



# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF).

PROJECT TYPE: FSP

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable coastal areas and communities to climate change in Guinea Bissau		
Country(ies):	Guinea Bissau	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	6988
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	4978
Other Executing Partner(s):	Secretary of State for Environment and Tourism	Submission Date:	Dec. 2, 2014
GEF Focal Area(s):	(select)	Project Duration (Months)	60
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	1,080,000

## A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES<sup>2</sup>:

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) CCA-1 (select)	LDCF	10,900,000	21,450,000
(select) CCA-2 (select)	LDCF	600,000	2,700,000
(select) CCA-3 (select)	LDCF	500,000	2,000,000
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		12,000,000	26,150,000

## B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Strengthen the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of Guinea Bissau vulnerable coastal communities to climate risks					
Project Component	Financing Type <sup>3</sup>	Project Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
				GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Policy and institutional development for climate risk management in coastal zones	TA	Policies, regulations institutions and individuals mandated to manage coastal areas strengthened to reduce the risk of climate change	LDCF	1,000,000	4,050,000
Coastal protection investments	Inv	Vulnerability of coastal investments to climate risks reduced through the design, construction and maintenance of coastal protection measures	LDCF	5,000,000	9,650,000
Diffusion of technologies to strengthen coastal communities' climate resilience	Inv	Rural livelihoods in the coastal zone enhanced and protected from the impacts of climate change	LDCF	5,450,000	11,210,000
	(select)		(select)		
	(select)		(select)		
Subtotal				11,450,000	24,910,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>			LDCF	550,000	1,240,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>				12,000,000	26,150,000

If Multi-Trust Fund project :PMC in this table should be the total and enter trust fund PMC breakdown here ( )

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

<sup>2</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the GEF Website, [Focal Area Results Framework](#) which is an Excerpt from [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#).

<sup>3</sup> Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

<sup>4</sup> For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

**C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE**

Please include confirmed co-financing letters for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grants	2,550,000
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grants	14,000,000
GEF Agency	AfDB	Grants	9,300,000
Recipient Government	Government of Guinea Bissau	(select)	300,000
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>26,150,000</b>

**D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS <sup>a)</sup>**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>b)</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select)	(select as applicable)			0
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

a) No need to fill this table if it is a single Agency, single Trust Fund, single focal area and single country project.

b) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>5</sup>**

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes  No  If no, skip item E.

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee <sup>6</sup> (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	LDCF	Guinea Bissau <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	300,000	27,000	327,000
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select)	(select as applicable)			0
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>					<b>300,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>327,000</b>

<sup>5</sup> PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF upto \$1 mil; \$100k for PF up to \$3 mil; \$150k for PF up to \$6 mil; \$200k for PF up to \$10 mil; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

<sup>6</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

## F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS<sup>7</sup>

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>(Enter number of hectares)</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>(Enter number of hectares)</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>(Enter number of freshwater basins)</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>(Enter percent of fisheries, by volume)</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO <sub>2e</sub> mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>(Enter number of tons)</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>(Enter number of tons)</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>(Enter number of tons)</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>(Enter number of tons)</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>(Enter number of countries)</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>(Enter number of countries)</i>

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

### **PROJECT OVERVIEW**

A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

According to Guinea Bissau's NAPA (2006), the primary drivers of the climate vulnerability of the coastal areas and communities are physical exposure, dependence on agriculture and fishing as main livelihood options, and poor governance. Low-elevation coastal zones stand out as Guinea-Bissau's clearest indicator of physical vulnerability. Most of Guinea-Bissau's land consists of coastal swamps and mangroves, and over 19 percent of its land area lies in areas less than 10 meters above sea level. The majority of the population (about 82 %) work as subsistence farmers and climate change has already begun to affect coastal farmers through increased flooding and saltwater encroachment into their rice paddies due to global sea level rise (NAPA, INC, 2NC). The coastal communities and the whole population of Guinea Bissau would feel the losses quickly, as they rely on mangrove stands and

<sup>7</sup> Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

coastal lowlands for rice cultivation as main sources of incomes and food. A recent study (Sally Brown and all, 2011) has projected sea-level rises (in comparison of 1995 level) of 0.13 m, 0.35 m, 0.72 m and 1,22 m for respectively 2025, 2050, 2075 and 2100. With a large and growing population in the coastal zone and a low adaptive capacity due to low national wealth and other development indicators, Guinea Bissau appears to be highly vulnerable to sea-level rise. Without adaptation, the physical, human and financial impacts will be significant. With a sea-level rise of 0.13 m in 2025, 77,800 people will be flooded per year and with a sea-level rise of 0.35 m in 2050, 179,800 persons will be flooded per year. The total cost of sea-level rises for Guinea Bissau combining costs of forced migration, land loss, salinization, sea floods and river floods will be US\$8.0 million per year for 2025, 29.9 million per year for 2050 and are estimated at US\$361.8 million per year for 2100 . Climate change is predicted to have also adverse effects on fisheries and fishing. Rising sea temperatures and changes in the oceans' other dynamics, such as acidification and loss of nursery areas, are predicted to reduce fish populations. Meanwhile, in places with rich fisheries like Guinea-Bissau, the destruction of coral reefs and mangroves destroys fish spawning grounds, decreasing the availability of fish, limiting the livelihoods of fishermen, and leading to precarious food security as sea foods are the main sources of proteins for the coastal communities. In addition, fisheries play a vital role for Guinea-Bissau's government, with fees for fishing licenses providing 35 percent of government revenue.

#### Ideal solution and the barriers to its implementation

The preferred situation is for Guinea Bissau to have the capacity at national, regional and local levels to develop, plan and implement coastal management measures that increase resilience of coastal communities' livelihoods and economic activities to climate change induced risks. This would imply that the climate change risks and relevant adaptation options be mainstreamed in the coastal development policies, strategies and initiatives and the decision makers and technical staffs of the line sectors. This would also mean that the coastal communities have the required institutional support and technical and economic capacity to gradually and sustainably transform their structures, functioning, social organization and economy in order to increase their capacity to absorb shocks as well as slowly manifestation changes that undermine economic development.

The barriers for the preferred solutions to take effect are the following:

- Understanding of climate change and its coastal impacts including coastal dynamics amongst decision-makers and technical staffs of institutions in charge of coastal management remains limited.
- Limited capacity at the national level on coastal management: shortage of scientific and engineering capacity needed to identify, plan, design, assess economically, prioritize and implement and monitor coastal defence measure.
- Sectoral approach to coastal management, whereby each agency thinks and acts independently. There is, for example, little joint planning of activities across sectors. Agencies' efforts to combine resources and find synergies have been limited.
- Limited financial resources: Guinea Bissau remains a heavily indebted country, and limited public sector resources are not large enough to cover the very expansive costs of International standards for coastal protection This precludes many of the measures that are taken to protect coasts in other countries.
- Shortage of information and data, particularly with regards to coastal processes, forecast sea level rise, meteorological conditions and forecast climate change. There has been no systematic approach to data collection for almost two decades. The meteorological stations network has been destroyed during the political-military conflict of 1998/1999 – The lack of reliable information makes it very difficult for national agencies to set priorities and develop guidelines and standards.
- Limited organizational, technical and financial capacity at the communities' level. Adapting to climate change requires that communities be well organized and work together in concert with a high degree of trust within and between them. Unfortunately traditional consultative and decision-making mechanisms no longer function effectively and this tends to undermine the operation and maintenance of community investments. Adapting to climate change would also require transformative investments at the individual and community levels that can leverage economic opportunities and have catalytic

impacts on people livelihoods and coastal ecosystems, but coastal communities in Guinea Bissau don't have the required technical and financial capacity.

The baseline scenario

The followings projects form the baseline for the LDCF interventions:

1) The WB supported Participatory Rural Development project (State and Peace Building Grant of \$4 M) and the Rural Community-Driven Development Project Add-Fin (\$4 M): These 2 projects of \$5 M each share the same development objective of increasing access to priority basic social and economic infrastructures and services in participating communities in the Bafata, Biombo, Cacheu and Oio regions of Guinea-Bissau. They finance similar activities and are implemented by the same implementation unit. The project includes three components: (a) capacity-building for community development; (b) community-based micro-projects; and (c) project coordination, and monitoring and evaluation. While these 2 projects are intended to reinforce the basis for the economic development of the coastal communities where they intervene, they do not integrate climate risks management provisions and capacity building measures that will help the communities to cope with the climate risks that could negatively affect the achievement of the expected results of the community based micro-projects.

2) WB supported Private Sector Rehabilitation and Agribusiness Development (2015-2020, \$6.0 M). The development objective (PDO) of this project of \$8.2 M is to support inclusive development of the cashew agribusiness sector and to promote entrepreneurship in other sectors of the economy. For this purposes, the project envisages to earmark \$6.0 M to the increasing of the productivity of cashew growing and of food security of smallholder cashew producers through a support to increase the productivity of the local production of rice. The project will support the: (i) provision of extension services; (ii) introduction of optimal tree-density and pruning strategies, as well as intercropping of cashew with other staple, such as rice and sesame; (iii) provision of adequate agricultural inputs for rice production; (iv) preparation and distribution of manuals for recommended agronomic practices and strategies to diffuse this knowledge among farmers. However the project has not planned for additional measures that will help to prevent and address the climate risks that could impede the achievement of the increasing of the productivity of the cashew growing, the development of the cashew nut agribusiness and other sources of livelihoods as well as the food security in the coastal communities they intervene. more particularly, the climate risks raised above constitute un risk for the efforts this project is doing for improving the cashew value chain and attracting medium-size investors in the value chain in Guinea Bissau.

3) AfDB supported project for the development of agricultural infrastructures (2007-2014; 9,3 M\$): the project will support the mangroves and shallows agricultural land development (8,000 ha equivalent to the 22% of the target of the PNIA), the rehabilitation of 100 km of rural roads and 10 small landing wharfs and ramps to improve the domestic market access of rice growers; the construction of 10 warehouses and 10 rural markets to improve cereals storage and commercialization; the strengthening of the agricultural advisory support using private services suppliers and NGOs operating in the agricultural sector; the provision of agricultural equipment and inputs (improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides). However the project did not plan for climate proofing of the infrastructure it will build like identifying the section of the 100 km of rural areas vulnerable to fllooding from rain and sea level rise and implement additional measures that will help to manage this climate risk. This is the same for the 10 landing wharfs, the rural markets and warehouses the project will build. Furthermore, the agricultural advisory support the project has established does not have the adequat capacity to provide the communities with the required technical support they need to cope with the climate risks.

4) EU-UNDP supported project "Governance, policies for the management of the marine resources and reduction of poverty in the WAMER (7 countries including Guinea Bissau) Ecoregion (2012-2016; \$1,000,000). The objective of this project of \$ 1,5 M (Guinea Bissau Component funding) is to contribute to poverty reduction and food security in coastal communities of the WAMER ecoregion. In this perspective, the project will support : i) the development and implementation of a sub-regional action plan allowing to reduce and / or eliminate the negative impacts of the marine and coastal

resources governance modes and management policies; ii) the development of tools and strategies for sustainable management of marine and coastal resources; iii) capacity building of public and private (including CSOs and CBOs) actors; and iv) supporting environmental sound incomes generating activities within coastal communities. Unfortunately this project does not integrate the required provisions to prevent and manage the climate risks mentioned above and that have the potential of impeding the project of achieving its objectives of contributing to poverty reduction and food security in coastal communities.

5) IBAS-UNDP supported project “Support for low land rehabilitation and for agricultural and livestock processing (2011-2015; \$1,550,000). With decreasing rainfall, the low-lying coastal lands and soils (“bolanhas”) of Guinea-Bissau are becoming increasingly salted and acid resulting in farms abandoning. This project aims at rehabilitating 200 hectares of mangrove lands and 100 hectares of bas-fonds rice fields by introducing means to reduce the risks of biological quality deterioration of soils and anti-erosion measures through the creation of water control and management infrastructures (small dams, canals, drainage, plots leveling, etc.). However, Guinea Bissau does not have the required capacity and climatic information that could help to the right design and operation of these infrastructures to allow to prevent and manage the additional climate risks such as heavy rain and sea level rise induced flooding and salt intrusion that could also lead to the salinization of the rehabilitated agricultural fields.

6) GEF SPA Regional project "Adaptation to Climate Change - Responding to Coastal Change and its human dimensions in West Africa through integrated coastal area management' (ACCC)". While this GEF project cannot be counted as cofinancing project, it is a relevant baseline for managing climate risks for coastal communities and ecosystems. Indeed, the project has supported the development of a ICZM plan and coastal zoning integrating climate risks. However, because of the long political and institutional instability in Guinea Bissau (ended with the last election in April 2014), the ICZM has not yet been adopted by the government and translated into the coastal development policies and strategies such as the Guinea Bissau Tourism Areas master plan, Bissau City master plan, National Coastal Areas Zoning Regulations, coastal regions local development plans, National Plan for Environment Management (PNGA). And for this reason, the final evaluation of the Guinea Bissau Component of the ACCC has recommended the integration of climate risks management approach into these key coastal development policies and strategies that do not actually consider the climate risks for the coastal development, in order to facilitate the implementation of the ICZM. Furthermore, the ACCC has supported the establishment of a community based coastal areas management programme, namely the SANDWATCH. However the ACCC didn't succeed in building the capacity within the concerned coastal communities at the required level to allow the SANDWATCH mechanism to function efficiently. For this reason, the SANDWATCH, as it stands now, cannot yet be an efficient baseline for a more comprehensive coastal monitoring program Guinea Bissau needs to properly assess the coastline dynamics and their interrelation with the climate change and therefore able to provide relevant decision making information for the management of the climate induced coastline development challenges.

These projects constitute important baselines initiatives through which the Government of Guinea Bissau and its development partners aims at sustainably improving livelihoods and development in coastal areas. However, they do not include provisions to sustainably address sea-level rise and other climate-induced coastal degradation risks that could impede the efficient achievement of their objectives.

The Guinea Bissau is seeking the LDCF resources to sustainably remove the urgent and immediate policy, institutional, individual, and financial and knowledge related barriers to effective climate risk management and climate resilient development in the coastal areas. In this perspective, the LDCF proposal will pursue the achievement of the 3 following outcomes: i) Policies, institutions and individuals mandated to manage coastal areas strengthened to improve their capacity to address the risks of climate change; ii) Vulnerability of coastal investments and assets to climate risks reduced through the design, construction and maintenance of coastal protection measures; iii) communities adaptive

capacity reinforced and rural livelihoods in the coastal zone enhanced and protected from impacts of climate change. Thus, the outcomes of the LDCF project are focused on building on and complementing the baseline efforts described above, by integrating climate risk management into key planning instruments, by strengthening human and institutional capacities, and by investing in climate resilient physical measures and livelihood strategies.

#### Alternative solutions

The Outcome 1, principally building upon the EU-UNDP and AfDB projects, will support the establishment of an enabling political, institutional and administrative environment for advancing the management of the climate risk in the coastal zone that threaten the achievement and sustainability of the expected results of the baseline projects. In this framework, the output 1.1 will support the design and delivery by the Office of Coastal Planning of the Secretariat of State for Environment and Tourism (SEAT) of a capacity development programme, building on the capacity development activities of the EU-UNDP and AfDB projects, that will allow: (i) the design, the ex-ante and post-ante economic assessment, the prioritization, the implementation and monitoring of coastal adaptation measures and strategies including those outlined in outcomes 2 and 3 below as well as future required adaptation strategies and (ii) the mainstreaming of climate changes concerns and adaptation options into current key development policies and plans concerning the coastal zone. Under Output 1.2 measures to improve the policy, regulatory and administrative environment for climate risk management in the coastal zone will be financed by the LDCF. Building mainly on the climate risks integrated ICZM plan and coastal zoning developed thanks to the GEF SPA Regional project "Adaptation to Climate Change - Responding to Coastal Change and its human dimensions in West Africa through integrated coastal area management' (ACCC)" and yet to be adopted by the government, it will support the integration of a climate risk management approach into key national and regional development plans and policies including: Guinea Bissau tourism areas master plan, Bissau City master plan, National coastal areas zoning regulations, coastal regions local development plans, National Plan for Environment Management (PNGA), strategies, tools and the sub-regional action plan to be developed by the EU-UNDP project. This will entail completing a climate change risk assessment of investment plans, identifying additional investments necessary to address likely climate change risks, and identifying the most appropriate financing sources to cover the additional costs of risk management, including from both public and private sector sources. The use of fiscal instruments (such as taxation and duty waivers) will be assessed for their potential to support policy implementation, change in public behavior which currently contributes to increasing the vulnerability of coastal areas and to curtail unsustainable practices like uncontrolled sand mining, settlements in climate sensitive areas, mangrove deforestation, and to promote private sector participation in the construction and the maintenance of the coastal protection measures. In this way, a special support will be provided to the Bissau Port Authority to develop a public private partnership (including required policies and regulations such as taxation and waivers) to foster the participation of the port clients and users to the management of climate risks for Guinea Bissau Port and the coastal zones monitoring program that will be developed under the output 1.4. The PPG phase will ensure that the project document will include disposition to make sure that environmental and social risks (inequalities in natural resources access, land tenure arrangements) will appropriately be considered during the revisions of the coastal management plans and policies. Furthermore, the project document will also include safeguards measures to ensure that the revisions of these plans are made in compliance with the international and national environment agreements and regulations on environment Guinea bissau have ratified. The IBAP (Guinean Bissau Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas), INPA (National Institute for Agricultural Research), INEP (National Institute of Studies and Research for the development of national development strategies), CIPA (Applied Fisheries Research Center) and the Maritime and Port Institute will play a key role in the revision of these plans and also the implementation of all activities for the other outcomes and will ensure that the environmental and social risks as well as the compliance with the international and national environmental regulations is ensured. The PPG phase will clarify the role of each of these institutions

in the implementation of these activities. In order to efficiently implement the activities supporting the achievement of the outputs above, a strengthened level of institutional coordination will be promoted under Output 1.3 for a improved risk management in the coastal zones. Indeed, in light of the pressures of climate change, and the many different initiatives that are underway which directly and indirectly have a bearing on adaptation, the need for strengthened coordination mechanisms has become critical. The nature and the format of this system will be discussed and adopted during the project preparation phase. Furthermore, the project preparation will elaborate a strategy for the sustainability of this climate change coordination mechanism. In order to ensure that the policy and planning process remains flexible to ongoing change occurring within the coastal zone, Output 1.4 will develop and integrate a coastal zone monitoring programme, to be hosted by the Coastal Planning Office of the SEAT. The programme will provide up to date advices and information on marine meteorological and related oceanographic climate-induced dynamics affecting beach width and slopes, coastal line evolution, lagoon sediments, coral reefs, winds, wave's height and strength, tide levels, river flows, river water quality, ground water quality. It will also be in charge of monitoring the efficiency (including assessing the economic costs and benefits) of coastal adaptations strategies supported by the project. It will furthermore build upon the SANDWATCH (national programme for beach surveillance) set up by the ACCC project to involve and build coastal communities capacities on coastal monitoring. The coastal monitoring mechanism will provide decision-makers, technical staff, local communities, and the private sector (such as the hotel industry) with critical information on the ongoing effects of sea level rise to allow more flexible, adaptable and responsive decision making in the coastal zone.

Outcome 2 will finance additional investments in hard and soft coastal protection measures to help maintain critical economic infrastructure (including the agriculture infrastructure supported by the AfDB and IBAS-UNDP project) as well as key livelihood activities (including the ones supported by the EU-UNDP and WB projects) in the face of sea level rise and coastal degradation. Thus, the Output 2.1 will support the rehabilitation and the protection against sea-level rise and coastal degradation of 10 small landing wharfs and ramps that will be built by the AfDB project and the other important coastal landing facilities to improve the domestic market access of agricultural producers and artisanal fishermen. Under Output 2.2, up to 1,000 ha of low-land rice growing areas in the coastal zones will also be protected through the climate proofing of the water control and management infrastructures built by the IBAS-UNDP project and the installation and maintenance of complementary protection dykes, tidal gates and other flow control structures and machines in targeted areas. This will involve a participatory planning process designed to engage beneficiaries from the outset in siting, design, implementation of works and long term management and maintenance. LDCF resources will be used to design and build structures that will directly benefit at least 1,500 families in these areas. It is expected that a level of maintenance of these facilities will be provided by beneficiary communities. However a co-management approach will most likely be necessary and will involve relevant government agencies, such as the Departments for Water Management, for Agriculture, Rural Engineering Services. The PPG phase will ensure that the project document includes strong dispositions for a prior Environmental Impact Assessment before the construction of these infrastructures and for annual environmental and social audits (during the project monitoring and sites visits activities), to make sure that their use and maintenance will not lead to major negative environmental, social and economic impacts. Output 2.3 will restore and maintain 2,500 ha of mangroves forests in Cacheu, Varela (Edjin, Catao, Djufunco), Cacine, Bubatchinque, Can, Cubucare of which 82,725 Bissau-Guinean depends directly or indirectly for their economic activities, as buffer zones, sewage sinks and coastal stabilization roles (according to IBAP). These mangroves will directly complement hard physical measures designed to protect lowland rice growing and will be planned an implemented alongside these hard measures through participatory planning. Selected communities members (populations around these mangroves and oyster producers) will be trained in mangrove management measures including physical regeneration, monitoring of the health of the mangrove, developing and maintaining community based agreements on use of the resource. Communities at large will be sensitized on the role of mangroves roles in promoting coastal resilience. The technical

specifications of the coastal protection measures proposed in this component will be made clear during the project preparation and their cost-effectiveness vis-à-vis to alternative approaches will be demonstrated. These works will be completed by the labor intensive work planned under the output 2.4 for replanting native trees and weeds and other wetland management strategies to strengthen the resilience against the risks of definitive drying out and salinization of 1,500 ha wetlands of the lagoons of Cufada, Mansoa (Cusana), Cacine (Cacafa) and of the intermittent streams in the coastal areas supporting the coastal communities' livelihoods options (agriculture, livestock, fishing,...). To protect also the coastal forests, which play a buffer role for communities against sea flooding and contribute to strengthen the coastal ecosystems resilience, the activities plan under the output 2.5 will support the implementation of protocols for the management of the coastal forest vulnerability to the more frequent extreme fire conducive weather conditions (fuels management including prescribed early fire, thinning, planting species with high ignition temperature, wildfire management, and other strategies needed to ensure the effectiveness of treatments across landscapes). The project preparation phase (PPG) will help to make sure that for the activities planned under the outputs 2.3; 2.4 and 2.5, priority will be given to indigenous species. And if there is necessity to introduce new species, the PPG will make sure that these new species are not included in the Global Invasive Species Database maintained by IUCN. Also, the project document will include protocols for monitoring the newly introduced species in order to prevent their invasion of the ecosystems and landscapes where they will be introduced. And as explained above in the outcome 1, the implementation arrangements that will be designed during the PPG will ensure the full involvement of the (or even the coordination by) IBAP (Guinean Bissau Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas), in the design, the implementation and the monitoring of these activities to make sure that safeguards measures will be included to protect the biodiversity in the project sites and help Guinea Bissau comply with its engagements under the Biodiversity and Biosafety international agreements. All the activities around the outputs above will be coordinated and integrated through a landscape approach in order to maximize the adaptation benefits expected from these activities and avoid that these activities have negative impacts on the coastal landscapes and lead to maladaptation.

Building upon the projects "Support for low land rehabilitation and for agricultural and livestock processing", "Private sector rehabilitation and agribusiness development project", "Participatory rural development project" and the "Rural Community-Driven Development Project Add-Fin" and the IBAS-UNDP project ", the Outcome 3, will contribute to enhancing the climate resilience of livelihood options for the coastal communities with the special emphasis to most vulnerable groups such as women and youth. Under Output 3.1 at least 1,500 women rice growers and 500 horticulture producers (400 women and 100 young men) will be organized and will receive agricultural extension services, introduced crop varieties, land management methods and access to credit to promote more resilient rice production in the bolanhas. Learning by doing agricultural training on techniques, (complementary to the hard investments planned under the output 2.2), to minimize salted water effects on rice production (such as improved irrigation regimes and techniques to reclaim highly saline soils) will be provided; salt tolerant rice varieties will be introduced, tested and disseminated. A particular focus on gender disparities and effects will be introduced taking account of special needs faced by women farmers in climate risk conditions. Financial incentives will be provided to promote field based works as necessary, with a focus on the poorest and most vulnerable. These coastal agricultural landscapes soft protection measures will therefore complement the hard coastal agricultural landscape hard protection measures planned under the output 2.2. Under Output 3.2 climate resilient wetland and fisheries management strategies (such as resilient fisheries and wetland management plans, custom rules for wetland access and exploitation, community monitoring of fisheries quotas) will be introduced and transferred to vulnerable communities in at least 40 villages of the coastal areas and the Bijagos islands. These activities will be led by the existing community based fisheries organizations and management committees, which will be strengthened and better organized and supported by the extension staff within the Department of Fisheries. This work will be carried out in the vicinity of the mangrove restoration and wetlands management work to be implemented under Outcome 2. Financial support will be provided to the most vulnerable to implement the new

management measures. Under Output 3.3 complementary measures to diversify rural livelihood strategies in at least 30 villages in the coastal areas, including the Bijagos Islands with a specific focus on communities currently depending on unsustainable practices and vulnerable activities such as oyster production, shrimp production, sand mining and horticulture in locations that are highly exposed to climate related risks. The current initiatives supporting coastal community livelihoods and agribusiness development like the “support for low-land rehabilitation project”, the “support for agribusiness development project” and “the participatory rural development project” rely on climate vulnerable income generating activities like agriculture, fishing related activities, horticulture including cashew growing. This LDCF financed project aims at strengthening the climate resilience of these aforementioned projects, as well as developing more resilient alternative livelihood strategies for coastal communities vulnerable to climate change. This will include: beekeeping, ecotourism (in the Islands), forest management, and jobs in coastal defense installation and maintenance. These activities will be complemented by the introduction in the coastal communities of 3 new alternative agricultural production systems in the cashew nuts production areas of the coastal areas through the output 3.4. These new production systems might lead to land degradation. The design of these production systems during the PPG phase will also promote sustainable land management (SLM) practices and the project document will include dispositions for preventing the use of GMOs and developing simple protocols for monitoring the soil quality evolution prior the starting of the implementation of these activities. These activities might also lead to an increase of use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers and an increase of the risks of chemical pollution and accidents. To prevent these risks, the PPG phase will help to identify and introduce in the project document dispositions for making sure that the pesticides banned or restricted under the Stockholm Convention on POPs, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure, the Montreal Protocol, the obsolete chemical pesticides and other chemicals wastes targeted under the Basel and Abidjan Conventions as well as fertilizers and other pesticides that have a known negative effect on the environment or human health will not be promoted. Furthermore, the project will promote the use of the Integrated Pest and Production Management (IPPM) principles as main agriculture production management system. Through a process of community consultation and community organizations strengthening and closely linked to Outputs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4, specific vocational training such as IPPM, SLM, business management, and support programmes will be developed, market access studies and analysis provided, and start up financing supported linked to the local banking system, notably the micro-finance institutions. The output 3.5 will support the strengthening of the operational capacity (mobility and other working equipment) and technical capacity (climate resilient technologies guidelines) of the national extension service to allow them to efficiently provide coastal agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishing communities with the advisory support they need to implement the livelihoods resilience strategies the project will disseminate. Furthermore, the Output 3.6 will support the microfinance institutions operating in the coastal zones to develop 3 innovative financial products to support the coastal communities to access to the financial resources they will need to make the required investments for climate resilient practices. This will include identifying and promoting the required changes in the national microfinance policy and regulatory frameworks.

One of the innovative aspects of this project is that it aims at putting in place a strategy for the sustainable viability of the climate change advisory support in the Coastal areas. The logical framework behind this strategy is the extension service in Guinea Bissau is currently very weak and is operating only with funding from projects through NGOs, the INPA and ANCA. In the case of this project, the Private sector rehabilitation and agri-business development project will be financing the cost of the extension services for cashew and rice growing farmers in coastal production fields. This LDCF proposal will bring the additional climate risks management skills and operational support to provide to coastal communities and private sector the advisory support for managing the climate challenge for coastal development in Guinea Bissau. But this strategy of solely depending on the projects for funding the required agriculture and climate risk management advisory costs is not sustainable. The LDCF proposal will work to support and pilot the feasibility of the emergence of a climate risk management advisory private sector. For this purpose, the PPG will identify the key

actions to implement for removing the technical (such as strengthening the quality of the service supply), market (unleashing of the market forces and development of the demand from the communities and the private sector) and policy barriers as well as identifying the other conditions for the socioeconomic feasibility for the privatization of the climate risk management advisory support in coastal development. By piloting this innovative solution, the project will in the same way sow the seeds for sustainably addressing the issue of the weakness of the advisory support in Guinea Bissau and in the other neighboring countries.

Also by supporting the Bissau Port Authority to develop a Public Private Partnership for the participation of the private sector in the financing of adaptation strategies in the coastal areas and the coastal zone monitoring program, the project will pilot an innovative strategy to support the sustainable financing of the management of climate risks for the Bissau port and the other coastal areas in Guinea Bissau.

*A.2. Stakeholders.* Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society and indigenous people? (yes  /no  ) If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project design/preparation:

First of all, the project preparation will be coordinated by the Secretariat of Environment and Tourism (SEAT). Also, the vulnerability assessment, the site identification and the consultations with the government and the communities during the project preparation phase will be co-implemented with the key CSOs, NGOs and CBOs that have a long partnership experience with the Guinea Bissau coastal communities. For the project implementation itself, the main project partners will be: i) Ministry of Environment through the SEAT (main implementing partner for this project); ii) the National Directorate of Environment and Forestry; iii) the General Directorate of Meteo (DGM); iv) the National Directorate of Infrastructures; v) the local authorities of the targeted regions and villages. In top of these institutions, the training activities of the project will also involve the University of Guinea Bissau. Similarly, the activities for strengthening the long term resilience of coastal communities will also involve community based organizations, scouts association and NGOs operating in the targeted villages. Furthermore, the stakeholders participation in the project implementation will be further determined during the project preparation phase.

*A.3. Gender Considerations.* Are gender considerations taken into account? (yes  /no  ). If yes, briefly describe how gender considerations will be mainstreamed into project preparation, taken into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.

During the project preparation phase, gender based vulnerability assessments will be made in the different targeted villages and regions in order to point out the specific gender related vulnerabilities. The results of this assessment will inform the identification and development of gender-sensitive adaptation measures and strategies to be supported by this LDCF in order to address the identified gender related climate risks and vulnerabilities. These adaptation strategies will be technically specified (including the required specific capacity building and financial support) and their cost-effectiveness vis-avis to alternatives approaches clearly demonstrated

*A.4 Risk.* Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

Identified risks	Risk Level	Mitigation measures
Climate science and risk information is either unavailable or too coarse to be used for effective national, regional and local planning	Medium	The component 1 of the project will be to develop and integrate a coastal zone monitoring programme that will provide up to date advice and information on relevant climate induced coastal dynamics and also provide training and support on how to compile and integrate available climate risk information and use this through the medium of vulnerability assessment in the context of development planning.
Too many different/ divergent stakeholder interests, and lack of coordination of initiatives concerning the coastal areas with this project	Low	The project will elaborate during its preparation phase for the establishment of a body to coordinate all the coastal areas adaptation activities and future donor initiatives including the potential for Prime Minister's Office to play this coordination role
Technical capacity on risk management systems and strategies including on financing systems	Medium	Support from international expertise and also from UNDP
Political instability mitigates against effective coordination across key development sectors.	Medium	Strong support for the policy changes in key ministries will be generated at the Directorate General level, which have been relatively stable in staffing despite political changes. SEADD is directly linked to the Prime Minister's office and therefore should be able to leverage necessary influence to achieve policy reforms necessary. UNDP is a trusted partner of both government and opposition parties in situations of political and institutional instability in Guinea-Bissau.
Bad financial governance and corrupt practices may lead to less funds invested in desired outcomes than planned	Medium	One of the project's first activities will be the development of the 'local stakeholder involvement plan' and research into local livelihoods and socio-economic conditions in coastal areas. In addition, the project will enter into strategic partnerships at the local level, not just with local government, but in particular with local NGOs and community based organisations. Understanding the local reality and having the project intervention being facilitated by organisations already on the ground will be crucial to overcome cultural barriers.
Lack of community involvement in some project sites		The assessment of available community workforce and cash-for-work-modalities in target sites prior to project inception combined with raising awareness on project benefits for communities' livelihoods (during the project presentation) could contribute to raise their interest to participate in the project activities.
Inadequate maintenance and unsustainable management of the coastal protection measures proposed could affect the sustainability of these measures		The project will address this risk by : i) creating, at national and community level, the capacity to ensure good maintenance of the protection measures; ii) strengthening the emphasis on an approach to community ownership of measures that take advantage of the strengths identified with regard to local social organization to empower local stakeholders for the maintenance and sustainable management of these protection measures., iii) building strong partnerships with other projects and organizations; iv) conducting relevant dialogues with the Government for the commitment and allocation of government budgetary resources for the maintenance of coastal protection measures.

*A.5. Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives:  
The coordination and the management arrangements will be defined in detail during the preparation phase of the project. Based on initial discussions with the Government of Guinea Bissau, the SEAT will ensure

the overall coordination of the project as the national main implementing agency, and in close collaboration with the General Directorate of Environment, Directorate General of Meteorology, the National Directorate of Infrastructures. The Project Coordination Unit will be hosted by the SEAT. The SEAT which is the main implementing partner for Guinea Bissau of the EU-UNDP supported project “Governance, policies for the management of the marine resources and reduction of poverty in the WAMER will ensure of the coordination of this aforementioned projects with the outcomes 1 and 2 of the LDCF proposal. In the same perspective, the LDCF IP will coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development which is the main IP for the AfDB and UNDP-IBAS projects to ensure the coordination of the proposal’s outcome 2 and 3 with the aforementioned projects. Also, the LDCF IP will coordinate with the Ministry of Economy and Regional Integration (MERI), which is the implementing partner for the WB supported projects to ensure the coordination of these projects with the outcomes 2 and 3 of the LDCF proposal.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

**B.1** Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes  /no  ). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:

The proposed interventions build and are closely aligned with the recommendations of the first (2005) and second (2011) national communications and the NAPA (2006). The NAPA has identified and ranked 6 priority sectors, of which, coastal/Marine ecosystems, food security and education and capacity building related priorities, which this project will deal with. Indeed, the project will contribute to strengthen the capacity of Guinea Bissau to face to the current and long-term climate induced coastal issues by enhancing the political, regulatory and institutional framework for managing the climate drivers of coastal degradation, improving the knowledge and understanding of climate change and its coastal impacts. It aims also at strengthening the climate resilience of the communities’ livelihoods and assets against climate induced coastal issues. These priority adaptation options and measures take into account Guinea Bissau’s PAN/LCD and National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity and the National Action strategies, particularly those related to livelihood production in coastal agricultural communities, to the protection of coastal ecosystems and natural resources. Moreover, adaptation options are chosen in synergy with the Guinea Bissau PRSP 2 and other development strategies and plans.

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. Record of Endorsement<sup>8</sup> of GEF Operational Focal Point (S) on Behalf of the Government(s):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Ernesto Augusto Pereira	General Director of Environment	SECRETARIAT OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM	09/27/2014

**B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification**

<sup>8</sup> For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

**This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>9</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.**

<b>Agency Coordinator, Agency name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b> <i>(MM/dd/yyyy)</i>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email</b>
Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP/GEF		Oct. 7, 2014	Henry Rene Diouf	+251929016785	henry.rene.diouf@undp.org

**C. Additional GEF Project Agency Certification** (*Applicable Only to newly accredited GEF Project Agencies*)  
 For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required **GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template** to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

<sup>9</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF