



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Strengthening resilience of farming communities' livelihoods against climate changes in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali			
Country(ies):	Guinea	GEF Project ID: ²	4692
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP(select)(select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	4615
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment, Water and Forestry	Submission Date:	April 17, 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration(Months)	60
Name of Parent Program (if applicable): For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	Agency Fee (\$):	371636

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
CCA-1(select)	Outcome 1.1 Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	Output 1.1.1: Adaptation measures and necessary budget allocations included in relevant frameworks	LDCF	656432	10610000
CCA-2(select)	Outcome 2.1 Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	Output 2.1.2: Systems in place to disseminate timely risk information	LDCF	662285	410000
CCA-1(select)	Outcome 1.2 Reduce vulnerability in development sectors	Output 1.2.1: Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	LDCF	2212647	18020000
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)			(select)		
(select)(select)	Others		(select)		
Subtotal				3531364	29040000
Project management cost ⁴			(select)	185000	300000

¹ It is important to consult the GEF Preparation Guidelines when completing this template

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the [Focal Area/LDCF/SCCF Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or cofinancing sources.

Total project costs		3716364	29340000
----------------------------	--	---------	----------

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To strengthen adaptive capacities of vulnerable populations in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali (GKM) to the additional risks posed by the increased intensity and frequency of drought						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
1) Local Authorities are technically strengthened to promote climate resilient local developmen	TA	Outcome 1: Local authorities and decentralized institutions strengthened to integrate climate change issues in regional PNDA action plans through local development plans (PLDs), annual and multi-year investments plans (PAIs/MIPs) and annual community budgets (BCAs) of the 15 most vulnerable GKM Rural Development Communities (CRD)	<p>Output 1.1: 300 CRD council members, Urban Districts councils members, and decentralized institutions staffs of GKM are sensitized about climate changes risks and trained on how to integrate climate changes risks and support the implementation of agroforestry in the implementation of PNDA action plan through the PLDs, PAIs and BCAs</p> <p>Output 1.2: Climate resilient community based land and forest management plans and regulation tools (custom laws and agreements) are developed for the enforcement of the agro-hydro-climatic zoning of the Prefectures of GKM developed in the framework of the output 2.1 in order to orient agro-sylvo-pastoral activities towards the most appropriate areas and promote agroforestry as strategy to conserve natural resources in production areas.</p> <p>Output 1.3: Local development plans</p>	LDCF	656432	10610000

			(PLDs), annual investments plans (PAIs) and annual community budgets (BCAs) of the 15 most vulnerable GKM Rural Development Communities (CRD) are updated to integrate climate change risks and positioned to address technical, financial, organizational, and other constraints to agroforestry scaling-up as adaptations strategies			
2) Climate change information systems are established to guide climate resilient agroforestry practices	TA	Outcome 2: Agro-meteorological information is produced and disseminated to the most appropriate stakeholders of the prefectures of GKM for climate resilient agroforestry	<p>Output 2.1: An agro-hydro-climatic zoning of the prefectures of GKM (vulnerable lands, forests and watercourses, areas for types of crops, for grazing, watercourses for irrigations etc) is elaborated and submitted to local authorities and decentralized institutions to support the elaboration development of climate resilient PLDs and PAIs and the promotion of resilient agroforestry strategies</p> <p>Output 2.2: An agrometeorological action plan is developed and implemented in the 3 prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali;</p> <p>Output 2.3: Operational Multidisciplinary Groups for Agrometeorological Assistance are</p>	LDCF	662285	410000

			established at the national, prefecture and CR levels (in each of the 15 most vulnerable CRs)			
3) Climate resilient Agroforestry is promoted in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali to increase community livelihood resilience	TA	Outcome 3:Community livelihood options are made more climate resilient in the 15 most vulnerable CRDs of Gaoual, koundara and Mali	<p>Output 3.1: Training package on climate resilient agroforestry is designed and implemented for 1,500 farmers from the 15 most vulnerable CRDs in GKM prefectures.</p> <p>Output 3.2.: An advisory support group made upcomprised of the trainers trained thanks to theunder output 3.1 and selected members of the GAAs is established to provide climate resilient agroforestry advises advice to farmers.</p> <p>Output 3.3.: 200 community farms are supported (farmers organization, farm lay-out, acquisition of resilient seeds and tree species, farm runningmanagement) to implement climate resilient agroforestry technologies in the prefectures of GKM.</p> <p>Output 3.4.: An operational supply chain for the production and diffusion of drought resistant agroforestry inputs (trees, crop seeds and livestock species) is established in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali.</p> <p>Output 3.5. A strategy to support the</p>	LDCF	2212647	18020000

			commercialization of the agroforestry products is implemented in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali.			
			Output 3.6. Lessons from the implementation of pilot adaptation measures and climate resilient income generating activities codified and disseminated.			
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					3531364	29040000
Project management Cost ⁵					(select)	185000
Total project costs					3716364	29340000

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	300000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	9500000
National Government	Ministry of Finance	Grant	250000
National Government	Ministries of Agriculture (ANPROCA and IRAG)	In-Kind	100000
National Government	Ministry of Transport, National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM)	In-Kind	100000
National Government	Ministry of Finance	In-Kind	200000
National Government	Ministry of Transport, National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM)	Grant	190000
National Government	PNAFA project	Grant	16000000
National Government	PACV project	Grant	2700000
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			29340000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount(a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b

⁵Same as footnote #3.

UNDP	LDCF	Climate Change	Guinea	3716364	371636	4088000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				3716364	371636	4088000

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Estimated Person Weeks	GrantAmount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
Local consultants*	837.00	443100		443100
International consultants*	639	485500		485500
Total		928600	0	928600

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
Local consultants*	446	108000	240000	348000
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		17000		17000
Travel*		40000		40000
Others**	Contractual services-companies	20000	48301	68301
	UNDP cost recovery chrgs-Bills*		11699	11699
Total		185000	300000	485000

*Details to be provided in Annex C. ** For others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields *(1) and *(2).

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT?No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex E an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund).

H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &EPLAN:

The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities. The M&E budget is provided in the table below. The M&E framework set out in the Project Results Framework in Part III of this project document is aligned with the

AMAT and UNDP M&E frameworks.

Project start: A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start. Participants will be those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.

The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:

- Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) staff vis-à-vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.
 - Based on the project results framework and the LDCF related AMAT set out in the Project Results Framework in Section III of this project document, and finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
 - Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.
 - Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
 - Plan and schedule PB meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first PB meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.
- An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

Quarterly:

- Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP/GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical).
- Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- Other ATLAS logs will be used to monitor issues, lessons learned. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually: Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (1 January to 31 December). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements.

The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
- Lesson learned/good practice.
- AWP and other expenditure reports
- Risk and adaptive management
- ATLAS QPR

Periodic Monitoring through site visits: UNDP CO and the UNDP-GEF region-based staff will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Project Board may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report/BTOR will be prepared by the CO and UNDP RCU and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Board members.

Mid-term of project cycle: The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation (expected to be in June 2015). The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will (i) focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; (ii) highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and (iii) present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF. The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems, in particular the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). The LD/CC/SCCF AMAT as set out in the Project Results Framework in Section III of this project document) will also be completed during the mid-term evaluation cycle.

End of Project: An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final PB meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP-GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The Terminal evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF. The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response, which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

Learning and knowledge sharing: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.

The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

Audit: The project will be audited in accordance with UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies.

The table 1 below provides a summary of the M&E plan:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Manager/PIU Project Director (MEEF) UNDP CO, UNDP GEF 	Indicative cost: US\$10,000	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP GEF RTA/Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members. 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on <i>output and implementation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversight by Project Manager (PIU) Implementation teams 	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation. Indicative cost is US\$25,000	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project manager (PIU) UNDP CO UNDP RTA UNDP EEG 	None	Annually

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Periodic status/ progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project manager and team 	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project manager (PIU) UNDP CO UNDP RCU External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost: US\$30,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Terminal Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project manager (PIU) UNDP CO UNDP RCU External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost : US\$45,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP CO Project manager (PIU) 	Indicative cost per year: US\$3,000 (US\$15,000 total)	Yearly
Visits to field sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP CO UNDP RCU (as appropriate) Government representatives 	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly for UNDP CO, as required by UNDP RCU
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US\$ 125,000 (+/- 3.4% of total LDCF budget)	

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1. The GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies:

In line with the LDCF strategies laid out in document GEF5-Template Reference Guide 9-14-10rev11-18-2010_0, this project addresses adaptation priority needs identified in Guinea's NAPA and two out of the three LDCF objectives set out in the document. Focus of the intervention is on reducing vulnerability to climate risks in the agricultural and food security sectors and the following objective and associated key outcomes are addressed.

Objective CCA-1- Reducing Vulnerability: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level

All three indicated outcomes are addressed, but outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 are the focus of the intervention.

Outcome 1.1: Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas

Outcome 1.2: Reduced vulnerability to climate change in development sectors

Objective CCA-2: Increasing Adaptive Capacity: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level

Outcome 2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced threats at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

LDCF Conformity

The proposed project has been prepared fully in line with guidance provided by the LDCF Trust Fund. It is also fully in line with the guidance of the 'Programming Paper for Funding the Implementation of NAPAs under the LDC Trust Fund'⁶ and its development followed the overall guidance described in the UNDP/GEF 'Adaptation Policy Framework for Climate Change'.⁷ Guinea is party to the UNFCCC and has completed its own NAPA in

⁶ GEF/LDCF, 2006

⁷ UNDP/GEF 2005

2007. In line with GEF/LDCF recommendations (2006)⁸, this project was identified and conceived through the participatory NAPA process in Guinea.

The project conforms to the LDCF's eligibility criteria, namely: i) undertaking a country driven and participatory approach; ii) implementing the NAPA priorities; iii) supporting a "learning-by-doing" approach; iv) undertaking a multi-disciplinary approach; v) promoting gender equality; and vi) undertaking a complementary approach, as described below:

- *Country drivenness and undertaking a participatory approach:* The project design was formulated as a result of extensive stakeholder consultations. The initial draft project strategy was presented to a wide range of stakeholders (national/Prefecture and CR levels) at a national workshop in July 2012 and their inputs were used to further develop the project design and the core of the Project Document. Three successive missions were carried out to the target region to establish the baseline of communities' vulnerability towards climate change and to find out about community priorities for adaptation.
- *Implement NAPA priorities:* This proposal originated from the NAPA process and was prepared with the full involvement of relevant stakeholders. In fact, this project is addressing more than one priority identified in the NAPA. These priorities include:
 - Priority 1: Promoting Agroforestry (projects 1.1, 1.2);
 - Priority 2: Developing knowledge and good practices (with a focus on ecosystem and natural resources management);
 - Priority 3: Promoting appropriate adaptation technologies (projects 3.3, 3.8);
 - Priority 4: Promoting fire management and closing off land to grazing (project 4.1);
 - Priority 6: Information, education and communication (project 6.1);
 - Priority 10: Promoting income-generating activities (Project 10.1);
- *Supporting a "learning-by-doing" approach:* the project will demonstrate effective adaptation approaches to increased drought, land degradation and soil fertility decrease, to inform local and national development plans and policies. Co-production of local knowledge and scientific assessments will be piloted to explore applied methods of sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral development in the context of climate change. The project will include generate evidence on the cost-effectiveness of adaptation interventions to make the case for policy and budgetary adjustments. The project will demonstrate how investments in climate-resilient livelihoods can be profitable, thereby promoting changes to e.g. micro-financing practice in Guinea to make it climate-resilient. With increased awareness of the market opportunities related to adaptation to climate change, the project would be promoting further investments in adaptation. The project will pilot an innovative approach to community-level adaptation planning which will empower local communities to determine their adaptation priorities and implementation modalities.
- *Multi-disciplinary approach:* The project will be looking at building adaptive capacity to manage climate change from a number of angles: land use planning, climate change mainstreaming into development strategies and plans, production and use of meteorological data, sustainable land management, livelihoods enhancement, livelihoods diversification, natural resources and ecosystem protection. These approaches will build up financial, natural, physical and social capital of the pilot communities and will require expert input from a range of disciplines, illustrated by the large number of involved stakeholders as described in section I.4.
- *Gender equality:* project outcomes will contribute to an understanding of how adaptation responses can be designed to strengthen gender equality. The project indicators are to be tracked with data that are disaggregated by gender. The project is designed so that adaptation measures will be implemented in a participatory approach with women duly involved (and leading some of) the project interventions. Finally, as the illiteracy rate in Guinea is higher amongst women, the project planned awareness-raising activities will be achieved mainly through community-organised debates and information dissemination via radio community networks.
- *Complementary approach:* The LDCF project will demonstrate how climate change adaptation activities

⁸ GEF/LDCF, 2006, Article: 8.1 (b)

and investments can be undertaken at the community level by communities using participatory methods. This will complement the top-down modeling and planning approaches generally adopted by the government. The LDCF project will generate information on the cost effectiveness of different adaptation approaches in Middle Guinea, which will feed into environment and climate change policy processes coordinated by the MEEF. This will be complementary to other projects which may be generating similar information for agricultural development and food security initiatives.

Overall GEF conformity

The project has been designed to meet overall GEF requirements in terms of implementation and design. For example, the following requirements will be addressed:

- *Sustainability*: The project has been designed to have a sustainable impact, at the community, sub-national and national levels. See section on Sustainability below for more details.
- *Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)*: The project will be accompanied by an effective M&E framework (see section on M&E later in the document). Lessons learned will also be collected as part of the ongoing process of project implementation so they can be referenced by future similar initiatives.
- *Replicability*: The project has a significant focus on the use of demonstration activities within the selected areas; this should facilitate the replicability of small scale investments for alternative, climate resilient livelihoods in other parts of the country.
- *Stakeholder involvement*: The project will allow for co-ordination amongst various stakeholders at the different levels in areas including environmental and developmental planning.

A.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

Guinea ratified the UNFCCC in May 1993 and the Kyoto Protocol in September 2000. It has also ratified the GEF instrument. As such, Guinea is fully eligible for support under the GEF funds.

As an LDC, Guinea is fully eligible for funds under the LDCF. The first activity under the LDCF is the preparation of the NAPA. Guinea completed the NAPA and submitted it to the UNFCCC in July 2007. As such, Guinea is eligible for GEF LDCF support for implementing its NAPA.

The proposed project constitutes a response to urgent and immediate adaptation needs. It is designed to address the additional costs of priority adaptation measures identified in the NAPA and it will also create the necessary capacity to continue to do so even after project completion (sustainability and replicability). The project addresses various NAPA priorities as listed in section A.1.2. above.

The project is also in conformity with a variety of other initiatives aimed at furthering the development of Guinea including the DRSP9 2011-2012, the PNAE and the PNDA10. It is designed to be an integral part of and support to the ongoing development process in Guinea¹¹. As such, it has been developed with key stakeholders at all levels and is fully consistent with existing development plans and policies. It is also supportive of the process to develop PDLs across Guinea. The overall guidance of the Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests further ensures the institutional mainstreaming of the project into ongoing development processes

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

Climate change risks and vulnerabilities

The Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali belong to the north-west climatic zone of Guinea. Climate change is already visible and demonstrated in this region. Forecasted climatic changes are detailed in paragraphs 20-34 of the UNDP Project Document.

⁹ Document de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté – Strategic Document for Poverty Reduction

¹⁰ PNDA – Plan National de développement agricole, Vision 2015 – National Plan for Agricultural Development, Vision 2015

¹¹ GEF/LDCF, 2006, Articles 13 and 14

The major climate change risks identified during the project design process, on the basis of local studies and the fourth report of the IPCC¹², are summarized below:

- Changes in rainfall patterns: they are prejudicial to agricultural production and will appear across the entire country. Precipitation variability will result in a lack of rainfall coverage over time, in space and in quantity;
- Increase in the frequency and intensity of drought: this is characterized by a progressive increase in temperature, a decrease in rainfall, a decrease in the number of rainy days and a decrease in the rainfall/potential water loss ratio;
- Floods: submersion of arable lands leading to erosion, leaching and loss of arable land;
- Extreme temperature and increased exposure to the sun.
- Violent storms: extreme events can affect local population with strong winds and sudden floods, destroying infrastructures, uprooting trees and affecting crops in place.

The table below outlines the main forecasted climate change impacts for each of the risks described above.

Climate change risks	Environmental impacts	Socio-economic impacts
Changes in rainfall patterns	Loss of biodiversity Disturbance of hydrological cycle	Decrease in farming yields Change in agricultural production and agricultural calendar Loss in livestock production Worker redeployment Decreased purchasing power Rural depopulation
Droughts	Soil degradation Loss of biodiversity Loss of surface water Soil desiccation Degradation of spring water Desiccation of small waterways and pools Water shortage for wild fauna Sedimentation of waterways Migration of wild fauna Increase in bush fires Proliferation of plant pathogens	Decrease of farming yields Loss of crops/harvests Decrease in animal productivity Loss of livestock Loss of incomes Famine Diseases Change in agricultural production and agricultural calendar Social conflicts over scarce resources
Floods	Submersion of agricultural lands Tuber plants rotting Erosion and loss of arable lands Loss of biodiversity High air and soil humidity	Water borne disease Population displacement Loss of human life Loss of access to agricultural zones Development of pests
Extreme temperatures	Loss of biodiversity Dehydration of some animal and plant species Land desiccation Increase of plant evapo-transpiration rate Increase of bush fires	Increase of disease Loss of crop productivity and production Destruction of livelihoods/crops
Violent storms	Erosion Uprooting of trees Destruction of habitat Loss of biodiversity	Destruction of infrastructures Agricultural production losses Loss in livestock Loss of human life

¹² Solomon S. et al., *Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, 2007

Considering the already low ability of the country (and the project region) to cover its food needs, it is expected that agricultural production and the ability to ensure food security will be even more compromised by 2020-2050 due to climate variability and changes. The expected increase in temperature and the decrease in rainfall will lead to further reductions in the duration of the rainy season, increasing evaporation and desiccation of already poor soils and impacting agricultural calendars. The phenomenon is likely to affect food crops such as rice, millet, maize and peanuts, leading to a decrease in yields and a possible increase in food prices. Local market supply will be impacted by the decrease in farming production and yields. As a consequence, the country would likely have to increasingly rely on imported products. Negative impacts on cash crops (cotton, coffee) during their critical growth periods are also foreseeable.

Pastoralism is practiced to a variable extent by most of the farmers in the project region. It, too, will be affected by the changes in rainfall patterns, as access to water and foraging grounds are crucial during the dry season. This, in turn, is likely to exacerbate conflicts between farmers and/or pastoralists.

Generally speaking, the forestry sector is expected to be highly affected by climate change. The NAPA mentions that combined with the increased temperature and the reduced rainfall, the current vegetation native to specific regions of the country will shift. Climate change will also seriously impact the biodiversity of national forests, which will also be under great pressure due to demographic growth, increased livestock numbers and wood exploitation. Ultimately, this will lead to deforestation that will further negatively impact the climate, resulting in dryer conditions.

Overall, it is predicted that quality of life will be negatively impacted as well. Flooding could displace populations while destroying infrastructure, and reducing the supply of potable water, all of which could facilitate the spread of diseases.

Soil degradation, world market price volatility and shocks as well as demographic growth are already some key issues that need to be addressed to ensure sufficient farming production and productivity. Change in temperatures and rainfall patterns, but also the intensification of extreme climate conditions, will increase the pressure on farming resources and will decrease the quality of farming soils. Since soil fertility is a key factor in the fight against rural poverty, climate change impacts on farming productivity risk jeopardizing present and future efforts made in this regard.

Therefore, climate change risks and associated vulnerabilities are likely to affect development interventions in the project region. Extreme events like prolonged drought, extreme temperatures, intensified soil degradation can strongly affect the results of the baseline projects described below if climate change is not clearly addressed and appropriate actions are not undertaken.

Baseline Situation

Often with support from international partners, a series of development projects and programmes have been and continue to be implemented in Middle Guinea with a focus on (i) environmental and natural resources management and (ii) decentralization and capacity building. For each of the 3 components of this LDCF, these projects/programmes constitute a baseline to LDCF funding:

Component 1: Local Authorities are technically strengthened to promote climate resilient local development
Outcome 1: Local authorities and decentralized institutions strengthened to integrate climate change issues in regional PNDA (National Policy for Agriculture Development) action plans through local development plans (LPDs), annual and multi-year investments plans (AIPs/MIPs) and annual community budgets (ACBs) of the 15 most vulnerable GKM Rural Communities (CRs).

To improve food security and fight against rural poverty in rural areas, the government of Guinea has recently adopted a national policy for agriculture development (PNDA) for the 2015 horizon. The PNDA has been translated in regional action plans of which the implementation is based on the decentralization and deconcentration. Indeed, with the adoption of the local Government code in 2006, the Government of Guinea has transferred to Local Governments, i.e. locally elected entities (in Guinea, these are Communautés Rurales or CRs and Urban Communes

or UCs) responsibilities for domains retained in combating poverty and promoting local development such as management of local development projects, land use planning, agriculture development, environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources, coordination of investments and development activities, promotion of local economic development, inter-community affairs and decentralized cooperation. To this end, the implementation of the regional PNDA action plans fall under the responsibility of local authorities and shall be integrated into the local development plan process through the PDLs. Action plans shall be programmed in terms of investments by the CRs which are responsible for the annual and multi-years planning of investment at CR levels and coordinated at the regional level by the Regional Committees of Rural Development.

For a few years now, UNDP has been supporting the CRs of the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali as regards local development planning and local governance through the project “Support for the improvement of the democratic governance and the strengthening of human and institutional capacities” (cofinancing amount: US\$4M; LDCF project (ID 4692) contribution: approx. US\$0.2M through outputs 1.1 and 1.3 mainly). This project aims to enhance the capacities of local authorities and decentralized institutions in terms of local development planning, financial and administrative management and monitoring capacities. Furthermore, the project aims to promote the coordination of interventions at the central and local levels and contribute to addressing the democratic challenges in local communities through the consultation, social dialogue and the political involvement.

Additionally, the AfDB project “Upper and Middle Guinea Sustainable Social Development Project – Phase II, designed to terminate in December 2013, aims at strengthening in the prefecture of the concerned regions (including Gaoual, Koundara and Mali) local governance and building the institutional, technical and organizational capacity of the Urban Districts (UDs), the CRs and devolved technical State structures and NGOs on inclusive local development planning, and management.

Furthermore, the Local Development Programme in Guinea (PDLG - cofinancing amount: US\$4M; LDCF project (ID 4692) contribution: approx. US\$0.2M) has developed and disseminated tools and procedures for the efficient and transparent local development planning, financial and administrative management of local communities. These tools are: local planning procedure (PPL), Local Authorities Financial and Institutional Management System (LAFIAS – SAFIC in French), the Local Development Fund (FDL) and development activities monitoring and evaluation guidelines. These are being progressively used by the Guinean local communities including the CRs and UCs of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. In its third phase, the PDLG will closely coordinate with this proposed project in order to focus, as far as possible, its activities on the same selection of CRs and integrate climate change resilience aspects into its work.

Finally, the Community villages support programme (PACV - cofinancing amount US\$2.7M; LDCF project (ID 4692) contribution: approx. US\$0.25M), supported by IFAD and the World Bank, has been working with the 304 CRs of Guinea in order to prepare the elaboration of PDLs and support technically and financially their implementation.

These projects are strengthening Gaoual, Koundara and Mali CRs' capacity to develop and manage local development programmes, annual investments programmes, multi-years investment programme and annual community budgets that will support the implementation of the PNDA and other development activities in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. Furthermore, they contribute to reinforce communities' capacities to participate in the design, planning and monitoring of local development activities. However, they generally do not include climate change risks for the PNDA Regional action plans and other development activities supporting the improvement of communities livelihoods and appropriate adaptation measures as a key element of success. As a consequence, in a context of increased climate risks, the efficiency and the sustainability of the development plans and budgets established as well as the success of the implementation of the PNDA regional action plans are potentially questionable. As long as climate change is not properly accounted for, planned infrastructure investments may, for example, reveal as undersized or inappropriate to cope with extreme events such as violent storms, heavy rains or reduction of the rainfall patterns. Those initiatives do not raise awareness on climate change trends and adaptation options available to local communities, nor do they ensure that climate change is mainstreamed into development investments, thereby potentially negatively influencing development priorities. The LDCF will address those gaps through capacity building interventions and climate change oriented spatial planning, that will allow to reflect the climate change concerns in LDPs, AIPs/MIPs, ACBs, working hand-in-hand with local authorities and communities.

Component 2: Climate change information systems are established to guide climate resilient agroforestry practices

Outcome 2: Agro-meteorological information is produced and disseminated to the appropriate stakeholders in the GKM prefectures, to support climate resilient agroforestry.

In the context of climate change and variability, access to and understanding of agro-meteorological information is a prerequisite for productive and efficient management and decision-making concerning the agro-sylvo-pastoral activities. The Guinean national meteorological direction (DNM) aims to provide to farmers and decision makers quality agro-meteorological information and services to allow them to anticipate climate variability and take appropriate measures to face to the impacts of these climate risks. It is about:

- Early warning of drought periods in Guinea: this responds to a concern raised by rural stakeholders and aims to satisfy certain specific applications in agriculture, livestock and forestry like the elaboration of crop calendars, the initiation of fodder crop necessary for livestock and identification of favorable periods for early bushfires.
- Seasonal forecasts: the national meteorology system has currently two (2) forecast models. Two homogeneous zones (zone 1 and zone 2) have been identified from the indices of SST de NINO 3 and EOF3 which seem to give the strongest signals concerning rain in Guinea.
- Production and diffusion of agro-meteorological information and advice: allows farmers to integrate the influence of atmospheric parameters on ecosystems. This is necessary for the improvement of agriculture and the sustainable management of natural resources. Furthermore, national and regional forecast bulletins need to be produced by the DNM and diffused by the rural radios in local languages.

However, because of budget constraints, the agro-meteorological stations covering the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali are no longer functioning properly. Most of them are under-equipped and understaffed. As a consequence, climate data necessary to produce agro-meteorological information is no longer collected at the Gaoual, Koundara and Mali prefecture levels. Additionally, the local and decentralized institutions in charge of supporting the agro-meteorological stations in the collection and analysis of climate change information do not have the necessary capacity and are not properly coordinated to formulate and disseminate relevant agro-meteorological advice and information.

In this context, the DNM (National Directorate of Meteorology) has received punctual support from the Spanish Meteorological Agency (AEMET) through the projects METAGRI (West Africa Agricultural Meteorology Project—cofinancing amount: US\$0.19M; LDCF project (ID 4692) contribution: approx. US\$0.66M, mainly through output 2.2) and EMERMET (Post Conflict and Natural Disasters Countries project) to respectively : (i) hold, throughout the country, itinerant workshops to supply and train farmers on the use of pluviometers; and (ii) provide to the national meteorological departments observatory instruments, office equipments and training on the use of meteorological instruments and data analysis. These projects contribute to increase the capacity of the Guinean national meteorological system to provide farmers, livestock breeders and decision makers with relevant agro-meteorological support they need to face to climate risks. However the funding of these projects are too weak to reach a substantial number of farmers and DNM staff throughout the country and allow the collection of significant climate data which could permit to produce relevant agro-meteorological information and provide to farmers with useful agro-meteorological assistance.

Therefore, the baseline scenario consists of low capacities and means for undertaking analytical work on climate change and variability. The system of meteorological data collection and diffusion is currently not appropriate (incomplete data collection, weak analysis and diffusion). Means and capacities to produce and disseminate appropriate seasonal and other long-term climate change information including variability to rural farmers and breeders are weak. Rural communities and their agro-pastoral practices remain highly vulnerable while agro-meteorological support to farmers is currently non-existent or ineffective. The LDCF project will aim to fill-in those gaps by increasing agro-meteorological capacities of the country (in the GKM region in particular), allowing a strong monitoring of climate data and the formulation of prevention/adaptation measures on the basis of strong

climatic scenarios.

Component 3: Climate resilient Agroforestry is promoted in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali to increase community livelihood resilience

Outcome 3: Community livelihood options are made more climate resilient in the 15 most vulnerable CRDs of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali

Some programmes supporting the government of Guinea's objective to increase the livelihoods of poor rural households are currently implemented in the prefectures of Gaoual, Mali and Koundara. Among them, we can mention the Upper and Middle Guinea Sustainable Social Development Project (PDSD-2) that will terminate in December 2013. In top of supporting decentralization and good local governance, the AfDB PSDS-2 has established an Economic and Social Development Fund which supports in Middle Guinea the financing of agriculture and livestock farming activities like the purchase of climate resilient seeds, irrigation materials, farms scheduling and other investments for resilient agriculture and livestock farming to increase households' livelihoods. The Livestock For Livelihoods project of the AU/IBAR (L4L, also terminating in December 2013) through the development of climate proof and environmentally friendly livestock practices and participatory community-based actions in the surroundings of Badiar Natural Park in Koundara seeks to sustainably secure livelihoods of communities around the Badiar Park. It will furthermore support the development of alternative livelihoods and livestock production. Additionally, the UNDP "Credit Revolving Fund Fonike" (cofinancing amount: US\$1.5M; LDCF project (ID 4692) contribution: approx. US\$0.5M) aims at supporting the creation of agricultural enterprises in the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali to contribute to alleviate rural poverty and enhance communities' livelihood in the vulnerable CRs of these prefectures. The project National Programme to Support Agricultural Value Chain Actors in Guinea (PNAFAA– cofinancing amount: US\$16M; LDCF project (ID 4692) contribution: approx. US\$1.7M) funded by the IFAD aims to improve the productivity and competitiveness of Middle Guinea small farmers in potato, onion and maize through the improvement of the water management (development of lowlands and plains, small irrigation), the adoption of improved production technologies, and downstream, the professionalization of inputs supply network and storage, packaging, processing and marketing activities. Other projects and programmes, as listed in Section I.1, have been supporting agricultural development, food security and integrated natural resource management in the GKM region. However, none of them directly promotes a real shift from the agricultural (including livestock and forestry activities) systems in place (based on slash and burn practices) to set-up integrated and sustainable systems, able to better cope with climate extremes and preserving natural resources. Actions developed within those programs such as the better management of animals, the increase of crop productivity through, for example, increased quantities of fertilizers, the funding of agricultural enterprises, do not necessarily decrease vulnerability to climate change since they generally do not prevent or reduce the direct impact of climate extremes and variability on revenues on the basis of an integrated approach. For example, adding more fertilizers to land can enhance production levels for some years, but this does not improve soil fertility on the long term, does not protect soils from climate induced erosion and degradation and does not conserve soil humidity and contribute to strengthen agricultural lands resilience to projected climate risks for the Northern region of Guinea. They could rather aggravate the impacts of projected climate risks on agricultural lands and increases the dependence of farmers towards uncontrolled and expensive fertilizer supplies and could worsen poor farmers vulnerability to climate change. Globally, these actions developed by the PNAFAA, the L4L, the Foninke and other projects currently implemented in the GKM do not include measures that will help to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities to projected climate risks for the region. There is an urgent need in the GKM region, not only to improve one specific production or support a given value chain, but above all to engage and in-depth modification of soil fertility management, to help increase communities capacity to cope with climate risks, which is not the main focus of the baseline initiatives. Managing (and improving year after year) soil fertility, through the agro-sylvo-pastoral integration, added to specific agronomic practices such as mulching, no till, species combinations, micro-fertilization, etc., is a key to strengthen agriculture landscape resilience to climate risks. It permits to fix people on a given agricultural area, favoring regular investments in soil fertility (manure and compost inputs), and protection from free grazing, plantation of valuable trees. In the end agricultural activities carried out in highly fertile soils, with important organic matter contents, protected by tree cover and permanent mulch, and using climate resilient inputs, will demonstrate a stronger resilience to climate change and extremes, in particular heavy rains, strong winds, drought and heat, to the benefit of farmers, their families and their communities.

It is not possible to analyze climate change impacts in isolation nor is it possible to separate them from general development challenges. The baseline measures aim to address sustainable development and climate variability to some extent. However, in the baseline, there are no significant measures to address climate change, to increase adaptive capacity to climate change, or to reduce vulnerability to climate change. Studies at the local level¹³ reveal a series of root causes of high vulnerability to climate change (and climate variability) at the household and community level specifically. The most important and prevailing of these are related to:

- Low agriculture production capacity. On top of a number of natural constraints (soil acidity, erosion, aluminum toxicity), agriculture in the GKM region is characterized by (i) the predominance of slash and burn practices; (ii) the weak use of agricultural inputs (inexistence of efficient input distribution systems in rural areas), (iii) the dependence on rain (no irrigation), (iv) the quasi inexistence of farming equipment, agriculture being essentially manual, and (v) the shortening of the fallow period from 7-10 years in the Seventies to only 3-5 years nowadays, resulting in a decrease in fertility. As a consequence, despite significant potential, yields are very low and most of the rural inhabitants remain in extreme poverty.
- Livestock breeding, which is the second main activity in the region, is extensive, contemplative and subject to management difficulties. Despite significant potential, livestock breeding is based on free grazing and remains largely unmanaged. There is no cultivation of fodder, no real production intention (having a large number of animals is a matter of social recognition and not an economic strategy), no spatial organization within each village, and the strong increase in animal numbers leads to overgrazing and the multiplication of conflicts between farmers.
- Forest exploitation leads to savannisation. The common practice of forest clearing and fire to create new pasture areas contributes to impoverishing the soil and ultimately undermines livestock productivity on the longer term. Wood exploitation, short-cycle slash and burn and bush fires increase pressure on forests, resulting in large areas being abandoned and unproductive. Overall, there is a weak awareness regarding the negative impacts of such farming and breeding practices.
- Inadequate land and forest regulations to prevent shifting land-use, slashing and burning agriculture and non environmentally friendly livestock practices. Guinean lands are primarily governed by the 1992 Guinea Land Code (Code Foncier et Domanial) and the pastoral law rights of 1995. The Land Code includes provisions for the establishment of Land Commissions in each community and in the capital city of Conakry charged with its enforcement. The Pastoral Rights Law of 1995 (Loi du 29 août 1995 Portant Code Pastoral), grants herders open and free access to pastoral areas and natural resources in pastoral areas, with restrictions against overuse, and the requirement to respect the customary rights of other users. These two laws are not enforced because of lacking technical and financial capacities of land commissions and CRs (USAID 2008; AfDB 2008). For this reason, most of Guinea's land tenure systems and types are based on informal and customary rights that secure the person, as well as their descendants, who initially cleared the land. Not only does this behavior discourage good land management, but it also prompts the clearing of new land. In top of that, land tenure and natural resources legislations, policies and plans have been developed and implemented by ministries and agencies that continue to shift and reorganize (Agriculture; Construction and Public Land Management; Decentralization and Local Development; Environment and Sustainable Development; Mines and Energy) and which have developed their own strategies and plans in isolation, without the benefit of coordinating with other ministries (CIA 2009; USAID 2008; GOG 2010).
- Weak farmers' financial capacity and low access to credit: Due to low agricultural income (because of weak productivity, poor storage, transport, and commercialization facilities, the high level of home consumption) and scarce access to credit (only 20% of farms have the right to credit), farmers in GKM do not have the necessary resources to buy good quality seeds and undertake the required agricultural investments to foster

¹³ Bamba Z., climate change adaptation expert, second report, September 2012

Diallo T., local development expert, first report, August 2012

Condé K., *Socio-economic evaluation of climate change vulnerability and impacts on agriculture, livestock farming and livelihoods, in the communities of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali*, August 2012

Soumah S., national expert in agro-meteorology, final report, September 2012

agricultural production.(equipments, land layout, inputs, water control). This constraint applies also to poor livestock farmers that cannot afford drugs, supplementation and other investments necessary to improve livestock production. Farmers cannot afford the costs of agricultural and livestock material and inputs, preventing the majority of farmers to become net agricultural producers.

- Difficult infrastructure, inaccessibility of inputs and limited market demand and access: The inaccessibility and generally low infrastructural development in Guinea is a key barrier to local level development efforts including building climate change resilience. Key areas of AF support on marketing, product development, and accessibility to relevant inputs are hindered by this low level of infrastructure development
- Financial and logistical constraints have affected the technical support available from government experts. Extension services at the prefecture level are responsible for supporting local communities in the implementation of development initiatives and in capacity development. However, these technical agents do not have the technical, financial and material resources to ensure these goals are achieved. On the whole, public services at the national and local levels have suffered from weak coverage, and agricultural extension services as well as meteorological support services are therefore ineffective. This results in a low institutional capacity of the decentralized administration. The decentralization of power is effective but financial and technical resources are still lacking

Preferred solution

Despite different strategies, policies and measures, the current situation of poverty and food insecurity across Guinea - above all in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali - is characterized by weak resilience to climate change and climate variability. As described above, community livelihoods based mainly on agriculture, livestock and forestry farming, are going to be increasingly affected by climate variability and change; the forecasted climatic changes in the coming decades are likely to negatively impact the productivity of the agro-sylvo-pastoral activities causing severe hardship in villages, and contributing to increase poverty and undermining local development.

The long-term solution would be to promote the sustainable adoption of integrated and climate resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral systems and practices to allow for productivity improvements in farming practices and a more sustainable management of agricultural landscapes, fodder, water and forests resources. by. Such solution would be built on strengthening climate risk management capacity for enhanced food security and rural livelihoods, and mainstreaming climate variability and change issues into Guinean development plans and strategies at the GKM local, prefectural and the central levels in order to support the sustainable adoption of the climate resilient agroforestry by the communities. However, a number of barriers have to be removed in order for this to be achieved. A number of barriers to be removed at the local, prefectural and central level is presented below.

Key Barriers

Lack of information, notably with regards to climate, meteorology and climate change

The system of meteorological data collection and diffusion is currently not appropriate (incomplete data collection, weak analysis and diffusion) and needs strengthening through the development of appropriate capacities for meteorological data collectors and analysts and the restoration of meteorological stations.

Currently, there are 40 meteorological stations distributed among the 33 Prefectures of the country. In addition, 33 pluviometry stations (one per Prefecture) provide information on rainfalls (there were more than 200 in 1984). Although not very dense and sophisticated, this network could allow for a rather good coverage of the entire territory if it were working properly. But in many of the meteorological stations, the equipment has been stolen, destroyed or it out of use for various reasons, including the lack of consumable goods. The very strong deficit of personnel of the National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM) is also an important problem, since in many places, data cannot be collected on a regular basis due to a lack of employees.

At the central level, the DNM also lacks up-to-date equipment and software to ensure the good coordination, processing and treatment of the information collected. This results in a very limited number of meteorological bulletins disseminated, at the national level mainly. At the local level, farmers do not have access to relevant meteorological predictions. Although there exist a number of empirical ways to predict the weather, farmers cannot plan their works according to scientific predictions adapted to their needs. For example, seasonal

predictions would be very useful for agricultural planning. Decadal forecast at the local level would also be well-adapted to the needs of farming activities. In addition, data is currently not transmitted in real time, which does not allow the DNM to send alerts in case of sudden extreme events.

As a consequence, meteorological advice to local communities is nonexistent and a meteorological advice framework needs to be designed, which would include a number of technical groups at all levels (national, Prefecture and CR level) that would communicate between each other in order to analyses predictions and meteorological information processed by the DNM, assess their consequences on the agricultural and livestock sectors (e.g. change in seeding calendar) and relay the information to farmers. Planning adaptation measures is more difficult for communities if and when they do not have the most up-to-date information; this therefore constitutes a key barrier to adaptation.

Local policy framework not yet responsive to climate change risks

Whereas local communities are well aware of the impacts of climate change, they do not necessarily have a good knowledge of the likely changes that will occur in the next 10-30 years. Although farmers do implement, spontaneously, a number of adaptation strategies to climate variability and changes in the agricultural calendar (e.g. by using shorter cycle seeds or by developing new activities such as vegetable production on river shores), those strategies cannot always be considered as sustainable, and some of them even worsen the community situation on the medium to long term (e.g. deforestation of river banks and conflicts with livestock). Therefore, within each CR, there is a need to plan and organize land uses between users. Such process, that would need to be highly participatory in order to adopt jointly agreed rules, would be greatly assisted by the use of agro-hydro-climatic maps in order to identify most suitable zones for each type of activity and permit precise spatial organization.

In each CR, Local Development Plans (PDLs) do exist, but they do not consider climate change issues. Generally speaking, environmental issues are not really considered, even if some of them do include environmental concerns. As it appears, when preparing these plans, the municipality councils do not have the information and the tools to integrate climate change concerns into these plans. Therefore, support for mainstreaming climate change within PDLs is needed. Furthermore, the implementation level of PDLs is weak and there is a strong need to concentrate energies on climate resilient activities and investments, integrating climate change risks into the budgets. In this regard, general knowledge of climate change and how to integrate it into development planning and strategies is lacking at the Prefecture and CR levels, calling for important capacity building efforts. This also applies at the regional level, where PNDA action plans and their budgets need to integrate the climate change dimension.

Insufficient capacity to implement new measures (including adaptive measures) and to use new technologies

The technical support provided by extension services and research organizations at the local level is weak, mainly due to the lack of financial capacities to actually ensure government state support to agricultural and local development. Furthermore, there is a lack of research based techniques to increase community and farming resilience through for instance, improved seeds, drought and/or flood resilient farming techniques, etc. All new measures or practices need to be adapted to local conditions and secondly, for each new measure, the villagers, communities and government extension service staff require new skills and/or training. Therefore, the technical support from extension services needs to be improved, and farmers need to be provided with information and demonstration of climate resilient adaptation options. Whereas farmers generally understand the impacts of their farming practices (such as slash and burn), general concerns about degradation, deforestation, poor soil fertility, disruption of ecosystem services override focused agroforestry and SLM interventions. A major issue is about the reproduction of fertility in the fields: a majority of farmers do not apply relevant techniques to renew the fertility of their land in a different way than letting the land under fallow for a few years and then burn the bush to cultivate again. Although excellent examples of best practices exist in the region (e.g. the long-established traditional tapade¹⁴ system, the well established intercropping in plain areas, and the progressive application of agroforestry practices in highland areas), to date there seems to be little or no analysis of what it takes to establish such best practices and limited understanding of how it can be up-scaled. On-site demonstration that a well-managed agroforestry field can be cultivated every year, on a permanent basis, and without costly chemical fertilizers, would help famers to fix into a limited number of

¹⁴ ‘tapades’ are traditional family home gardens, generally cultivated on a permanent basis, combining trees, crops, vegetables and small animals.

agricultural plots, invest into fruit trees, and increase soil fertility. To this end, strong capacity building is necessary and above all, demonstration sites with close technical support.

Low financial and technical capacity of most households.

Rural areas in Guinea are poor and this affects the adaptive capacity of communities. Communities have limited access to financial means and options and they lack financial capacity to implement resilient farming techniques and income generating activities. Access to affordable credit is not easy in rural areas due to various factors including the past economical instability, low population density and geographic isolation. As a consequence, low-cost adaptation options need to be disseminated and demonstrated, and access to microfinance systems need to be facilitated to support resilient income-generating activities and the implementation of more resilient farming initiatives, among others.

To conclude, the widespread introduction and adoption of adaptation strategies in the GKM region of Guinea face a series of barriers including: (i) policy, institutional and strategic instruments that fail to take into account new patterns of risks brought about by climate change and that do not provide sufficient incentives for key stakeholders to adopt climate-resilient agriculture strategies and practices; (ii) financial and technical capacity in the line ministries to provide the necessary technical support to the implementation of the strategies at the local and sub-national levels; (iii) capacity and quality gaps in the climate information supply chain that result in under-performance of the meteorological information and early warning systems and thus in correspondingly poor adaptation decisions; (iv) capacities of farmers and herders and their leaders to identify, adopt and implement adaptive measures including both appropriate agro-ecological practices and the sustainable use of natural resources; and (v) codification and dissemination of knowledge on successful climate risks management models.

B. 2. incremental / Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

Incremental cost reasoning

Although a number of initiatives have been taken by the Government of Guinea and its development partners towards the rural sector and agricultural development, these interventions are generally not climate proofed and would be insufficient to ensure resilience of the agriculture and food production sector to overcome forecasted climate change risks.

Despite the fact that these baseline measures aim to address sustainable development and climate variability to some extent, they do not significantly include measures to increase rural communities' adaptive capacity and resilience, or to reduce vulnerability to climate change. Excepting the LDCF climate change adaptation project currently being implemented in coastal regions, in the baseline, the only measures being taken with respect to climate change focus on elaborating the basic requirements of the UNFCCC.

The project requests the LDCF to finance the additional costs of enhancing the resilience of agriculture and livestock farming in the most vulnerable communities of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali prefectures within the context of inclusive and local development planning. In this context, the objective of the project is to: strengthen adaptive capacities of vulnerable populations to the additional risks posed by the increase of the intensity and the frequency of droughts on agriculture and livestock through the promotion of resilient agroforestry in order to increase livelihood resilience in the 15 most vulnerable rural communities (CRs) of the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali.

The proposed initiative will facilitate climate change mainstreaming into development and spatial planning at the local level, and propose a climate resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral strategy through demonstration plots and capacity building. The project recognizes that measures to adapt to climate change must first and foremost be undertaken at the community and village level. The project therefore takes the community as a key entry point and as a key driver of change. It will contribute towards informing and implementing local and pragmatic adaptation responses through (i) capacity building and assistance to climate resilient development and spatial planning, and (b) climate resilient and sustainable agroforestry demonstration plots.

In order to overcome the identified barriers, capacity building through awareness-raising, training on climate

change, their impacts and possible adaptation options, and close assistance to impulse climate resilient management at the CR level is necessary. Taking due account of local knowledge, customs, and risk reduction strategies, the project will aim to demonstrate how other agricultural models, based on agroforestry and integrating livestock breeding, can improve living conditions in a sustainable manner. The project will promote climate resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral practices and technologies (e.g. water management and reproduction of soil fertility, pasture and rangeland management), and resilient income generating activities in the selected pilot areas. These measures will be implemented through a close collaboration with local authorities and technical partners such as local civil society organizations, farmers' organization, and research institutions such as IRAG, which will test a range of agroforestry models (tree species, tree density, tree/crop associations, crop varieties, soil protection and fertility techniques, micro-fertilization, irrigation, protection against bush fires, etc.) and disseminate research results across the region. These technical partners will be key vehicles to test and validate pilot adaptation options as well as to disseminate best practices widely.

The project will also support climate resilient solutions for inputs supply and commercialization of agroforestry product, e.g. through technical support to the establishment of local tree nurseries for the production and marketing of inputs such as seedlings of specifically adapted tree species; financial and logistical support to small-scale food processing units independent from unreliable energy sources. Income generating activities will be technically supported by project partners, and the project will assist project beneficiaries for accessing microfinance products proposed by local financial institutions. In this regard, some linkages with the on-going UNDP microfinance support programme will be created in order to facilitate, for GKM rural populations, access to financial products adapted to their needs. Women groups, who are deemed highly vulnerable to the projected impacts of climate change and variability, will be specifically targeted as a main beneficiary of project activities.

Lessons learned and best practices from the implementation of pilot adaptation activities and resilient income generating activities will be codified and disseminated for potential replication (with appropriate adjustments) in other areas.

Finally, the project will support the restoration and modernization of key regional and national capacities and means for undertaking analytical work on climate change and variability. It will strengthen the national and local capacities to observe, collect and process climate information, all while fostering a strong cadre of technical experts. National capacity to formulate and provide agro and hydro-meteorological advice to support farmers, villagers and communities in their decisions that are affected by weather and climate will also be developed. This will require important investments into meteorological stations for the entire GKM area (Boké and Labé administrative regions), as well as investments at the central level (DNM) for data collection monitoring, processing, and dissemination. Existing climate information will also be used in order to elaborate, thanks to the assistance of a private technical partner to identify, an agro-hydro-climatic zoning of the prefectures of GKM. This will then be used as tool to support management and spatial planning activities within the selected CRs.

Introduction to the demonstration area

The project PIF chose to concentrate the project on the three Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. The rationale behind this initial choice is manifold. Notwithstanding that this northern region of the country has benefitted from little investment and support to its development during the last decades, the region presents a general socio-economic/environmental situation that results in a high vulnerability to climate change, and was selected as the first priority region for climate change adaptation actions in the NAPA. In addition, the first LDCF project designed in Guinea concentrated on coastal zones, and it is time now to cover this highly vulnerable inland region. In addition, other LDCF adaptation projects are planned for the other regions of the country.

Map 1: The project region in Guinea

- Tourism in the region presents a strong potential in terms of variety of sites, but quasi-nonexistent infrastructures strongly limit development.

Proximity with Senegal and Guinea Bissau also influence local economies, with the development of exchanges and export possibilities. In Koundara, the actual workforce available for agricultural needs is greatly decreased by seasonal and permanent migrations to Senegal.

The PIF recommended the selection of 15 CRs (out of 25) in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali for the implementation of project activities. A selection process has therefore been conducted by the consultants' team, using a participatory process at the local level (Vulnerability Reduction Assessments (VRA)).

In the project region, subsistence family agriculture is the main livelihood model, implemented on small, largely unequipped farms, with very low financial resources. Livestock breeding of cows and small ruminants is practiced by almost all farmers, but in a largely extensive way, resulting in a competition between animals and human beings for agriculture and access to water. Craft industry is a source of employment for many families too and should be taken into account. Increases in agricultural production mainly result from larger areas cultivated, and do not result from a process of intensification and increasing yields. The increased number of animals is mostly the result of 'contemplative breeding', which negatively affects the ecosystem. Finally, the absence of a functional rural credit system limits investments, farm modernization and access to agricultural inputs.

In the Prefecture of Gaoual, agriculture is mostly practiced in plains and hill-sides, but not on the mountains. Subsistence home-gardens (called "tapades") are not very developed. The main agricultural productions consist in: (i) subsistence crops: fonio, groundnuts, rice, cassava, maize, sorghum, millet, niébé; (ii) vegetable production: spinach, potato, onions, tomatoes, gombos, egg-plants, chili, lettuce; and (iii) commercial crops: cashew nuts, cotton, banana.

In the Prefecture of Koundara, the agricultural systems are relatively similar, but conditions are generally drier and very hot during the dry season. Commercial crops are limited to cashew nuts. Both Gaoual and Koundara benefit from large and mostly under-used plains with good agricultural potential, where irrigated rice production could for example be widely developed.

The Prefecture of Mali is rather different from the two others, since topography is far more mountainous and climate is cooler. Subsistence home-gardens (« tapades ») are numerous and well-maintained, and agriculture is both on hill-sides and on the mountains. Lowlands and plains are also exploited, but they represent a very limited area. Main agricultural productions are : i) subsistence crops: fonio, groundnuts, rice, cassava, maize, sorghum, millet, niébé; (ii) vegetable production: potato (in large quantities), onions, tomatoes, gombos, egg-plants, chili; and (iii) commercial crops : Arabica coffee in one CR.

Proposed project outputs

The project *Strengthening resilience of farming communities livelihoods against climate changes in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali*, aims to strengthen the resilience of the agriculture sector and rural communities against the negative effects of climate change. Project activities are focused in areas that are of particular importance to agricultural production and thus, food security.

The project objective is to: Strengthen adaptive capacities of vulnerable populations in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali to the additional risks posed by climate change, in particular the increased intensity and frequency of drought.

In order to achieve the above, specific project outcomes will include:

- Outcome 1: Local authorities and decentralized institutions strengthened to integrate climate change issues in regional PNDA action plans through local development plans (PDLs), annual and multi-year investments plans (PAIs/MIPs) and annual community budgets (BCAs) of the 15 most vulnerable GKM Rural Development Communities (CRs);
- Outcome 2: Agro-meteorological information is produced and disseminated to the most appropriate

stakeholders of the prefectures of GKM for climate resilient agroforestry;

- Outcome 3: Community livelihood options are made more climate resilient in the 15 most vulnerable CRDs of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali.

Those three outcomes, and their respective outputs, are interlinked between each other. A detailed timeline of activities, under each output, will be established at project start in order to ensure specific outputs feed into one another in a coordinated and efficient manner. For each output, the desirable collaboration with other ongoing projects and initiatives in the region will also be integrated into this timeline, in order to complete it with the specific activities from external projects that can be jointly implemented with or contribute to this LDCF project.

Component 1: Local Authorities are technically strengthened to promote climate resilient local development
Outcome 1: Local authorities and decentralized institutions strengthened to integrate climate change issues in regional PNDA (National Policy for Agriculture Development) action plans through local development plans (PDLs), annual and multi-year investments plans (PAIs/MIPs) and annual community budgets (BCAs) of the 15 most vulnerable GKM Rural Communities (CRs).

Alternative scenario:

For a climate resilient local development in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali, climate changes risks must be integrated in the implementation of the PNDA through the local development planning process in the CRs of these prefectures. This will allow the PDLs, the PAIs/MIPs and the BCAs of these CRs to plan for strategies and initiatives that will increase the resilience of the agro-sylvo-pastoral activities and the adaptive capacities of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali communities.

In the absence of the proposed project, CR's PDLs and PAIs/MIPs would continue to be mainly directed towards tackling the current baseline constraints, promoting investments and agricultural practices aligned with historical climate trends. Insufficient consideration would be placed on addressing the likely adverse effects of climate change on agriculture including adjusting relevant sectoral policies, plans and budgets that will favor the take up of climate change resilient practices by stakeholders. This could also lead to reactive and potentially maladaptive options regarding ongoing or anticipated investment plans.

Without this intervention, capacity will remain inadequate and climate change adaptation will not be integrated into local development plans. The additional LDCF funding will allow to support the integration of climate change considerations in the implementation of the PNDA action plan through the PDLs, PAIs and BCAs in the 15 more vulnerable CRs of the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. This will be achieved by raising climate change awareness and strengthening local collectivities and decentralizing institution capacities on climate risk monitoring, on how to integrate climate change in PDLs, PAIs and BCAs, agroforestry benefits and empowering communities of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali prefectures in order for them to participate in the integration process of climate change in development planning. The intervention will also cooperate with the baseline projects in order to include the climate change dimension into their own interventions, and develop the capacities of the concerned project teams themselves. If budget and time reveal sufficient, it is strongly recommended that outcome 1 could eventually be extended to the 25 CRs of the GKM prefectures and not limit to the initial 15.

Output 1.1: 300 CR council members, Urban Districts councils members, and decentralized institutions staffs of GKM are sensitized about climate change risks and trained on how to integrate climate changes risks and support the implementation of agroforestry in the implementation of PNDA action plan through the PDLs, PAIs and BCAs

Output 1.2: Climate resilient community based land and forest management plans and regulation tools (custom laws and agreements) are developed for the enforcement of the agro-hydro-climatic zoning of the Prefectures of GKM developed in the framework of the output 2.1 in order to orient agro-sylvo-pastoral activities towards the most appropriate areas and promote agroforestry as strategy to conserve natural resources in production areas.

Output 1.3: Local development plans (PDLs), annual investments plans (PAIs) and annual community budgets (BCAs) of the 15 most vulnerable GKM Rural Development Communities (CRD) are updated to integrate climate change risks and positioned to address technical, financial, organizational, and other constraints to agroforestry scaling-up as an adaptation strategy.

Climate proofing of PDLs/PAIs and BCAs within each CR needs specific expertise that may require international competences in order to support the local implementation team and coordinate the overall process. The project team will need to assess available competencies locally and internationally in order to establish a solid team of professionals to conduct this important process.

Component 2: Climate change information systems are established to guide climate resilient agroforestry practices

Outcome 2: Agro-meteorological information is produced and disseminated to the appropriate stakeholders in the GKM prefectures, to support climate resilient agroforestry.

Alternative scenario:

During a survey carried out by the DNM, the main institutions supporting the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector pointed out the most critical agro-meteorological information they need to effectively carry out their responsibilities. The National Directorate of Agriculture has raised the need for updating the agriculture calendars at the prefectural level, the ones existing are no longer reflecting the reality in the field; the necessity to improve the seasonal forecasting; the improvement of the flow and the quality of climate advises and information to farmers and decision makers at the local level and more comprehensive studies on rainfall and water balance at the prefectural level. For the National Directorate of Livestock, the expressed needs concern the elaboration of models on the livestock diseases related to climate, monitoring of the raining season: starting, length/intensity/frequency and quantities of rains, and for the north of the country the monitoring of the quantity and quality of pasturage and the degradation of the environment related to livestock. The National Directorate of Fauna and Forest has raised the needs for forecasting of conditions that can favor bushfires onset.

To meet the needs expressed above by institutions supporting the agricultural, livestock and forestry sectors and to strengthen agroforestry farming resilience in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali, LDCF resources will help strengthen the national capacities and means to observe, collect and process climate information. A system to diffuse agro and hydro-meteorological advices to farmers and end-users will be developed and implemented.

Output 2.1: An agro-hydro-climatic zoning of the prefectures of GKM (vulnerable lands, forests and watercourses, areas for types of crops, for grazing, watercourses for irrigations etc) is elaborated and submitted to local authorities and decentralized institutions to support the development of climate resilient PLDs and PAIs and the promotion of resilient agroforestry strategies.

This output shall be delivered as early as possible at project start, since it will constitute a key tool for the work conducted in component 1 on spatial planning and management plans, which will permit to identify best suitable agro-ecological zones for pilot demonstration agroforestry sites.

Output 2.2: An agro-meteorological action plan is developed and implemented in the 3 prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali.

The action plan will allow refining and developing further the work conducted during the PPG phase. Activities linked to this action plan are:

- (i) determine the required agro-meteorological information needed for a climate resilient agroforestry in close collaboration with relevant central and decentralized technical services experts, local stakeholders and community members to identify their needs and how they can be addressed;
- (ii) conduct a capacity needs assessment to identify the required capacity within the key institutions and communities to collect and process the necessary meteorological and climatic information in order obtain the necessary agro-meteorological information;
- (iii) design and organize capacity building actions for key institutions, including in particular the complete upgrade of meteorological equipment in the Prefectures of the Labé and Boké regions (equipment for 9 meteorological stations, investments for the collect of meteorological and climatic information, for the dissemination of agrometeorological information, bikes and motorbikes, computers and software for data treatment at the central level, training);

(iv) organize production and dissemination of priority agro-meteorological information to the appropriate end-users; the project will take in consideration the possibility to partnership with telephony companies operation in the prefectures of GKM.

Output 2.3. Operational Multidisciplinary Groups for Agrometeorological Assistance are established at the national, prefecture and CR levels (in each of the 15 most vulnerable CRs)

Multidisciplinary agro-meteorological assistance groups need to be established at the CR, prefecture and national levels in order to ensure meteorological information is properly collected, interpreted and disseminated at the farm level. In the baseline, farmers and local stakeholders hardly have access to relevant, timely and easy to use climate information. There is a need to gather relevant expertise at all levels in order to assess the possible impacts of climate predictions produced by the DNM, and propose and implement adaptation measures. Each group will have specific missions and objectives, detailed in TOR and guidelines to be produced by the project.

Component 3: Climate resilient Agroforestry is promoted in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali to increase community livelihood resilience

Outcome 3: Community livelihood options are made more climate resilient in the 15 most vulnerable CRDs of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali

Alternative scenario:

Through LDCF funding, the proposed project will contribute to strengthen climate change resilience of the livelihood of the most vulnerable communities of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. Past and current projects generally focus on specific value chains or sectors and poverty reduction, but they do not necessarily integrate climate change as a long term perspective. Consultations and site visits conducted during the PPG process have stressed the need to propose an integrated agro-sylvo-pastoral system to farmers, enabling them to fix and develop their activity on a determined piece of land, improve soil fertility and increase their production, and stop natural resources degradation. Such integrated systems have proved to be highly efficient, sustainable and climate resilient in other regions of the world. Still, this needs to be adapted and demonstrated in the Guinean context.

Therefore, the project will modify and supplement baseline activities through the implementation of on-the-ground integrated adaptation strategies in the selected 15 CRs of the GKM region. This will involve larger or more sophisticated investments in the demonstration of climate resilient technologies and practices and in income-generating activities that are resilient to more frequent and intense food security threats. These on-site investments will not only demonstrate appropriate climate risks management approaches, they will also bring direct relief to the most vulnerable communities. At each site, a participatory and community-centered approach will be adopted, and the project will provide overall guidance (towards climate change resilience) and provide technical and scientific support to the process. The project will support the introduction of innovative measures and the dissemination of traditional practices that increase adaptive capacity to climate change

Output 3.1. Training package on climate resilient agroforestry is designed and implemented for 1,500 farmers from the 15 most vulnerable CRDs in GKM prefectures

The situation analysis identified several capacity constraints as key barriers to adopting climate change resilient agroforestry practices and related aspects. Such capacity constraints amongst other were specifically identified for the human resources and individual level. Knowledge, skills and tools for action are needed for extension services and by local farmers. Although a good deal of best practices in the agroforestry sector are already being implemented e.g. in the traditional ‘tapade’ system, limitations are obvious. At this point, no systematic responses to climate risks are being addressed, although local coping strategies are already emerging as auto responses. The topic of climate change must be further introduced and defined with the specific target groups at the prefecture and local levels to be able to address risks and adaptive responses systematically in the future.

“Training packages” and approaches are therefore needed that

- Explain climate change in the context of local realities;
- Provide relevant practical innovations and experiences in the agroforestry sector and related fields;
- Demonstrate at the field level through farmers action research practical “field classes” on what works,

- how to adapt innovations to local needs etc.
- Engage the farmers and relevant extension services from the beginning in identifying priorities and solutions to ensure a high absorption of capacity building efforts and relevant replication and application effects.

Based on international learning and capacity development best practices, an innovative training approach will be developed as part of this output. A first indicative content for such “training packages” and approaches, derived from the initial farmers consultations during the baseline assessment, is presented in Box 1.

This output will also, with the support of the Agriculture research center of Bareng (in Guinea) and other relevant international research center, develop training modules and methodologies that other projects and programmes could use beyond the project life and scope.

Output 3.2. An advisory support group comprised of the trainers trained under output 3.1 and selected members of the GAAs is established to provide climate resilient agroforestry advice to farmers

Agroforestry extension and professional services are currently scarce in Guinea and accessibility of such services to the local level is virtually non-existent. Existing extension services, the FPPD, the Bareng research centre and potentially others do have some expertise, but investments into agroforestry related extension and research remain very poor in Guinea. Institutional and human resource capacities are limited and infrastructure and access to communication are generally a major challenge in Guinea.

The development of a critical pool of agroforestry and climate change expertise is considered a strategic investment. Drawing from the group of trainers trained under output 3.1 and agro-forestry professionals, an advisory support group will be established, forming a community of practice.

This support group would act as a coordination and exchange platform, and present “decentralized” capacities. The members of the group would specifically raise awareness and up-scale capacity building on climate change (related to issues such as risks, vulnerabilities, adaptation alternatives), but also catalyze critical knowledge through commissioning of key studies relevant to building a climate resilient agro-forestry sector including, for example, on assessing vulnerability of specific agro-forestry products to be further developed (output 3.6).

Overall the advisory group would support the creation of a culture of evidence-based decision-making in terms of building climate change resilience, and address challenges of having to act in absence of critical information (and evidence).

Output 3.3. 200 community farms are supported (farmers organization, farm lay-out, acquisition of resilient seeds and tree species, farm management) to implement climate resilient agroforestry techniques in the prefectures of GKM.

Local level demonstration, testing and adaptation of practical agro-forestry technologies and other related adaptation strategies are a key focus of this project. The baseline assessment made a first attempt at documenting the existing agro-forestry and farming systems, existing coping mechanisms as auto-responses to climatic changes, and at identifying local level priorities in terms of building a climate resilient agro-forestry system as a response to the locally perceived climate risks.

It is clear from the assessment that the site-specific situations vary greatly in terms of biophysical circumstances, social and institutional construct and local development visions and theories of change. It is critical that the site-specific interventions continue to be developed in a participatory manner with the local farmers. The baseline assessment provides the specific initial entry points for the higher tier project activity planning under this output. In order to ensure a close monitoring of demonstration sites and support to the farmers engaged in the experience, it is recommended to group the sites together in a limited number of CRs. Not only will this facilitate the work, but it will also increase the possible effects on the local climate (by increasing the tree cover) and likely create a stronger adaptation dynamic in the chosen locations. Therefore, as an initial step, grouping the 200 agroforestry demonstration plots within 6-10 CRs could constitute an efficient strategy, even if further project extension to the 15 CRs should remain a desirable target by the end of the project. Demonstration sites shall be chosen according to a number of criteria such as their accessibility, motivation of farmers and other reliable local supports, as well as the local agro-ecological, climate and socio-economic conditions in order to ensure that a variety of parameters are covered. The GoG will also invest from its own resources into forest management in order to protect forest cover in the GKM territory and facilitate forest management by communities.

Output 3.4. An operational supply chain for the production and diffusion of drought resistant agroforestry inputs (trees, crop seeds and livestock species) is established in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali

The availability of relevant farm inputs are a challenge; i.e. appropriate seeding materials, but also relevant technical materials and machinery for practicing conservation tillage (e.g. rippers), organic fertilizers, support for integrated pest management, equipment for bee keeping, etc.. There are few support services or commercial providers of relevant agricultural inputs, and even less so attuned to climate resilience. However, there are some locally established mechanisms that can be extended to establish a reliable supply.

Firstly, the FPFID has developed a good supply chain to farmers and villages throughout the GKM prefectures. Although currently most are geared towards more traditional production systems i.e. focusing on potatoes, maize, fonio, rice, coffee, onions and other vegetables, the federation has successfully developed a distribution system that avails relevant seeds and input materials to farmers even in very remote areas. The materials are sourced from various national and international sources. It would be important to work with the FPFID for sourcing climate resilient product implements and strengthening their sensitivity to climate issues (see also outputs 3.1 and 3.2). As the FPFID is a truly farmers and members-based organization they are considered a multiplier.

Secondly, the strategy must focus on assisting local farmers in providing the necessary inputs. The careful management of local seed banks (which often is the responsibility of women) especially of already carefully selected, and often quite robust, varieties, responsive to different climatic conditions, is critical. Already there were reports of individual farmers that have established local tree nurseries as business opportunities. Forest and fruit tree species are being propagated, building a good foundation for agro-forestry developments. Support can be rendered to such nurseries, broadening their repertoire.

By sensitizing a broad suite of farmers and other stakeholder in Guinea about climate risks, opportunities in the agroforestry sector will foster the demand for climate resilient inputs. Therefore, it is asserted that a commercialization chain will develop at the local level, building a strong sustainability element into this approach.

Output 3.5. A strategy to support the commercialization of the agroforestry products is implemented in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali

Certain agro-forestry products, especially those traditional agricultural products that are routinely produced through intercropping (e.g. beans, groundnuts, maize, rice, fonio) are already being commercialized and marketing channels already exist. Therefore, the project will not concentrate on those products, although some improvements (such as climate resilient quality storage) may be supported.

The FPFID has good experience in market development, product improvement, and product transport systems, and it could be involved in the development and commercialization of additional agro-forestry products. The analysis and consultations conducted during the PPG phase suggest that Néré (*Parkia biglobosa*), shea butter, cashew, honey and dry mangoes are products of strong interest that could hold opportunities for different markets. Investigations on labeling opportunities and potential pitfalls in developing e.g. FairTrade, eco- or organic- labelling and other will be explored.

The development of value chains and new product development usually stretch over quite long time horizons, a may possibly require a longer period than the project lifetime. This is why the project will aim to select a limited number of products that demonstrate a high potential demand, simple processing and conservation capacities, and which target local markets as a priority. The project will also build on existing experiences in the region, and possibly connect to and develop further already established marketing channels.

Output 3.6. Lessons from the implementation of pilot adaptation measures and climate resilient income generating activities codified and disseminated

An important part of ensuring the sustainability of the project is information sharing to enable the continuation and up-scaling of project activities once LDCF funding has come to an end. Therefore, this output is dedicated to compiling and documenting lessons-learned in the process of implementing all the activities.

B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#):

At the local level, LDCF funding will reduce the vulnerability of communities in the 15 most vulnerable

CRs of the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali to increasing drought frequencies and severities as well as other climatic catastrophes such as flooding, and rain variability. The LDCF funding will therefore contribute in the reduction economic and livelihoods losses at the community level from unpredictable climatic events. By focusing on building capacities of targeted stakeholders (farmer organizations, community based organizations, staff in decentralized units of key ministries, local authorities from the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali) on agroforestry resilient strategies, and mainstreaming adaptation in local development planning processes, the LDCF will contribute to strengthen community livelihood resilience to climate change in the most 15 vulnerable communities of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali.

By demonstrating adaptation strategies and training 1,500 farmers (in which women represent 52 % in the Boke region (Gaoual, Koundara) and 82% in the Labe region (Mali) and are the most vulnerable) on climate change resilient agriculture and livestock technologies, the project will contribute to mainstream climate change and gender issues in the development process of the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. In addition, the project will increase the awareness of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali communities about the impacts of climate change and how current agricultural and livestock farming practices contribute to making more stringent climate change impacts.

At the national level, this LDCF funding will enable the government of Guinea to address important investment gaps in agriculture and livestock development. Indeed, while they are among the poorest prefectures in the country, Gaoual, Koundara and Mali are among the ones benefiting the least from government and other partners from development programmes. The project will also contribute to the implementation in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali of a strategic axis in national poverty reduction, namely “the development of agro-pastoral production and the protection of the environment”.

By focusing on addressing the main constraints of the adoption by communities of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali of agroforestry as main climate change adaptation strategy, the LDCF will certainly generate strong adaptation benefits in the targeted prefectures. The government programme on alleviating poverty and increase rural livelihoods as well as the projects supporting these programme in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara, Mali, will likely be threatened by the anticipated effects of climate change (increase of recurrence and intensity of droughts, rainfall disturbance). The LDCF project will build upon these programmes and take into consideration likely climate change impact, and promote the adoption of the agroforestry as climate change adaptation. Additionally, the adaptation benefits could go beyond the areas targeted by this project thanks to the landscape effects that this project could generate. The adoption of agroforestry in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali could improve ecosystems services (reduction of soil water and wind erosion, decrease of nitrate leaching, carbon sequestration enhancing, improvement of landscape diversity and watershed management) that will contribute to enhance resilience of ecosystems and communities beyond these prefectures.

Increased productivity: Capacities of the national agricultural research and extension system, as well as national farmer associations, will be strengthened in developing, testing, disseminating and implementing agro-sylvo-pastoral practices aimed at increasing productivity and sustainability of traditional farming systems. The testing, selection, dissemination and adoption of adapted trees and crop varieties and management practices will increase yields of poor farmers, resulting in higher food output for both household consumption and local markets.

Increased understanding of climate risks to agriculture and food security: Deconcentrated administration staff, policy and decision makers and opinion leaders of all kinds will systematically receive information on climate risks to agriculture and food security, and mitigation measures. They will gain the capacity to include climate change into their work and decisions, and implement climate change mainstreaming into development planning and budgeting.

Increased availability of food products all year long: while productivity will be enhanced, food access will also be reinforced in partnership with others agencies. Processing and marketing of agroforestry products

will contribute to food security in the region and at national level.

Income generation: by supporting one of the main economic sector, which employs the majority of inhabitants of the GKM region of Guinea, the project should also support the transformation of the sector. Farmers will be targeted as the first beneficiaries of the project. However, employment should be created throughout the supply and products marketing value chains. Women will play a key role regarding those value chains, and their access to credit will be favoured through close coordination with relevant institutions.

Increased integration of climate risk analysis into key public policies for agriculture and food security:

The policy measures that would be supported under the project include at least two key national policies (PRS, rural development strategy, etc.) and three local development plans which will integrate climate changes adaptation measures and finances options. An accompanying training program on climate change adaptation intended for technical staff from line ministries and for the managers and senior staff of their primary partners (NGO, media) will be developed to facilitate review of policies and agricultural programs with a view to mainstream climate risk analysis.

Improved access to meteorological information: by funding the upgrading of the meteorological network in the regions of Labé and Boké (covering the GKM prefectures), and by setting-up multidisciplinary support groups at the national prefectural and CR levels, the LDCF will provide local communities, and in particular farmers, with relevant agro-meteorological information, enabling informed decision making on adaptation strategies.

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change 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:

A complete Risk Log is included in Annex 1 of the project document. It includes risks identified in the PIF (see below) as well as newly identified risks. Additional barriers are included in the Barrier section above and are generally represented by the risks specified below. Most risks are organizational or strategic in nature, and mainly relate to relatively low current institutional and individual capacities of the public service structure in terms of adaptation. In summary, the following key risks were identified:

- Low capacity of local authorities and staff of decentralized institutions to support rural development (PIF).
- Low political will of CRs and Prefectures authorities to adjust ‘governance frameworks’ (i.e. policies, plans, strategies, programmes etc.) (PIF).
- Low commitment of targeted vulnerable rural communities (PIF).
- Guinea is currently recovering from several years of civil rests and political instability. While the situation is currently calm, the political and social situation is still fragile (PIF).
- Inadequate Land and forest regulations could create disincentives to sustainable and long-term land-use planning at the community level and be an obstacle to the adoption of climate resilient agroforestry (PIF).
- Low revenues for farmers in the Prefectures of GKM coupled with weak access to local credits could be an obstacle for smallholder and farmers organizations to adopt and scale up climate-resilient production systems (PIF).
- Villagers do not see the benefit of new practices or social conflicts hinder taking up the practices (PPG).
- Unusual and catastrophic climatic events during project implementation (PPG)

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

The key government institutions directly involved in the implementation of this initiative include:

- The Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests is responsible, alongside all environmental management and supervision issues, for the implementation of global environmental conventions, including the UNFCCC, the UNCBD and the UNCCD. This ministry has decentralized staff at the prefectural and CR level (mostly Waters and Forests staff since the transfer of this direction from the Ministry of Agriculture). The National Directorate of Waters and Forests will be in charge of the project within the Ministry and will appoint a Project Director. Other services involved will be the General Directorate of the Climate Unit, the GEF and the UNFCCC Focal Points. At the regional level, the Regional Inspection of the Environment of Labé and Boké will also be closely involved into project activities.
- The National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM), which depends on the Ministry of Transportation, will handle key responsibilities in outcome 2 on this project. In particular, the DNM will manage the agro-meteorological action plan in the 3 prefectures of GKM and coordinate the investment efforts for upgrading the network of meteorological stations.
- The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for agriculture and dissemination of technologies through ANPROCA¹⁵ and its extension services. Close coordination with Waters and Forestry staff (now under the Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forest) will be very important, in particular at the local level, to ensure project efficiency and sustainability. The Ministry is also responsible for IRAG¹⁶, the national research institute for agriculture, which will actively contribute to the design of the most adapted technical options for agroforestry and the dissemination of technologies in the selected CRs, in particular through its Bareng facility. Within this Ministry, the Office of Strategy and Development will participate to the Project Board (PB) and ensure internal coordination.

Other key government institutions with which cooperation is essential and are therefore planned into the implementation of this initiative include:

- The Ministry of Territory Administration and Political Affairs/National Directorate for Local Development, which will play a critical role in output 1.3 on mainstreaming climate change adaptation in local development plans and budgets, ensuring the regulatory framework is properly implemented;
- The Ministry of Livestock/National Directorate for Animal Production (in particular deconcentrated services in GKM, and involvement in the Multidisciplinary Groups for Agrometeorological Assistance - Output 2.3);
- The Ministry of International Cooperation/National Directorate for International Cooperation, which will ensure coordination between the project and related international development initiatives in the region;
- The State Ministry of Energy and Environment/National Directorate for Energy, which is concerned by energy uses and their environmental impact;
- The Ministry of Economy and Finance / National Directorate of Public Investments, which is directly concerned by the investments planned within the project and supervises all public expenditures (and in particular cash contributions from the Government of Guinea to the project);
- The Ministry Delegated to Social Affairs, Gender and Child/Regional Directions of Labé and Boké (will ensure specific issues relating to gender and child are properly integrated into annual work plans)

The Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali will also be some of the key institutions for the implementation of this project by playing an important link between the centralized and local levels. The description of these prefectures and the criteria that led to their selection are further presented below.

¹⁵ Agence nationale de promotion rurale et du conseil agricole – National Agency for rural promotion and agricultural support.

¹⁶ Institut de recherche agronomique de Guinée – Agricultural Research Institute of Guinea

The Rural Communities (CR) at the local level will be at the centre of implementation, especially for capacity building and pilot adaptation activities.

Professional agricultural organizations, national NGOs and associations active in the environmental management and the agricultural sectors, private organizations active in the agricultural sector, microfinance organizations, radio stations and international organizations will also play important parts in the implementation of this initiative. Their respective roles in project implementation are described in the table below.

Table 2 below summarizes the various stakeholder groups and the roles they may play in the implementation of this project.

Table 2 : Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder group	Description or example	Potential Role in Project
Socio-economic groups (direct beneficiaries), local communities	Farmers, women, youth: will benefit from capacity building, meteorological information, and implement demonstration activities; Community leaders: key role in the integration of CC into local development plans and information relays; Local civil society organization leaders (FPFD, local NGOs): information relays, specific role in demonstration and processing activities	These stakeholders are not only the direct beneficiaries and those whose capacities the project hopes to strengthen at the local level, but they also possess valuable indigenous knowledge pertinent to climate change adaptation. Furthermore, they will manage the demonstration activities.
Local institutions at Prefecture and CR level	Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali and 15 CRs within these prefectures	These will also be directly involved in the project, through capacity building around Climate change and adaptation options. With the project support, they will drive the review of Local development plans and the concerted preparation of land and forest management plans.
National councils and national government ministries	Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests; Ministry of Transportation; Ministry of Agriculture; National Directorate for Local Development; National Directorate for Animal Production; National Directorate for International Cooperation; National Directorate for Energy; Ministry of Economy and Finance; National Directorate for Public Investments; Ministry Delegated to Social Affairs, Gender and Child	These stakeholders can be vehicles for mainstreaming climate change into policies and strategies, their preparation, adoption and implementation, as well as ensuring their effectiveness. At the decentralized level, they will actively participate to project implementation and monitoring of activities, in order to ensure sustainability of project outcomes after the project end. They will also benefit from capacity development under this project, in particular decentralized staff from the Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests and the Ministry of Agriculture.
National Meteorological Services	National Directorate for Meteorology	The National Directorate for Meteorology will be a key player for component 2 of the project on the production and dissemination of agro-meteorological information. It will benefit from investments and equipment upgrading.
Traditional	In each village and in each	These can be vehicles for introducing new

decision-making systems	province there are traditional decision-making systems: CR council, religious assemblies and events are key drivers of the villages' life.	ideas. They can also benefit from capacity development under this project.
Research and technical institutes	IRAG and ANPROCA	These will provide the scientific basis for agroforestry model design and play an active role in technical support and dissemination.
Community Radios	Community radios in the three Préfectures	They will be important channels through which to diffuse the climate information from the central level down to the farmers, as well as information on climate change and adaptation options.
International organisations	UNDP Country Office and other UN agencies, GEF Focal point, other multilateral agencies (such as the IFAD and the EU) and bilateral agencies (such as the French Development Agency)	These would provide co-funding to the project and ensure a close coordination of their activities within the different components of the project.
NGOs and associations	Local and national NGOs (VGD, AVDI, ADECOMA, ARSAMA, Ballal Guinée, INDIGO) that are active in the environmental management and the agricultural sectors (in particular the FPF ¹⁷ , very active in this region)	These can be potential financial or technical partners. Local NGOs can be vehicles for introducing new ideas or implementing specific activities of the project. They can also benefit from capacity development under this project.
Private organizations	Mining companies active in the GKM region (e.g. Allaince Mining Commodity - AMC in Koumbia)	These can be technical partners for the implementation of pilot adaptation activities.
Microfinance organizations	Crédit rural or other microfinance institution locally active.	These could be contracted to provide microfinance services to communities and farmers, in particular through the Fonike revolving fund supported by UNDP.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

The project is designed to complement other ongoing and planned projects and programs without duplicating them. Below is a list of most relevant projects/programmes to this LDCF project, involving a large number of partners and international organizations, among which UNDP (3 relevant projects), IFAD, AfDB, AFD, EU, the World Bank. The LDCF project will build on those existing initiatives, taking stock of lessons learned and tools developed, and working closely with well established and experienced local teams and partners. It will also aim at mainstreaming climate change into ongoing projects and programmes, through capacity building of project teams and joint initiatives of common interest (e.g. joint training sessions on local development budgeting and climate proofing of investments, climate proofing of agricultural development support projects, etc.).

Under component 1, the project team will closely coordinate with:

- **The Upper and Middle Guinea Sustainable Social Development Project (PDSD)**, funded by the AfDB (US\$6.8M) and implemented in the Middle, Upper and Forest Regions of Guinea.

¹⁷ Fédération des Paysans du Fouta Djallon – Fouta Djallon Farmers Federation

- The **Community-Based Support Programme (PACV)**, co-funded by the AFD, IFAD and the World Bank. Currently in its second phase (US\$27M).
- The **Local Development Programme in Guinea (PDLG-2)**, jointly led by UNDP and UNCDF (US\$7.8M), which immediate objective is to ensure that good governance practices for the local development of territorial collectivities and other local actors in Guinea are adopted.
- The project **Support the improvement of democratic governance and the strengthening of human and institutional capacities**, funded by UNDP (US\$4M).

All of those initiatives aim at reinforcing the capacities of local development institutions (Prefectures, CRs). They have in particular developed a number of planning and budgeting tools for rural communities, in which this LDCF project will aim to mainstream climate change adaptation. Joint capacity building workshops will be organized in order to facilitate the integration of climate change into development planning, and project teams will be duly trained on the need to consider climate change issues into their activities. The concerned project teams have demonstrated a strong interest in cooperating closely with this LDCF since they see it as an added value to their own action.

Under component 2, the project team will complete the work conducted by the DNM thanks to a number of investments and coordinate with the **West Africa Agricultural Meteorology Project/METAGRI**, implemented in 2009 in collaboration with the National Meteorological Direction (DNM) (phase 1) and 2011 (phase 2) and funded by the Spanish Meteorological Agency (AEMET) (US\$0.190M). While METAGRI has initiated a rehabilitation of the meteorological stations network, it does not allow a sufficient capacity reinforcement to address climate change and variability. The LDCF project will therefore aim to complete and upgrade this work, including targeted investments and capacity building modules.

Under component 3, the project team will closely work with the stakeholders involved in the following initiatives:

- The **National Programme to Support Agricultural Value Chain Actors in Guinea** (Programme d'Appui aux Acteurs des Filières Agricoles – PNAAFA), funded by IFAD (US\$48M - US\$16M of which in the project region).
- The project **Integrated management of natural resources in Fouta Djallon**, funded by the GEF (US\$5M) and implemented by the State Ministry of Energy and environment.
- The programme **Support to the promotion of youth entrepreneurship by implementing the credit revolving fund “Fonike”**, supported by UNDP and the Spanish government (US\$1,500,000)
- The project **Reinforcing food security in Northern Guinea**, funded by EU/CCFD (US\$4M) and implemented by the Fouta Djallon Farmers' Federation (FPFD), which specifically targets farmers in the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali.
- The **FISONG project** (Capacity building of farmers organizations in order to improve agricultural consulting services) funded by AFD (€0.7M) and implemented by AFDI to the benefit of the FPFD.
- The project **Improving food security in the Prefecture of Koundara**, funded by AECID (€650,000) and implemented by the Guinean Red Cross
- The **Emergency Project in support to Agricultural Productivity** (PU-APA 1 - Projet d'Urgence d'Appui à la Productivité Agricole) is a World Bank support (US\$5M) to the Ministry of agriculture/ANPROCA to increase agricultural productivity across the country.
- The **Support to the National Confederation of Farmers Organisations of Guinea (CNOP-G)** project is funded and implemented by the EU (€6.1M) in collaboration with CNOP-G
- The **Livestock for Livelihoods (L4L)** project, funded by the European Union and currently implemented by the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources of the African Union (AU/IBAR).

Coordination will mostly entail (i) training sessions to projects' teams on climate change and agroforestry as an

adaptation option; (ii) regular working sessions in order to take due account of the tools developed, results obtained, risks identified and barriers encountered in delivering project activities; (iii) joint implementation of a number of activities, building on the experience and expertise of all stakeholders and enabling an increased impact in the field (and possibly larger areas covered). Many of those projects have recently been terminated or will terminate in the coming months, and therefore cannot be considered as possible cofinancing of this LDCF project. However the LDCF will build on the realizations of those projects, which are relevant to its interventions. Since the climate change dimension has not necessarily been integrated into those projects, the LDCF will ensure concrete awareness raising and working sessions are organised with the concerned stakeholders, so that to contribute to the sustainability of the results of those projects.

C. GEF AGENCY INFORMATION:

C.1 Confirm the co-financing amount the GEF agency brings to the project:

UNDP CO is providing US\$ 300,000 in cash co-financing for project management. This comes in addition to US\$200,000 in-kind contribution for technical support to the project implementation, and a grant of US\$9,500,000 through 3 projects financed and led by UNDP (the programme Support to the promotion of youth entrepreneurship by implementing the credit revolving fund “Fonike”; the Local Development Programme in Guinea (PDLG-2 &3); and the project Support the improvement of democratic governance and the strengthening of human and institutional capacities).

The CO has also supported the PPG phase.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency’s program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

The present proposal addresses issues that have been identified in the draft UNDAF document (2013-2017). More specifically, it addresses the following:

Strategic axis 1: Promotion of good governance;

Effect 1: By 2017, States and non-state structures and organizations at the central, deconcentrated and decentralized levels have the capacities to formulate and implement development policies and programmes and ensure civilian control.

Output 1.3: By 2017, management staff from States and non-state structures has the necessary capacities to plan, manage, implement and ensure civilian control of development policies at central, deconcentrated and decentralized levels.

Strategic Axis 2: Boost economic growth and promote livelihoods opportunities and incomes for all.

Effect 2: “by 2017, public and private sectors, local communities and population ensure a sustainable management of the environment, in a context of climate change adaptation and risks of natural disasters;

Output 2.1: By 2017, (deconcentrated and decentralized) public and private structures have the necessary capacities for the management of natural resources, and work in synergy;

Output 2.2: By 2017, measures for climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience are implemented in the coastal and northern regions of Guinea.

The project will also contribute to the following outputs of UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2013-2017:

Outcome 3: By 2017, the private and public sectors, local civil society organizations and populations adopt and implement new technologies and practices for a sustainable environment and implement measures for a better prevention and management of risks and of natural disasters in a context of climate change adaptation

Output 5: Environment, natural resources and livelihood sustainable planning and management tools developed or updated to mainstream climate change issues.

Output 7: Livelihood means and modalities in vulnerable areas (coastal zones, Northern and Transition areas) are resilient to climate change and communities implement adaptation measure to their impacts.

Output 8: Spatial planning and management tools for a better conservation of biodiversity, protected areas and forest elaborated and implemented.

The proposed project is aligned with UNDP's comparative advantage, as articulated in the GEF Council Paper C.31.5 "*Comparative Advantages of GEF Agencies*", in the area of capacity building, providing technical and policy support as well as expertise in project design and implementation. At the national level, UNDP has a comparative advantage in capacity building; support to local development and decentralization; as well as community-based adaptation. UNDP has also a strong track record of working with the GoG on complex environmental, natural resources conservation and climate change adaptation projects.

In support of the government efforts to address climate change issues, UNDP has been instrumental in strengthening capacities for adaptation preparedness and in bringing climate change concerns to the forefront of the development agenda. Going forwards, at least three other NAPA follow-up projects are in the pipeline at UNDP CO, covering, in the end, all the main regions of Guinea.

Finally, UNDP will play a pivotal role in project support by co-financing the project but also by assessing the best national implementation modality, supervising implementation, and mitigating project risks.

The UNDP Guinea Office has the necessary expertise to support projects; this includes its unit in charge of Environment and Climate Change who works regularly with partners on programs / projects, including the sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection, land degradation and Climate Change. UNDP CO has extensively contributed to the formulation of project PIMS and PPG and will continue to support the implementation through development of monitoring and evaluation tools that will help in achieving project objectives.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT:

This is a single agency project implemented by UNDP.

B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:

B.1. Overview of project management arrangements

The project will be implemented by the Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests (MEEF) under the National Implementing (NIM) modality, over a period of five years, from June 2013 to June 2018, in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) and the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP 2013-2017) signed between the UNDP and the Government of Guinea. The MEEF will provide overall leadership and coordination for the project. The MEEF will subcontract responsible partners to undertake specific tasks whenever necessary and within the legal framework of UNDP and the Government of Guinea. The MEEF will work closely with the (i) National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM) that will be responsible partner for the implementation of project activities under component 2, and will be closely associated to the implementation of activities under component 1 and 3; and (ii) the Ministry of Agriculture that will be closely associated to project activities under all components, and in particular component 3 demonstration activities. The project will be implemented in close collaboration with project stakeholders and partners at the demonstration sites.

Management arrangements were determined based on an institutional assessment undertaken during the preparatory phase. The MEEF will be the NIM agency and will have the overall responsibility for achieving the project goal and objectives. The MEEF will designate a senior official to act as the National Project Director (NPD). The National Project Director will provide the strategic oversight and guidance to project implementation. Day-to-day implementation and management will be assured through a Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The PIU will be responsible for planning, reporting, monitoring, and providing technical support to all local and national demonstration and capacity building activities. The PIU will be coordinated by one Project Manager (PM). The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Project Board (PB). The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

The PIU will include Project Support staff whose role is to provide project administration, management and technical support to the PM as required by the needs of the individual project or PM. Considering (i) the lack of relevant project

management competences in Guinea, (ii) the need to plan activities/budgets/management properly at project start, and (iii) the need to ensure smooth project management and comply with UNDP/GEF reporting requirements and procedures along the project duration, it is envisaged that an international Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) will support the Project Manager on a part-time basis, with a particularly strong involvement during the first year of the project, so as to set efficient management and reporting frameworks. Additionally a full-time Finance and Administration Manager will be hired, as well as a part-time M&E and communication expert and other supporting staff: part-time liaising agent in Conakry (based within the MEEF), secretary and driver. It is also envisaged that three UN Volunteers will provide technical support for the implementation of activities with local partners at the demonstration sites. Terms of reference for the PIU – including TOR for the PM – are provided in Annex 2. As necessary and in line with the project budget and the approved work plan, the PIU will assist the MEEF in identifying and procuring inputs and services, in the form of experts, consulting companies, and equipment.

Implementation teams under the three outcomes of the project design will support project implementation. The teams will include staff of the MEEF, the Ministry of agriculture, and the DNM, as well as relevant representatives of the other administration as relevant, at the national, prefectural, and CR levels, as illustrated in figure 3 below. At the CR level, the local MEEF chief will be the key person responsible for project execution. He/she will play an active role in relaying information within the CR and supervising activities implemented by project partners in his/her CR. He/she will be supported by the prefecture level project team, composed of one MEEF representative and 1 UNV working full time for the project. The prefecture level project team will disseminate information from the PIU/Project manager, ensure strong awareness of local populations in each of the concerned CRs, coordinate project execution by contracted partners in the Prefectures, and relay CR and field level information to the PIU so as to ensure local constraints, ideas and opinions are fully considered by the project team and its implementation strategy.

The proposed project will follow the National Execution (NEX) procedure, with UNDP serving as the executing agency for GEF funds. UNDP and GEF funds will be managed according to UNDP procedures and the advance payment system of the project (FACE). Funds, from both the GEF and the Ministry of Finance (cofinancing in cash) will be deposited on a bank account opened in Labé specifically for the project. This bank account will be under the responsibility of the PM (and Finance and Administration Manager) and the NPD. At the Prefectural level, a cash register will be maintained for project needs. Service providers and suppliers will be paid by cheques emitted by the PM, the Finance and Administration Manager or UNDP.

The UNDP Country Office (CO) will have the responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the project, and will be responsible for monitoring the implementation and achievement of the project outputs, and ensuring the proper use of UNDP/GEF funds. Working in close cooperation with MEEF, the UNDP Country Office will be responsible for: (i) providing financial and audit services to the project; (ii) recruitment and contracting of project staff; (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by the Project Board (PB); (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors and evaluators; and (v) ensuring that all activities, including procurement and financial services, are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures.

B.II. Different entities and responsibilities within the project management arrangements

The Project Board

A Project Board (PB), composed of the main institutions concerned by the project and UNDP country office, has already been established. The PB is responsible for making management decisions for the project in particular when guidance is required by the Project Manager (who is responsible for the overall coordination of activities, and based in Labé, as illustrated in Figure 3 below). The PB plays a critical role in project monitoring and evaluations by quality assuring these processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems with external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities. Based on the approved Annual Work Plan, the PB can also consider and approve the quarterly plans (if applicable) and also approve any essential deviations from the original plans. The PB meets once a year, and is informed (and consulted when needed) on the project activities on a quarterly basis. To this end, efficient communication channels (e.g. email, newsletter, telephone conference) will be established in order to ensure all PB members are efficiently informed and consulted by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability for the project results, PB decisions will be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case consensus cannot be reached within the PB, the final decision shall rest with the UNDP Project Manager.

The list of PB members will be proposed for approval during the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) meeting. Representatives of other stakeholders can be included in the PB as appropriate.

Specific responsibilities of each entity of the PB

Executive

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board):

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible
- Brief Outcome Board and relevant stakeholders about project progress
- Organise and chair Project Board meetings

The Executive is responsible for overall assurance of the project as described below. If the project warrants it, the Executive may delegate some responsibility for the project assurance functions.

Senior Beneficiary

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The role represents the interests of all those who will benefit from the project, or those for whom the deliverables resulting from activities will achieve specific output targets. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness the role should not be split between too many people.

Where the project's size, complexity or importance warrants it, the Senior Beneficiary may delegate the responsibility and authority for some of the assurance responsibilities.

Senior Supplier

The Senior Supplier represents the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role.

Project Assurance

Overall responsibility: Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however the role can be delegated. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager; therefore the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. A UNDP Programme Officer usually holds the Project Assurance role.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

The PB is supported, as required, by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The TAC will be composed of relevant experts from the different Ministries represented in the PB. On the demand of the PB, the TAC will provide analysis

and recommendations on technical aspects of project implementation. The TAC will expose its conclusions to the PB that remains the main decision body.

The National Project Director (NPD)

The NPD will be a senior official of the Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests (MEEF), responsible for overseeing overall project implementation on regular basis and ensuring that the project objective and outcomes are achieved. This function is not funded through the project. The NPD, assisted by the Project Manager, will report to the Project Board on project progress. The NPD will be responsible for coordinating the flow of results and knowledge from the project to the Project Board.

Project Manager (PM)

The Project Manager will be a senior GoG staff appointed by MEEF and confirmed by the Project Board. The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project Manager will be supported by a project team within the PIU as described above. The PM will be responsible for the day-to-day management, administration, coordination, and technical supervision of project implementation. S/he will provide overall operational management for successful execution and implementation of the programme. S/he will be responsible for financial management and disbursements, with accountability to the government and UNDP. The PM will ensure provision of high-quality expertise and inputs to the project.

In carrying out her/his responsibilities, s/he will advocate and promote the work of adaptation to climate change in Guinea and will also closely work and network with the relevant government agencies, UN/UNDP, the private sector, NGOs, and civil society organizations.

Project Support through the PIU and PPIUs

The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the day-to-day operations or by the Project Manager. The project support functions are available through a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and up to 3 Prefecture Project Implementation Units (PPIUs). MEEF will provide office space for the PIU at Labé and within the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. PIU staff will be funded by the project to ensure delivery of results as specified in the Project Results Framework. The PIU will ensure project implementation proceeds smoothly through effective work plans and efficient administrative arrangements that meet donor requirements. To facilitate and assure smooth and quick provision of services and support in the regions, the PIU will set up 3 small branches or PPSUs, for Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. The PSU will be composed of the following core staff: Finance and Administration Manager, M&E and communication expert, three UNVs at the Prefecture level, secretary and driver. The PIU offices, both at national (Labé) and prefectural levels will also provide a 'home' for technical consultants supporting the delivery of specific project outputs.

Prefectures project implementation units (PPIUs)

Three UN Volunteers will be based within demonstration areas, in the offices of the MEEF at the prefecture level: Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. Two of them will be employed for a period of 3 years, and one of them for the 5-years duration of the project (in charge of the entire project area after 3 years). They will work hand in hand with three (one per prefecture) professionals from the MEEF nominated to work on the project for its entire duration. They will report to the PM and the Prefectural MEEF extension services. The PPIU will ensure project implementation at the CR level, and follow-up activities on a day-to-day basis.

Prefectures Development Support Committees (PDSCs)

The Prefecture Development Support Committees (PDSCs) are prefectural level project boards. They comprise members of all line agencies that have a presence in the respective Prefecture. The mandate of the PDSCs is to identify most relevant strategies and projects and services according to CR needs and merge the findings in annual and five year action plans for the Prefecture.

Contractors

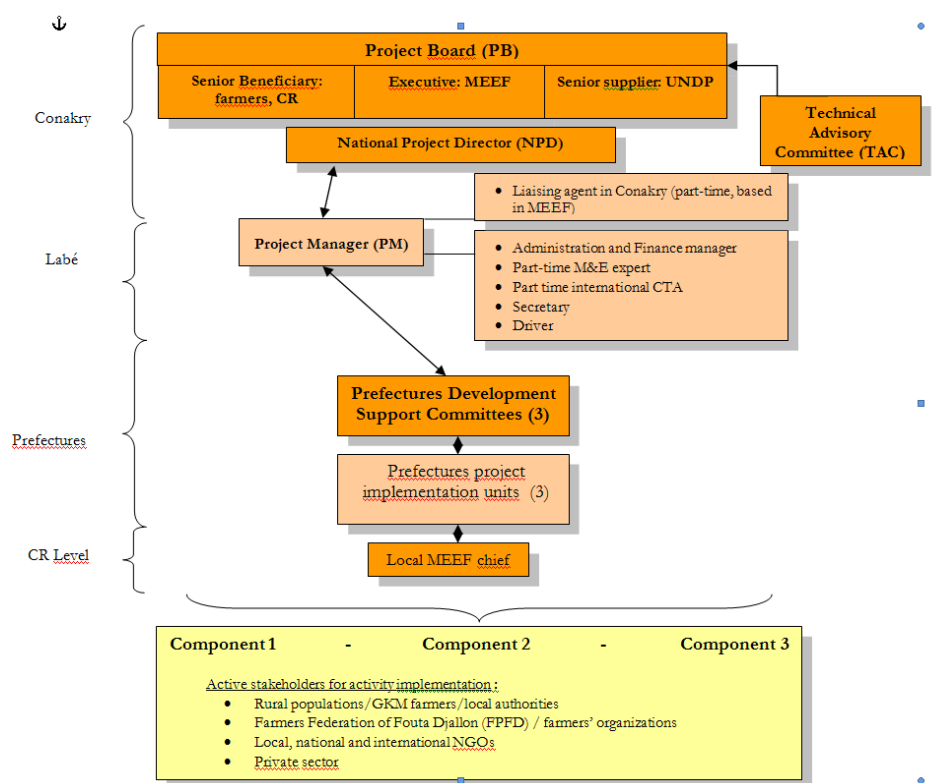
The implementation of the components of the project will be supported by contractors, selected according to UNDP procurement rules. The Government Implementing Partner may contract other entities, defined as Responsible Parties,

to undertake specific project tasks through a process of competitive bidding. However, if the Responsible Party is another government institution, Inter Governmental Organisation or a United Nations agency, competitive bidding will not be necessary and direct contracting will be applied. Confirmation of direct contracting will need to comply with criteria, such as comparative advantage, timing, budgeting and quality. If direct contracting criteria cannot be met the activity will be open to competitive bidding.

Administrative Implementation Manual:

Based upon UNDP's Project Operations Manual, further details on project internal functions, processes and procedures will be outlined in an Administrative Implementation Manual to be produced during the inception period, and the first Annual Work Plan and Budget of the project.

Figure 1 : Project institutional arrangements architecture



B.III. Audit arrangements

Audits will be conducted in accordance with the UNDP NIM Audit policies and procedures, and based on UN Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) policy framework. Annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds will be undertaken according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by a special and certified audit firm. UNDP will be responsible for making audit arrangements for the project in communication with the Project Implementing Partner. UNDP and the project Implementing Partner will provide audit management responses and the Project Manager and project support team (PSU) will address audit recommendations. As a part of its oversight function, UNDP will conduct audit spot checks at least two times a year.

B. IV. UNDP support services

The UNDP Country Office may provide, at the request of the Implementing Partner, the following support services for the activities of this project, and recover the actual direct and indirect costs incurred by the Country Office in delivering such services as stipulated in a Letter of Agreement (LOA) between the Government of Guinea and UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP Country Office for nationally implemented programmes and projects, to be signed at project approval:

- Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions
- Recruitment of staff, project personnel, and consultants
- Procurement of services and equipment, including disposals
- Organization of training activities, conferences, and workshops, including fellowships
- Travel authorization, Government clearances ticketing, and travel arrangements
- Shipment, custom clearance, and vehicle registration.

All relevant project staff will be trained by UNDP during the early implementation phase (second semester 2013) on administrative issues, financial matters, procurement etc.”

B.V. Intellectual property rights

These will be retrained by the employing organization of the personnel who develops intellectual products, either Government or UN/UNDP in accordance with respectively national and UN/UNDP policies and procedures.

B.VI. Communications and visibility requirements

Full compliance is required with UNDP’s Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>.

Full compliance is also required with the GEF’s Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the “GEF Guidelines”). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf. Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items.

Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF

The proposed project follows the same rationale as set out in the PIF. It follows the three outcomes initially defined. The PIF expected outputs have been slightly revised during the project preparation process. The content remains largely the same as in the PIF, but the definition and content of each output have been revised and detailed.

Knowledge management activities have been incorporated into component 3 of the project. Some activities under component 3 are now planned to ensure that best practices and lessons learned will be capture and disseminated. The indicative budget from the PIF has been retained and is allocated according to the initially detailed framework. Co-financing amounts are higher than anticipated, including a cash contribution of the Government of Guinea of US\$250,000.

An important change is the total duration of the project, increased from 4 years in the PIF to 5 years. The rationale behind this longer duration is manifold, and results from national consultations conducted during the PPG phase:

- The first year of such a project is generally dedicated, at least for its first 6 months, to the setting-up of the project team, offices, buying equipment and preparing annual work plans. As a consequence, little can usually be done during the first year in terms of demonstration activities in the field.
- In a project focusing on agroforestry, tree plantations shall occur during the right season and after a period

in nursery; this may result in the loss of time as regards the implementation of related project activities. Trees take time to grow: the income and fertility benefits of trees will not be visible immediately and three years of growing time is a minimum in this regard. By extending the project duration, the MEEF wishes to prevent farmers from abandoning agroforestry plots after the project end due to a lack of immediate evident benefits.

The budget consequences of this decision, which necessarily results in an increase management cost of the project, will be supported by UNDP cash contribution.


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

- A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**
(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE(MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr Toure Ahmadou Sebory	Director - Environment Conservation Fund	MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DES EAUX ET FORETS	11/28/2011

B.GEFAGENCY(IES)CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu Officer-in-Charge UNDP/GEF		April 17, 2013	Henry Diouf, RTA, Dakar UNDP/GEF		Henry.rene.diouf@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP 2013-2017 or CPD:</p> <p>Expected CP Outcome(s) 2013-2017:</p> <p>Outcome 3: By 2017, the private and public sectors, local civil society organisations and populations adopt and implement new technologies and practices for a sustainable environment and implement measures for a better prevention and management of risks and of natural disasters in a context of climate change adaptation</p> <p>Output 5: Environment, natural resources and livelihood sustainable planning and management tools developed or updated to mainstream climate change issues.</p> <p>Output 7: Livelihood means and modalities in vulnerable areas (coastal zones, Northern and Transition areas) are resilient to climate change and communities implement adaptation measure to their impacts.</p> <p>Output 8: Spatial planning and management tools for a better conservation of biodiversity, protected areas and forest elaborated and implemented</p> <p>UNDAF 2013-2017:</p> <p>Strategic Axis 1: Promotion of good governance;</p> <p>Effect 1: By 2017, States and non-state structures and organizations at the central, deconcentrated and decentralized levels have the capacities to formulate and implement development policies and programmes and ensure civilian control.</p> <p>Output 1.3: By 2017, management staff from States and non-state structures has the necessary capacities to plan, manage, implement and ensure civilian control of development policies at central, deconcentrated and decentralized levels.</p> <p>Strategic Axis 2: Boost economic growth and promote livelihoods opportunities and incomes for all.</p> <p>Effect 2: By 2017, public and private sectors, local communities and population ensure a sustainable management of the environment, in a context of climate change adaptation and risks of natural disasters;</p> <p>Output 2.1: By 2017, (deconcentrated and decentralized) public and private structures have the necessary capacities for the management of natural resources, and work in synergy;</p> <p>Output 2.2: By 2017, measures for climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience are implemented in the coastal and northern regions of Guinea.</p>					
<p>Country Programme Outcome Indicators:</p> <p>Indicator 4: % of households implementing adaptation and mitigation technologies</p> <p>Indicator 5: Number of rural and urban communities implementing soil and forest management and restoration practices, as well as agroforestry.</p>					
<p>Primary applicable: Key Environment and Sustainable Development; Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): 3. <u>Promote climate change adaptation</u></p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Programme:CCA-1: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level</p> <p>CCA-2: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level</p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: Outcome 1.1 Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 Reduce vulnerability in development sectors</p> <p>Outcome 2.1 Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas</p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: (following AMAT tool)</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Adaptation actions implemented in national/sub-regional development frameworks</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.5. Increase in agricultural productivity in the targeted areas (tons/ha)</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Relevant risk information disseminated to stakeholders</p>					
	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project Objective¹⁸	No. and type of	Type and level: 0	Type and level: At least 1200farmers	Survey	Low capacity of local

¹⁸Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR

<p><i>To strengthen adaptive capacities of vulnerable populations in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali (GKM) to the additional risks posed by the increased intensity and frequency of drought (equivalent to output in ATLAS)</i></p>	<p>populations in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali with increased adaptive capacity to reduce risks of and responses to increased intensity and frequency of drought.</p>	<p>Local populations do not currently have adaptive capacities to face droughts and, do not implement sustainable adaptive measures.</p>	<p>and 50 technical staff from extension services (with a gender balance) implement adaptive and more resilient measures to climate change and increased intensity and frequency of drought</p>	<p>Interviews APRs/PIR</p>	<p>authorities and staff of decentralized institutions to support rural development Low political will of CRs and Prefectures authorities to adjust 'governance frameworks' Low commitment of targeted vulnerable rural communities Fragile political and social situation Inadequate Land and forest regulations could create disincentives Low revenues for farmers in the Prefectures of GKM coupled with weak access to local credits could be an obstacle Villagers do not see the benefit of new practices or social conflicts hinder taking up the practices Unusual and catastrophic climatic events during project implementation</p>
<p>Outcome 1:<i>Local authorities and decentralized institutions strengthened to integrate climate change issues in regional PNDA action plans through local development plans (PDLs), annual and multi-year investments plans (PAIs/MIPs) and annual community budgets (BCAs) of the 15 most vulnerable GKM Rural Development Communities (CRs);. (equivalent to activity</i></p>	<p>Number of PLDs, PAIs and BCAs of the GKM CRs including specific actions and budget for climate change adaptation including agroforestry (AMAT indicator 1.1.1.1)</p>	<p>Type and level: 0 At project inception, Climate risks, climate change issues and adaptation actions are not included in PDLs, PAI and BCA of the 15 targeted CRD</p>	<p>Type and level: At least, the PDL, PAI and BCA of the 15 targeted CRD are updated to include climate risks and climate change issues, and to support the implementation of adaptation actions and in particular agro-forestry actions</p>	<p>Review of PDL, PAI and BCA APRs/PIR Policy reviews as part of APRs/PIR</p>	<p>Low capacity of local authorities and staff of decentralized institutions to support rural development Low political will of CRs and Prefectures authorities to adjust 'governance frameworks' Low commitment of targeted vulnerable rural communities Fragile political and social situation Inadequate Land and forest regulations could create disincentives Unusual and catastrophic climatic events during project implementation</p>
	<p>No. of community based land and forest management plans and regulation tools developed that incorporate climate change risk management (AMAT indicator 1.1.1.3)</p>	<p>Type and level: 0 Although there exist few interesting actions at project inception, none of the 15 CRD of GKM have developed a specific community based land and forest management plan and regulation tool</p>	<p>Type and level: At least the 15 targeted CRD have developed and owned community based land and forest management plans and regulation tools that incorporate climate change risk management</p>	<p>APRs/PIR Policy reviews as part of APRs/PIR</p>	

in ATLAS)					
Outcome 2: <i>Agro-meteorological information is produced and disseminated to the most appropriate stakeholders of the prefectures of GKM for climate resilient agroforestry.</i> (equivalent to activity in ATLAS)	No. and type of targeted stakeholders of the prefectures of GKM with access to relevant agro-meteorological information (AMAT indicator 2.1.1.)	Type and level: 0 Agro-meteorological information are not produced nor disseminated to stakeholders of the prefectures of GKM	Type and level: At least 600 appropriate stakeholders (including farmers, decentralized institutions staff, CRD council members and urban district council members) have access to appropriate and relevant agro-meteorological information.	Survey Interviews APRs/PIR	Low capacity of local authorities and staff of decentralized institutions to support rural development Low political will of CRs and Prefectures authorities to adjust 'governance frameworks' Low commitment of targeted vulnerable rural communities Villagers do not see the benefit of new practices or social conflicts hinder taking up the practices
Outcome 3: <i>Community livelihood options are made more climate resilient in the 15 most vulnerable CRDs of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali.</i> (equivalent to activity in ATLAS)	Increase in agricultural productivity (ton/ha) in targeted area (AMAT indicator 1.2.5)	Baseline productivity to be determined at the project inception phase	At least 1,500 farmers from the 15 targeted CRD in GKM have been trained on climate resilient agro-forestry activities. 80 % of the farmers implementing the adaptation technologies introduced by the project see their productivity increased by 5%.	Local level assessments at demonstration sites (Questionnaire based appraisal - CBA) APRs/PIR	Low commitment of targeted vulnerable rural communities Inadequate Land and forest regulations could create disincentives Low revenues for farmers in the Prefectures of GKM coupled with weak access to local credits could be an obstacle Villagers do not see the benefit of new practices or social conflicts hinder taking up the practices Unusual and catastrophic climatic events during project implementation
	Changes in income generation in targeted areas (AMAT indicator 1.2.10)	.Baseline productivity to be determined at the project inception phase	. 80 % of the farmers supported by the project see their income increased by 5%	Local level assessments at demonstration sites (Questionnaire based appraisal - CBA) APRs/PIR	

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).

Comments from Germany

1) We appreciate the detailed description of the project baseline and existing challenges in mainstreaming climate change issues in local development planning. However, for several proposed outputs it is not clear how exactly they are intended to be achieved. For example, there are no details on how the “operational supply chain for the production and diffusion of drought resistant agroforestry inputs” (output 3.4) will be realized. We request that for every output sufficient detail on ways of its achievement will be provided.

The description of each output has been detailed into the Project document, and a set of proposed activities to be implemented is also provided for each of the outputs.

2) The PIF includes very detailed descriptions of a number of existing baseline projects, only one of which is addressing climate change (namely the METAGRI / EMERMET one). Project descriptions do also include statements as to the importance of LDCF funding for these particular projects, but no indication is given as to what amount of the overall funding will be devoted to each project. We recommend providing approximate figures on the distribution of LDCF funding among these projects and, in conjunction, to outline which of the proposed outputs of this PIF is particularly linked to one or more of the listed projects.

The description of the baseline situation for each component provides a clear description of the baseline projects and the way they relate to each outcome. Some of these projects are at their final stage, others are starting, and all will contribute to the success of the LDCF project thanks to the tools developed, the implementation of planned activities, and the dissemination of information. On the other hand, the LDCF project will contribute to developing the baseline projects initiatives further, by mainstreaming climate change adaptation (through agroforestry) into their capacity building activities and implementation strategies, as well as through other outputs such as the investment plans under outcome 2. Assessing the financial implications behind those cross-contributions is rather challenging, but an approximate figure has been estimated for each baseline project mentioned.

3) The PIF does not include details on how work on the outputs of its three components and the engagement with other projects will be coordinated to jointly achieve the project objective. We suggest explaining how the various outputs combine to an integrated approach, how lessons learned between components will be shared and how each output will be sustained.

The Project document provides more details in this regard, in particular in section II.6, paragraph 105. The description of each output also explains the links with other outputs/outcomes and projects, as for example output *2.1 agro-hydro-climatic zoning*, which needs to be implemented as early as possible after project start in order to feed into the work conducted under outcome 1.

4) The objective of the project is specifically targeted at “the additional risks posed by the increased intensity and frequency of **drought**”. However, project component 1 is aiming for a mainstreaming of climate change issues into development planning more broadly, i.e. is not specifically focusing on drought. Also, agroforestry is presented as the predominant solution to address the described challenges. We therefore suggest to clarify the focus of the project, particularly in regard to its current objective on drought, and to possibly also consider additional measures to combat drought beyond agroforestry.

Paragraph 104 of the project document: project objective description has been slightly modified. While drought is the more prominent climate change issue according to climate variability currently experienced and climate forecast, and is the main focus of the project, the mainstreaming of climate change will go beyond drought and will address other climate change issues.

Agroforestry, proposed in this project as a solution to address the described challenges, must be understood broadly. In the project document, agroforestry has been replaced in many places by ‘agro-sylvo-pastoral activities’, since the idea is to propose an integrated approach that builds upon agroforestry development. This includes more generally speaking sustainable land management approaches, animal breeding management practices, forest protection, land-use planning, etc.

In addition, outcomes 1 and 2 of the project clearly illustrate the broader approach that is taken to combat the effects of climate change, and in particular the increased intensity and frequency of drought.

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week*</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks**</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
For Project Management			
Local			
National Project Manager	638.30	235	Overall project coordination and management
Administration & Finance manager	425.53	211	Administration and financial management of project
International			
Justification for travel, if any: Travel to demonstration sites and to Conakry			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
M&E and communication expert	425.53	117.5	M&E of project activities/outputs and communication
Liaising agent in Conakry	425.53	117.5	Administrative support at national level
Secretary	212.76	211.5	Administrative support
CCA Specialist	750	40	Trainings on CCA/AF / PDL screening
AF Specialist	750	40	Trainings on CCA/AF / PDL screening
Land-use planning Specialist	750	30	Development of land and forest management plans and regulation tools
Agriculture/livestock Specialist	750	25	id.
Sociologist	750	25	id.
AF specialist	750	110	Training package on climate resilient agroforestry
Agriculture/CCA expert	750	56.8	sustainability strategy, adaptation priority plans, participatory M&E
Microfinance expert	750	24	Microfinance facilities analysis
AF products marketing expert		34	Strategy for the commercialization of agroforestry products
Communication expert	750	6	Communication services
International			
Chief Technical Advisor	3,250	62	Technical assistance to PM
Agroforestry and CCA specialist	3000	15	
Land-use planning Specialist		6	
International consultant in meteorology	3000	3	Support to DNM for meteorology investments and capacity building

Agroforestry expert	3000	8	Training package on climate resilient agroforestry
Supply chain analysis expert	3000	12	Supply chain analysis
Commercialization of agroforestry products expert	3000	16	Strategy for the commercialization of agroforestry products
3 UNVs	212.76	517	
Justification for travel, if any: Travel to Guinea (international experts), to demonstration sites and to Conakry			

* Provide dollar rate per person week. ** Total person weeks needed to carry out the tasks.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS**A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.**

THE FOCUS OF THE PROJECT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THROUGH A SERIES OF NATIONAL, SUB-NATIONAL AND LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND HAS RECEIVED THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE GEF CLIMATE CHANGE FOCAL POINT. VISITS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED IN EVERY REGION OF THE COUNTRY. CONSULTATIONS HAVE ALSO BEEN ORGANIZED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL WITH LINE MINISTRIES. NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY OF ADAPTATION OPTIONS AND MEASURES HAVE BEEN ASSESSED THROUGH A SERIES OF THEMATIC STUDIES.

AN INCEPTION WORKSHOP HAS BEEN ORGANISED, AS WELL AS A WORKSHOP FOR PRODOC PRESENTATION AND VALIDATION.

AS A RESULT OF THE PPG PROCESS, A COMPLETE PRODOC HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN A PARTICIPATIVE AND CONSULTATIVE FASHION, INCLUDING A FINANCIAL PLAN AND A CO-FINANCING SCHEME, THUS ACHIEVING THE PPG OBJECTIVE

B. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:

N/A

C. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Cofinancing (\$)</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	
Activity 1. Technical Definition and Capacity Needs Assessment	Completed	50000	42500	0	0	16000
Activity 2. Project development	Completed	36000	41424	0	0	12000
Activity 3. Stakeholder consultation and engagement	Completed	9000	11120	0	0	32000
Activity 4. Financial planning and co-financing definition	Completed	5000	3981	975	0	15000
Activity 5. PPG Management	Completed	0		0	0	25000
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
Total		100000	99025	975	0	100000

* Any uncommitted amounts should be returned to the GEF Trust Fund. This is not a physical transfer of money, but achieved through reporting and netting out from disbursement request to Trustee. Please indicate expected date of refund transaction to Trustee.

ANNEX E: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A