report cases of GBV to formal institutions; they prefer the social arrangements developed in the community to resolve conflicts.

In Guinea-Bissau, **Female Genital Mutilation** (FGM) is rooted in the custom of 'fanado', a traditional initiation ceremony of many ethnic groups which marks the passage of both boys and girls into the adult community and involves circumcision of boys and genital mutilation of girls. Efforts to end the *fanado* practice of FGM for girls have had some success through programs of alternative *fanado* rituals without excision, and alternative sources of income for the female excisers (*fanatecas*).

The practice of **early and forced marriage** is widespread among the most diverse ethnic groups of Guinea-Bissau and incorporates different types of violence (psychological, physical and sexual). Main victims of this practice are girls from 12 to 16 years. Besides personal interest and sexual abuse, forced marriage is related to financial hardship and extreme poverty in rural areas. It is often used as payment of debts: in return for loans, money, jobs etc. a girl is offered to the 'benefactor'. The woman is seen as an economic asset, reinforced with the dowry system. With the marriage authorization for girls from 14 years' age and boys from 16 years' age (CC 1601), the Civil Code gives almost an endorsement of Guinean law to forced /early marriage. It was only in 2010, more than 35 years after independence, that the legal age for marriage was definitely fixed at 18 years for both sexes through the *Law of Reproductive Health* (2010). Nevertheless, this harmful practice continues and is rarely brought to public light.

**Domestic violence** is still a worrying reality and very difficult to overcome: 41.8% of women compared to 28.7% of men between 15 and 49 years of age declare that the husband is justified in beating his wife in at least five circumstances (Casa dos Direitos, 2016). The 2014 law establishes sentences of up to 12 years in prison. Although the police intervene in domestic disputes, if requested, women are often reluctant to report on forms of domestic violence, including rape by the spouse or intimate partner due to stigma and social pressure

## 5. Gender division of work

The combined burden of **household chores** and **agricultural work** is particularly severe. According to the PNIEG, women are responsible for **the care of the home and family** and 89% of households are in precarious conditions. 98.2% (rural) and 92.3% (urban) cook with firewood or charcoal, 90.3% obtain water from external sources and 65% use latrines in precarious conditions (PNIEG 2012, 2017, MICS 6, 2020). **Resource collection tasks** are traditionally gendered in West Africa.

Without access to modern energy services, women and girls spend most of their day performing **basic subsistence tasks**. It is almost exclusively women and children who have to **collect lenha** (wood for cooking) in the rural areas of Guinea-Bissau. It is estimated that the time spent for wood collection varies between 2 to 3 hours per woman per day in Guinea-Bissau (Embalo, 2018, GAP/GEF). Deforestation in Guinea-Bissau obligates women to overcome increasing distances from their home village to collect firewood and 'illegal cutting' of wood frequently occurs (in protected areas and beyond).

**Water collection** is the most gendered task, with women, but also children, most involved in its collection. 66.8 % of households in Guinea-Bissau do not have on-site drinking water, and women over 15 years old typically spend at least 30 minutes per day to get water, according to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 6, 2020).

Women in Sub-Saharan Africa have the highest average rates of participation in the **agricultural labour** force in the world. As mentioned above, cultural norms in the region encourage women to be economically self-sufficient and traditionally have given women substantial responsibility for agricultural production for themselves. They produce up to 80% of basic foodstuffs for home consumption and sale. This is also the case in Guinea-Bissau where women farm on their own fields (for which they have user rights, not land tenure rights) and sell their own agricultural products; normally to invest in the family household (food, school, medicine, and other purchases).

**Roles in agriculture work are clearly gendered** with men performing much of the land clearing while women primarily process crops, transport them, hoe and weed (ECREEE, 2015, pp. 38-39). **Women's roles are concentrated at the low end of the value chain**. Some crops in West Africa are culturally determined to be 'male' or 'female'. Peanuts and millet, for example, in the east of Guinea-Bissau are only cultivated by men (Embalo, 2010). Rice, the staple base of household consumption, is farmed by both women and men. Horticulture (vegetables) is a smaller sector of Guinean agriculture, directed to subsistence production and small business at the regional markets. It is

done exclusively by women with an overall weak level of organization and lack of marketing strategies.

While women's work is essential for agricultural production, it is also significant in **artisanal production**, whether of forest and agricultural products, or of river and marine resources and even minerals. The gender division of artisanal work takes place essentially on the basis of the type of product to be processed, and not according to the different tasks of its processing (Borges, 2000, p. 289 ff.).

With regard to agricultural and forestry products, women are responsible for husking rice, maize and sorghum, threshing maize and beans, making palm oils, peanut oil and paste, drying fruits, and processing fabrics, such as spinning, dyeing and embroidery. On the other hand, weaving is essentially a male activity.

**Marine products** are also processed by women, such as drying and smoking of fish, mollusks and crustaceans. With regard to **mineral products**, it is women who extract and manufacture salt and make soap.

This aspect of the gender division of labour which imposes restrictions on the entry of men, is used strategically by women to ensure control and profits from the sale of certain goods (Borges, 2000, p. 289 ff.).

## 6. Access to land and other productive resources

Women's right to land is buried in a complex cultural web of norms that throughout the customary systems existing in Guinea-Bissau deny them outright ownership. Especially in the rural areas, women are confined to economic insecurity and dependency. The percentage of women landholders across the ECOWAS region is very small, for example, in Senegal 10%, in Mali 5%, for Guinea-Bissau exact figures are not available but are similar (FAO, 2013, 'Gender and Land Rights database').

**Women's access to land, land property and inheritance are generally restricted by state laws, obsolete discriminatory articles of the Civil Code and customary provisions of ethnic groups that exist in parallel** and normally regulate land distribution and rights of use land for agricultural purposes in rural areas. Women are rarely landowners, despite being responsible for most agricultural work. Balanta, Fula, Mandinga, Manjaco and Pepel **women cannot be land tenure right holders**, except in extraordinary conditions when they receive the land as a gift from fathers or grandfathers which is a form of pre-inheritance to ensure female descendants share in the inherited lands.

Women rarely have direct land tenure rights. Among the Pepel group less than 20% have been donated land by their fathers and grandfathers; none of the Fula women of the same survey had own land property. The project of a new '**Lei de Terra**' (Land Law) had been on the hold since 1998. The reviewed law and further regulations have been promulgated only in 2018. According to the new version of the land law, **women have the same and equal property rights as men**; they can possess land based on a state concession; community members also can now hold agricultural land as individual property under customary law. **The implementation of the new Land Law will take some time.**

## 7. Decision-making process

- *The participation of women in the family*

Women are relegated to a **domestic role**, while men are valued in the public and political spheres. The social preference for having men in decision-making bodies is particularly reinforced by women themselves who accept and contribute to strengthen their role away from decision-making.

The basis of these inequalities is fostered by gender stereotypical roles since childhood and the obligation of the woman to submit to her husband, the obligation of the woman and the child to

follow the religion of the husband/father and adopt his surname, the insufficiency and ineffectiveness of institutional promotion of gender equality and the lack of a legal framework to regulate figures such as sexual harassment (Mendes 2018).

On the other hand, the idea that **lack of education** is the main cause of the exclusion of women from decision-making spheres is widespread. But often it is, in the first place, **women's self-esteem and self-confidence** that are lacking and not school education or guidance at home. As we can find quite some poorly educated men in decision-making posts in Guinea-Bissau, it is evident that the problem is rooted in the educational models in force, both formal (school) and informal (parents, community).

- *The participation and representation of women in political decision-making bodies*

The (formal) right of women to participate in political life is recognized by the **Constitution of Guinea-Bissau**. But it was not until the end of 2018 that a law was promulgated to guarantee a more equal representation of women in politics. The **Parity Law** (which is actually a **Quote Law**) defines parity at 36% participation of women deputies in the National Parliament (ANP = Assembleia Popular Nacional) and in local **municipal** elections, which are still a future endeavour as so far they never occurred in Guinea-Bissau. According to data from the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (PNIEG, 2012, 2017; Barros & Semedo, 2013: 22), huge discrepancies exist between men and women in the assumption of public office in Guinea-Bissau: **Women MPs in recent times (2008-2017) oscillate between 10.0 - 13.5 %; Male MPs: between 86.5 - 90.0%**. In 2015, men held 69% of government positions and were overrepresented in the main ministries related to women such as Agriculture, Education and Natural Resources, where women occupied only 14%, 26% and 10% of positions, respectively (Gender Profile, 2015, PNIEG).

The **presidential elections** of November 24, 2019 were held without any female candidate but some progress could be noted in terms of female voters in the 2019 legislative elections with a record number in women voters.

## 8. Gender and climate change

There is a **complex dynamic between gender and climate change**, not only in relation to vulnerability to adverse impacts of climate change, but also in the way of adapting to these impacts and differentiating priorities for women and men. Women's empowerment is crucial for sustainable and

As women make up a large number of rural communities in Guinea Bissau that depend on natural resources for their livelihood, they face higher risks resulting from extreme weather conditions and related disasters, such as storms, droughts, inundations, sea level elevation, threatening people's precarious house construction, properties, agriculture and harvest.

**Gender inequalities are exacerbated by climate change** and women will have a higher time, stress and work burden than men. Women and children in Guinea-Bissau also suffer from high health risks of indoor pollution through cooking with solid biofuel and invest a lot of unpaid work in searching wood and water, both scarce resources in many rural regions of the country. Women and children often have to skip meals as households cannot afford three meals per day. In times of severe food gaps, women will have even less possibilities to **eat enough food**. Therefore, they will have **less ability to adapt to climate shocks**, will be **less resilient to certain illnesses**, such as malaria and cholera, and often will be **too weak to continue their work as primary food producer**.

Gender Action Plan					
<b>Project's Impact Statement:</b>	<b>Improve and sustain the ecological connectivity of the DBT Corridor and related transnational areas of Niokolo-Koba (Senegal) and Badiar (Guinea) by strengthening biodiversity conservation and improving sustainable land use.</b>				
Gender-related aspects (e.g. specific indicators/targets):	N/A				
<b>Project activities</b>	<b>Gender equality aspects or objective(s) within each activity</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target mid-term</b>	<b>Final Target</b>	<b>Responsible institution</b>
<b>Project's Outcome Statement:</b>	<b>Improved policies, regulations, institutional collaboration and stakeholders' capacities for long term management based on a landscape and ecosystem approach</b>				
Gender-related aspects (e.g. specific indicators/targets):	Women active collaboration in the development and management action plan for conservation, through participatory approach and based on monitoring schema that promote an adaptive and anticipatory management.				
<u>Output 1.1.1:</u> The development and management action plans for the conservation units of the DBT complex are drawn up and implemented using a landscape and a socio-ecosystemic approach.	Participation of women in the drafting process of the management action plan	% of women among all participants of the project activities, including M&E		Minimum of 30% of staff involved are women	IBAP
<u>Output 1.1.2:</u> Protected areas show improved management effectiveness and governance equity (METT)	N/A				

<p><u>Output 1.1.3:</u> Policies, laws and regulations including stakeholders? collaboration - on biodiversity conservation and land/ forest management are updated through a participatory approach</p>	<p>Participation of women in the process of updating Policies, laws and regulations</p> <p>Development of regulations that are gender sensitive</p>	<p>% of women among all participants of the project activities, including M&amp;E</p>		<p>Minimum of 30% of staff involved are women</p>	<p>IBAP</p>
<p><u>Output 1.1.4:</u> The ability to monitor and understand changes in the DBT complex is strengthened in order to promote an adaptive and anticipatory management of the complex</p>	<p>N/A</p>				
<p><b>Project's Outcome Statement:</b></p>	<p><b>Degraded land and ecological corridors are under restoration with collaboration of stakeholders</b></p>				
<p>Gender-related aspects (e.g. specific indicators/targets):</p>	<p>Income-generating activities are designed to specifically tackle women need and aspirations</p>				
<p><u>Output 2.1.1:</u> Land and ecosystem restoration activities are carried out in the DBT complex.</p>					
<p><u>Output 2.1.2:</u> Priority sustainable community-based income-generating activities are supported in several sites to facilitate the forest landscapes restoration.</p>	<p>Income-generating activities are promoted based strongly on women needs and aspirations</p>	<p>% of Income-generating opportunities for women among all activities</p>		<p>Minimum of 50% of the income generation activities support are owned by women</p>	<p>IBAP</p>

<p><u>Output 2.1.3:</u> A funding mechanism for the complex is developed in collaboration with stakeholders (government, communities, private sector) and supports BioGuinea and other funding mechanisms for the protected area system in Guinea-Bissau</p>	<p>Active women participation in the development of funding mechanism in order to ensure that it takes into consideration women needs</p>	<p>% of women among all participants of the project activities, including M&amp;E</p>		<p>Minimum of 30% of staff involved are women</p>	<p>IBAP</p>
<p><b>Project's Outcome Statement:</b></p>	<p><b>An enabling environment to support voluntary LDN target implementation</b></p>				
<p>Gender-related aspects (e.g. specific indicators/targets):</p>	<p>N/A</p>				
<p>Outputs 2.2.1: Political and institutional work is carried out to strengthen synergies between institutions to achieve Guinea-Bissau's LDN objectives (restoring 40,000 ha by 2030).</p>	<p>N/A</p>				
<p><b>Project's Outcome Statement:</b></p>	<p><b>The project is implemented based on RBM. Lessons learned and best practices are documented and disseminated</b></p>				
<p>Gender-related aspects (e.g. specific indicators/targets):</p>	<p>N/A</p>				

Output 3.1.1: Knowledge on good management and restoration of natural resources is documented and disseminated.	N/A				
Output 3.1.2: A gender strategy is developed and implemented	Gender strategy specifying the different steps and resources needed for its implementation	Number of activities developed and implemented based on gender equality		Minimum of 80% of designed activities are successfully implemented	IBAP
Output 3.1.3: The project's Monitoring & Evaluation system (including LDN achievements) is developed and implemented.	Specific gender monitoring & evaluation to measure progress since the project development phase	M&E sensitive to gender aspects, including qualitative set of indicators			IBAP

**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 private sector is mainly related to smallholders and other partners and stakeholders active in the region, mainly in the fields of tourism and the agriculture sector. The project will be innovative in that sense as up to date, support to biodiversity conservation and restoration has mainly be done through public sector support and the strengthening of Governments and Public Organizations, including the institutions in charge of biodiversity management and the protected area network. Given the limited capacity in the country, the project will continue to strengthen these capacities, especially in light of the

need for cooperation among various stakeholders and partners. However, the project will bring work with Government institutions and partners such as mechanisms like the BioGuinea Fund to expand the scope of intervention and support to the private sector. For doing so, the project will support the enabling environment for, at the end of the project, having more investments and opportunities for partners to invest into the project area in relevant sectors such as agriculture, agro-forestry or sustainable tourism.

The involvement of mining companies will be based on the following strategy aligned on the principle of complementarity that the project will establish with the GTPIE project:

? Implement actions and activities aimed at promoting good practices in the mining sector and positively influencing mining and extractive activities to achieve inclusive socio-economic development, environmental safeguarding and sustainable development of Guinea Bissau (mining sites in particular).

? Participate in the construction of a sustainable local development process.

? Participate in the tripartite dialogue between the State, communities and mining companies in order to meet the challenges linked to the sustainability, profitability and transparency of the mining sector, to improve the management of mining resources towards greater transparency and responsibility, while respecting the rights of the population and taking into account the economic, social and environmental impacts through the establishment of a legal and regulatory framework guaranteeing the proper management of mining resources.

Mining activities are developed on the periphery of the DBT and have impacts on biodiversity, including loss of biodiversity, pollution of watercourses and wetlands, deforestation, escape of animals due to the use of powerful explosives to blast granites and dolerites.

**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):**

Project risks					
Description	Type	Impact & Probability (1-5)	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status

<p>Guinea-Bissau has faced political instability in the past. However political instability could occur suddenly as it was the case early 2022.</p>	<p><i>Political</i></p>	<p>Impact: 4 Probability: 4</p>	<p>The semi institutional and financial autonomy of the IBAP is a determining element for the continuity of the project implementation even during the occurrence of political-institutional crises. On another level, IBAP has a strong partnership with donors and other institutions that allows it to continue its action even in the occurrence of major crises.</p> <p>Besides, the project focuses mainly on the DBT complex with on the ground oriented activities (component 2). It will work mostly with communities, NGO and decentralized authorities in regions. The political will to support this project in these regions is strong. The impact of political instability at national level is seen more in the capital, Bissau. The project will also build a wide coalition of partners and stakeholders at the DBT complex level whose interest in biodiversity</p>	<p><i>Government</i></p>	<p><i>High.</i></p>
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<p>This is an innovative project, which covers a large landscape, and requires the engagement of an array range of stakeholders with different views/interests. Adequate project management and multi-sectoral management will be a key challenge.</p>	<p><i>Operational and institutional</i></p>	<p>Impact: 3 Probability: 2</p>	<p>The process recruitment will be carefully done to select the best profile project coordinator to carry out the day-to-day project (terms of references whilst prepared by IUCN will also be reviewed by IBAP and project board). Among the key required assets: the project will recruit a technical advisor with a strong experience in stakeholder's engagement.</p>	<p><i>PMU IUCN</i></p>	<p><i>Medium</i></p>
			<p>The project will also support the creation of 2 coordination bodies, which will facilitate collaboration between ministries and stakeholders.</p>		
			<p>The project will be implemented by IBAP which has a solid experience in project implementation in the target area and is the government agency in charge of the management of protected areas in Guinea Bissau. From an institutional point of view, IBAP has a semi-autonomy that makes it an institution out of the countless political end</p>		

<p>Local communities and relevant groups of are not receptive to changing unsustainable practices that threaten the provision of ecosystem services.</p> <p>Land access difficulties may create conflicts</p>	<p><i>Social</i></p>	<p>Impact: 3</p> <p>Probability: 1</p>	<p>Communities are very enthusiastic. During the PPG stage, the team of experts used a list of criteria to select project villages for inclusion in the project. A key criterion was social cohesion and commitment. The selection of a small number of pilot villages (18) will allow thorough development of activities which are chosen by all stakeholders in villages and have strong technical and financial support to ensuring their effectiveness.</p> <p>Moreover the project will provide capacity building, regular meetings, and ensure involvement in each stage of the process. It will support a better involvement of communities in the Parks boards.</p> <p>As regards the risk of land access conflicts, the project will produce a land-use management plan, and will produce simplified management plans for the 18 pilot villages</p>	<p><i>PMU</i></p>	<p><i>Low - decreasing.</i></p>
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<p>Several infrastructures and mining activities are under development around the DBT complexe, and may have negative impact on the natural resource</p>	<p><i>Environmental</i></p>	<p>Impact: 3 Probability: 2</p>	<p><i>The project will ensure more coordination between Ministries (in charge of dam project developers, in charge of mining activities, in charge of environnement). The inter-ministerial commission and the DBT plateforme at the local level will deeper and enhance collaborative process and take appropriate decisions to better articulate economic development (planned dam, mining activities) and environment protection. In particular, environmental impact studies will be reviewed within the board.</i></p>	<p><i>PMU</i></p> <p><i>Inter-ministerial commission</i></p> <p><i>DBT plateforme</i></p>	<p><i>Medium</i></p>
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<p>Climate change risks may cause changes in the DBT complex</p>	<p><i>Climate</i></p>	<p>Impact: 3 Probability: 1</p>	<p>The project will promote climate resilient activities, implementation and dissemination of good practices in the 18 pilot villages. This will reduce the vulnerability of communities.</p> <p>The project will contribute to increase overall resilience of families living in the DBT complex.</p> <p>The project will collaborate with adaptation projects.</p>	<p><i>PMU</i></p>	<p><i>Low</i></p>
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<p>Social resistance against the involvement of women in activities;</p> <p>Low participation of women in local committee / governance;</p> <p>Project interventions are not gender-sensitive and gender-responsive.</p>	<p><i>Gender</i></p>	<p>Impact: 2</p> <p>Probability: 1</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. Women will be recruited in the Project Board to support the implementation of the project activities in a gender-sensitive manner.</p>	<p><i>PMU</i></p>	<p><i>Low.</i></p>
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<p>Impacts of Covid-19 may delay project activities</p>	<p><i>Health</i></p>	<p>Impact: 2 Probability: 1</p>	<p>The impacts of Covid-19 on the implementation of projects in Guin?-Bissau were felt mainly from July to September 2019. In fact, the restrictive measures that were in place during this period affected the mobility of stakeholders. It was difficult to mobilise young people, women and adults from the communities involved in projects.</p> <p>During PPG, international travels were restricted, but national consultants managed to carry out intensive consultations in the village, with proper sanitary measures.</p> <p>However, in the event that a new variant spreads in the implementation phase of the project, the PMU is now well experienced to continue the activities by respecting the barrier actions.</p> <p>It is not expected that Covid-19 would bring opportunities that would benefit communities and ecosystems</p>	<p><i>PMU</i></p>	<p><i>Low</i></p>
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## 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 project will be implemented by IBAP, through a Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will work in close collaboration with IUCN and will imply several executive partners including Ministry of Energy and Hydraulics, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Mines and Geology, UNOPS, OMVS, WCF, ECREEE, Fouta Trekking association. The PMU will take attention to harmonize practices between the ongoing projects.

The steering committee, will include representatives of all major stakeholders of the project. Different projects have agreed to work in close collaboration to take advantage of possible synergies and complementarities.

Coordination with other GEF projects in the area will take the form of complementarity and economies of scale in the implementation of activities and the achievement of project objectives. For example, the Corubal project envisages maritime surveillance for better governance of fisheries resources by providing institutional actors with surveillance means such as aluminium canoes. Such an activity is complementary to the connectivity project in that it fills the gap in riverbank monitoring that IBAP has so far found difficulties in addressing in this critical part of the DBT. Such complementarity will maintain ecological connectivity at river level and maintain ecosystem services.

With regard to the project GEFID5438 ? UNDP - Strengthening the Financial and Operational Framework of the National PA System in Guinea-Bissau, the connectivity project will finalise the important actions undertaken during implementation and implement the action plans developed and not implemented.

#### - *Regional decision making and planning*

Due to the importance of cross border connectivity, it is important to ensure a communication mechanism and shared efforts with the neighboring country Republic of Guinea. Therefore, IBAP, as executing agency, should define a working plan with an equivalent entity in Republic of Guinea and encourage both bodies to make joint efforts.

The mechanism should allow close collaboration between the two entities, especially in what concerns the big animals? movements along the border, human social and economic interventions that can affect the conservation efforts and synergies in terms of enforcement of regulations concerning settling of population (particularly the case of illegal migration movement from Republic of Guinea to Guinea-Bissau)

Thus, it is important to preview bilateral institutional piloting, through a minimum of one meeting per year, and fluent and open communication along the year. Besides that, it's important to establish a yearly working plan between the two countries authorities in order to address specific issues and bottleneck.

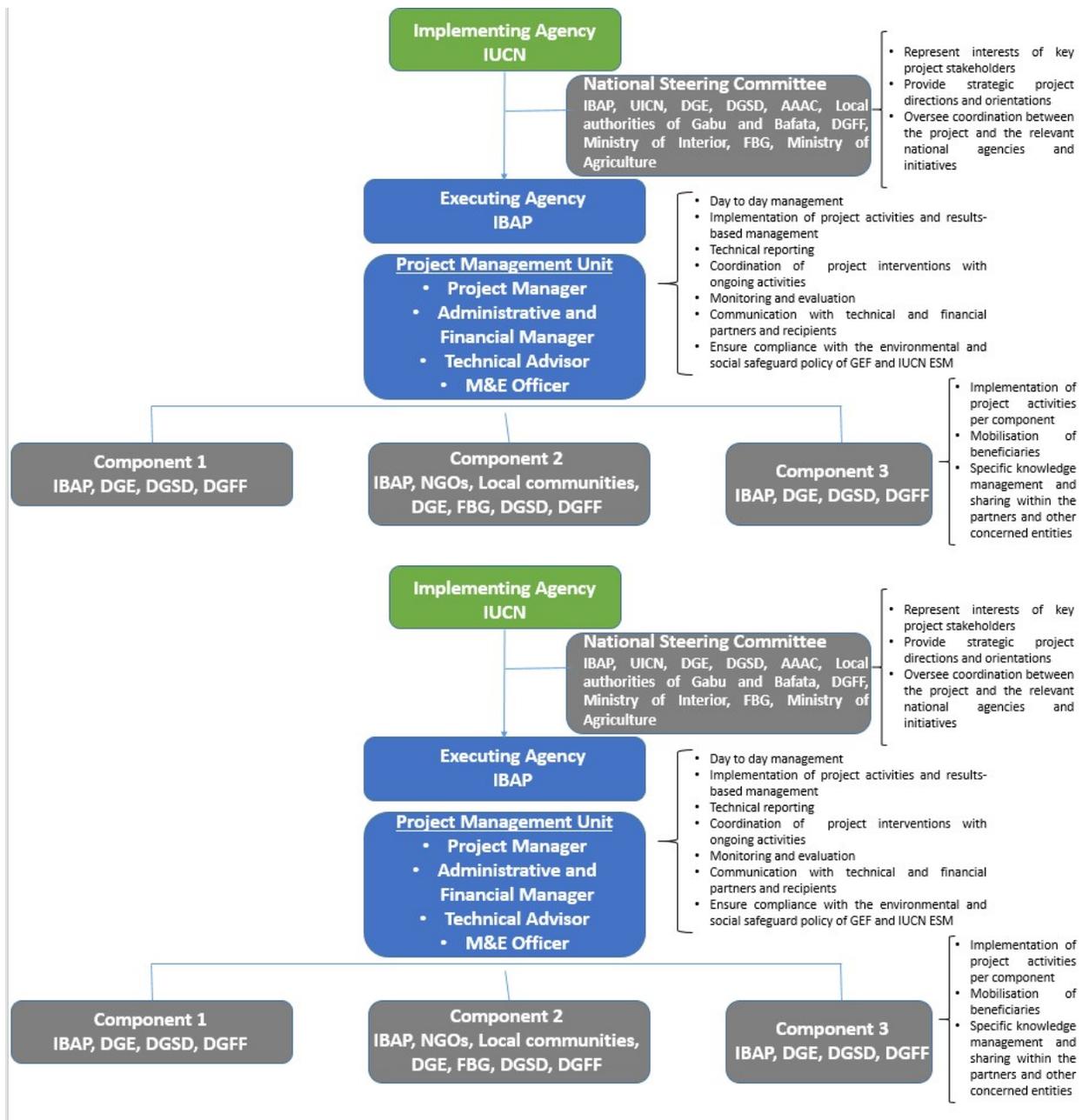
#### - *National decision making and planning*

Implementing agency: IUCN will act as the GEF Project Implementing Agency and will be fully responsible for project implementation, including project approval and start-up, project supervision and project completion and evaluation. IUCN's main role as GEF project Agency is to act as Implementing Agency to facilitate countries' access to GEF funds. Thus, it is IUCN's responsibility to ensure that the Executing Agency (IBAP) is aware of, and comply with GEF and IUCN standards, policies and procedures. As an implementing agency, IUCN will be accountable to the GEF Council and will oversee the Executing Agency.

Executing agency: IBAP is the National Project Executing Agency. The role of the executing agency includes the management and administration of the day-to-day activities according to project requirements, and implies accountability for intended and appropriate use of funds, procurement and contracting of goods and services, achievement of results, project monitoring and reporting.

Following project approval, funds will be transferred by IUCN to the Guinea Bissau Government represented by IBAP through its national treasury. According to each annual work plan, the executing agency (IBAP) will receive advances on a regular basis and following a specific request to IUCN. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will keep track of expenditures and reports to the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

The figure below illustrates the project institutional framework



- *Project coordination and management*

o A National Project Steering Committee (NPSC):

The project coordination will be essentially a role played by IBAP, as the Executing Agency with the supervision of the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC). The NPSC should be headed by IUCN.

The institutional arrangement should be dynamic and based on clear roles and responsibilities. In order to ensure the overseeing of the coordination and implementation of the project the NSC should meet quarterly.

The NPSC will be set up and will include representatives from key institutions involved in project implementation namely:

- ? IBAP
- ? UICN
- ? DGE
- ? DGSD
- ? AAAC
- ? Local authorities of Gabu
- ? Local authorities of Bafata
- ? DGFF
- ? Ministry of Interior
- ? FBG
- ? Ministry of agriculture
- ? GEF Focal Point
- ? European Union Delegation
- ? INEP (National Institute for Research)
- ? One NGO
- ? IUCN (Guinea Bissau office)

The final list of PSC members will be established during the project inception phase after consultations with national and regional authorities.

The specific roles and responsibilities of the PSC include:

- ? Represent the interests of key project stakeholders;
- ? Provide strategic orientation and guidance to the project;
- ? Ensure coordination between the project and relevant national agencies and initiatives;
- ? Analyze, validate and monitor annual project work plans and budgets;
- ? Monitor project progress, the achievement of project objectives and provide comments on key reports or outputs;
- ? Monitor and evaluate the project, and
- ? Meet at least once a year, and on an ad hoc basis is necessary.

• A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be based at IBAP and have the following responsibilities:

- ? Ensure the day to day implementation of the project;
- ? Develop the annual work plans and budgets;
- ? Implement the project activities while ensuring a result based management;
- ? Technical and Financial Reporting;
- ? Coordinate the project's intervention with ongoing baseline initiatives;
- ? Ensure compliance with the environmental and social safeguard policy of GEF and IUCN ESMS and implementation of the ESMS tools as specified by the ESMS Screening Report and Clearance.
- ? Conduct project M&E activities; and
- ? Communicate to project technical and financial partners, as well as to beneficiaries.

The PMU based in Bissau will be composed of:

- ? a national Project Manager,
- ? a finance administrative and procurement Officer
- ? a Officer in charge of monitoring & evaluation and safeguards compliance
- ? a part time project Advisor (70 days per year).

The PMU based in Bissau will be completed by the following long-term consultants based in the DBT complex:

- ? a community development specialist
- ? a project site manager
- ? 4 local collaborators

The national coordinator will be nationally recruited and will be responsible for the day to day implementation of the project, including monitoring and reporting. The main responsibility of the project coordinator is to implement the orientations issued by the PSC and to ensure the achievement of project results, as stated in the Project Document. The national coordinator will adopt a participatory approach and

will seek the involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of activity. He/she will pay close attention to gender issues. He/she will ensure the implementation of effective partnerships and coordination mechanisms with ongoing initiatives in the country. The coordinator will be under the supervision of IBAP as the Project Executing Agency.

Project component 1 ? Governance and Stakeholders capacity building: Activities will be implemented by IBAP in close collaboration with BioGuin? Fondation, DGA, DGE, DGFF and the private sector. ONG and INEP will be involved in socio-economic baseline studies.

Project component 2 ? Management and restoration of ecological connectivity corridor and wildlife mobility: Activities will be implemented by IBAP in partnership with NGO. A call for project will be launched during the first month of project implementation to recruit NGO for IGA development. In year 2, a call of micro-projects (grant) will be launched to develop other IGA in villages of the DBT complex. The PMU will sign contract with selected organization (local association). Activities regarding LDN MRV will be implemented with DGE, DGDD, DGE and DGFF.

Project component 3 ? Monitoring, evaluation, knowledge management and sharing: Activities will be implemented by the PMU and IBAP.

Letters of agreement will be signed between IBAP and the different involved institutions, specifying the roles and responsibilities and budget in executing specific activities. All contracted organizations will carry out a periodic technical and financial reporting to IBAP and IUCN.

## **7. Consistency with National Priorities**

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

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

### **? National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (PAN-LCD), 2006**

Guinea Bissau is one of the signatory countries to the United Nations Convention against Desertification (UNCCD). In order to comply with the main engagement of the convention, the country prepared and adopted, in 2006, the national policy document: National Plan of Action to Combat Desertification - PAN/LCD. Two priorities of that plan are the soils management and the safeguarding of the ecosystems of the dry and fragile lands of the arid and semi-arid areas.

The plan strategy foresees partnerships to improve crop productivity, soil regeneration, conservation and sustainable management of water and land resources. In the long term, it aims at preventing the desertification impacts, the loss of biodiversity, the negative effects of climate change, and the need for urgent aid to people in crisis situations.

The priority sectors for intervention are agriculture and livestock, forest, water resources, capacity building of peasant organization, sub-regional and international cooperation in order to counter the trend towards the disappearance of natural ecosystems and biodiversity, and re-strike the balance between the need to conserve natural resources and the need to use these resources to improve the living conditions of living populations and reduce poverty.

It is also in this perspective that Project is aligned with the objectives and strategy of the PAN/LCD. In component 2: "management and restoration of ecological connectivity corridor and wildlife mobility", the project goal is to put degraded land and ecological corridors under restoration with collaboration of stakeholders. By promoting the development of priority NTFPs value chains in various sites and strengthening the policy and institutional work related to it, the project aims at facilitating the restoration of the forest landscape

The land issue still under regulatory process in the country is also an essential factor for spatial planning. The formulation of a clear and consistent policy in this area is necessary and indispensable to correct the current evidence of the process of land degradation and the natural environment, and consequent loss of biodiversity in the regions where the two parks and corridors of the DBT complex are located. In this sense, the project aims to implement actions in the field of political plaidoyer and institutional work to strengthen synergies between partner institutions enabling environment to support voluntary LDN target implementation. The project will support Guinea-Bissau target of restoring 40,000 ha of lands by 2030 which is a political commitment made by the country under the Convention for Biological Diversity, CBD/Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

#### ? **National Strategy for Protected Areas 2014-2020 (ENAP-2014/20)**

The ENAP Document 2014/20, prepared by IBAP and its institutional partners in 2014, identifies, as one of the strategic objectives of the action plan, the consolidation of the IBAP and the strengthening of strategic institutional partnerships, aiming at an effective management of all protected areas and national biodiversity. To this end, they propose as a priority to strengthen the management of spaces and biodiversity through a policy of consolidated partnerships, maintain an adequate and qualified staff enabling the IBAP mission to be carried out, the efficiency of the institution by strengthening the capacity for coordination and Monitoring & evaluation.

The identified priority actions are: the institutional, legislative, and public policies for biodiversity and the Protected Areas (PAs), to debate and influence the drafting and revision of laws of relevance to PAs and biodiversity (hunting law, mangrove law, etc. ), to use its influence to incorporate biodiversity conservation, protected area management, management plans and regulations into regional development plans, in sectoral development plans for forests, fisheries and agriculture, or in national plans for more specific areas of the environment, such as national environmental management plans, the national strategy and action plan for biodiversity and climate change.

In the document, the strategy also provides, for the need for IBAP, to establish closer working relationships with other authorities and institutions, such as region governors and their respective regional plan offices, or the relevant departments of the Ministries responsible for the fisheries, forests, agriculture, environment, mines and extractive industries sectors and also to identify and implement strategic partnerships to further respond to increasing pressures on biodiversity and territory management.

Component 1 of the project is aligned with the outlines highlighted in the ENAP document, through the outcome ??Improved policies, regulations, institutional collaboration, and stakeholders? (IBAP, Bioguin??. DGFF) capacities for long term management based on landscape and ecosystem approach. Its priority actions are the development and implementation of DBT complex management plans, and the updating of data on the respective ecological corridors of the complex, using a landscape and socio-ecosystem approach?.

### ? **National Program of Action of Adaptation to Climate Changes (NAPA), 2006**

The increasing advance of the savannah-type vegetation is a visible impact, particularly in longer dry periods, namely in northern, eastern, and north-western areas where higher temperatures and drought and changes or deterioration of the vegetation cover led to changes in the composition of a large part of forest species or even to the extinction of some of those species, and migration of animals.

According to NAPA, other than the risks arising from pressure on forest resources, climate changes would affect the vegetation cover, thus degrading and leading human settlements to move successively from one vegetation formation to another. The expected impacts of changes in the country's forests will be: (i) increment uncontrolled slash-and-burn practices thus jeopardizing populations and wild fauna; (ii) increased difficulty to collect/extract products from the forest for current consumption for multiple purposes (food, health, ornamentation, traditional ceremonies, etc.) due degradation of vegetation cover resulting from the accentuation of the *sahelization* processes), (iii) impossibility of hunting some wild species because they become rare due to migration or extinction because of the modified habitat.

#### To prevent some of climate change impacts the NAPA proposed measures are:

- Setting-up of conservation units, especially in important and fragile ecosystems;
- Promoting local initiatives focusing on conservation and development;
- Supplying financial and technical means to technical services;
- Introducing community-based management of forests and their extension to the north and south of the country;
- Selecting rapid-growth species plants for energy purposes;
- Reforesting degraded zones, restoring agroecological zones of local species and adopt a sustainable management of those species to allow their future natural regeneration.

The project proposes, in component 2, is aligned with the NAPA proposes measures to mitigate climate change negatives impacts resulting of human pressure at the forests ecosystems by promoting alternatives to the abusive and unsustainable use of land and species and initiate land and ecosystem restoration actions with all stakeholders, by putting in place a solid governance approach for ecological corridors and

developing and implementing solutions that will allow ecosystems and populations to be resilient to the changes induced.

? **Strategic Plan 2015-2025 ?Terra Ranka?**

The Strategic Plan in Program III, ?ensuring durable management of natural capital and preserving biodiversity??presents four main actions for the preservation of biodiversity and states that the country's anthropic and climate vulnerabilities should be addressed in the framework of a global and integrated approach for the protection of the environment and biodiversity. To this end, it considers: (i) establishing a regulatory and institutional framework for sustainable development and protection of biodiversity, (ii) knowing, ensuring and developing ecosystems, (iii) regulating the exploitation of renewable natural resources to ensure biological renewal and (iv) implementing a Climate Plan increases the resilience of the national territory to climate change.

The actions that the project intends to implement are framed in the program III of the Strategic Plan 2015-2025. In particular, it aims at strengthening the current legislative and regulatory framework in the DBT complex by improving the management effectiveness of the natural resources of the DBT park and corridors complex, reviewing existing laws and rules, training the main actors involved in the management of protected areas, integrating a landscape and socio-ecosystem approach in the management and restoration of connectivity corridors, implementing actions to establish a favorable ecosystem to the mobility/return of animal species, the conservation of biodiversity and the permanence of species.

As a synthesis :

<b>National Strategy and Policy Documents</b>	<b>Recommended strategies, measures and actions</b>	<b>Project alignment (coherence of the actions/results of the project with national plans and policies)</b>
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<p><b>PAN/LCD-</b> National Action Plan to Combat Desertification</p>	<p><i>Measures:</i> Soil management and the safeguarding of dry and fragile land ecosystems in arid and semi-arid areas. <i>Main actions:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Biodiversity conservation</li> <li>2. Restoration of degraded areas and ecosystems</li> <li>3. Preparation of the integrated management plan for the territories of tabanca (villages)</li> <li>4. Strengthening the technical capacities of the different actors and the legal and institutional framework</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Degraded land and ecological corridors under restoration with collaboration of stakeholders</li> <li>- Enabling environment to support voluntary LDN target implementation</li> <li>- Project Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Plan and system (including LDN achievements) developed and implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 3 protected areas demonstrate improved management effectiveness and governance equity (through METT and related tools, benchmarked to the IUCN Green List Standard)</li> <li>- Land and ecosystem restoration activities in selected corridors</li> <li>- Value chains development of priority NTFPs is supported in the various sites to facilitate Forest Landscape Restoration</li> </ul>
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<p>NAPA- National Action Program of Adaptation to Climate Changes, 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Setting-up of conservation units, especially in important and fragile ecosystems;</li> <li>- Promotion of local initiatives focusing on conservation and development;</li> <li>- Supply of financial and technical means to technical services;</li> <li>- Introduction of community-based management of forests and their extension to the north and south of the country</li> <li>- Reforesting of zones degraded, restoring through the use in each agro-ecological zone of local species and sustainable management of those species thus allowing their future natural regeneration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land and ecosystem restoration activities in selected corridors</li> <li>- Value chains development of priority NTFPs is supported in the various sites to facilitate Forest Landscape Restoration</li> <li>- Financing mechanism for the complex developed in collaboration with stakeholders (Government, Communities, Private Sector) supporting BioGuine? and other funding mechanisms for the protected area system in Guine?e-Bissau</li> </ul>
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<p>ENAP- National Strategy for Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conservation 2014 -2020</p>	<p>Strengthening the management of spaces and species through a consolidated partnership policy  Identify and implement strategic partnerships that will further respond to growing pressures on biodiversity and ecosystems.  Develop financial instruments that ensure the continuity and sustainability of IBAP's intervention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved policies, regulations, institutional collaboration, and stakeholders? (IBAP, Bioguine, DGFF) capacities for long term management based on landscape and ecosystem approach</li> <li>- Financing mechanism for the complex developed in collaboration with stakeholders (Government, Communities, Private Sector) supporting Bioguine and other funding mechanisms for the protected area system in Guinea-Bissau</li> </ul>	<p>Management plans of main ecosystems designed (with updated data on ecological corridors of the DBT) and implemented using landscape and socio- ecosystem approach collaborations among various stakeholders on biodiversity conservation and land / forest management Plan updated through participatory approach.</p>
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<p>Strategic and Operational Plan 2015-2025 ??Terra Ranka??</p>	<p>Establish a regulatory and institutional framework for sustainable development and protection of biodiversity,</p> <p>Know, ensure, and develop ecosystems,</p> <p>Regulating the exploitation of renewable natural resources to ensure biological renewal</p> <p>Implement a Climate Plan that increases the resilience of the national territory to change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the implementation of sustainable management plans for ecosystems and corridors.</li> <li>- Production and enhancement of knowledge and the dissemination of good practices.</li> <li>- Development of multi-stakeholder and multi-scale synergies</li> <li>- Knowledge on good management / restoration of natural resources documented and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policies and knowledge strengthening:</li> <li>- Capacity building.</li> <li>- Long term planning strategies</li> <li>- Synergies and complementarities building</li> <li>- Ecosystems Management/ Monitoring.</li> <li>- Support the sustainable management of the ecosystems (inside and outside the protected areas)</li> </ul>
<p><b>PNADS ?</b> National Environment and Sustainable Development Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of Community Forests;</li> <li>- Updating and approval of the Forest and Fauna Development Policy and Strategy;</li> <li>- To redesign and act on a national strategy for the restoration of forest landscapes;</li> <li>- Create a National Resource Centre for restoration of forest landscapes;</li> <li>- Strengthen forest management capacity by the competent institutions (DGFF, IBAP, National Guard) and communities;</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening the capacities of park rangers and technicians from different institutions with a focus on the effective management of protected areas, the Restoration of forest landscapes, the conservation/restoration of watersheds of main rivers, and the dynamics of habitat conservation of trans-national vocation.</li> <li>- Strengthen the capacities of park rangers and technicians on law enforcement and wildlife monitoring at the DBT complex and target ecosystems</li> </ul>

**8. Knowledge Management**

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

The third component of the proposed project is focusing on communication and knowledge management. Under outcome 3, the project will be implemented based on Result-Based Management (RBM) principles, and lessons learned will be disseminated within TRI and applied to future initiatives. One of the expected output for the achievement of this outcome is that best practices and lessons learned are compiled and disseminated. To do so, a document compiling the knowledge generated on land restoration and ecosystems management promoted through the project will be elaborated. Five short movies on the project result will also be produced and disseminated. The third component includes this issue of dissemination and knowledge sharing and relies on the fact that other stakeholders are interested in the lessons learned by this project. Thus, the end goal is to reach 10 project lessons published and disseminated on ecological connectivity, land & ecosystems restoration. To do so, the project will develop action towards knowledge management including seminars and trainings to share the experience and expertise as the table below shows it.

Internally, knowledge management will be strongly linked to the project monitoring and evaluation to ensure that all collected M&E data are processed into knowledge and shared with the project staff through the most appropriate communication tools. The objectives of this internal knowledge management process are twofold (i) delivering the preliminary knowledge generated by the project to the main stakeholders; and (ii) improving this knowledge with individual know-how. This enriched operational knowledge through internal processes will serve as inputs to the external processes of knowledge management. External knowledge management will be geared towards outreaching the project achievements and lessons to external partners at local, national, regional and international levels.

Table on the Knowledge management approach:

Actions	Audience	Provider	Timelines
Development of detailed map of relevant stakeholders and institutions involved in SLM, development actions in the DBT complex and ecological connectivity (government agencies, national and international private companies, NGOs, regional authority, local communities, individuals)	Project	Project Manager, IBAP	- Project inception

Training on GEF project implementation, including results-based management, safeguards, risks, gender, adaptive management, etc.	Project staff, IUCN, IBAP, NGO selected	IUCN-GEF, TA	- 2 days initially at project inception - Refresh once every year
Capacity needs assessment and review, finalisation and adoption of capacity development plan	Project staff	TA, Project Manager, IUCN-GEF	- First 6 months of the project
Training seminar on leadership to develop national capacities to ensure efficient multi-sectoral coordination within the DBT complex	Project staff, Project Board, IBAP, IUCN	TA and/or international individual expert or company to be procured.	- 5 days in Year 1 - 5 days in Year 2
Training seminar on cross-sectoral planning, on land restoration concepts and tools, on capacities to federate and manage multi-stakeholders groups, on capacities to monitor the land-use management plan.	Project staff, IBAP  Other Ministries	TA and/or international individual expert or company to be procured.	- 5 days in Year 1 - 5 days in Year 2
Training seminar on PA management: needs assessment, infrastructure maintenance, expenditure tracking, financial planning (costs and maintenance), negotiation capacities and conflicts prevention/management	Project staff, IBAP	Project Manager, local expert to be procured	- 3 days in Year 1 - 3 days in Year 2
Training seminar with field work on basic technical aspects on land restoration (soil preparation and management, planting, etc.)	villagers, women groups, project staff.	Local expert or company to be procured	- 5 days in Year 1 - 5 days in Year 2 - 5 days in Year 3 - 3 days in Year 4
On the job learning	Project staff, IBAP	TA, IUCN	- Constant

## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

### Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. Project M&E will be conducted in accordance with established IUCN/GEF procedures and will be led by the PMU located at IBAP - the executing agency - with support from IUCN.

Project M&E will be carried out following the activities and the budget presented in the table below. The project document, GEF tracking tools, results framework and associated indicators and targets, will form the basis on which the project's M&E system will be developed.

Key project executing organisations will be directly involved in monitoring and evaluating activities, outputs and outcomes, and all beneficiary and stakeholder groups will be consulted, using a gender sensitive approach. The monitoring process itself will serve as a learning and capacity building platform for the project's executing agency. Adaptive management principles will be applied in undertaking regular reviews of the effectiveness of project implementation mechanisms. Two key external independent evaluations will be commissioned, one at the mid term of the project, the other at the end of the project. Project monitoring and evaluations steps, roles and responsibilities and costs are summarised in the table below.

The establishment of the project's M&E processes will involve several steps described in the PRODOC pages 118-123.

The budgeted project M&E plan is detailed in the table below.

<b>M&amp;E activity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Budget (GEF funded)</b>
Inception Workshop (IW)	Within two months of project start up	PMU / IBAP Support from IUCN	Estimated cost: USD 10,000
Project Inception Report	No later than one month post IW	PMU	USD 0 Reports developed by project staff
Development of an M&E system and  Baseline assessment	Within 3 months of project start up  Within 6 months of project start up	PMU External consultants	Estimated cost: USD 40,000
Analysis of progress made in terms of the project outputs and implementation	Annually, before the PIR and in the annual work plans	PMU	To be determined in the annual Work Plans  Reports developed by project staff
Quarterly Progress Reports	Quarterly	PMU	USD 0 Reports developed by project staff
Annual PIR	Annual	PMU IUCN IBAP	USD 0 PIR to be developed by project staff
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	On-going	Project Manager, TA, IUCN	None. Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee & IUCN staff not counted

Addressing environmental and social grievances	On-going	Project Manager, IUCN	None
Supervision missions	Annual	IUCN	None
TPR (PSC)	Annual	Project SC	USD 8,000 (Estimated cost per meeting: USD 2000)
Midterm/ Final evaluation	Mid-term (MTE) 3 months before the end of the project (TE)	Independent evaluators PMU IUCN IBAP	USD 70,000
End of Project report	3 months before project end	PMU IUCN IBAP	USD 0 Report developed by project staff
Total estimated costs (Excluding project personnel and IUCN agent costs and travel expenses)			USD 128,000

## 10. Benefits

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

The project will have several socioeconomic benefits:

### - Social benefits :

During the first two years of the implementation of the project, technical and socio-economic baseline studies will be produced. This collection of updated data on biodiversity, land-use and the socio-economic situation of inhabitants located within the DBT complex will be used to develop a better special planning and an integrated management of the DBT complex taking into account the needs of villagers.

One activity of the project is to strengthen the involvement of communities in the management of the DBT complex. The project will finance a local consultant to support and train the communities' members to properly prepare Park council meetings, by collecting needs and key issues within their communities before the meeting. At the end, the communities' members of the council Park will be able to alert IBAP when abusive installations or environmental degradation occur within the DBT complex. In this way, they will strengthen their control over their living space and contribute to the long-term safeguarding of their livelihoods.

The project will also focus on developing community-based income-generating activities in 18 villages of the DBT complex. The project will pay particular attention to women and youth and will gather information about disable people in the communities where IGA are implemented. The project will involve disable people in the activities implementation.

A gender strategy will be established during the project implementation for the systematic inclusion of gender into project strategy and implementation through all project components.

**- Economic benefits :**

The project aims to promote sustainable income-generating activities. 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.

Bissau Guinea state funds are limited and international funding opportunities will not allow for the long-term coverage of all costs. Other key sources of funding were identified by the consultant during PPG consultations and will be implemented: extension of the REDD+ finance, development of a mechanism for external debt conversion to finance biodiversity conservation and LDN, design and implementation of an ecotax on imported products and mobilisation of funds from neighbouring economic actors.

Project: <b>Strengthening ecological connectivity in the Dulombi-Bo? Tchetché complex</b>			
Project objective: Improve and sustain the ecological connectivity of the DBT Corridor and related transnational areas of Niokolo-Koba (Senegal) and Badiar (Guinea) by strengthening biodiversity conservation and improving sustainable land use.			
Component	Outcomes	Outputs	Impacts and GEBs
Component 1: Governance and stakeholders capacity building	Outcome 1.1: Improved policies, regulations, institutional collaboration and stakeholders? capacities for long term management based on a landscape and ecosystem approach.	Output 1.1.1: Action plans for the conservation units of the DBT complex are designed and implemented using a landscape and a socio-ecosystemic approach	Conservation of globally significant biodiversity  Sustainable use of the components of globally significant biodiversity
		Output 1.1.2: Protected areas show improved management effectiveness and governance equity (METT)	Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive landscapes  Reduction in forest loss and forest degradation
		Output 1.1.3: Policies, laws and regulations ? including stakeholders? collaboration - on biodiversity conservation and land/ forest management are updated through a participatory approach.	

		Output 1.1.4: The ability to monitor and understand changes in the DBT complex is strengthened in order to promote an adaptive and anticipatory management of the complex	
Component 2: Management and restoration of ecological connectivity corridor and wildlife mobility	Outcome 2.1: Degraded land and ecological corridors are under restoration with collaboration of stakeholders	Output 2.1.1: Land and ecosystem restoration activities are carried out in the DBT complex	Conservation of globally significant biodiversity Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive landscapes Reduction in forest loss and forest degradation Enhanced sustainable livelihoods for local communities and forest-dependent peoples.
		Output 2.1.2: Priority sustainable community-based income-generating activities are supported in several sites to facilitate the forest landscapes restoration	Sustainable use of the components of globally significant biodiversity Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources
	Outcome 2.2: An enabling environment to support voluntary LDN target implementation	Output 2.2.1: Political and institutional work is carried out to strengthen synergies between institutions to achieve Guinea-Bissau's LDN objectives (restoring 40,000 ha by 2030)	
Component 3: Institutions, Finance and Scaling up	Outcome 3.1: The project is implemented based on Result Based Management. Lessons learned and best practices are documented and disseminated	Output 3.1.1: Knowledge on good management and restoration of natural resources is documented and disseminated	Conservation of globally significant biodiversity Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive landscapes
		Output 3.1.2: A gender strategy is developed and implemented	Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources
		Output 3.1.3: The project's Monitoring & Evaluation system (including LDN achievements) is developed and implemented	

## 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
<b>Medium/Moderate</b>			

**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.

The overall objective of this project is to improve and sustain the ecological connectivity of the DBT corridor and related transnational areas of Niokolo-Koba (Senegal) and Badiar (Guinea) by strengthening biodiversity conservation and improving sustainable land use. This will be accomplished under component 1 by strengthening stakeholders' capacities, establishing two governance mechanisms (an inter-sectoral committee at the central level and a DBT platform involving local authorities, communities, private sector) and by increasing management effectiveness through capacity building and infrastructure strengthening collaboration and the involvement of the local communities. It further includes supporting daily management of the PA, including ranger patrol activities, ranger salary, provide equipment's, technical assistance and training. Under component 2 the project will carry out concrete actions for restoring degraded lands and ecological corridors in two Protected Areas and three corridors, by supporting community-based income-generating activities in 18 selected villages and by developing a funding mechanism for the complex. The outcome also aims at developing enabling environment to support voluntary LDN target implementation. Outcome 3 aims at learning and knowledge sharing on good management and restoration, development of gender strategy developed and project M&E.

The project will be executed by the Biodiversity and Protected Area Institute of Guinea Bissau (IBAP). The project's area of influence is the area covered by the two national parks (Boé and Dulombi) and three ecological corridors (Tchêche, Xitole and Cuntabane) adjacent to the parks - the total is referred to as DBT complex. While the environmental impacts of the project activities are expected to be highly positive, some potential social impact issues have been identified. These are summarized below, detailed analysis can be found in the questionnaire in the annex:

Some field activities such as measures for improving management effectiveness (Output 1.1.2), land and ecosystem restoration activities (Output 2.1.1) and the community-based income-generating activities (IGA) (Output 2.1.2) **will only be known during the implementation** phase as these are defined through participatory processes with local stakeholders. The activities which are likely to include are the construction of water retention basins, recovery of rice fields, hydro-agricultural development and reforestation, will be considered sub-projects. As E&S risks cannot be identified without knowing the activities, a procedure for assessing the risks and for ensuring their management and monitoring needs to be provided in form of an **Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)**.

**Livelihood Impacts from access restrictions** (Standard on Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restrictions): The standard is triggered because the project ? while not intending to designate new protected area but rather strengthening the existing complex? does include activities to enhance management effectiveness and will contribute to new use restrictions and to enhanced law enforcement. Second, while in theory the national law (Framework law of protected areas) establishes that a proposal to create a protected area and the definition of the areas to be zoned should be formulated in consultation with the local population concerned, in the case of the creation of the DBT complex, there is no evidence that the process leading to its creation has followed all steps required by legislation. Minutes of the community consultation process are not available and there is also no evidence of having carried out the required assessment of potential socio-economic impact of the national parks of Bo? and Dulombi as well as their corridors. Another potential trigger of livelihood impacts are the restoration measures planned to be implemented on communal land in the 18 pilot villages that are likely to cause some form of restrictions for resource-dependent groups/individuals. It is therefore necessary to prepare a Process Framework to define the consultative process for engaging project affected peoples in the social impact assessment and in the development of mitigation measures. The project already foresees a participatory approach for the process of defining land use plans (including through the use of the multi-stakeholder ROAM process) and for establishing rules for sustainable usage and potential restrictions of economic activities. It also includes a dedicated activity for completing the socio-economic baseline, to be implemented in the inception phase. It also foresees measures for promoting new income generation for local communities. Therefore, an abbreviated Process Framework is considered adequate to be included in the ESMF. Most importantly, the PF will need to ensure that livelihood activities are well targeted to and accessible by people identified by the social assessment as most strongly affected by impacts from access restrictions and other social impacts.

**Potential risks related to law enforcement** operations: while IBAP?s approach on law enforcement is overall considered soft and essentially based on sensibilization rather than employing force and potentially violent enforcement practices, safety and security risk have been identified both for law enforcement officials and volunteers engaged in law enforcement but also for communities (see sections B4 and B5). The project already foresees activities to improve organization of law enforcement that will include a study to assess risk from law enforcement. However, this activity will need to be further guided by detailed ToR that will ensure comprehensiveness of the analysis in terms of security and human rights risks as well as through guidance for implementing good practice recommendations including the development of a code of conduct, appropriate standard operating

practices and a mandatory human rights training for all engaged in law enforcement (as staff or volunteers).

There is a risk that the project might give rise to **social conflicts between communities** over the use and allocation of project resources in case the selection of sites for the pilot activities is not justified through transparent and fair criteria. Therefore the ESMF should provide guidance on site selection (see B3)

As for gender risk, the risk of perpetuating gender inequalities has been identified given the male-dominated society and the existence of formal and de facto restrictions to participate in communal decision making and access project benefits. It will be important that the social baseline study, the law enforcement risk assessment and the gender analysis carried out as dedicated project activity (3.1.2.1) will dig deeper and look at indirect risks and in particular at any risks related to gender-based violence. The latter is critical as domestic violence does exist in Guinea Bissau and are accepted by both women and men within the context of religious and traditional gender norms. To avoid that the project might perpetuate such risks precautionary measures will be proposed by the gender action plan (training, zero-tolerance charter, hotline for the project's partners). The project will also provide training and sensibilization for the PMU, IBAP staff and partners on gender based violence (activity 3.1.2.2).

In addition to these risks triggered by project activities another risk has been identified that is not caused by the project activities themselves but is a **contextual risk issue** which could potentially be further exacerbated by the project: a resettlement of people who were considered illegal occupants of land within the PA occurred prior to the start of the project (in March 2021). This is not a strict safeguard risk as it has not been caused by the project. As it cannot be excluded that immigrants might seek further encroachment into the PAs for establishing new settlements, the ESMF will need to address this risk issue by providing guidance how to prevent safeguard impacts related to illegal settlement in line with requirements of the Standard on Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restrictions.

The project site is inhabited by different ethnic groups namely Mandinga (Mandinka), Fula (Fulani) and Jakhanka (Jahanke). None of these groups present social, cultural or economic conditions that distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations. As such they do not match the criteria applied by IUCN, ILO 169 and UNDRIP for characterizing and identifying indigenous people. Therefore the Indigenous Peoples Standard is not triggered.

#### **Supporting Documents**

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
<b>ESMS Screening revised</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	

Title	Module	Submitted
<b>ESMF</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	
<b>ESMS screening</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	

**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).**

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Objective: Improve and sustain the ecological connectivity of the DBT Corridor and related transnational areas of Niokolo-Koba (Senegal) and Badiar (Guinea) by strengthening biodiversity conservation and improving sustainable land use.	O.1) At the end of the project the net forested area of the DBT is increased compared with the net area at the beginning of the project (GEF Core Indicator 3.2)	DBT ground surveys conducted in six first month of the project	At least 42 000 ha of land restored which 2,000 hectares reforested and 40,000 hectares sustainably managed	Projects reports, land use map (GIS MRV system)	Risks: Political and institutional instability disrupts minimal governance conditions necessary for project implementation.
	O.3) Number of direct beneficiaries and number of IGA showing no forest and land degradation and no wildlife mobilities disruption (GEF Core Indicator 11)	0-95000	At least 9,000 beneficiaries in 18 villages are implementing at least one sustainable IGA	MRV system of the project	
	O.4) Populations and mobilities of wildlife species, especially endangered species are growing by the end of the project compared with population levels and mobility at the beginning of the project (GEF Core Indicator 4.1)	DBT on ground surveys of the presence of endangered species at the beginning of the project	At least 3 endangered species effectively present in the DBT and related transnational PAs	Number of Ecological Corridors under strengthened management Number of endangered wildlife species present and mobile in the DBT at the end of the project	
<b>Component 1: Governance and stakeholders? capacity building.</b>					

<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved policies, regulations, institutional collaboration and stakeholders? capacities for long term management based on a landscape and ecosystem approach</p>	<p>1.1) METT scores for the DBT complex show improvements in management and biodiversity conservation effectiveness (<a href="#">GEF Core Indicator 1.2; 4.1; 4.3 &amp; 4.4</a>)</p>	<p>Baseline score for the 5 units of the DBT complex (done in dec 2020 during the PPG ? see in Annex):</p> <p>1) Dulombi : 63 2) Bo? : 73 3) Tcheche : 72 4) Cuntabane : 63 5) Salifo : 63</p>	<p><i>METT scores for all 5 PAs show increases of at least 20% from baseline over 3 years. All scores are &gt; 20. At least 446,556 hectare are under improved management: Expected METT score are Dulombi 76, Boe 88, TcheTche 86, Cuntabane 76, Salifo 76.</i></p>	<p>Data collection methods: Project reports ? METT analysis repeated as part of project M&amp;E process. PMU?s yearly reports. Project site visits and evaluation for verification</p>	<p>Capacity of IBAP and working relations with other Ministries can be strengthened to achieve project outcomes and ambitious DBT complex management.</p>
	<p>1.2) At least 15 conservation &amp; restoration contracts signed for the sustainable management of village land located in the corridors and the park (<a href="#">GEF Core Indicator 4.3</a>)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>Aerial photography and satellite image. Land use maps.</p>	
	<p>1.1.1) Existence of a land-use management plan covering the DBT area and approved by all concerned stakeholders (<a href="#">GEF Core Indicator 4.3</a>)</p>	<p>No land use plan does exist</p>	<p>One Land use management plan developed through a participatory approach.</p>	<p>LU management plan</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.1.1:</b> The development and management action plans for the conservation units of the DBT complex are drawn up and implemented using a landscape and a socio-ecosystemic approach.</p>					

Output 1.1.2: Protected areas show improved management effectiveness and governance equity	1.1.2) Number of staff trained in forest protection regulation and techniques (ecological monitoring, data collection and analysis) (GEF Core Indicator 11)	0	30	Trainings reports and capacities assessment evaluation	
Output 1.1.3: Policies, laws and regulations including stakeholders? collaboration - on biodiversity conservation and land/ forest management are elaborated, updated and implemented through participatory approach	1.1.3) Two governance mechanisms are in place:  ? An intersectoral committee at the central level is created and functional  •A DBT platform involved local authorities, communities, private sector (GEF Core Indicator 11)	? MoU exists with the National Guards but no concrete actions have been implemented? No local platform does exist	At least 2 annual meetings are organised and documented with an action plan between IBAP's partner institutions.	Inter-Ministerial protocol.  Reports of the regional committees and the interministerial commission meetings.  Reports of the DBT platform.	
Output 1.1.4: The ability to monitor and understand changes in the DBT complex is strengthened in order to promote an adaptive and anticipatory management of the complex	1.1.4) At least 4 prospective maps are produced and discussed with stakeholders	No prospective map does exist for the DBT complex	4 maps are created and discussed		
<b>Component 2: Management and restoration of ecological connectivity corridor and wildlife mobility</b>					
Outcome 2.1: Degraded land and ecological corridors are un	2.1.1) Number of land use and restoration plans developed and under implementation. (GEF Core Indicator 4.3)	0	15	Project's reports. Plans developed.	The government, through the relevant line ministries,

der restoration with collaboration of stakeholders	2.1.2) Communities? perception of their livelihood improvement through the adoption and implementation of nature-based solutions (NBS), measured through the periodic and independent application of the 'Most Significant Change' (MSC) technique.	Not Applicable The MSC technique is to be applied once the project has been launched and some form of change has occurred. The baseline	Changes in livelihoods are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique  At least 15 NBS are implemented and their impact is documented	Project's yearly reports. Project site visits and evaluation for verification Monitoring scheme. Socio-economic survey of the villages within the DBT complex. Results and analysis from the application of the MSC technique by mid-term and final evaluators. Number of beneficiaries of NBS initiatives Number of NBS implemented	recognises the importance of developing and implementing land use and restoration plans to facilitate integrated action on the ground and respond to the needs and challenges currently faced by the environmental sector, as well as fulfil the government's obligations and priorities under Multilateral Environmental Agreements as outlined in the NBSAP, NDC and UNCCD
Output 2.1.1: Land and ecosystem restoration activities are carried out in the DBT complex.	2.1.3) Area (ha) of protected areas legally established through the extension of the Salifu corridor (GEF Core Indicator 1.2)	The current Salifu corridor covers 34 300 ha	The Salifu corridor will be extended to 74,300 ha (+40,000ha)	Additional 40,000 ha gazetted in the DBT complex corridors marked on the ground	Action Plans and other national strategies and policies.  Communities are supporting
Output 2.1.2: Priority sustainable community-based income-generating activities are supported in several sites to facilitate the forest landscapes restoration.	2.1.4) Communities improved their livelihoods through the adoption and implementation of nature-based solutions (NBS). (GEF Core Indicator 4.3, 11)	0	Number of NBS initiatives implemented (at least 15)	Number of beneficiaries of NBS initiatives Number of NBS implemented	of ecological perimeters and new IGA as they realize and share benefits.  Project will make available sufficient land and manpower to achieve SLM and planting targets.

<p>Output 2.1.3: A funding mechanism for the complex is developed in collaboration with stakeholders (government, communities, private sector) and supports BioGuinea and other funding mechanisms for the protected area system in Guinea-Bissau</p>	<p>2.1.5) At least one additional financing mechanism provide a sustainable flow of funding</p>	<p>GEF, EU and government are the current funder of the DBT</p>	<p>An additional funding mechanism provide a recurrent flow of at least 1M\$ yearly to the SNAP <a href="#">based on the selling of 1,401,497 t of CO2.</a></p>	<p>Contracts Accounting documents Audits</p>	<p>Communities in the DBT complex are amenable and receptive to change.  Ecosystems in the DBT complex can regenerate fast from degradation and are resilient enough to withstand the most immediate climate change effects.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2: An enabling environment to support voluntary LDN target implementation</p>	<p>2.2.1) A MRV system is develop and aggregates the data from all stakeholders towards achieving LDN target</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1 MRV system is developed and provide the number of hectares restored by all stakeholders in Guinea Bissau</p>	<p>Project's reports. MRV system and database.</p>	
<p>Outputs 2.2.1: Political and institutional work is carried out to strengthen synergies between institutions to achieve Guinea-Bissau's LDN objectives (restoring 40,000 ha by 2030).</p>	<p>2.2.2) Number of staff trained in LDN monitoring (<a href="#">GEF Core Indicator 11</a>)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>Trainings reports and capacities assessment evaluation</p>	
<p><b>Component 3: Monitoring, evaluation, knowledge management and sharing</b></p>					

Outcome 3: The project is implemented based on RBM. Lessons learned and best practices are documented and disseminated.	3.1.1) Number of people reached through public awareness campaigns (disaggregated by gender) ( <a href="#">GEF Core Indicator 11</a> )	0	20,000 (50/50)	Data collection methods: <i>Project?s reports. Project database.</i>	<i>Risks:</i> People in remote areas may not have access to awareness raising events. Lack of coordination between administrative institutions at various levels may impede the dissemination of knowledge on PA rules, BD and SLM. Insufficient monitoring of project activities and collation of lessons learned may restrict learning from project activities.
Output 3.1.1: Knowledge on good management and restoration of natural resources is documented and disseminated.	3.1.2) Number of project?s lessons published and disseminated on mitigating sector pressures on the DBT complex	0	10	Data collection methods: <i>Project?s reports. Project database.</i>	
Output 3.1.2: A gender strategy is developed and implemented	3.1.3) % of women among all participants of the project activities, including M&E ( <a href="#">GEF Core Indicator 11</a> )	5%	> 30%	Data collection methods: <i>Project?s reports. Project database.</i>	<i>Assumptions:</i> Women are interested to participate in the project directly. Other stakeholders are interested in the lessons learned by this project.

**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).**

STAP comments:

Comments from STAP (May 20, 2020)	Response
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<p>1. Elements of the objective are reasonable; however, it is not particularly clear. The objective is "Improved and sustained ecological connectivity between the DBT Complex and related transnational protected areas of Senegal and Guinea by strengthening biodiversity conservation and improving sustainable land use." Will connectivity be improved by strengthening biodiversity conservation or is it the other way around?</p>	<p>The enhancement of the connectivity was made explicit and raised throughout the PRODOC. By restoring lands and ecosystems and by improving resource management within the corridor, the connectivity will be improved.</p>
<p>2. The planned activities support the objective in general (i.e. institution strengthening, management and restoration, and knowledge management). However, the details of each of the components is particularly vague. Throughout the document, the project mentions sustainable use and investing in good practices and value chains, incentive approaches like carbon markets and valuing ecosystem services, and innovative co-management models, but provides limited or no details on what is meant and how these will be accomplished. For example, sustainable tourism is mentioned as a possible alternative source of income to avoid destructive land use practices, but no information given about current and project tourism, the market, the actors, etc. In fact, the US State Department suggests avoiding travel in Guinea-Bissau due to crime and civil unrest. The potential of these mechanisms to incentivize positive changes does not inspire confidence.</p>	<p>During the PGG, deeper analysis have been carried out and the outputs and activities are better developed now in the PRODOC. Guinea-Bissau has a successful experience of a REDD+ project registered under the VERRA standard. IBAP would like to extend this project to other AP in the country and in particular to the DBT complex. As regards the sustainable tourism, consultations have been carried out with the Ministry of Tourism, local operators, and the local community and the competent environmental assessment authority: the target is not international tourists, but rather the national and regional tourists that are attracted by heritage based ecotourism. Besides, scientific tourists represent also as (small but recurrent) source of income for communities living in the DBT complex.</p>

<p>3. Each of these outcomes include specific actions ? not clear if they will be sufficient to achieve outcomes. For example, Output 2.1.2 to develop value chains of priority NTFP. These NTFPs are never identified, and no learning from previous experience in-country or in similar landscapes is present to suggest this approach has potential ? without any detail, it's not clear how specifically this will lead to restoration of degraded land.</p>	<p>The development of value chains is part of an integrated approach with the 18 pilot villages, with which the project will establish conservation and restoration agreements. Priority IGA have been identified during the PPG field missions and local communities? consultations in selected villages. IGA were identified based on local population?s interests and expectations, local economic challenges and opportunities, local comparative advantages, and gender considerations. The vegetable gardening has been cited by women in all the villages, and will hence be finance by the project as an extension of the nurseries (concept of integrated ecological perimeter already tested in Guin?e Bissau). The modern honey production (without burning forest) has also been cited in most of the village. Hence the project will finance the development of these two IGA in all the pilot villages, and will organize a call of proposal with small grant for other IGA cited during the consultation. The IGA have already been promoted with success in similar socio-cultural contexts in Guinea Bissau and experience exchange could be useful to facilitate innovation and share lessons learnt. The project will pay particular attention to women and youth and will gather information about disable people in the communities where IGA are implemented.</p>
<p>4. A ToC is referenced; however, it is not included in the PIF and was not available in the GEF Portal. In the absence of that, it is not clear that this project is benefitting from a clear ToC. No clear theory of change is set out in narrative form. Rather, it seems to be mainly about building on or connecting existing projects as described above.</p>	<p>During the PPG, the ToC of the project was developed. See page 70 of the PRODOC.</p>

GEF Sec review ? CEO Endorsement stage

Sections in CEO Endorsement	GEF Sec Comments	Agency response
<p><b>Part I ? Project Information</b></p> <p>Focal area elements</p> <p>1. Does the project remain aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements as presented in PIF (as indicated in table A)?</p>	<p>Project remains aligned with BD and LD focal area elements.</p> <p>Please add Expected Implementation Start and Completion dates.</p>	<p>The expected implementation start (30 April 2022) and completion date (29 April 2026) have been added.</p>

<p>Project description summary</p> <p>2. Is the project structure/design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs as in Table B and described in the project document?</p>	<p>The proposed project design has improved meaningfully from PIF stage and the proposal has addressed the comments received satisfactorily in relation to better elaboration of expected outcomes and outputs.</p>	
<p>3. If this is a non-grant instrument, has a reflow calendar been presented in Annex D?</p>	<p>N/A</p>	

<p>Co-financing</p> <p>4. Are the confirmed expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented, with supporting evidence and a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized, and a description of any major changes from PIF, consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines?</p>	<p>All co-financing letters are missing. Please attach the missing letters and resubmit for review. Please provide evidence and explanation for the co-financing of US\$ 2.724 million attributed to the BioGuin? Foundation. This CTF has an endowment currently under capitalization and will not be fully disbursed during the duration of the proposed project. Please also specify if there has been any indication of potential by the mining stakeholders involved in the region.</p>	<p>The cofinancing letters have been updated and added. The co-financing attributed to the BioGuin? Foundation corresponds to the blue fund project and the REDD+ project activities aligned with outcome 2 of the project. The amount initially planned as co-financing for the Bioguin? Foundation was reduced to US\$ 1,500,000. These funds are derived from the sale of 300,043 t of Carbon, which generated net revenues of US\$ 4,611,445. The revenues are intended for the conservation of forest ecosystems in protected areas and ecosystems of Guinea Bissau. The co-financing includes a contribution of USD 375,000 per year for the implementation of the Ecological Connectivity project.</p> <p>Mining stakeholders (population, mining companies, state, civil society, parliamentarians) are considered and involved in the sustainable governance of mining and extractive resources. Training sessions, dialogue, capacity building and advocacy are organised with the populations and achieve positive impacts in the governance of mining and extractive resources, particularly in the periphery of protected areas. The co-financing of IUCN is focussed on these activities with the mining sector, thanks to the synergies with the GTPE project.</p>
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<p>GEF Resource Availability</p> <p>5. Is the financing presented in Table D adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objectives?</p>	<p>The proposed financing presented in Table D is adequate</p>	
<p>Project Preparation Grant</p> <p>6. Is the status and utilization of the PPG reported in Annex C in the document?</p>	<p>The status and utilization of the PPG resources is incompletely reported in Annex C. Please provide adequate information on "amount spent to date" and "amount committed".</p>	<p>Done: the amount spent to date is USD <u>137,639.30</u> and the amount committed is USD <u>3,000</u></p>
<p><b>Core indicators</b></p> <p>7. Are there changes/adjustments made in the core indicator targets indicated in Table E? Do they remain realistic?</p>	<p>All core indicators targets expected at CEO Endorsement stage are not reported in the Portal. Please revise and provide the confirmed values. Please also provide the baseline METT Scores for PAs in the table under Core Indicator 1. We welcome the land-based targets under the different core indicators (296,188 ha of protected areas under improved management effectiveness, 40,000 ha of forest lands restored, and 105,518 ha under SLM ) reported in the PIF stage column. However, the carbon benefits seem relatively low (110,000t CO2e). We could not find an annex explaining the carbon reasoning and the methods for calculation of these values. Please, confirm the values for CEO Endorsement and clarify the carbon benefits calculations</p>	<p>The values of core indicators targets have been revised and confirmed.</p> <p>The METT scores for the Pas have been added in the table.</p> <p>The annex H ?carbon benefit calculation? has been added and explained the reasoning based on the EXACT tool. The carbon benefit is expected to be 1,401,497 tCO2.</p>
<p><b>Part II ? Project Justification</b></p> <p>1. Is there a sufficient elaboration on how the global environmental/adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers, are going to be addressed?</p>	<p>The proposal presents satisfactory elaboration on threats, root causes and impacts of environmental degradation to be addressed by the project.</p>	

2. Is there an elaboration on how the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects were derived?	Baseline scenario and associated projects are adequately described	
3. Is the proposed alternative scenario as described in PIF/PFD sound and adequate? Is there sufficient clarity on the expected outcomes and components of the project and a description on the project is aiming to achieve them?	Component description and proposed outcomes are satisfactory.	
4. Is there further elaboration on how the project is aligned with focal area/impact program strategies?	The alignment with the strategies of the BD and LD focal areas is satisfactory.	
5. Is the incremental reasoning, contribution from the baseline, and co-financing clearly elaborated?	Incremental reasoning is adequate.	
6. Is there further and better elaboration on the project's expected contribution to global environmental benefits or adaptation benefits?	Global Environment Benefits has improved since PIF stage. Project will contribute to restoration, improved management and connectivity of an area of 42,000 ha with potential for scaling up.	
7. Is there further and better elaboration to show that the project is innovative and sustainable including the potential for scaling up?	Description of innovation, sustainability and scaling up aspects is adequate.	
Project Map and Coordinates  Is there an accurate and confirmed geo-referenced information where the project intervention will take place?	Please provide coordinates and geo-referenced information for the Project's maps. Please check portal upload, since maps were not readable under section 1.b of the CEO Endorsement document.	The map has been produced is now added to the document (annex E).
Child Project  If this is a child project, is there an adequate reflection of how it contributes to the overall program impact?	N/A	

<p>Stakeholders</p> <p>Does the project include detailed report on stakeholders engaged during the design phase? Is there an adequate stakeholder engagement plan or equivalent documentation for the implementation phase, with information on Stakeholders who will be engaged, the means of engagement, and dissemination of information?</p>	<p>Project includes adequate stakeholders engagement plan.</p>	
<p>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</p> <p>Has the gender analysis been completed? Did the gender analysis identify any gender differences, gaps or opportunities linked to project/program objectives and activities? If so, does the project/program include gender-responsive activities, gender-sensitive indicators and expected results?</p>	<p>The project conducted gender analysis and includes gender-sensitive activities and indicators linked with project objectives</p>	

<p>Private Sector Engagement</p> <p>If there is a private sector engagement, is there an elaboration of its role as a financier and/or as a stakeholder?</p>	<p>Please provide information on the engagement with the mining companies in the project area.</p>	<p>More information has been added page 44 of the document. Based on the principle of complementarity that the project will establish with the GTPIE project, the involvement of mining companies will be based on the following strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>? Implement actions and activities aimed at promoting good practices in the mining sector and positively influencing mining and extractive activities to achieve inclusive socio-economic development, environmental safeguarding and sustainable development of Guinea Bissau (mining sites in particular).</li> <li>? Participate in the construction of a sustainable local development process.</li> <li>? Participate in the tripartite dialogue between the State, communities and mining companies in order to meet the challenges linked to the sustainability, profitability and transparency of the mining sector, to improve the management of mining resources towards greater transparency and responsibility, while respecting the rights of the population and taking into account the economic, social and environmental impacts through the establishment of a legal and regulatory framework guaranteeing the proper management of mining resources.</li> </ul> <p>Mining activities are developed on the periphery of the DBT and have impacts on biodiversity, including loss of biodiversity, pollution of watercourses and wetlands, deforestation, escape of animals due to the use of powerful explosives to blast granites and dolerites.</p>
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<p>Risks to Achieving Project Objectives</p> <p>Has the project elaborated on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved? Were there proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation?</p>	<p>Risk analysis and proposed mitigation measures needs further elaboration to strengthen narrative of potential climate change, social and environmental risks/mitigation measures and also to include risks associated with the COVID-19 situation. Please report using the GEF template providing a minimum of information on the current situation, the immediate risks, and eventual opportunities.</p>	<p>The risk analysis section has been further elaborated. See pages 45-48.</p>
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<p>Coordination</p> <p>Is the institutional arrangement for project implementation fully described? Is there an elaboration on possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project area?</p>	<p>Please elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives, particularly on how this project will be coordinated with other GEF projects developed by IUCN, and the rest of the GEF portfolio in the country. For example, with the GEFID10508 ? IUCN - Integrated transboundary water resources management in the Corubal basin between Guin? and Guin?-Bissau and GEFID5438 ? UNDP - Strengthening the Financial and Operational Framework of the National PA System in Guin?-Bissau. Please, note that the figure depicting the ?Institutional arrangements? in section 6 of the CEO Endorsement document is not readable.</p>	<p>The section has been more elaborated. See page 49 of the CEO Endorsement request.</p> <p>- Coordination with other GEF projects in the area will take the form of complementarity and economies of scale in the implementation of activities and the achievement of project objectives. For example, the Corubal project envisages maritime surveillance for better governance of fisheries resources by providing institutional actors with surveillance means such as aluminium canoes. Such an activity is complementary to the connectivity project in that it fills the gap in riverbank monitoring that IBAP has so far found difficulties in addressing in this critical part of the DBT. Such complementarity will maintain ecological connectivity at river level and maintain ecosystem services.</p> <p>- With regard to the project GEFID5438 ? UNDP - Strengthening the Financial and Operational Framework of the National PA System in Guinea-Bissau, the connectivity project will finalise the important actions undertaken during implementation and implement the action plans developed and not implemented.</p>
<p>Consistency with National Priorities</p> <p>Has the project described the alignment of the project with identified national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under the relevant conventions?</p>	<p>The alignment with the national strategies and plans is satisfactory.</p>	

<p>Knowledge Management</p> <p>Is the proposed Knowledge Management Approach for the project adequately elaborated with a timeline and a set of deliverables?</p>	<p>Please provide additional information on the project's Knowledge Management Approach, including specific deliverables and timeline.</p>	<p>Additional information has been provided pages 58-59. A table provides now specific deliverables and timeline.</p>
<p>Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS)</p> <p>Are environmental and social risks, impacts and management measures adequately documented at this stage and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?</p>	<p>As per the GEF guidelines, the Environmental and Social Safeguards documents need to be finalized and signed for review. The ESMF presented is still a working document. In the Annex 2 (Environmental and Social Management System), it is mentioned that there are no communities considered as Indigenous People, while in the Portal, an affirmative response is given. Please, revise and elaborate.</p>	<p>The ESMF is now finalized and attached to the document.</p>
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>Does the project include a budgeted M&amp;E Plan that monitors and measures results with indicators and targets?</p>	<p>Please provide a description of the M&amp;E plan in the CEO Endorsement document.</p>	<p>The description and a reference to the PRODOC have been added. The table of the M&amp;E plan has been updated.</p>
<p>Benefits</p> <p>Are the socioeconomic benefits at the national and local levels sufficiently described resulting from the project? Is there an elaboration on how these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of GEBs or adaptation benefits?</p>	<p>Socioeconomic benefits are adequately described.</p>	

<p>Annexes</p> <p>Are all the required annexes attached and adequately responded to?</p>	<p>Budget: Please provide justification for the proposed purchase of motorized vehicles with GEF resources. An assessment of the existing vehicle fleet would be needed, as well as the number and status of vehicles used/bought up by co-financing partners. Preference would be given to the purchase and management of vehicle by co-financing. Please, specifically address the use of GEF resources for motorcycles (\$30,000 + maintenance), 4x4 vehicle (\$80,000 + maintenance), and driver (\$32,000).</p> <p>Please note that there is probably a ?cut and paste? problem with the budget, as all the goods are counted twice. In addition to the vehicles and their maintenance, there are several items related to travel, mainly DSA (for \$70,000) that are counted twice in the budget. Please revise.</p> <p>Please attach Annex B with the responses to project reviews and comments from STAP and Council.</p> <p>Please provide a table summarizing the changes in the project since PIF stage.</p>	<p>In order to achieve the project objectives (to enhance ecological connectivity in the DBT complex), it is necessary to travel throughout the DBT, including the more remote corridor areas. Indeed the project site is very remote and distant from infrastructure. During the rainy season, travel becomes very difficult because the roads are impassable for non-adapted vehicles. IBAP has 2 LandCruisers purchased in 2009 (already depreciated), now unreliable and with high repair costs. IBAP also has 6 operational motorcycles (out of 20 purchased in 2012), but with frequent breakdowns and very high maintenance costs. As for the other co-financing partners, their vehicles are used to full capacity, and therefore cannot be made available to the new project. Therefore, the budget includes 10 motorcycles (30,000 + maintenance), 4x4 vehicle (80,000 + maintenance) and driver.</p> <p>The budget has been revised.</p> <p>Annex B has been added.</p> <p>The table has been added page 6.</p>
<p>Project Results Framework</p>	<p>Project results framework is satisfactory.</p>	
<p>GEF Secretariat comments</p>	<p>Please address the comments above, revise and resubmit the endorsement package. Thanks!</p>	

Council comments		
STAP comments		
Convention Secretariat comments		
Other Agencies comments		
CSOs comments		
Status of PPG utilization	The status and utilization of the PPG resources is incompletely reported in Annex C. Please provide adequate information on "amount spent to date" and "amount committed".	Justified. See Annex C.
Project maps and coordinates	Please provide coordinates information for the Project's maps, and geo-referenced information for the PAs where the project interventions will take place.	Done
Does the termsheet in Annex F provide finalized financial terms and conditions? Does the termsheet and financial structure address concerns raised at PIF stage and that were pending to be resolved ahead of CEO endorsement? (For NGI Only)	N/A	
Do the Reflow Table Annex G and the Trustee Excel Sheet for reflows provide accurate reflow expectations of the project submitted? Assumptions for Reflows can be submitted to explain expected reflows. (For NGI Only)	N/A	
Did the agency Annex H provided with information to assess the Agency Capacity to generate and manage reflows? (For NGI Only)	N/A	

<p>GEFSEC DECISION</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>Is CEO endorsement recommended? (applies only to projects and child projects)</p>		
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**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).  
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status  
in the table below:**

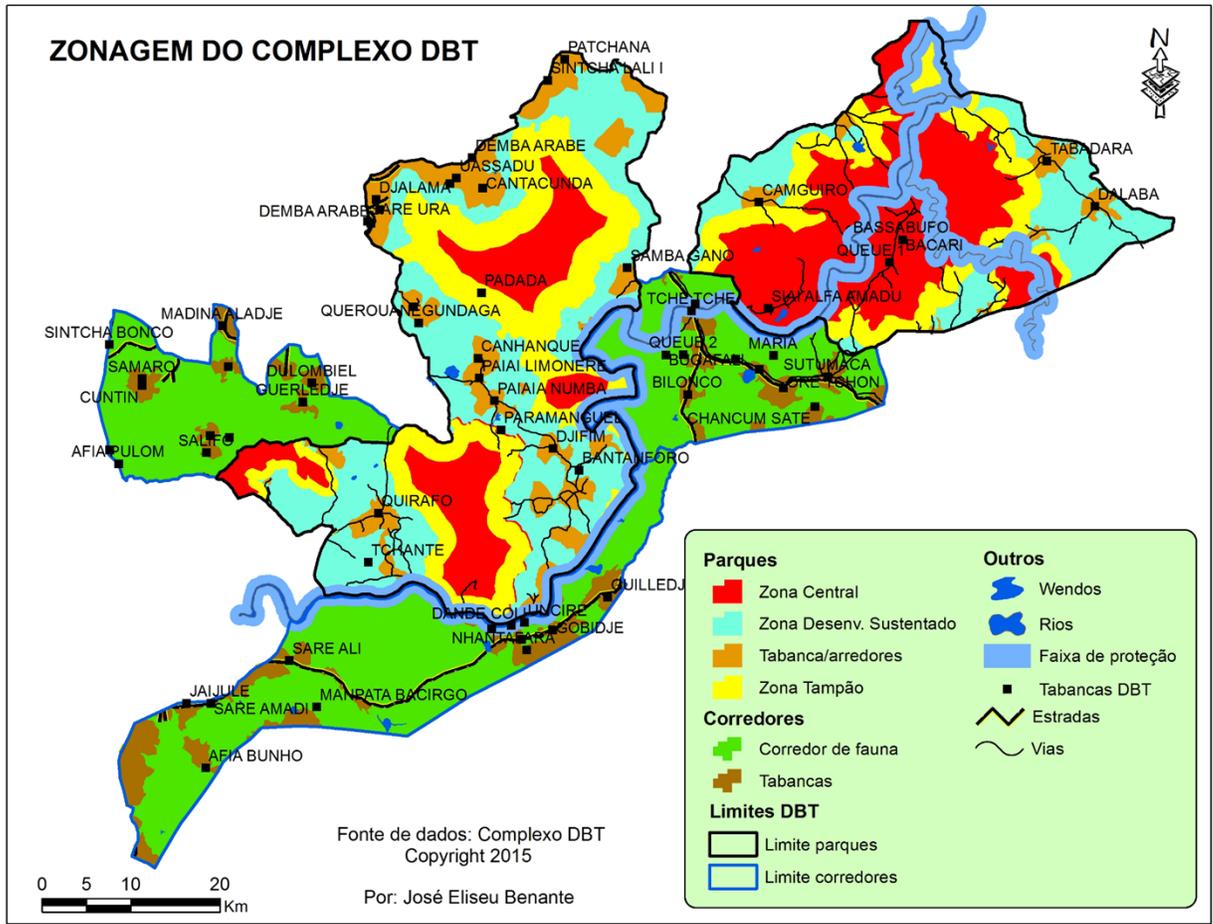
PPG Grant Approved at PIF: \$163,500			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Firm contract (incl. ESMS, Travels, Meeting cost, etc.)	120,000	120,000	
Translation	3,000		3,000
Inception workshops (inception, consultation, validation) - including travels of participants	10,000	337,2	
Validation workshops - including travels of participants	10,000	1632,6	
ESMS and /or other relevant stakeholders consultation meeting (TBC) - including travels of participants	7,000	2169,5	
PPG Fee	13,500	13,500	
<b>Total</b>	163,500	<b><u>137,639.30</u></b>	

If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

**ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates**

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

# ZONAGEM DO COMPLEXO DBT





The project is located in the east and south-east of Guinea-Bissau, in the border area with Guinea. It is located between latitudes 11°32'12.7 "N 14°37'17.0 "W and 12°14'17.1 "N 13°57'06.7 "W.

**ANNEX E: Project Budget Table**

**Please attach a project budget table.**

## Detailed activity budget for the Connectivity project in the DBT complex

Activities	Details	Unit	No. of unit	Unit cost	Total (USD)
<b>Component 1: 1. Governance and stakeholders capacity building</b>					<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>Outcome 1.1: Improved policies, regulations, institutional collaboration and stakeholders' (IBAP, Bioguinée, DGFF land administration) capacities for long term management based on a landscape and ecosystem approach.</b>					
<b>Output 1.1.1</b>	<i>The development and management action plans for the conservation units of the DBT complex are drawn up and implemented using a landscape and a socio-ecosystemic approach.</i>				
Activity 1.1.1.1	Produce action plans for the 5 conservation units of the DBT complex				40,000
	National consultant	days	80	350	28,000
	DSA field consultant	days	40	50	2,000
	Local transport	package	1	4,000	4,000
	DSA	days	40	50	2,000
	Workshop costs for appropriation of the Action plans	package	2	2,000	4,000
Activity 1.1.1.2	Produce technical and socio-economic studies within the DBT complex				108,000
	Consulting team - biodiversity study (distribution of wildlife within the corridors)	Contract	1	50,000	50,000
	NGO/consultant staff time - socio-economic study	Contract	1	50,000	50,000
	Travel and DSA	days	100	50	5,000
	Workshops to present results	package	1	2,000	2,000
	Equipment & material for communities meetings	package	1	1,000	1,000

Activity 1.1.1.3	Develop the sustainable land-use management plan and organise a strategic workshop on the corridors				191,000
	Consulting team - land-use management plan	Contract	1	80,000	80,000
	Students (PhD/Master) & supervision (landscape management, GIS, governance) in partnership with abroad universities	Contract	1	102,000	102,000
	Travel and DSA	days	100	50	5,000
	Organization of the strategic workshop for the zoning of the DBT	package	1	4,000	4,000
<b>Output 1.1.2 Protected areas show improved management effectiveness and governance equity (METT)</b>					
Activity 1.1.2.1	A specific study for the organization of the patrols				37,000
	Consulting - PA management expert	days	40	350	14,000
	DSA field consultant	days	20	50	1,000
	DSA	days	20	50	1,000
	Trainings for study appropriation by the guards	package	2	3,000	6,000
	Evaluation of the patrols management system	package	1	15,000	15,000
Activity 1.1.2.2	Rehabilitation of Park headquarter and of 4 advanced post guards				267,000
	Building including a lockable room	package	4	25,000	100,000
	Rehabilitation of HQ with solar panels	package	1	150,000	150,000
	Technical supervision of the work (consultant)	days	40	350	14,000
	DSA	days	20	50	1,000
	Local travel	package	1	2,000	2,000
Activity 1.1.2.3	Capacity building of IBAP teams and training of collaborators to support the management of the DBT complex				272,400
	Material (GPS, Cybertracker, awareness community tools...).	package	1	10,000	10,000
	Motorbikes	package	10	3,000	30,000
	Project deputy site supervisors (2) based in the DBT complex	months	48	1,800	86,400
	Consultant - Development of a detailed capacity building plan (international)	days	40	700	28,000
	motorbike maintenance	years	4	2,000	8,000
	Implementation of the capacity building plan	package	3	30,000	90,000
	DSA (international)	days	30	200	6,000
	DSA for trainings implementation (local)	days	40	50	2,000
	Training workshops organisation	package	4	3,000	12,000
Activity 1.1.2.4	Strengthen involvement of communities in the management of the DBT complex				288,800
	Support to the national collaborators (20) to be part of the site team during 4 years	year	48	3,600	172,800
	Community development specialist (national consultant)	month	48	2,000	96,000
	Training sessions of 15 IBAP staff dedicated to the DBT complex	package	4	5,000	20,000

Activity 1.1.2.5	Assess the risk of an improved management effectiveness				113,000
	Risk assessment	days	40	350	14,000
	Dissemination and implementation of the study	package	1	3,000	3,000
	M&E specialist (PMU)	month	48	2,000	96,000
<b>Output 1.1.3</b>	<b><i>Policies, laws and regulations – including stakeholders' collaboration - on biodiversity conservation and land/ forest management are updated through a participatory approach.</i></b>				
Activity 1.1.3.1	Creation of two governance bodies to enhance collaboration: the interministerial commission to support a coordinated development of the DBT complex (including biodiversity and sustainable land management) and the DBT platform (involving local authorities, communities, private sector)				180,000
	International consultant (Technical Assistant)	days	160	650	104,000
	DSA	days	140	200	28,000
	travels	package	8	3,000	24,000
	workshops (2 per year)	package	6	4,000	24,000
Activity 1.1.3.2	Operationalization of the corridors through physical marking (ground, trees, rock etc.)				287,000
	Trainings and supervising of communities	days	80	350	28,000
	Sensibilization actions for the communities	package	1	10,000	10,000
	Material (painting, signs etc)	package	1	100,000	100,000
	Vehicle 4x4	package	2	40,000	80,000
	Full time driver	years	48	667	32,000
	travel costs for the IBAP and PMU team (5000km x 0,25 km fuel charge + 15x8x50 DSA)	years	4	7,250	29,000
Activity 1.1.3.3	Simplified management plans for villages are designed and include conservation & restoration agreement				79,800
	Consultants	days	200	350	70,000
	DSA	days	120	50	6,000
	Travels costs	package	1	3,800	3,800
<b>Output 1.1.4 :</b>	<b><i>The ability to monitor and understand changes in the DBT complex is strengthened in order to promote an adaptive and anticipatory management of the complex.</i></b>				
Activity 1.1.4.1	Collecting informal information with local actors				60,000
	Propective analyst (40 days per year)	days	160	350	56,000
	Trainings for data collection	package	1	4,000	4,000
Activity 1.1.4.2	Collecting spatial data, updating GIS database and maps about stakes and risks				58,000
	GIS specialist	months	48	1,000	48,000
	GIS equipments	package	1	10,000	10,000
Activity 1.1.4.3	Concerted analysis of stakes and risks and sound management decision making				18,000
	Workshops/meetings organization at local and national level (3 per year)	package	9	2000	18000

**Component 2: Management and restoration of ecological connectivity corridor and wildlife mobility**

2,315,81

**Outcome 2.1: Degraded land and ecological corridors are under restoration with collaboration of stakeholders**

<b>Output 2.1.1</b>		<b>Land and ecosystem restoration activities are carried out in the DBT complex</b>			
Activity 2.1.1.1	Application of the ROAM for the DBT complex				128,0
	Project site supervisors (2) based in the DBT complex	months	48	1,800	86,4
	Travel for the IBAP and PMU team	years	4	2,400	9,6
	Consultant to apply to ROAM	days	80	350	28,0
	DSA	days	40	50	2,0
	Local workshops and meetings	package	2	1,000	2,0
Activity 2.1.1.2	At least 2,000 ha afforested in the DBT complex through a community based approach				425,0
	Nurseries	package	18	5,000	90,0
	Replantation campaigns - food and transport (25 days x 18 villages)	days	450	500	225,0
	Ecological monitoring of restored ares	missions	10	2,000	20,0
	Water infrastructure	package	18	5,000	90,0
Activity 2.1.1.3	The Salifo corridor is extended over 40 000 ha				197,5
	Consulting firm to carry out (1) complete baseline study, (2) land use and land tenure, (3) social and environmental impact, (4) georeferencing of corridor border, (5) support to decree modification.	contact	1	150,000	150,0
	Material	package	1	22,561	22,5
	Sensibilization support inside the Salifo corridor (ONG to be recruited)	package	1	25,000	25,0
<b>Output 2.1.2</b>		<b>Priority sustainable community-based income-generating activities are supported in several sites to facilitate the forest landscapes restoration</b>			
Activity 2.1.2.1	Development of sustainable vegetable gardening for women				216,0
	Equipment	village	18	10,000	180,0
	Training sessions	village	18	2,000	36,0
Activity 2.1.2.2	Development of sustainable honey production and access to the market				216,0
	Equipment	village	18	10,000	180,0
	Training sessions	village	18	2,000	36,0

Activity 2.1.2.3	Call of proposal for other sustainable IGA (sweet potatoes, small chicken farms, sheep, vegetable oil)				446,0
	Grant	village	18	20,000.0	360,0
	Water infrastructure	village	10	5,000	50,0
	Trainings sessions	village	18	2,000	36,0
Activity 2.1.2.4	Development of a pilot heritage based ecotourism site in the CBT complex for bringing alternative incomes to the communities				75,0
	Feasibility study	package	1	30,000	30,0
	Promotion of the results to built partnership with private sector	package	1	5,000	5,0
	Training sessions for communities	package	1	5,000	5,0
	Grant for ecotourism	grant	1	35,000	35,0
<b>Output 2.1.3</b>	<b><i>A funding mechanism for the complex is developed in collaboration with stakeholders (government, communities, private sector) and supports BioGuinea and other funding mechanisms for the Guinea-Bissau SNAP.</i></b>				
Activity 2.1.3.1	Extension of REDD+ finance (Assessment of the carbon stored in the DBT complex and valuation on the carbon market)				100,0
	Study for the extension of REDD+ to the DBT complex	contract	1	90,000	90,0
	Workshops	workshop	2	5,000	10,0
Activity 2.1.3.2	Development of a mecanism for external debt conversion to finance biodiversity conservation and LND				128,0
	Specialized consulting firm to prepare a full deck on the GNB debt conversion for SNAP	contract	1	80,000	80,0
	Organisation of creditors round table	package	1	10,000	10,0
	Organisation of donors visit to DBT complex	package	1	10,000	10,0
	Legal specialist	days	40	700	28,0
Activity 2.1.3.3	Design and implementation of an ecotax on imported products				121,2
	Fiscal consultant for faisibility study	days	80	700	56,0
	Workshops with stakeholders including private sector	workshop	4	5,000	20,0
	National facilitator	days	15	350	5,2
	Support to the operationalization of the Environment Fund (meetings and equipment)	years	4	10,000	40,0
Activity 2.1.3.4	Creation of a dialogue plateforme with Guinée and Senegal for the mobilization of funds				52,0
	Meetings with OMVG and stakeholders from Guinée and Senegal	meetings	2	5000	10,0
	Technical Assistant to design and implement action plan	days	60	700	42,0

Activity 2.1.3.5	Development of a business plan alined on the management plan and financial studies				44,0
	Consulting firm	contract	1	40000	40,0
	Workshops with stakeholders	workshop	2	2000	4,0
<b>Outcome 2.2: An enabling environment to support voluntary LDN target implementation</b>					
<b>Output 2.2.1</b>	<i>Political and institutional work is carried out to strengthen synergies between institutions to achieve Guinea-Bissau's LDN objectives (restoring 40,000 ha by 2030)</i>				
Activity 2.2.1.1	Support the creation of a national MRV for LDN				110,0
	Consulting company to create the national MRV system for LDN	package	1	60,000	60,0
	GIS equipment for IBAP, DGE, DGDD, DGA and DGFF	package	5	10,000	50,0
Activity 2.2.1.2	Train 5 institutions in LDN monitoring				47,0
	Trainer (international)	days	40	700	28,0
	Travel	ticket	2	1,500	3,0
	DSA	days	30	200	6,0
	Training equipment and material	package	2	5,000	10,0
Activity 2.2.1.3	Organisation of a national event on LDN and Support to participate of international event on LDN				10,0
	Workshop organization and facilitation	package	1	10,000	10,0

**Component 3: Monitoring, evaluation, knowledge management and sharing** **198,0**

**Outcome 3.1: Bissau Guinean institutional and coordination capacities are strengthened in order to scale-up and finance restoration**

**Output 3.1.1** *The project is implemented based on RBM. Lessons learned and best practices are documented and disseminated.*

Activity 3.1.1.1	Development of lessons learned documents on restoration of natural resources				11,5
	national consultant	days	30	350	10,5
	DSA	days	20	50	1,0

**Activity 3.1.1.2** Project and dissemination of a film presenting what is a good management and restoration of natural resources 34,0

	TV broadcasting journalist team and movies making	contract	1	20,000	20,0
	Movies dissemination throught social networks and platforms	contract	1	14,000	14,0

**Output 3.1.2** *A gender strategy is developed and implemented*

**Activity 3.1.2.1** Development and implementation of a gender strategy 10,5

	Consultant	days	30	350	10,5
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**Activity 3.1.2.2** Training program for women and for the Project Coordination Unit 14,0

	Trainer (national)	days	40	350	14,0
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**Output 3.1.3** *The project's Monitoring & Evaluation system is developed and implemented*

**Activity 3.1.3.1** Development and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation plan 58,0

	Project inception workshop	workshop	1	10,000	10,0
	Baseline assessment and M&E technical advice	contract	1	40,000	40,0
	PSC meetings	meetings	4	2,000	8,0

**Activity 3.1.3.2** Midterm evaluation 30,0

	Consulting firm	contract	1	30,000	30,0
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**Activity 3.1.3.3** Final evaluation 40,0

	Consulting firm	contract	1	40,000	40,0
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**SUB-TOTAL PROJECT** **4,513,8**

**Project management cost** **259,2**

	National coordinator	Month	48	2,400	115,2
	financial, administrative and procurement manager	Month	48	2,000	96,0
	PMU office supply	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,0
	Laptops and printers	lumpsum	1	6,090	6,0
	Audits	Audit	4	8000	320

**GRAND-TOTAL PROJECT** **4,773,10**

**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.

N/A

**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.

N/A

**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).

N/A