



United Nations Development Programme

Country: Guinea  
PROJECT DOCUMENT<sup>1</sup>



*English version*

**Project Title:** Strengthening resilience of farming communities' livelihoods against climate change in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali

**UNDAF Outcome(s):**

**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 of governing bodies.

**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 broader population ensure sustainable management of the environment, in the context of climate change adaptation and natural disasters risks;

UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development **Primary Outcome:**

**3. Promote climate change adaptation**

**Expected CP Outcome(s):**

**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 natural disasters in the context of climate change adaptation.

**Expected CPAP Outputs:**

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 mitigate impacts.

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

**Implementing Entity:** Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests

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<sup>1</sup> For UNDP-supported GEF-funded projects as this includes GEF-specific requirements

### Brief Description

Climate change will affect the entirety of Guinea. Most socio-economic activities will be affected by anticipated climate change impacts. Climate change is expected to, among others; result in direct impacts such as: loss of incomes, decrease in the quality of life, population displacement and decrease in agricultural production. The country's long-term development is expected to be significantly affected by; (i) changes in rainfall patterns; (ii) droughts; (iii) floods; (iv) violent storms; (v) extreme temperature and increased insulation; (vi) coastal erosion.

While the importance for the economy and community livelihoods is undeniable, agriculture and livestock farming in the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali remain of subsistence, dependent entirely on the natural resource potential and characterized by obsolete and not environmentally friendly practices. The agriculture and livestock production are currently facing several constraints which limit their productivity and render them highly vulnerable to any external shocks, and long term change, including from climate induced change

As a follow-up project to Guinea's NAPA, the normative expectation is that climate change is mainstreamed into local development plans and budgets; that agro-meteorological information is available to climate-dependent activities such as farming and animal husbandry; and that farmers implement adaptive farming systems. Barriers to meeting this preferred situation include: (i) underinvestment in systems to generate, codify, store and disseminate information and notably with regards to weather, meteorology and climate change, resulting in a complete absence of meteorological advice to local communities; (ii) a local policy framework that is not yet responsive to addressing climate change risks, and that does not promote an integrated response towards climate change adaptation; (iii) an insufficient capacity to implement new measures (including adaptive measures) and to use new technologies; and (iv) a low financial and technical capacity of most rural households, affecting the adaptive capacity of communities.

Contributions to respond to these barriers and reduce the level of vulnerabilities to climate change will be achieved through the pursuit of specific outcomes including: (a) strengthening of local authorities and decentralized institutions to integrate climate change issues in regional action plans through local development plans, annual and multi-year investments plans and annual community budgets; (b) production of agro-meteorological information and dissemination to the most appropriate stakeholders of the prefectures of GKM for climate resilient agroforestry; and (c) improved climate resilience of community livelihood options through the promotion of agroforestry.

Programme Period:	2013 - 2018	Total resources required:	\$ 33,056,364
Award ID: 00072521		Total allocated resources:	\$ 33,056,364
Project ID: 00085594		• Regular (GEF/LDCF)	\$ 3,716,364
PIMS: 4615		• Other:	
Start date: April 2013		UNDP (cash)	\$ 300,000
End Date: March 2018		UNDP (Grant)	\$ 9,500,000
Management Arrangements: NIM		Government (cash)	\$ 250,000
		Government (in-kind)	\$400,000
		Government (Grants)	\$18,890,000

Agreed by (Government):

Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (Executing Entity/Implementing Partner):

Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (UNDP):

Date/Month/Year

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## Acronyms

AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation/Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional y Desarrollo
AFD	French Development Agency/Agence française de développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFDI	French Farmers and International Development/Agriculteurs français et développement international (French NGO)
ANPROCA	National Agency for rural promotion and agricultural support/ Agence nationale de promotion rurale et du conseil agricole
BCAs	Annual Community Budgets/Budgets communautaires annuels
CCFD	Catholic Committee against Hunger and for Development/Comité Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Développement (French NGO)
CILLS	Inter-States Permanent Committee to Fight against Drought in Sahel/Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CNOP-G	National Confederation of farmers’ organizations of Guinea/Confédération nationale des organisations paysannes de Guinée
CR	Rural Community/Communes rurales (replacing CRD)
CRD	Rural Community for Development/Communes rurales de développement (now replaced by CR)
DNM	National Directorate of Meteorology/Direction Nationale de la Météorologie
FPGD	Fouta Djallon Farmers’ Federation/Fédération des Paysans du Fouta Djallon
GAA	Agro-meteorology Assistance Group/Groupe d’Assistance Agro-météorologique
GKM	Gaoual, Koundara and Mali
GLAM	Agro-meteorology Assistance Local Group/Groupe Local opérationnel pour l’Assistance agro Météorologique
GoG	Government of Guinea
GTP	Multidisciplinary Working Group/Groupe de Travail Pluridisciplinaire
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INC	Initial National Communication
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRAG	Agricultural Research Institute of Guinea/ Institut de recherche agronomique de Guinée
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MEEF	Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests/Ministère de l’Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NIM	National Implementing Modality
NPD	National Project Director
PAC	Project Appraisal Committee
PACV	Community Villages Support Programme/Programme d’appui aux communautés villageoises
PAIs/MIPs	Annual and Multi-year Investments Plans/Plans annuels et pluri-annuels d’investissement
PB	Project Board
PDL	Local Development Plan/Plan de développement local
PDLG	Local development programme of Guinea/Plan de développement local de Guinée
PDSCs	Prefecture Development Support Committees
PDSd	Upper and Middle Guinea Sustainable Social Development Project/Projet de développement social durable

PIF	Project Identification Form
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PM	Project Manager
PNAAFA	National Porgamme to Support Agricultural Value Chain Actors/Programme d’Appui aux Acteurs des Filières Agricoles
PNDA	National Policy for Agricultural Development, Vision 2015/ Politique Nationale de développement agricole, Vision 2015
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPIUs	Prefecture Project Implementation Units
PU-APA 1	Emergency Support Project to Agricultural Productivity/Projet d'Urgence d'Appui à la Productivité Agricole
RCU	UNDP Regional Coordination Unit
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TOR	Terms of Reference
UCs	Urban communities
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



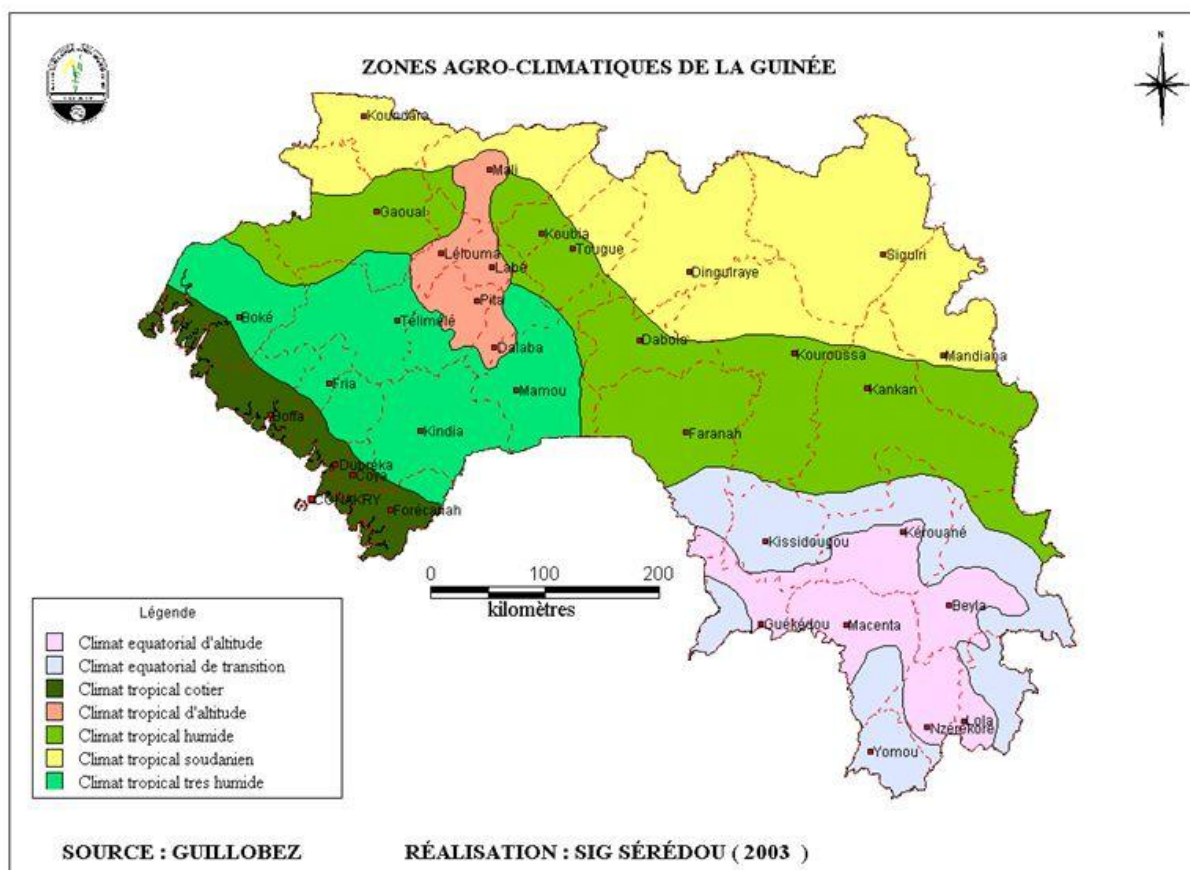
## I. Situational Analysis

### I.1.Context

#### Geography

1. Guinea is a coastal West African country with a population of about 10.1 million and surface area of 245 857 km<sup>2</sup>. It has land borders with Ivory Coast, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Senegal and Sierra Leone. The country can be divided into four ecological regions (see Map 1) with specific climatic characteristics: (i) Maritime Guinea or Lower Guinea, with a coastal tropical climate, average rainfall between 2 000 and 4 000 mm/year, average annual temperature between 25.5 and 28.5°C and a high degree of humidity; (ii) Central Guinea, with a humid to Sudanese tropical climate, average rainfall between 1 000 and 2 000 mm/year, annual average temperature between 23.5 and 28.5°C and a lower degree of humidity than in Maritime Guinea; (iii) Upper Guinea, with a humid to Sudanese tropical climate, average rainfall between 1 000 to 2 000 mm/year, annual average temperature between 23.5 and 27.5°C and almost the same degree of humidity as in Central Guinea; and (iv) Forest Guinea with an equatorial climate, average rainfall between 2 500 and 3 500 mm/year, annual average temperature between 23.5 and 25.5°C and a high degree of humidity.

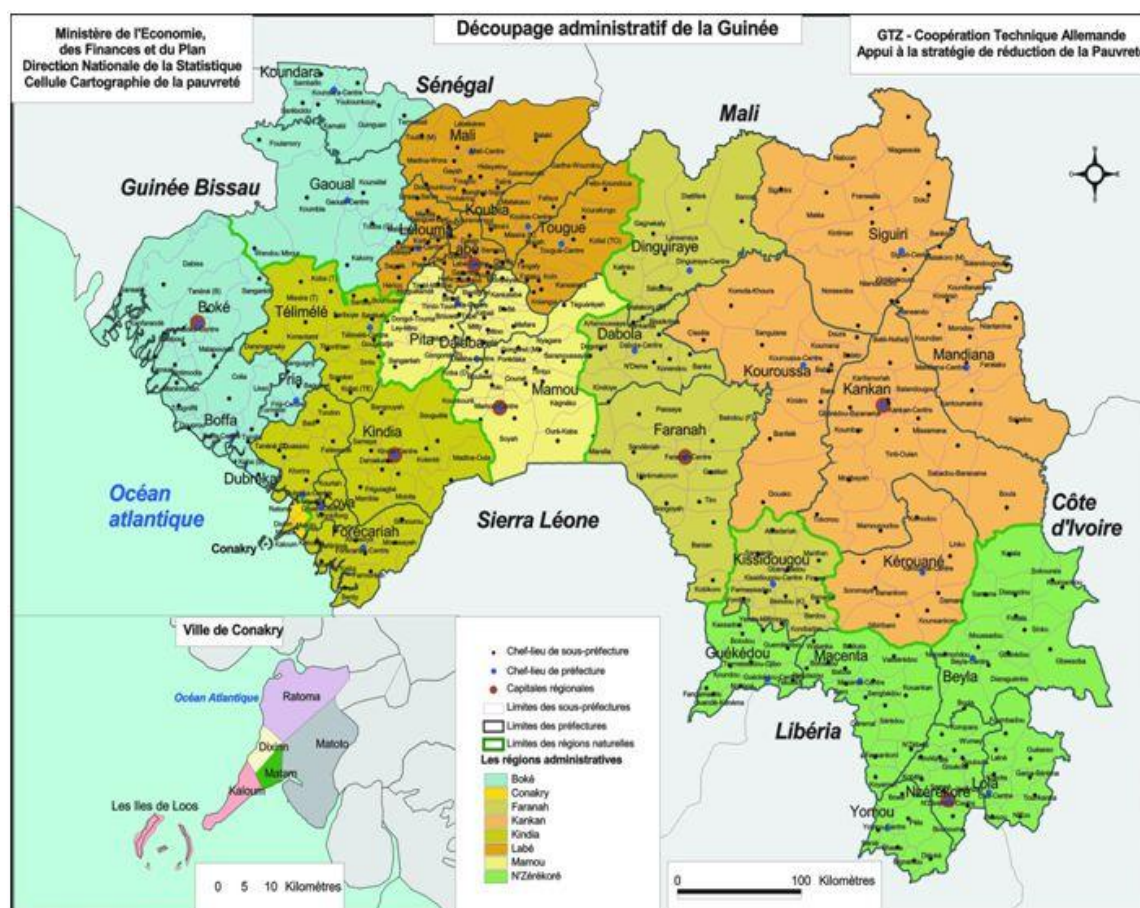
Map 1 : Agroclimatic Zones of Guinea



2. In terms of topography, the country can be roughly divided into four geographical zones: (i) coastal zones in *Guinée Maritime* (West); (ii) mountainous zones in *Moyenne Guinée* (Fouta Djallon); (iii) savannah zones in *Haute Guinée* (North East); and (iv) forest in *Guinée forestière* (South East) where most of the tropical rainforest remains. Many major West-African rivers (such as the Niger, the Senegal and the Gambian rivers) start in Guinean mountains, a situation that commonly conducts to qualify the country as the ‘water tower’ of West Africa.

3. Administratively, the country is divided into 8 regions and 33 prefectures (cf. Map 1 below). Other de-concentrated State structures are the ‘sous-préfectures’, the ‘districts’ and the ‘quartiers’. The National Directorate for Decentralization is in charge of the design and implementation of the decentralization process, initiated in the 1980s. 303 Rural communities (in French, *Communes rurales de développement* (CRD), currently being changed into *Communes rurales* (CR)) have been established, each of them combining several rural districts and villages. CRs are managed by democratically elected bodies, including a mayor, who are responsible for (i) the design of local development programmes (*Programmes de développement locaux* – PDL); (ii) the design and maintenance of public interest infrastructures; (iii) the choice of development projects; and (iv) the collection of local taxes for its own needs and the elaboration of an annual budget.

Map 2 : Administrative structure of Guinea



## Economy

4. Guinea is endowed with major mineral, hydraulic, and agricultural resources; yet it remains a Least Developed Country (LDC). Due to its socio-economic conditions, political situation and geographical position, Guinea is particularly vulnerable to climate change. It is one of the poorest countries of the world. The 2011 Gross National Income per capita (GNI/capita) was estimated at US\$400<sup>2</sup>, slightly increasing every year since 2007 (US\$330). Guinea's Human Development Index is 0.344, which gives the country a rank of 178 out of 187 countries with comparable data. This value is also below the sub-Saharan Africa average (0.463)<sup>3</sup>. Poverty and food insecurity are a common condition for more than half of the population.

<sup>2</sup><http://data.worldbank.org/country/guinea>

<sup>3</sup><http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GIN.html>

5. Guinea suffers from institutional and political instability, which has the potential to affect the efficiency of the implementation of the designed strategies, policies, programmes and projects. Right after the death of Lansana Conté in December 2008, the military has taken power, the parliament has been dissolved and the Constitution has been abolished. After the military president, Moussa Dadis Camara, has been injured, a transition process occurred under the short presidency of Sékouba Konaté, which led to presidential elections in June and November 2010 (second round postponed after allegations of electoral fraud). On 16 November 2010, Alpha Condé, the leader of the opposition party Rally of the Guinean People (RPG), was officially declared the winner of Guinea's presidential election. However, since 2008, the National Assembly (the country's legislative body) has not met.
6. Guinea's economy and population are largely dependent on primary food production and natural resources. According to the Initial National Communication (INC), agriculture contributes to approximately 20% of the GDP and employs more than 70% of the population. However, this agriculture is based on small scale farming with low yields, low access and use of inputs and equipment, and mostly rainfed. In those conditions, the agricultural sector and the population depending on it are extremely vulnerable to climate change, with direct consequences on the country's capacity to feed its population and develop.
7. Apart from areas specifically converted to irrigated rice production, agricultural systems are mostly based on slash and burn practices, coupled with small to large pastoral activities. Across the country, major productions are rice, maize, millet and sorghum, fonio, groundnuts and vegetables (onions, tomatoes, potatoes). Cash crops (mostly coffee, and cotton in the north) are also present but still rather limited in volumes. Demographic growth, inappropriate agricultural and pastoral management practices and climate change conduct to a reduction of fallow periods, the decrease of soil fertility and therefore, in the yields obtained from land. Coupled with the over-exploitation of forest for wood and energy, agricultural systems in place also have important consequences on the forest cover, resulting in the progressive 'savannisation' of the ecosystem. Despite the good potential for growth in the agricultural sector, it is currently under exploited. Indeed, the potential for increased yields is important, and large areas remain under-exploited due to the systems in place. The result is that the majority of Guinea's active population is still dependent on an under exploited sector, of which small scale farming remains extremely vulnerable to climate variability and change.
8. Mineral resources are very important in Guinea, but remain largely under-exploited. The country is said to concentrate 50% of known bauxite world reserves, in addition to significant potential for iron, gold, diamonds. However, the potential benefits of this exceptional situation are yet to be properly distributed and employed for development purposes.

#### Strategies and Policies

9. The Republic of Guinea is a party to several international Conventions, including: (i) the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) since 1981; (ii) the RAMSAR Convention since 1992; (iii) The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) since 1993; (iv) The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) since 1997; (v) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since 1994; and (vi) The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal since 1995. Guinea has also joined in 2011 the CILLS (Inter-States Permanent Committee to Fight against Drought in Sahel), based in Niamey, Niger.
10. Beginning in the 1980s, Guinea has adopted various codes that had the intention of furthering the protection of environmental resources. It is important to note that the majority of these codes lack the texts necessary for their implementation or that they are poorly distributed. Furthermore, these texts are generally not approved by local communities and local customary law and so are not applied at the local level. This therefore reduces their effectiveness in protecting the environment. Nonetheless, some of the codes include:

- The Environmental Protection and Development Code (“*Code de Protection et de Mise en Valeur de l’Environnement*”): Promulgated in 1987, this Code defines the fundamental principles, definitions and administrative structures for management of the environment and outlines environmental protection measures.
  - The Forestry Code (“*Code Forestier*”): Promulgated in 1999 and promulgating the Forestry Law, this Code codifies, among other things, the issues of forestry management, e.g. exploitation, protection, bushfires, reforestation, using rights and the national forestry fund.
  - The Protection for Wild Fauna and the Hunting Regulation Code (“*Code de Protection de la Faune Sauvage et Réglementation de la Chasse*”): Promulgated in 1990 and reviewed in 1997, this Code codifies the conservation of the wild fauna and its habitats, outlines the national parks, natural reserves and hunting zones while enumerating the protected animal species.
  - The Mining Code (“*Code Minier*”): Promulgated in 1995, this Code tackles the extraction of natural mineral resources, environmental protection in mining areas and compensation in case of harm and damages. This Code was recently amended and has a new designation: the Mining Conventions (“*Conventions Minières*”) but the proposal has not been officially adopted thus far.
  - The Water Code (“*Code de l’Eau*”): Promulgated in 1994, this Code establishes the legal context for water exploitation and protection.
  - The Animal Raising and Animal Products Code (“*Code de l’Elevage et des Produits Animaux*”) and the Pastoral Code (“*Code Pastoral*”): Promulgated both in 1995, these Codes outline the links between animal husbandry and environmental protection.
11. Furthermore, Guinea has prepared a National Action Plan for the Environment (“*Plan National d’Action pour l’Environnement*” – PNAE) which was initiated in 1989. Three specific programmes have been outlined: (i) Natural Resources Management; (ii) Pollution and Purification; and (iii) Society and Environment.
12. Guinea has also prepared a new Policy on Agricultural Development which aims, with the target year of 2015<sup>4</sup>, to: (i) improve the efficiency and effectiveness of local farming systems and markets; (ii) promote the private agricultural sector; (iii) improve access to sub-regional, national and international markets; and (iv) ensure a sustainable natural resources and environmental management.
13. Guinea has also promulgated a National Biodiversity Strategy which aims to tackle four goals by 2015: (i) Conservation of the biodiversity; (ii) The sustainable use of natural resources; (iii) Global measures for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity’s resources; and (iv) International cooperation. A National Forestry Action Plan has also been elaborated.
14. Finally, Guinea has adopted an Intermediary Poverty Reduction Strategy (2011-2013) and a 5-year action plan for economical development, in which climate change is mentioned as an important sustainability issue to be considered in future investment programmes.

#### National Programmes and Projects

15. 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. A small sample of these includes:
- 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.

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<sup>4</sup> Politique Nationale de Développement Agricole (PNDA), Vision 2015, Ministères de l’Agriculture, de l’Elevage, de l’Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts.

- 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).
- The **Community-Based Support Programme (PACV)**, co-funded by the AFD, IFAD and the World Bank. Currently in its second phase (US\$27M).
- 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 **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).
- 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 **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).
- 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 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.

#### Baselines - Institutional Response to Climate Variability

16. The above mentioned measures and policies do demonstrate a potential for the protection of natural resources, and should, overall, help improve the enabling environment and therefore increase capacity to adapt to climate change. More recently, Guinea has placed climate change as a priority in national development through the elaboration of the following:
  - Its INC regarding climate change in 2002;
  - Its NAPA in 2007; and
  - The Second National Communication (SNC) that is currently underway (to be finalized in the coming months)

## I.2. Problem Statement, and Underlying Causes

18. Agriculture and livestock are the main economic activities in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. Farmers represent 79.7% of the active population of the Mali region (DSRP 2 Labe, 2006) which hosts the prefecture of Mali and 68.6% of the active population of the region of Boke (DSRP 2 Boke, 2006) which hosts the prefectures of Gaoual and Koundara. The agricultural sector is also the main source of revenues in these two regions. In the Labe region, agricultural incomes represent 54% of the total revenues for the highly poor and 38.5% for the poor (DRSP 2 Labe, 2006) and in Boke, it represent 74.9% for the highly poor and 38.5% for the poor (DRSP 2 Boke, 2006). The high rate of home consumption in the alimentary diet of these two regions (Boke: 33.4%; and Labe: 62.1%) confirms the importance of the agriculture sector in the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali.
19. But, while their importance for the economy and community livelihoods is undeniable, agriculture and livestock farming in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali remain of subsistence, dependent entirely on the natural resource potential and characterized by archaic and not environmentally friendly practices. The agriculture and livestock production are currently facing several constraints which limit their productivity and render them highly vulnerable to any external shock including climate effects. In these prefectures, the huge expansion of Bowe land reduces the areas of farmable land. The few arable lands are characterized by their acidity, aluminum toxicity, and weak chemical fertility. Additionally, the hilly landscape leads under the effect of hydric and wind erosion to a rapid deterioration of soils. Thus the efforts to make in term of lay out and soil fertility are important and most of the farmers of these prefectures cannot afford the related costs. In top of these natural constraints, the agriculture in this zone of Guinea is characterized by: (i) the predominance of slash and burn, shifting and hillside agriculture (more than 65% of rice production and 40% of rain-fed agriculture is cultivated in hills according to the PNDA); (ii) the weak use of agricultural inputs (only 4.5% of cultivated land in Boke region and 0.9% in Labe region use improved seeds according to the DSRP 2); (iii) highly rain-fed agriculture which represent 97% in Boke region and 99.5 % in Labe region of cultivated land (DSRP 2); (iv) the quasi inexistence of agricultural equipment, agriculture being essentially manual and making use of plowing material only; (v) the shortening of fallow period from 7 to 10 years in the Seventies to only of 3 to 5 years nowadays (Republique de Guinee: IFS, 2002). On the other hand, livestock breeding, which is the second main activity in the region, is extensive and based primarily on natural pastures with weak fodder production in the dry season. This conduct of overgrazing, soil erosion and exacerbated transhumance led to conflicts between breeders and agricultural farmers. Additionally, 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. This type of agriculture and livestock farming, in addition to being unproductive, has largely contributed to disrupting the ecological balance which, in the past, allowed the maintenance of soil integrity and fertility as well as natural pasture productivity. Thus, agriculture (mainly home consumption agriculture) cannot produce enough food to ensure food security for more than 7 months in Boke region and 6 months in the Labe regions (DRSP 2), leading to higher demand for imported rice during the lean season and speculation. It appears clear that the combination of home consumption and cash income from agricultural and livestock activities fail to satisfy basic household needs in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. Consequently, the poverty reduction goal that these two activities are supposed to foster is not met in these prefectures. They hardly serve as the basis for sustainable growth, and hence do not help fight rural poverty. This vulnerable baseline of agriculture and livestock activities in the Gaoual, Koundara and Labe prefectures is worsened by the increases in intensity and frequency of droughts and it is expected that the already low ability of the country (and the project region) to cover its food needs, ensure food security and secure communities livelihoods will be even more compromised by the forecasted climate change

### Forecasted Climatic Changes

20. 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. Indeed, the climate analysis conducted during

the design of this project reveals that inter-annual variability between the periods 1961-1990 and 1981-2010 demonstrates clearly (i) a decrease in average annual rainfalls and (ii) an increase in average annual temperatures, as illustrated in figures 1 and 2 below.

Figure 1: Inter-annual variability of average annual temperatures as compared to the average of the period 1961-1990

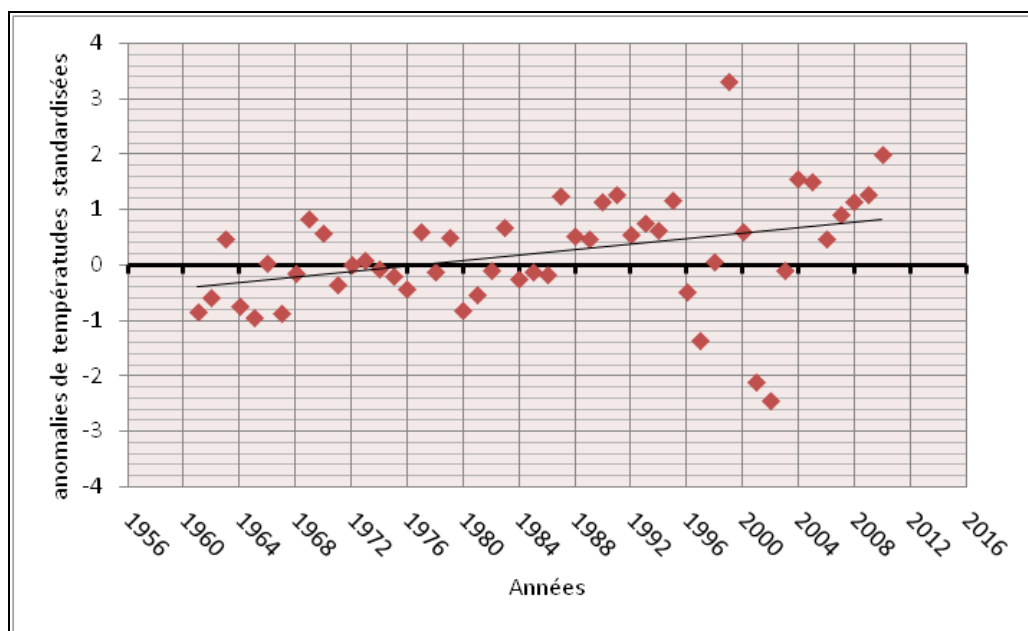
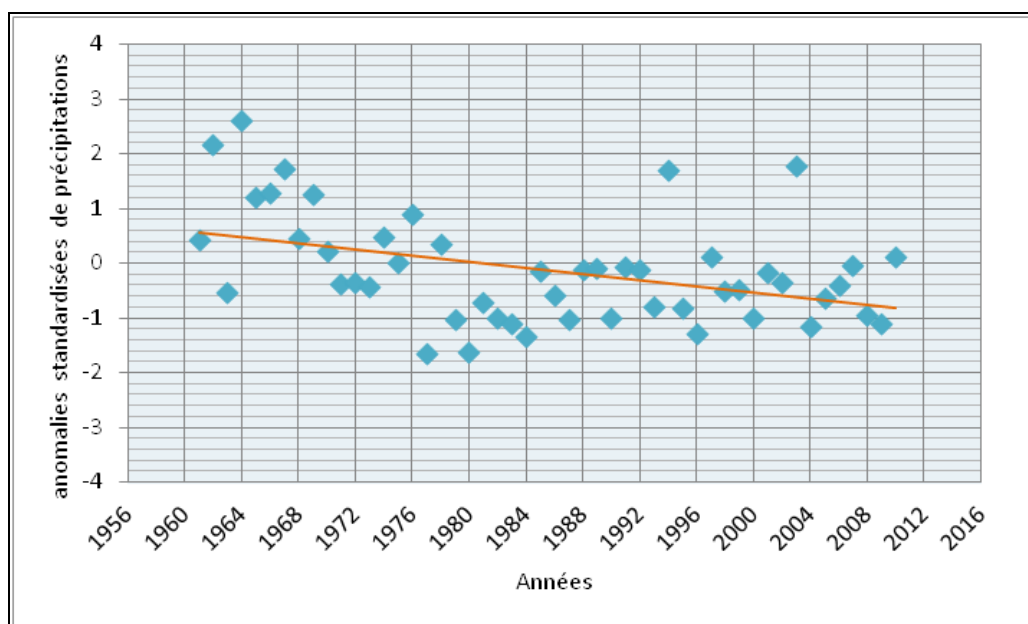
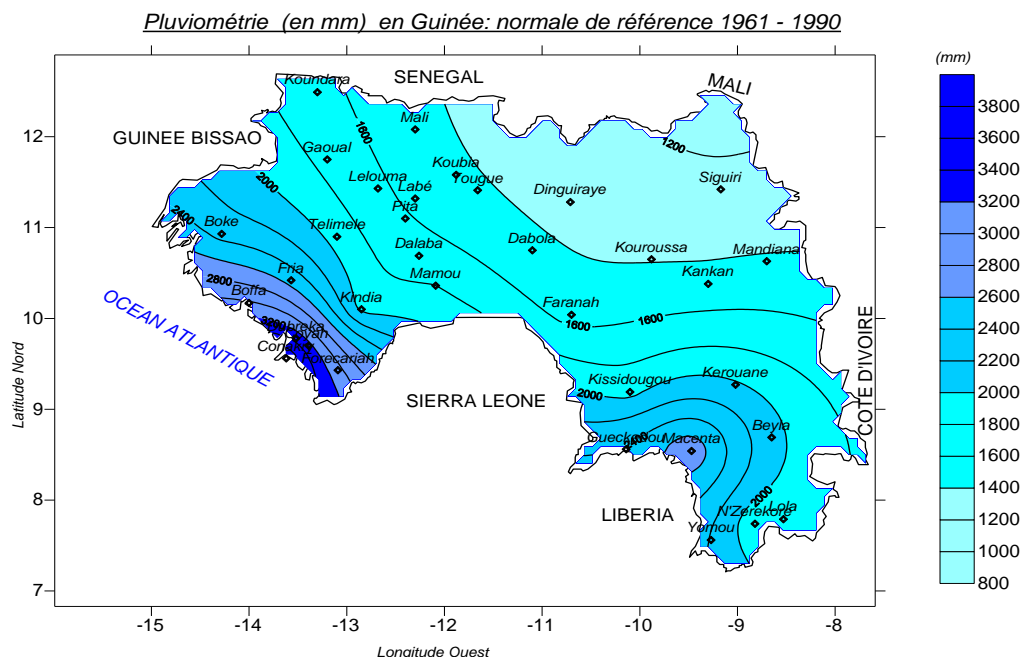


Figure 2 : Inter-annual variability of average annual precipitations as compared to the average of the period 1961-1990



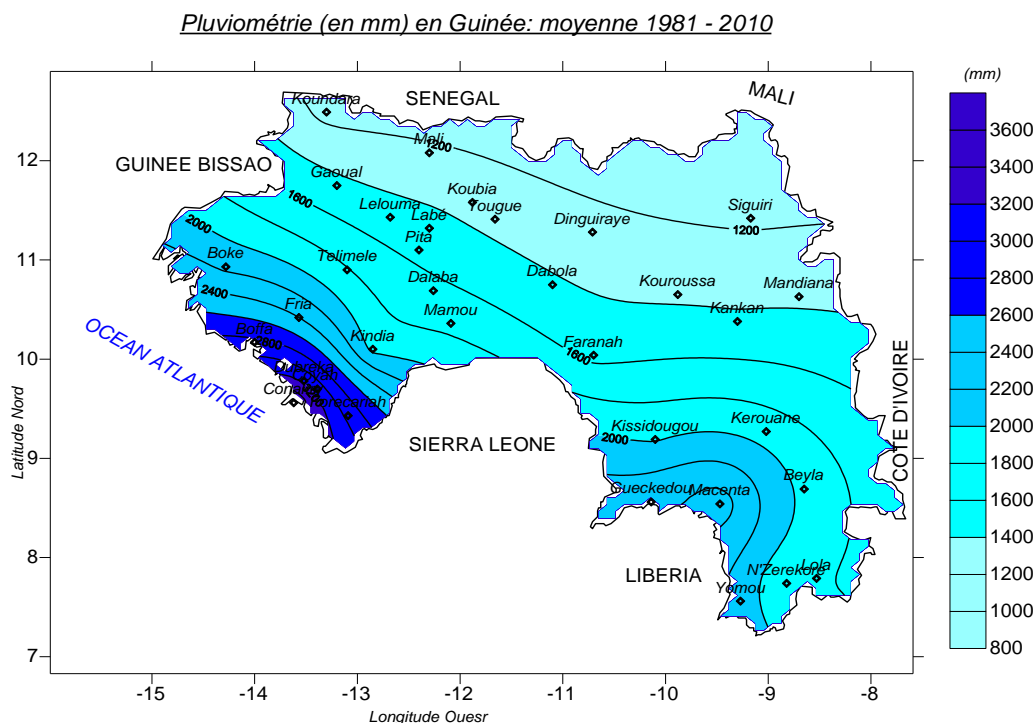
21. This is also illustrated by isohyets maps (figures XX and XX), which show a slide of isohyets from the northeast to the southwest of the country. Following this trend, the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali (GKM) have passed from the 1400-1800mm zone to 1200-1600mm zone during the period (1981-2010 compared to 1961-1990).

Map 3 : Isohyets map calculated on the period 1961-1990 for the 35 meteorological stations of the country



Source: DNM

Map 4 : Isohyets map calculated on the period 1981-2010 for the 35 meteorological stations of the country



Source: DNM

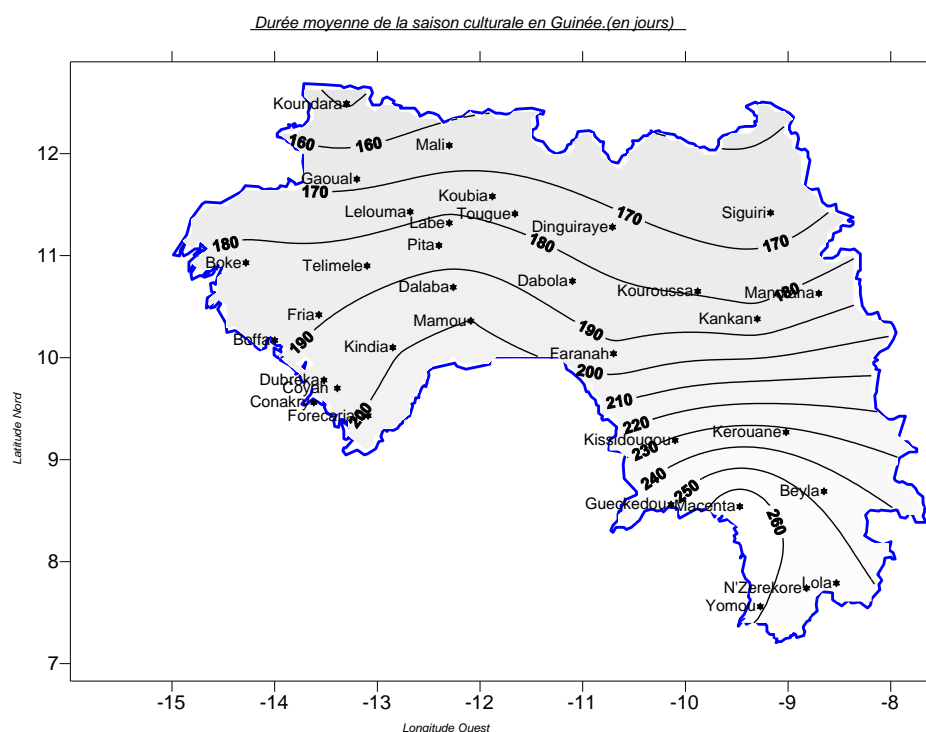
22. Recent studies conducted during the national communications and the NAPA processes indicate that meteorological parameters in Guinea generally evolve according to the scheme established in the fourth IPCC report: increase in temperatures, decrease and perturbations in the rainfall regime.

23. In the study being conducted for the second national communication<sup>5</sup>, the MAGICC model has been used according to IPCC recommendations to establish possible climate scenarios for 2025, 2050, 2075 and 2100. All scenarios show a temperature increase all over Guinea, with the highest increases in the northwest, north and north east of the country (including the GKM prefectures). Temperature increases up to 0,7°C à 1,4 °C will occur in 2025 as compared to the average of the 1961-1990 period. Projections for the region give +1,5 à 1,6 °C in 2050 and +3,3°C in 2100.
24. A decrease in rainfall patterns is also demonstrated all over the country, with a particularly strong decrease in the north-eastern regions. The GKM region could receive up to 30% less rainfall than currently in 2010. Scenarios tested project a decrease of 7.2% in 2025, 12% in 2050 and 16.4% in 2100.

#### Forecasted climate risks

25. The Initial National Communication (INC) and the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) have clearly highlighted major climate change driven risks. In recent years, it has been increasingly difficult to identify the optimal time to plant crops. The uncertainty of the rainy season and its high variability (with dry periods occurring more often during the rainy season), have a direct impact on crop productivity and food security. The increase in temperatures and decrease in rainfall leads to reduced possible time periods for cultivation. The map below illustrates the length of the cultivation period over the country. According to this map, the length of the cultivation period for rainfed agriculture is 170 days for the Prefectures of Gaoual and Mali, and 150-160 days for the Prefecture of Koundara. According to the above climate scenarios, this time period will decrease in the coming years, which calls for an adaptation of the agricultural systems in place.

*Map 5 : Length of the cultivation period in Guinea (in days) – average 1961-2010*



Source: DNM

26. The major climate change risks identified during the project design process, on the basis of local studies<sup>6</sup> and the fourth report of the IPCC<sup>7</sup>, are summarized below:

<sup>5</sup>Situation climatique de base, Guinée – Etude réalisée par Dr F. Mara et coll.- 2012

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

- 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.

Forecasted Impacts of Climate Change on Key Sectors

27. As described above, climate change will affect the entire country but will be particularly visible in the north of Guinea, where the project aims to work. Most of the socio-economic activities will be affected by the forecasted climate change impacts. Examples of current and possible future impacts and vulnerabilities associated with climate variability and climate change are provided in IPCC WG2 report (2007)<sup>8</sup>, which mentions in particular, for West Africa: Impacts on crops, possible agricultural GDP losses, changes in coastal environments. The report adds that additional risks that could be exacerbated by climate change include greater erosion and deficiencies in yields from rain-fed agriculture, small-scale farmers being the most severely affected. These impacts will likely cause, among others: loss of incomes, decrease in the quality of life, population displacement, and decrease in agricultural production.
28. Table 1 below outlines the main forecasted climate change impacts for each of the risks described above.

*Table 1 : Forecasted Climate Change Impacts in Guinea*

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	Water borne disease Population displacement Loss of human life Loss of access to agricultural zones

<sup>7</sup> Solomon S. et al., Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007

<sup>8</sup>Parry M. et al., Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007

	High air and soil humidity	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

29. 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.
30. **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.
31. The following table (Table 2) outlines the main forecasted climate change impacts for the agriculture and pastoralism sectors and their respective vulnerabilities.

*Table 2 : Forecasted Climate Change Impacts for the agriculture and pastoralism sectors*

	Droughts	Floods
Pastoralism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drying out of some water sources and rivers, resulting in difficulties to access drinking water and competition with humans</li> <li>• Shortage in forage availability</li> <li>• Increase in distance for transhumance</li> <li>• Livestock loss and decrease in production</li> <li>• Feeding concurrency between humans and animals</li> <li>• Animal dehydration</li> <li>• Development of respiratory diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submersion of grazing lands</li> <li>• Development of water borne diseases</li> <li>• Feeding concurrency between humans and animals</li> <li>• High air humidity causing increase pressure of disease</li> </ul>
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of surface water</li> <li>• Loss of crops and decrease in production</li> <li>• Bush fires</li> <li>• Disturbances in agricultural calendar and in crop development</li> <li>• Soil desiccation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submersion of productive lands</li> <li>• High air and soil humidity</li> <li>• Development of crop pathogens</li> <li>• Disturbances in agricultural calendar and in crop development</li> <li>• Displacement of crops in low productive areas</li> </ul>

32. 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.
33. 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.
34. 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.

#### Root Causes

35. 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 level<sup>9</sup> 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.

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<sup>9</sup> 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

- **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 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.

### I.3.Preferred Solution and Barriers to be overcome

36. 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.

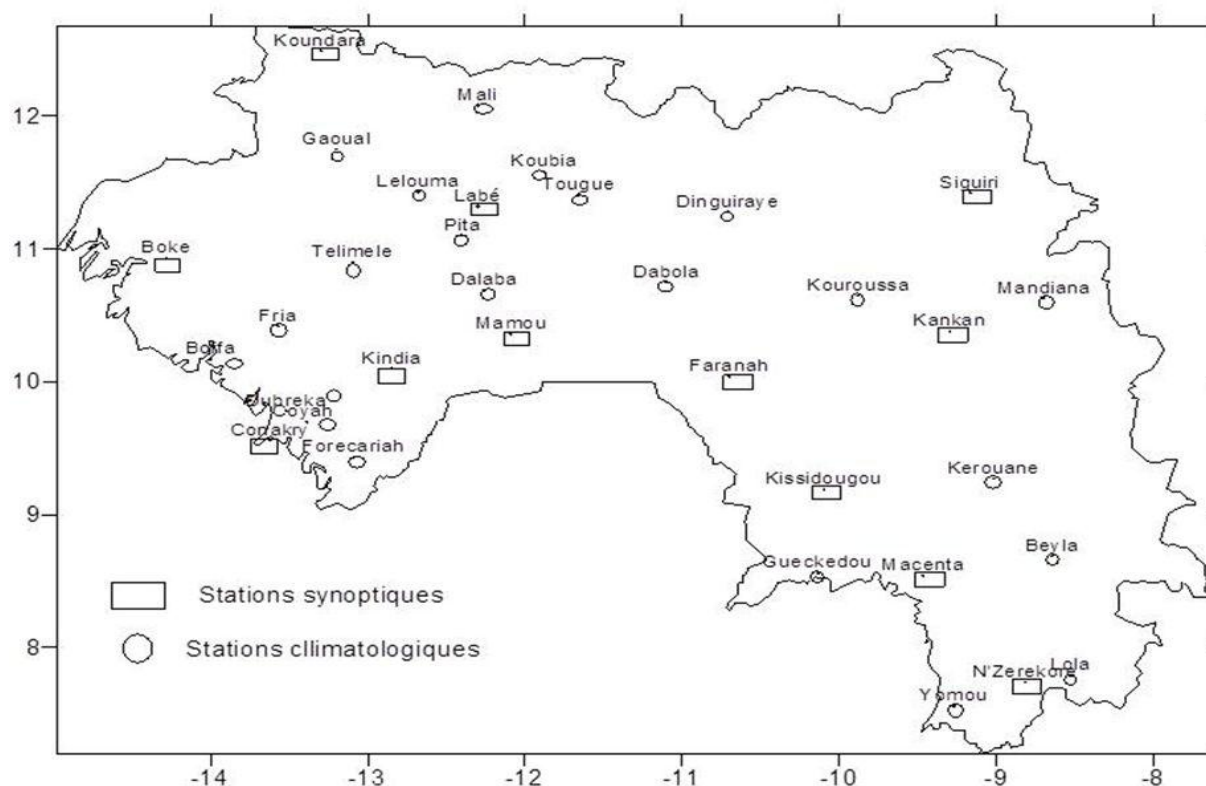
37. The long-term solution would be to promote the sustainable adoption of integrated and climate resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral systems and practices to allow for productivity improvements in farming practices and a more sustainable management of agricultural landscapes, fodder, water and forests resources. 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

38. *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.

Map 6 : National meteorological network of Guinea



Source: DNM

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.

39. 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.

40. 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 tapade<sup>10</sup> 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 farmers to fix into a limited number of 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.

41. 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.

42. 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.

## I.4. Stakeholder Analysis

43. 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.

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<sup>10</sup> ‘tapades’ are traditional family home gardens, generally cultivated on a permanent basis, combining trees, crops, vegetables and small animals.

- The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for agriculture and dissemination of technologies through ANPROCA<sup>11</sup> 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 IRAG<sup>12</sup>, 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.
44. 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)
45. 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.
46. The Rural Communities (CR) at the local level will be at the centre of implementation, especially for capacity building and pilot adaptation activities.
47. 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.
48. Table 3 below summarizes the various stakeholder groups and the roles they may play in the implementation of this project.

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<sup>11</sup>Agence nationale de promotion rurale et du conseil agricole – National Agency for rural promotion and agricultural support.

<sup>12</sup> Institut de recherche agronomique de Guinée – Agricultural Research Institute of Guinea

Table 3 : Stakeholder Analysis

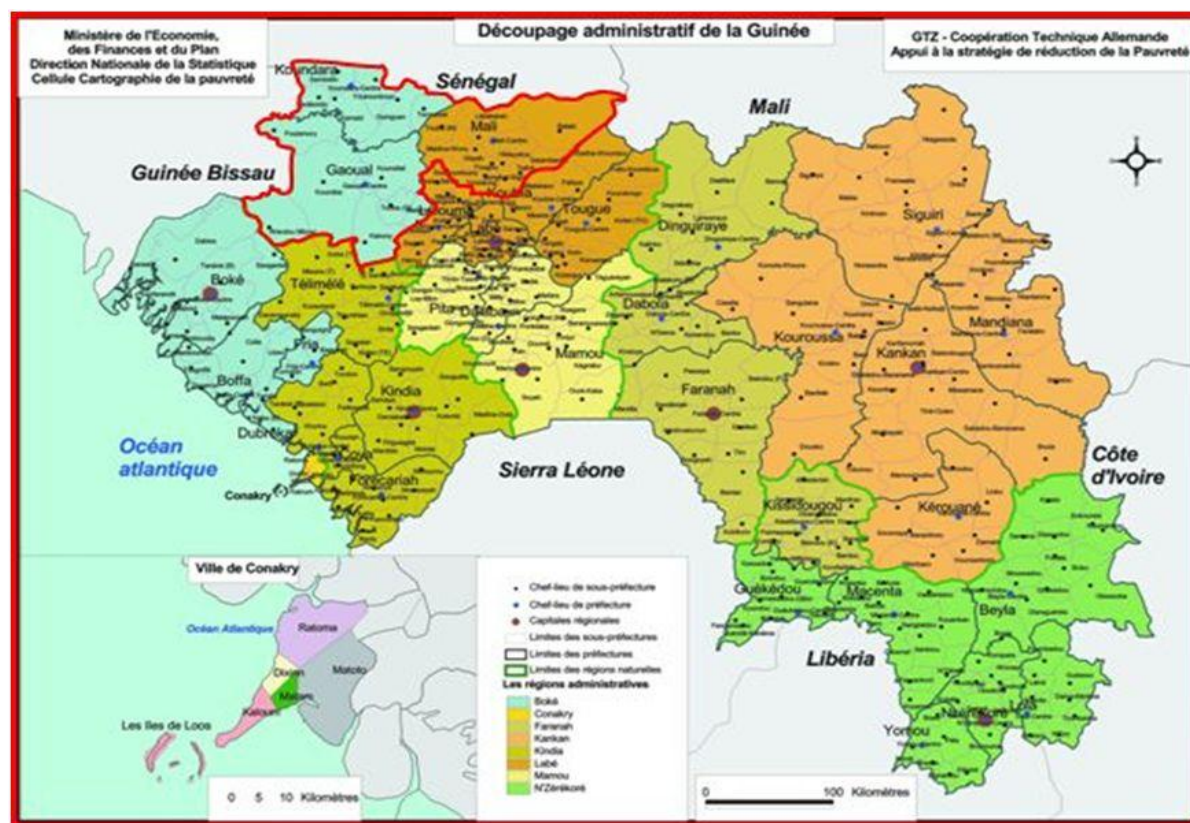
Stakeholder group	Description or example	Potential Role in Project
Socio-economic groups (direct beneficiaries), local communities	Farmers, women, youth: will benefit from capacity building, meteorological information, and implement demonstration activities; Community leaders: key role in the integration of CC into local development plans and information relays; Local civil society organization leaders (FPPD, 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 (as detailed in paragraph 58).	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 decision-making systems	In each village and in each province there are traditional decision-making systems: CR council, religious assemblies and events are key drivers of the villages’ life..	These can be vehicles for introducing new 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	Local and national NGOs (VGD,	These can be potential financial or technical partners.

associations	AVDI, ADECOMA, ARSAMA, Ballal Guinée, INDIGO) that are active in the environmental management and the agricultural sectors (in particular the FPF <sup>13</sup> , very active in this region)	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. Alliance 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.

## I.5. Introduction to the Demonstration Areas

49. 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 7: The project region in Guinea



<sup>13</sup> Fédération des Paysans du FoutaDjallon – FoutaDjallonFarmersFederation

50. According to available statistics, the region totals 555,241 inhabitants in 2010, distributed as follows:

*Table 4 : Total population and proportion of women in the 3 GKM prefectures (2012)*

Prefecture	Total Population	Women	%
<b>Mali</b>	280,751	158,074	56
<b>Koundara</b>	137,790	71,376	52
<b>Gaoual</b>	136,700	72,723	53

*Source : Directions Préfectorales du Plan et des Statistiques*

51. The main economic activities of Middle Guinea consist of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry.

52. Agriculture employs 85% of the population. It is mainly subsistence small-scale family agriculture, combining different types of crops and external activities, generally including animal husbandry. This combination is a strategy to minimize agronomic and marketing risks thanks to diversification, in order to ensure food self-sufficiency and monetary needs. Main crops are rice, fonio, maize, groundnut, cassava, sorghum, potato and millet. Considering the relatively poor quality of soils, the very low use of inputs and the absence of irrigation systems, average yields remain very low (generally between 1 and 2 tons per hectare). Plains and lowlands generally present a rather good potential for agriculture, and large areas remain largely under exploited. Conversion to irrigated agriculture in such areas would also permit to secure yields. Table 5 below provides an idea of this potential.

*Table 5 : Potential cultivation area of plains and lowlands in the 3 GKM prefectures*

Prefecture	Plains (ha)		%	Low-lands (ha)		%
	Convertible	Converted	converted	Convertible	Converted	converted
<b>Mali</b>	2930	313	10,68	4634	75	1,61
<b>Koundara</b>	9220	0	0	1232	0	0
<b>Gaoual</b>	6890	0	0	2005	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19040</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1,64</b>	<b>7871</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0,95</b>

*Source: Directions Préfectorales de l’agriculture*

53. Animal husbandry is the second main activity of the population. It mainly concentrates on bovine, ovine and caprine species, in addition to poultry. Horses and donkeys are present in Koundara and Gaoual, where they are used for transportation. Although anecdotic, pig farming tends to develop in Koundara. Annual increase was estimated, in 2005, at 5.6% for bovine, 8.6% for ovine and 9.1% for caprine. The very fast growth of animal stock is mostly the result of ‘contemplative breeding’ and poses huge problems currently. In 2010, the estimated numbers of animals are illustrated in table 6 below.

*Table 6 : Animal stocks in the 3 GKM Prefectures*

Species	Prefecture			
	Mali	Koundara	Gaoual	Total
<b>Bovine</b>	142 188	132025	288542	562755
<b>Ovine</b>	33 000	28889	83465	145354
<b>Caprine</b>	72 000	62780	64866	199646
<b>Total</b>	<b>247 188</b>	<b>223 694</b>	<b>436 873</b>	<b>907 755</b>

*Source: Directions Préfectorales de l’élevage*

54. Other important activities in the rural areas of GKM are:

- Traditional harvesting of biodiversity products for food, health products and craft raw material constitute important revenue sources: shea butter, néré (Parkia biglobosa) seeds, honey and beeswax, indigo are commercialized on international markets;
- Leather products (shoes, bags, etc.), wickerwork, indigo tincture on cotton cloth, ironworks and pottery are important activities as well.
- Hunting and fishing is mainly practiced in bowe lands and along rivers. Products are self-consumed or sold.

- Mining activities, which remain absent for the moment but strong potential seems to arouse interest, occur mainly in the prefecture of Gaoual, where important deposits of bauxite and iron are present. Deposits of copper, zinc, tin, nickel, cobalt, arsenic, mercury and gold would also be present. Explorations are currently taking place in the CR of Koumbia.
  - Tourism in the region presents a strong potential in terms of variety of sites, but quasi-nonexistent infrastructures strongly limit development.
55. 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.
56. During the implementation of the Project Preparation Grant (PPG), the team of national and international consultants, together with UNDP, conducted an extensive documentation review, consultations at the national, prefectural and local levels, and sites visits in every Prefecture. The objectives were (i) to raise awareness of the main stakeholders, from ministries to farmers, on climate change and possible adaptation options, including agroforestry; (ii) to inform on the project objective and possible components; (iii) to collect information from stakeholders on climate change impacts, spontaneous adaptation options, barriers to implementation of the foreseen activities; (iv) to assess the possible role of different types of stakeholders in project implementation; (v) to select a number of project sites and decide on project management arrangements; and (vi) to complete information from the PIF regarding technical aspects of the project and the project strategy, outputs and detailed activities. The process was therefore largely participatory and informative for all concerned stakeholders. Focus groups were in particular organized in order to define what CRs were perceived as the most vulnerable to climate change within the 3 Prefectures. 15 out of 25 CRs were selected for project implementation; for cost-efficiency reasons, demonstration activities will first be conducted in a more limited number of CRs, on the basis of criteria such as accessibility, number of voluntary farmers, diversity of agro-ecological systems, among others. They will then be extended to the 15 selected CRs.
57. 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. Focus groups/ Vulnerability Reduction Assessments (VRA) were conducted following the approach and methodology described in the UNDP Guide to the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment<sup>14</sup>. They were conducted based on a composite of 4 indicator questions , tailored to capture locally-relevant issues that are at the heart of understanding vulnerability to climate change, e.g.:
- (i) Vulnerability of livelihood/welfare to existing climate change and/or climate variability (e.g. a shortening of the rainy season, an increase in the irregularity of rainfall);
  - (ii) Vulnerability of livelihood/welfare to developing climate change risks (e.g. decline in rainfall by 2050, increase in mean annual temperature, and increase in the frequency of climatic hazards);
  - (iii) Magnitude of barriers to adaptation (institutional, policy, technological, financial, etc); and
  - (iv) Ability and willingness of the community to sustain the project intervention.
58. VRA meetings were preceded by awareness raising activities for the project’s local stakeholder community on emerging climate trends and future projections. Local stakeholders/project beneficiaries answered all questions and provided qualitative data based on the discussions, leading to a classification of the CRs of each Prefecture according to their vulnerability to climate change.
59. The groups were representatives of (i) the prefecture deconcentrated staff, who have an excellent knowledge of the territory and are free from any personal interest in the selection of a given CR; and (ii) representatives of the 25 CRs of the GKM region. VRAs have been conducted in each of the 3 Prefectures separately. In a first instance, the team consulted prefectural staff only. The next day, the team

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<sup>14</sup>Andrew Crane Drosch, Nickey Gaseb, Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Andre Merzhon, Katiella Mai, Moussa, Dale Rankine, Alejandro Santos. UNDP Guide. A Guide to the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment. December 2008. 13 pp.

consulted CR representatives in the presence of prefectural staff, in order to favor unbiased analyses (CR representatives, who have personal interest in the selection of their own community for project activities, reveal more objective in the presence of prefectural staff.

60. The process resulted in the classification of the CRs in each of the 3 Prefectures by vulnerability. In order to select CRs in an equitable manner, the team decided to select the 60% most vulnerable CRs in each Prefecture. As a result, the final list of CRs for the project implementation has been established as follows:

*Table 7 : List of the 15 CRs selected for project implementation*

N°	CR	Total Population	Area (km²)	Number of Districts
<b>Prefecture of Gaoual</b>				
1	Foulamory	6878	1717	4
2	Koumbia	31793	3595	18
3	Kounsitel	11878	1896	5
4	Malanta	13450	426	6
<b>Prefecture of Koundara</b>				
1	Termèssè	15802	n/a	9
2	Guingan	18407	n/a	4
3	Youkounkoun	9503	n/a	4
4	Sambailo	16257	n/a	5
<b>Prefecture of Mali</b>				
1	Balaki	11368	2975	8
2	Lébékéré	18540	890	7
3	Touba	12423	690	6
4	MadinaWora	25682	650	10
5	Hidayatou	8426	210	6
6	M.Salambandé	18061	258	5
7	Yimbering	34045	563	10

61. 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.
62. In the Prefecture of Gaoual, agriculture is mostly practiced in plains and hill-sides, but no 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.
63. 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.

64. 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.

## II. Project Strategy

### II.1. Additional Cost Reasoning of the Proposed Project

65. 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.
66. 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.
67. 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.
68. 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.
69. 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 improvement 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.
70. 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.

71. 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.
72. 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.

## **II.2. Project Rationale and Policy Conformity**

73. The Government of Guinea (GoG) requests the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) to support a Full-Sized Project (FSP) to implement NAPA Priority 1: “Promotion of Agroforestry”.
74. The objective of the project is to develop the capacity of communities living in the northern zones of Guinea to manage climate change by: i) developing the capacity for climate risk analysis, generating climate change risk analysis and mainstreaming it into policies, investment plans, sector budgets and livelihood strategies at the national and sub-national level; and ii) piloting measures to improve livelihood resilience to climate change.
75. The Project is distinctly action-oriented and country-driven from the very first days of the PPG process. Additionally, it sets clear priorities for urgent and immediate adaptation activities as identified by the GoG/MEEF.
76. The preparation of this NAPA follow-up project was guided by a comprehensive and extensive participatory process involving all stakeholders, including local communities, a multidisciplinary approach (professionals from different sectors participated) and a complementary approach, building upon existing plans and programmes, including national action plans and national sectoral policies.
77. The project is well timed to strengthen and support the further roll-out of GoG and donor activities under the Government’s Intermediary Poverty Reduction Strategy (2011-2013) and 5-year action plan, as well as the National Policy on Agricultural Development, vision 2015. Therefore, the LDCF project will seek to generate policy-relevant information to help mainstream climate change adaptation into the national planning processes.
78. This project will address urgent and immediate climate change adaptation needs and leverage co-financing resources from bilateral and other multilateral sources. The project is country-driven, cost-effective, and will integrate climate change risk considerations into land-use planning, agricultural and livestock breeding practices, forest and water management, which are priority interventions eligible under the LDCF guidelines. The project focus of developing sustainable agroforestry systems by pursuing a range of SLM practices and integrating meteorological data into decision making processes is aligned with the scope of expected interventions supported by the LDCF.

### LDCF Conformity

79. 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’<sup>15</sup> and its development followed the overall guidance described in the UNDP/GEF ‘Adaptation Policy Framework for Climate Change’.<sup>16</sup> Guinea is party to the UNFCCC and has completed its own NAPA in 2007. In line with GEF/LDCF recommendations (2006)<sup>17</sup>, this project was identified and conceived through the participatory NAPA process in Guinea.
80. 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

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<sup>15</sup> GEF/LDCF, 2006

<sup>16</sup> UNDP/GEF 2005

<sup>17</sup> GEF/LDCF, 2006, Article: 8.1 (b)

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 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

81. 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.

### **II.3. Country Ownership: Country Eligibility and Country Drivenness**

82. 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.
83. 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.
84. 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 ratio of LDCF funds to co-financing is consistent with the sliding scale.
85. This proposal has been elaborated through a participatory process, and all parties have been duly involved and informed. The Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests took the institutional lead on the project document preparation. First, a national workshop took place in Conakry on July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2012 and had the broad participation of key stakeholders. Secondly, consultations were held on the sites in July and

August 2012, involving national and international consultants, in order to meet local key stakeholders such as beneficiaries, communities, locally elected officials, sub-prefectures, prefectures, civil society, and other key stakeholders. This on-site mission also permitted to identify and select, through a participatory process of Vulnerability Reduction Assessments (VRAs), the 15 most vulnerable CRs within the GKM prefectures. Thirdly, the international consultant and climate change adaptation expert, team leader of the process, travelled to Guinea and met with the various stallholders and at the national and local levels. Two meetings were organized with the complete team of consultants in order to finalize the project strategy and agree on the precise content of the project document. As a fourth step, the project strategy, logical framework, institutional arrangements and budget were presented to and validated by the Project Board on October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2012. To conclude, the draft project document was finalized and validated by UNDP in November 2012.

86. The project is also in conformity with a variety of other initiatives aimed at furthering the development of Guinea including the DRSP<sup>18</sup> 2011-2012, the PNAE and the PNDA<sup>19</sup>. It is designed to be an integral part of and support to the ongoing development process in Guinea<sup>20</sup>. 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.
87. Finally, this project has been designed to address the additional costs imposed on development by climate change<sup>21</sup>. As such, the project builds on a sizeable baseline and enjoys significant co-financing from Government and other partners.

## **II.4 Design principles and strategic considerations**

88. Design principles adopted aimed at ensuring (i) stakeholders appropriation of the project, (ii) technical and organizational soundness of the proposed interventions (relevance to national/local context and efficiency of the interventions), and (iii) leadership of the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests.
89. As mentioned above, the project addresses 6 NAPA priorities. It is particularly focusing on Priority 1: Promotion of Agroforestry, since the NAPA identified agroforestry as a key adaptation option in the Guinean context of natural resources degradation, deforestation, food insecurity and increased frequency of droughts.
90. The NAPA process and Project Identification Form (PIF) permitted to identify a number of adaptation priorities for rural communities of the Prefectures of GKM. Those were confirmed by the consultations organized during the PPG phase, where stakeholders at all levels (National level, Prefecture level, CR level) expressed their fears as regards climate changes and the difficulties encountered to adapt current production systems and living habits to the new and future climate conditions. Whereas climate change is a reality in the region (and widely attested by farmers), strong limitations to implement climate change adaptation strategies have been expressed and the following adaptation priorities have been identified: (i) management of soil fertility; (ii) management of animal breeding practices; (iii) management of forest resources; (iv) management of water resources/drought periods; (v) protection of natural resources; (vi) access to meteorological information; (vii) awareness raising and capacity building on climate change and adaptation options; and (viii) access to markets and credit.

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<sup>18</sup> Document de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté – Strategic Document for Poverty Reduction

<sup>19</sup> PNDA – Plan National de développement agricole, Vision 2015 – National Plan for Agricultural Development, Vision 2015

<sup>20</sup> GEF/LDCF, 2006, Articles 13 and 14

<sup>21</sup> GEF/LDCF, 2006, Articles 18 and 19

91. The project is designed to complement other ongoing and planned projects and programs without duplicating them. Section *I.1.Context/National Programmes and Projects* provides 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.).
92. Finally, the project will be monitored in line with the standard UNDP/GEF monitoring and evaluation procedures. Adaptive management will be a key component of the management approach.
93. The project duration will be of five (5) years, instead of four (4) years as originally planned in the PIF. 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.
94. The budget consequences of this decision, which necessarily results in an increase management cost of the project, will be supported by UNDP cash contribution.
95. In terms of benefits, the project, through the adaptation interventions implemented, will build up financial, natural, physical and social capital of the pilot communities. In relation to community-level investments, the project will benefit over 250,000 people in 15 CRs in three Prefectures of Guinea. In relation to climate-resilient enterprise development, the project will directly benefit 200 farmers and their households, in addition to 1,500 farmers trained on adaptation through agro-sylvo-pastoral practices.
96. The vulnerability and capacity assessment conducted in August 2012 in the fifteen pilot communities clearly showed that agriculture and livestock breeding are the two major types of livelihoods affected by climate change. Other problems that communities face regularly are:
  - Farmers/breeders conflicts;
  - Low yields resulting in food insecurity, malnutrition and low revenues;
  - High temperatures and intense drought;
  - Problems of access to water and fodder for animals and humans during the dry season, with many rivers and wells drying up;
  - Stronger exposure to diseases such as cholera, malaria, yellow fever during flooding events.
97. The LDCF project will address these problems and build resilience to climate change impacts at the household and community levels, so that benefits are expected to be: higher incomes, empowered communities, higher agricultural and livestock breeding yields, reduced burden of disease, more temperate local climate thanks to higher density of trees, protected natural resources (and thus more sustainable benefits from their use), improved access to water. The project will quantify these benefits as much as possible as implementation progresses for reporting in the PIRs and in project evaluation reports.
98. At the institutional level, the project will strengthen the local, prefectural and national GoG capacities to deal with adaptation and reduction of vulnerability of rural communities. The institutional and capacity

building provided by the project will enable key Government agencies and departments to be better equipped to implement adaptation planning.

## II.5 UNDP comparative advantage

99. 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.

100. 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.

101. The framework of cooperation between UNDP and the Government of Guinea for 2006 - 2012 is currently being implemented through a series of baseline projects outlined below.

*Table 8: Current baseline UNDP projects in Guinea*

Area	UNDP interventions
Support local development and decentralization	UNDP is supporting the decentralization Process in Guinea through 2 projects. The first project worth \$1,700,000 aims at: (i) strengthening the planning and monitoring and evaluation capacities of the decentralized collectivities (Prefectures, Urban Committees, CRs) and deconcentrated structures; (ii) strengthen the democratic deficit through consultation, social dialogue and political involvement. The second project is the Local Development Programme in Guinea (PDLG-2) worth \$4,650,000, which aims at strengthening local collectivities (CRs, UCs) capacities in financial management, in participative local development planning and monitoring and sustainable and integrated development. This LDCF will benefit from those efforts and tools developed and mainstream climate change adaptation into local development planning.

Poverty reduction	The UNDP is supporting the Guinean Poverty reduction strategy through two projects. The first project worth \$1,335,000 aims at creating in rural areas around 100 multifunctional platforms for fighting poverty (PNPTF/LCP). The aim of these PNPTF is to offer to rural communities reliable and affordable energetic services for income generating activities, to lighten housework to free time for women to undertake income generating activities and to create paid jobs. The second project is the “Credit Revolving Fund Fonike” which is aiming to offer to rural and urban young people, access to formal credit and management support opportunities in all communities where there is a licensed microfinance institution. The Foniké Fund is implemented since 2007 and this year UNDP has mobilized an additional \$1,500,000 from the Spanish government to finance 7 major youth employment initiatives among which the support to the creation of agricultural enterprises in rural areas. These projects have developed experience, capacities and tools, and strategies that will benefit to this LDCF project.
Natural resources management	UNDP is supporting the national action plan to combat desertification through a funding of \$204,900. This support is aiming to promote the diffusion and adoption of appropriate technologies of irrigation and wood energy production, the increase of forestry exploitation yields, training and raising awareness of populations about forest and land degradation and sustainable forest management. It is also worth mentioning that UNDP led project worth \$1,100,000 and entitled “strengthening the institutional capacities for fighting land degradation and deforestation in Guinea”. This project is aiming to vulgarize and integrate the National Action Plan to combat desertification in the existing frameworks, raise awareness of decision makers and other stakeholders about land and forest degradation, building capacity of resource persons and institutions about sustainable land and forest management and improve the legal framework for monitoring and sustainably managing lands. UNDP is also implementing a project funded by GEF and entitled “conservation of Biodiversity of Mounts Nimba”. This \$12 million project is aiming to secure the ecological integrity of the Nimba, promote sustainable land management and contribute to the satisfaction of local population of their animal protein needs. All these projects will complement the baseline in which this LDCF will build on to achieve its objectives. By implementing those projects, UNDP CO has built a strong experience in the implementation and management of natural resources management projects in Guinea.
Climate change	UNDP has supported Guinea to develop its first and second national communications and the National Adaptation Programme of Action. UNDP is also supporting the government to implement its first NAPA following project aiming to increase the resilience and adaptation of Guinea’s vulnerable coastal zones to climate change. This project worth \$3 million is developing knowledge and capacities within UNDP CO on mainstreaming climate change in local development frameworks as well as the identification and diffusion of resilient agricultural strategies that this LDCF will make profit to achieve its objectives. This experience has also been strongly accounted for in the design of this project.

102.The proposed project is aligned with UNDPs 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 have also a strong track record of working with the GoG on complex environmental, natural resources conservation and climate change adaptation projects.

103.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.

104.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.

## II.6. Project Goal, Objectives and Outputs/Activities

### Overall Project Purpose

105.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.

106. 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.

107. 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).

#### **Baseline**

108. 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.

109.

- i) 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 term 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 addressing the democratic challenges in local communities through the consultation, social dialogue and the political involvement.

- ii) 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.
- iii) 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
- iv) Finally, the Community villages support programme (PACV – Cofinancing amount: US\$2.7M; LDCF (ID4692) project 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.

110. 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 initiatives 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 be, for example, revealed as undersized or inappropriate to cope with extreme events such as violent storms and heavy rains. 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.

#### Alternative

111. Therefore, 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.

112. 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.

#### **Component 1:**

Co-financing amounts for Outcome 1: US\$ 10,610,000

LDCF Project Grant Requested: US\$ 656,432

*Please refer to Section IV for more details*

#### Outputs

113. Three major outputs will contribute to attaining this outcome. They consist of:

***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

Activity 1.1.1: Identify local technical partners in order to implement awareness-raising and training activities in the 15 CRs simultaneously. The number of these partners (e.g. one per prefecture, or one for 3 CRs) should remain limited in order to ensure quality and reduce costs.

Activity 1.1.2: Prepare, in close coordination with the selected technical partners, a set of tools for awareness raising on climate change risks and training: posters, flyers, training tool-kit, which will be used by project partners to deliver output 1.1.

Activity 1.1.3: In each of the 15 CRs, deliver a first workshop to sensitize council members and staff on climate change risks. The first workshop delivered by each of the selected technical partner should be duly controlled by the project team and used as a test for adjustment. The audience should include CR council members, lead farmers, women and young people. The workshop will also be delivered at the prefectural and regional levels with decentralized institutions staffs from the concerned sectors, in particular environment, waters and forest, agriculture, meteorology, women promotion.

Activity 1.1.4: In each of the 15 CRs, deliver a second workshop to train 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. The first workshop delivered by each of the selected technical partner should be duly controlled by the project team and used as a test for adjustment. The audience should include CR council members, lead farmers, women and young people. The workshop should also be delivered at the prefectural and regional levels with decentralized institutions staffs from the concerned sectors, in particular environment, waters and forest, agriculture, meteorology, gender equity. These workshops should be opportunities to select a team within each CR that is

willing to work further on PDLs, PAIs and BCAs for climate change mainstreaming. The training will also include modules on risk and vulnerability assessment and on evaluation of financial and economic costs and benefits of risk management options, climate change adaptation investment planning and budgeting.

***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.*

**Activity 1.2.1:** On the basis of the first workshop held within each CR (see above activity 1.1.), Support the communities to set up a small team made up of community members, deconcentrated institution staffs and local authorities representatives, that will develop the tools and management plan. The team should remain small and gather local expertise on forest, agriculture, livestock breeding and social and gender issues. This team will be supported by a national consultant who is an expert in land and forest management plans and custom laws, and by the technical staff of the technical decentralized institutions.

**Activity 1.2.2:** Facilitate a first set of community consultations to identify community expectations and concerns and the type of custom laws and management tools to be developed.

**Activity 1.2.3:** Develop regulation tools based on AGIR and other experiences. The AGIR project (2000 - 2005) has already supported the production of a strategic plan for the management of the Guinea - Guinea Bissau trans-boundary Protected Area (the Guinean section of this trans-boundary PA is located in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Boke), which helps organize the agriculture, livestock and other economic activities in the protected area and its surroundings. Therefore, the methodologies used and tools developed under AGIR can be of great interest to this activity. In addition, the maps developed under output 2.1 will constitute an important tool for land-use planning.

**Activity 1.2.4:** Organize a second set of community consultation for the approval of the tools developed and agreement on enforcement methods and practices of the custom laws and management tools.

**Activity 1.2.5:** Monitor the implementation of the tools and ensure they are effective on the long term by adapting them to realities as needed. Use this experience to recommend to the government the design of management tools

***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.

**Activity 1.3.1:** Conduct an in-depth study of the technical, financial, organizational, and other constraints to agroforestry scaling-up as an adaptation strategy. Such study shall be based on multi-stakeholders consultations for the identification of these constraints, followed by an analysis of consultation results in order to propose solutions to address the constraints identified.

**Activity 1.3.2:** Work closely with each CR on the review of the PDL/PAIs BCAs documents, and the projects documents mentioned in the baseline. In each of these documents, identify

sustainability shortcomings using a climate change perspective, identifying climate risks and opportunities, and propose necessary changes in order to climate proof future CR initiatives and investments. This work should lead to the integration of dispositions to address identified climate risks and constraints to agroforestry development, in junction with the activities planned under the Outcome 3 like the training of farmers in climate resilient agroforestry, the establishment of a sustainable advisory support systems, the development of an inputs supply chain and a strategy for the commercialization of agroforestry products.

Activity 1.3.3: Identify risk management and financing options to cover the additional cost of adaptation needed to reduce climate risks/vulnerabilities beyond the lifetime of this specific initiative.

Activity 1.3.4: On the basis of the experience and knowledge generated from the integration of climate change concerns and the solutions to address the constraints to the scaling-up of agroforestry as adaptation strategy in the local development planning, develop guidelines for local authorities of GKM and other prefectures for future integration of climate change in local development

## **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.

### **Baseline**

114. 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.

115. 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.

116. In this context, the DNM 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.
117. 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.

#### Alternative

118. 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.
119. 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.

#### **Component 2:**

Cofinancing amounts for Outcome 2: US\$ 410,000

LDCF Project Grant Requested: US\$ 662,285

*Please refer to Section IV for more details*

## Outputs

120. Three major outputs will contribute to attaining this outcome. They consist of:

**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.

**Activity 2.1.1:** Consult and set-up conventions with relevant institutions (DNM, National Directorate of Agriculture, National Directorate of Livestock, National Directorate of Fauna and Forest, Ministry of mining is relevant, among others) able to provide the necessary climatic, agronomic, hydrologic, topographic, and land-use data for the zoning process.

**Activity 2.1.2:** Contract a qualified institution or private-sector specialized firm in order to process to the agro-hydro-climatic zoning and produce a set of maps of the GKM area, and detailed maps for each of the 15 CRs of the project. On-site verifications should be included into the work, in particular as regards actual land-uses and forest cover, since such aspects are changing very fast. Sites visits will also be the opportunity to consult with local authorities and inhabitant and collect additional spatial management information. The prepared maps should clearly locate villages, agriculture prone areas (according to soil quality and climate), most important grazing areas (and potential), quality and quantity of remaining forest, rivers and water points of importance to agriculture and animal husbandry, animal transhumance corridors, etc. Those detailed maps will constitute a key decision making tool; their information content should therefore be very well defined at the beginning of this activity.

**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:

**Activity 2.2.1:** Determine the required agro-meteorological information needed for a climate resilient agroforestry. This shall be realized in close connection with relevant central and decentralized technical services and experts, in addition to consultations of local stakeholders and community members so as to understand their needs and how they can be fulfilled. A particular attention shall be paid to the most efficient format and periodicity of meteorological bulletins (community radios, SMS, TV, internet, newspapers, etc.).

**Activity 2.2.2:** Conduct a capacity needs assessment to obtain the necessary agro-meteorological information. A detailed study has already been prepared during the PPG phase, but it mostly concentrates on equipment needs and may require be updated and completed with more information on training needs of the staff in place (and in particular of new staff supposed to be employed by the DNM in the coming months).

**Activity 2.2.3:** Design and organize capacity building actions for key institutions. This includes in particular the complete upgrade of meteorological equipment in the prefectures of the Labé and Boké region as well as staff training:

- meteorological equipment for 9 stations, including Gaoual, Koundara and Mali;
- equipment for the diffusion of agro-meteorological information (SMS, Single-sideband modulation radios, mobile phones, support to rural and community radios);

- bikes, motorbikes and financial incentives for the staff responsible for meteo stations;
- fencing of meteo stations;
- at central level (DNM), computers and software for data treatment, travel facilities for periodic control and maintenance of the DNM network, consumables;
- training of staff, in particular when installing new equipment (training shall be included into the equipment provider contract).

Activity 2.2.4: Organize production and dissemination of priority agro-meteorological information to the appropriate end-users.

**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.

Activity 2.3.1: Establish a multidisciplinary working group (Groupe de Travail Pluridisciplinaire - GTP) at the national level. This group will gather experts from agro-meteorology, agriculture, animal husbandry, hydrology and plant protection. Meeting on a regular basis (e.g. twice a year), this group will work on meteorological data from the DNM in order to establish relevant predictions, for the GKM region, on agricultural works and calendars, recommend crop varieties, warn on probable plant and animal diseases, predict forage production, etc. its results shall be communicated to relevant ministries and to prefecture and CR levels multidisciplinary groups.

Activity 2.3.2: Establish operational local multidisciplinary groups for agro-meteorological assistance (Groupe Multidisciplinaire Local opérationnel pour l'Assistance agro météorologique - GLAM) at the prefecture level. The GLAMs will be made up of local representatives from the DNM, the agricultural, livestock, environment, water resources, fauna and forestry resources ministries, of the community based organizations, local NGOs and other relevant institutions. Institutions members of the GLAMs will be trained on how to analyze climatic data and how to produce relevant agro-meteorological information for climate resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral activities. The GLAM will (i) relay information and recommendations from the GTP to the GAA, adapting the message to the local context; and (ii) ensure meteorological data from the field is properly collected and forwarded to the DNM.

Activity 2.3.3: Establish agro-meteorological assistance groups (Groupe d'Assistance Agro-météorologique - GAA) in each of the 15 most vulnerable CRs in order to coordinate the gathering of climatic information as well as the production and dissemination of agro-meteorological information and advisory support across the CRs' villages, through community based organizations, local NGOs and relevant representatives. The GAAs will be made up of local representatives from the agricultural and the environment and water resources, the veterinary, the mayor and one elected local representative. The provision of the agro-meteorological support to farmers of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali will contribute to develop agro-meteorological capacities in those prefectures, which, in the end, will support agro-sylvo-pastoral activities beyond the project life and scope.

Activity 2.3.4: Develop operational guidelines and TOR for each of the group mentioned above, in order to ensure they have the necessary information to conduct their mission in an efficient and coordinated manner.

### **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

#### Baseline

121. 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 about to terminate in 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 (PNAFA – 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 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 soil from erosion and does not conserve soil humidity. In addition, this increases the dependence of farmers towards uncontrolled and expensive fertilizer supplies. 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 an in-depth modification of soil fertility management, 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 rendering useless slash and burn habits. 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, highly fertile soils, with important organic matter contents, protected by tree cover and permanent mulch, 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.

### Alternative

122. 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.
123. 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

### **Component 3:**

Cofinancing amounts for Outcome 3: US\$ 18,020,000

LDCF Project Grant Requested: US\$ 2,212,647

*Please refer to Section IV for more details*

### Outputs

124. Six major outputs will contribute to attaining this outcome. They consist of:

**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 to:

- 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.

Indicative activities:

- Activity 3.1.1: Develop a draft outline of training “packages” and approaches to climate resilient agroforestry and sustainable land management, on the basis of capacity gaps identified during the PPG phase as a foundation for topical and approach entry points, as well as building on existing such material from other international/sub-regional experiences.
- Activity 3.1.2: Test and review draft training “package” outline with intended beneficiaries of training and design final gender sensitive training “packages” based on participatory design inputs. Develop “training implementation plan”
- Activity 3.1.3: Deliver “trainings”. Organize a first training workshop on climate resilient integrated agroforestry within each CR, presenting the basis of agroforestry and SLM practices in a climate change context (see box1). The participation of community members from all the villages of the CR will be very important and should be promoted. During this workshop, identify a limited number of lead farmers willing to (i) get further training from the project, (ii) use their new capacity to train other farmers in the community and relay technical information from the project partners, and (iii) identify and constitute a group of voluntary farmers for the implementation of demonstration activities.
- Activity 3.1.4: Develop a strategy to upscale the “trainings” to more beneficiaries: training of trainers, exchange visits, selection of demonstration sites/villages, financing scheme to be adopted for this upscaling.
- Activity 3.1.5: Integrate knowledge generated from local level pilots (output 3.3) into revised and updated training “packages” and approaches and implement for up-scaled communication and awareness creation.

*Box 1: Initial proposals for “training package” content and process, based on the PPG studies conducted and consultations of stakeholders*

**Approach elements:**

- Demand driven content, tailor made to specific sites/CRs/prefectures as appropriate ;
- Action oriented learning and skills development;
- Farmers conduct action-based research;
- Participatory tracking of learning impacts;
- Updating of content based on local level best practices (emerging from project);
- Use of ToT approach to build up “advisory services”;
- Link to broader outreach strategy e.g. through developing a radio programme based on training component.

**Content elements:**

**(i) Climate change**

- a. Risk identification and assessment
- b. Vulnerabilities
- c. Adaptation options
- d. Financing and management options
- e. Existing coping strategies – why are they important entry points?

**(ii) Adaptation “themes”**

- a. Agro-forestry
  - Existing local farming systems
  - Agroforestry best practices - what is missing/could be improved?
  - Soil improvements: mulching, organic matter, etc.
  - Integrated pest management
  - Climate resilient products (including information on vulnerabilities)
  - Developing seed banks, seed bank management, seed acquisition
  - Plant nursery management
  - Agroforestry options
  - Market development, product development etc.
- b. Sustainable Land Management (SLM)
  - SLM linkages and CC risks
  - Existing SLM best practices
  - Slash & Burn – deforestation – what can be effectively done?
  - On-site demonstrations
  - Integrated agro-silvo-pastoral practices
- c. Water resources management
- d. Alternatives
  - “New” climate resilient product opportunities (e.g. producing dried fruit etc.)
  - Climate resilient alternative income generating activities
  - Evidence-based decision-making – vulnerability and risk studies
  - Biotrade opportunities; labelling opportunities – and threats (e.g. Fair Trade, Organic, Forest Stewardship Council etc.)

**(iii) Approaches, skills development etc.**

- a. (Micro-) finance options
- b. Knowledge access
- c. Conflict management
- d. Adult learning including farmers action-based research and participatory approaches
- e. How to work with support organisations/ improve extension services?
- f. Market development, access, management – what skills are needed
- g. Product development and management – what skills are needed

**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).

Indicative activities:

**Activity 3.2.1:** Set up a discussion and exchange platform on agroforestry technical issues and solution under the form of, for example, an agroforestry quarterly or six-month bulletin managed by IRAG;

**Activity 3.2.2:** In each of the 15 CRs, establish advisory support groups that will provide day-to-day advice and recommendations to farmers in the field, in all the villages of the CRs;

**Activity 3.2.3:** Develop a workplan and identify the necessary equipment needed in order for this expert group to be operational (bikes, fields’ stationary equipments, etc.);

**Activity 3.2.4:** Provide working equipment to the established groups;

**Activity 3.2.5:** Develop a sustainability strategy for the groups, so that their advisory activities will be maintained in the long term, after the project end.

**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 reduce management costs and increase cost efficiency, 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 8 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.

Indicative activities:

Activity 3.3.1.: Based on the work conducted under Output 1.2 on land use planning, on the maps developed within output 2.1, and on a clear set of criteria, conduct local consultations on a selected number of CRs (6-10 was recommended during the PPG phase, to be selected according to their accessibility and other relevant criteria) and identify suitable demonstration sites to establish a minimum of 200 agroforestry demonstration plots, managed by 200 different farmers.

Activity 3.3.2.: For each demonstration site, take stock of existing knowledge and practices through an in-depth study of farming systems (on the basis of consultations and field observations, building on the information gathered during the PPG phase). The objective will be to better understand – at the micro level (which may be very different from one CR to another) – the strategies and practices adopted in the current production systems, and existing barriers to the implementation of climate change resilient alternatives.

Activity 3.3.3.: Based on the above assessment and through further participatory approaches, develop local level adaptation priority plans for the selected pilot sites. The objective is to design an adaptation model at the demonstration site level, taking into account the local context and constraints, since the best adapted agroforestry models (type of species, density, agronomic practices, etc.) to develop may differ from one site to another according to the specific local context, climate, topography, accessibility, etc.

Activity 3.3.4.: Implement the plans developed and establish agroforestry demonstration plots. This will entail a large number of sub-activities such as establishing tree nurseries, fencing of plots, working on animal husbandry management, training of farmers on SLM practices, investing in specific equipment, etc.

Activity 3.3.5.: Establish and implement participatory M&E, applying a farmer’s action research and learning approach.

Activity 3.3.6.: Carry out an assessment of the financial and economic benefits of the agroforestry options implemented by pilot farmers including in the analysis the potential costs and benefits of the commercialization of the agroforestry products that will be supported through the output 3.5.

**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 FPFM 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 FPDF for sourcing climate resilient product implements and strengthening their sensitivity to climate issues (see also outputs 3.1 and 3.2). As the FPDF 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.

Indicative activities:

Activity 3.4.1.: According to the inputs needed for the agroforestry options supported by the LDCE, carry out a detailed analysis of the supply chain of these inputs, including e.g. a detailed assessment of the already existing institutional framework (i.e. the FPDF system), the existing supply chain organization, and farmers’ access to inputs.

Activity 3.4.2.: Elaborate a detailed supply chain development strategy and prioritized support action plan. This strategy will: i) identify the most appropriate inputs producers; ii) assess the requirements for the production of the inputs in the Prefectures and within the Bareng agricultural research center; iii) identify the best channel for farmers to access to these inputs using either the traditional inputs distribution private stakeholders or/and the farmers association; iv) provide support needed by inputs producers and distributors for fully playing their respective roles.

Activity 3.4.3: Train inputs producers and suppliers to the production, management and distribution of necessary inputs

Activity 3.4.4: Provide relevant capacity support (support to access to micro-credit and other existing financial mechanisms, support for business plan development, institutional and organizational support, technical training for the production, the management and the dissemination of the inputs.) to the inputs producers and suppliers for the further development of the supply chain and its sustainability (e.g. support microfinance initiatives in close connection with UNDP Foniké project).

**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 FPDF 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. Fair Trade, 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, and 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.

Indicative activities:

Activity 3.5.1: Based on farming system analysis (output 3.3), baseline assessment, further consultations with the farmers and support studies, develop an overall strategy for the commercialization of agroforestry products.. This will entail identifying most promising “product lines”, identifying markets and quality standards for these products, assessing the route to potential customers, the main marketing constraints of identified products and proposing solutions, and developing specific product strategies for the 15 concerned CRs.

Activity 3.5.2: Assess the supply chain actors needs in term of processing, quality management, business management, financial credit, etc. in order to develop the capacities of local actors (in particular farmers) to set-up and market product lines as described in 3.5.1.

Activity 3.5.3: Support value chain development for a limited number of high-potential products by responding to the needs identified in 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 through technical and management expertise, investments, access to credit, etc.

Activity 3.5.4: Monitor results obtained, assess the efficiency of piloting activities, and make recommendation for improvement.

**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. Following indicative activities are planned:

Activity 3.6.1: Design a system for gathering and capturing lessons learned (that is closely linked to the project’s monitoring and evaluation system) and identify competent partners to establish the system;

Activity 3.6.2 : Undertake the cost benefit assessment of the project adaptation options implemented to inform climate change adaptation decision-making and support mainstreaming of adaptation options into local development planning;

Activity 3.6.3: Develop a project communications strategy;

Activity 3.6.4: Prepare newsletters, workshops and round tables, etc., in order to share lessons throughout the country, according to the communication strategy;

Activity 3.6.5: Organise exchange visits between project sites and between farmers in order to disseminate project’s techniques and lessons learned;

Activity 3.6.6: Contribute on a regular basis to the ALM and Wiki Adapt climate change adaptation web platforms.

## **II.7. Project Indicators, Risks and Assumptions**

125. The proposed project indicator framework follows the GEF-5 Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT) and is aligned with the UNDP M&E Framework for Adaptation. Objective level indicators and outcome level indicators are specified according to the UNDP nomenclature of Results Based Management (RBM). The project design further foresees the development of more specific M&E tools, especially at the local implementation level. Participatory local level M&E can be a powerful management

and communication tool, especially for tracking and demonstrating project results at the demonstration sites. It is foreseen that a more detailed M&E project framework will be developed during the project inception phase for national management purposes.

126. An overall project M&E plan has been devised and is included in the respective section of the project document below. It foresees the regular progress reporting, as well as audits, a mid-term evaluation and an end of project evaluation.

127. Assumptions underlying the project design include that:

- Effective cooperation will occur from the 15 CRs selected for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in development and investment plans.
- Implementation of the participatory farmers-action research at the demonstration sites and part of the project implementation arrangement will be designed with the farmers through competent facilitators.
- A sufficient number of farmers will volunteer to test agroforestry on their land, plant trees and work according to the project strategy.
- Up-scaling and replication of effective adaptation measures will take place at the demonstration sites through a well designed integration of adaptation learning into ongoing policy formulation and reviews.
- Sufficient adaptation capacities will be built during the project to ensure sustainability of project activities beyond the projects’ time horizon.
- An enabling environment is created that supports the integrated sustainable livelihoods approach to land uses in forests.

128. 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 unrest 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).

## II.8. Cost effectiveness

129. Strengthening the resilience of rural communities of Northern Guinea to climate change impacts was identified in the NAPA as an urgent and immediate adaptation priority. This project proposes to reach this objective by mainstreaming climate change into development plans and strategies, building a functioning network of meteorological stations, and initiating a change into agro-sylvo-pastoral practices by the development of integrated agroforestry systems.
130. Protecting populations of the GKM Prefectures from climate change impacts, and in particular drought, does not entail a large number of different solutions. There is a need to find a way for the local people to become less dependent on climate-sensitive activities. To this end, an option is to push people out of the agriculture and livestock farming sector, developing other business that do not depend on climate. However, 70% of the population is currently working in those sectors and there are very few job opportunities currently. In such context, this option seems rather difficult to implement, at least not as a stand-alone measure. In addition, the country remains a net food importer and needs to increase its agricultural production. Developing new businesses (e.g. through income generating activities) can help increase the resilience of population by increasing their revenues, and should be promoted; nevertheless, finding solutions within the agricultural sector itself are preferable. Any business needs solvent clients, and in rural areas, for example, the majority of potential clients are farmers. Therefore, increasing farmers’ income is an absolute need to create a demand, which requires developing their production potential and securing their production means from the effects of climate change and variability.
131. The proposed project is considered as a **key catalytic investment**, to set the course of action in the right direction. There is substantial physical evidence that neglect of soil protection and fertility renewal in the past and the *ad hoc* responses to fertility/loss of nutrients problems have made matters worse: intrinsic soil erosion has decreased, deforestation has increased, water sources (rivers, wells) are disappearing, and production levels are decreasing, generating poverty increase and emigration.
132. The proposed project budget will support the acquisition of the best technical expertise to help implement, with the full involvement of local stakeholders, soil fertility measures and supporting capacity development that will guide future adaptation in the GKM prefectures. All local government staff involvement in the project will be an “in-kind” contribution.
133. For development of the enabling environment (outcomes 1 and 2: meteorological capacities, policy mainstreaming, training), and information dissemination and management, there are no reasonable alternatives to the approaches suggested in the projects, as the project is designed to address all Government instruments that will have some relationship to adaptation and will target the full range of stakeholders and potential vulnerabilities. There are therefore no significant gaps in the reach of the project, which helps ensure that all the necessary approaches and tools are in place for full replication of adaptation measures across the vulnerable areas of Guinea. The combined expenditures for these components are about 32% of the project budget (excluding co-financing).
134. **Under outcome 1**, this LDCF project proposes to build the capacities of local authorities and decentralized institutions, and mainstream climate change into local development plans and budgets. It is also proposed to work on land and forest management plans and regulation tools. The idea is to favor a community-level regulation of land uses, based on participatory processes and a good level of knowledge with regards climate change impacts and options for adaptation. The project will therefore raise awareness among local authorities and decentralized institutions, train staff, support the review of local development plans, and support a participatory process of land-use planning. The advantages of this approach are manifold, in particular: (i) a good level of knowledge from all categories of personnel and local population enables a common understanding of the problems generated by climate change as well as the options for implementation of adaptation measures responding to local needs; and (ii) community brain-storming on land use planning can lead to regulations accepted by all, ensuring a good level of success as compared to solutions imposed from the outside.

135. While discussing cost-efficiency, one could question the need to invest into those capacity-building activities, preferring hard investments for agricultural production and economical development. It can also be argued that solving agriculture/livestock breeding conflicts and stopping deforestation can be imposed by law from the government, and land-uses can be defined at national level and controlled by deconcentrated administrations. However, such options would not be realistic and cost effective for the following reasons:
- Imposing regulations by law from the central government is generally inefficient and would not be accepted by local populations, who would require more democratic and concerted efforts;
  - The GoG does not have the capacity (staff, equipment, funds) to control the correct enforcement of laws and regulations. Providing equipment (e.g. motorbikes) and additional staff to control land uses in the field would be very costly given the very large area to be covered [with total area of more than 25,000 km<sup>2</sup> (almost the size of Belgium) for the 3 Prefectures together, the cost of control is estimated to several million dollars every year, an amount that could not be sustained by the GoG budget after the end of the project];
  - With no proper capacity building of local authorities on climate change, they would not be able to understand and explain properly the reasons behind new regulations.
136. Adapting to climate change also requires a good knowledge of the actual climate patterns and trends for the future. **Under outcome 2**, the LDCF project plans to rehabilitate the meteorological capacities of the country (limited to northern Guinea) in order to produce and disseminate relevant meteorological information to farmers and the population. Most of the cost of this component comes from investments into meteorological equipment, since the activities will build on the existing DNM network and capacities (DNM will co-finance the project up to US\$290,000), ensuring good cost-efficiency of the initiative.
137. A possible alternative would be for the country to rely on the World Meteorological Organization or other international organizations’ climate predictions. However, those organizations (i) can only work properly if data is provided by a large number of countries in the world, and (ii) generally do not provide prediction at the local level, and cannot do so without data. Therefore, the need for a wide country like Guinea to have a functioning meteorological data collection and treatment system can hardly be questioned. It is in fact a prerequisite to (i) the production of prediction at the local level (Prefecture, CR), and (ii) the exchange of data with international organizations, which permits to benefit, in turn, from their predictions and climate scenarios. In addition, Guinea is a member of the CILSS and in this regard can contribute to the development of African meteorological capacities.
138. Most of the budget (56%) will go to the implementation of agroforestry and soil protection measures (**outcome 3**). In line with the NAPA, this LDCF project plans to develop agroforestry as a means to increase the resilience of rural populations to climate change, and to drought in particular. The idea is to initiate a shift from slash and burn practices to sedentary agriculture, thanks to the renewal of fertility by other means than open fallow periods and proper management of soil moisture, avoiding deforestation and the degradation of natural resources. Such means include: (i) the use of trees for their multiple benefits, (ii) the introduction of SLM practices that have proven very efficient in other locations, (iii) the good management of animals and their complete integration into agricultural systems (avoiding competition).
139. Alternate solutions include:
- a. develop modern irrigation systems, pumping water with deep drills;
  - b. develop the use of chemical fertilizers and distribute technical packages (improved seeds + fertilizer + pesticides);
  - c. protect forest through fencing of large areas and forbidding wood cuts;
  - d. finance afforestation activities;
  - e. forbid free grazing.
140. However, these solutions all present important limitations and would not be cost-efficient in the long term:
- a. The development of modern irrigation systems can provide good results, but given its cost, it is necessarily limited to small areas, and is not adapted to e.g. mountainous areas such as in the

- Prefecture of Mali. Therefore, it can be interesting for the development of specific productions locally, but cannot be considered as a large-scale and unique solution to drought.
- b. The use of technical packages has largely revealed its limits in the past. Such packages can permit a punctual increase in yields when climate conditions are good, but in case of drought, improved seeds do not fully express their potential and fertilizers are useless. In addition, such packages need to be supplied to farmers every year, generating a recurrent cost and requiring important logistical means from the government. They also create dependence from farmers, who do not learn how to maintain fertility using local means. Moreover, they do not enable an increase soil organic matter content, and nor do they favor the protection of soils through vegetation cover; which results in an absence of carbon storage in soil and no improvement of the soil’s capacities to retain moisture and nutriment. Finally, important quantities of wood are needed locally for cooking, and introducing wood production into agricultural plots is part of the solution to reducing deforestation.
141. In addition, the distribution of such technical packages to 1500 farmers of the GKM Prefectures alone (i.e. without the necessary associated training and technical support) would cost approximately US\$150,000 per year. Over 5 years, the total cost would reach US\$750,000, which is similar to the planned cost of demonstration projects under output 3.3. Therefore, the cost efficiency of such a solution, given the above limitations in terms of final results and sustainability, is not demonstrated. On the other hand, examples of success stories based on agroforestry development and the implementation of SLM practices are many in Africa (for example, refer to the FAO publications for which links are in the footnote below<sup>22</sup>), and its reported cost-efficiency is promising.

## II.9. Sustainability and Replicability

142. The project has strong government support at both central and local levels. The project will contribute to the incorporation of adaptive measures to address additional risks posed by climate change within Guinean local and sectoral development strategies. This project will effectively mainstream climate change into relevant ‘governance frameworks’ such as the local development plans, investment plans, and national policies and strategies, thus ensuring the sustainability of the intervention.
143. The long-term project viability and sustainability will depend greatly on its ‘ownership’ and on ‘institutionalisation’ of the capacity that is built by the project. All capacity building activities foreseen in the project are designed to have a lasting impact, both at the local and national levels. For example, training components will be planned based on needs assessments and equally build on the ‘multiplier-effect’ of training trainers; the project team will implement activities through local partners from the civil society, farmers’ organizations and the private sector, building their capacities and thus ensuring long-term buy-in; the project team will be based in close proximity close to the project sites - within local administration services - and a number of civil servants will be identified, equipped and trained at the prefecture and CR levels in order to work with the project team and closely monitor project activities and results. Along the same line of ensuring the project’s sustainability, a strategy for replicating site-level interventions will be developed.
144. Through the implementation of pilot adaptation initiatives at the community level, this project seeks to have a strong buy-in of adaptation initiatives and thus a strong replicability at the community-based level. Furthermore, by organizing exchange visits between farmers from other prefectures, it is expected that other communities will replicate community-based adaptation initiatives. Such processes will be greatly facilitated thanks to the strong involvement of the agricultural research center of Bareng and of the Fouta Djallon Farmers Organization, who have the capacity to disseminate information and replicate most successful adaptation options.

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<sup>22</sup>SLM approaches and case-studies, FAO, 2012. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i1861e/i1861e13.pdf>  
SLM in practice, WOCAT, FAO, 2011.  
[https://www.wocat.net/fileadmin/user\\_upload/documents/Books/SLM\\_in\\_Practice\\_E\\_Final\\_low.pdf](https://www.wocat.net/fileadmin/user_upload/documents/Books/SLM_in_Practice_E_Final_low.pdf)

145. By maintaining consistent institutional partnerships with other international development partners, this project seeks to provide a leveraging effect on other sources of funding for adaptation in Guinea.
146. Finally, using a systemic framework, lessons learned from the implementation of this project will be compiled and disseminated to a broad range of stakeholders, and the project will make use of the ALM so as to ensure that the lessons learnt from the project contribute to, and benefit from, experiences in adapting to climate change across the entire LDCF portfolio.

### III. Project Results Framework

<p><b>This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP 2013-2017 or CPD:</b></p> <p><b>Expected CP Outcome(s) 2013-2017:</b></p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> 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><b>Output 5:</b> Environment, natural resources and livelihood sustainable planning and management tools developed or updated to mainstream climate change issues.</p> <p><b>Output 7:</b> 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><b>Output 8:</b> Spatial planning and management tools for a better conservation of biodiversity, protected areas and forest elaborated and implemented</p> <p><b>UNDAF 2013-2017:</b></p> <p><b>Strategic Axis 1:</b> Promotion of good governance;</p> <p><b>Effect 1:</b> 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><b>Output 1.3:</b> 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><b>Strategic Axis 2:</b> Boost economic growth and promote livelihoods opportunities and incomes for all.</p> <p><b>Effect 2:</b> 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><b>Output 2.1:</b> 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><b>Output 2.2:</b> By 2017, measures for climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience are implemented in the coastal and northern regions of Guinea.</p>					
<p><b>Country Programme Outcome Indicators:</b></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><b>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></b></p>					
<p><b>Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Programme:</b> 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><b>Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes:</b> 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><b>Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: (following AMAT tool)</b></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>					
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets End of Project</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>

<b>Project Objective<sup>23</sup></b> <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>	No. and segment of population 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.	Type and level: 0 Local populations do not currently have adaptive capacities to face droughts and, do not implement sustainable adaptive measures.	Type and level: At least 1200farmers 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	Survey Interviews	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  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
<b>Outcome 1:</b> <i>Local authorities and decentralized institutions strengthened to integrate climate change issues in regional PND/A action plans through local development plans (PDLs), annual and multi-year investments plans (PAIs/MIPs) and annual community budgets (BCAs)</i>	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)	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	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	Review of PDL, PAI and BCA Policy reviews	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
	No. of community based	Type and level: 0	Type and level: At least the 15	Policy reviews	

<sup>23</sup>Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR

<i>of the 15 most vulnerable GKM Rural Development Communities (CRs); (equivalent to activity in ATLAS)</i>	land and forest management plans and regulation tools developed that incorporate climate change risk management (AMAT indicator 1.1.1.3)	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	targeted CRD have developed and owned community based land and forest management plans and regulation tools that incorporate climate change risk management		Fragile political and social situation  Inadequate Land and forest regulations could create disincentives  Unusual and catastrophic climatic events during project implementation
<b>Outcome 2:</b> <i>Agro-meteorological information is produced and disseminated to the most appropriate stakeholders of the prefectures of GKM for climate resilient agroforestry. (equivalent to activity in ATLAS)</i>	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	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
<b>Outcome 3:</b> <i>Community livelihood options are made more climate resilient in the 15 most vulnerable CRDs of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. (equivalent to activity in ATLAS)</i>	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
	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	Unusual and catastrophic climatic events during project implementation

#### IV. Total Budget and Workplan

<b>Award ID:</b>	00072521	<b>Project ID(s):</b>	00085594 (GEF Project ID 4692)
<b>Award Title:</b>	PIMS 4615		
<b>Business Unit:</b>	GIN10		
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening resilience of farming communities’ livelihoods against climate changes in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali		
<b>PIMS no.</b>	PIMS 4615		
<b>Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)</b>	MEEF/UNDP		

Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	Atlas Budget Description	Amount year 1 (USD)	Amount year 2 (USD)	Amount year 3 (USD)	Amount year 4 (USD)	Amount year 5 (USD)	Total	Budget Note
MDEEF	62160	GEF/ LDCF	71200	International Consultants	10 000	20 000	20 000	13 000	-	63 000	a
			71300	Local Consultants	20 000	40 000	40 000	20 000	-	120 000	b
			71600	Travel-Intl	-	3 300	3 300	-	-	6 600	c
			71600	Daily Subsistence Allow-Intl	-	5 000	4 900	-	-	9 900	d
			71600	DSA - Local	13 680	22 680	22 680	12 720	4 680	76 440	e
			71600	Travel - Local	6 000	12 000	12 000	6 000	-	36 000	f
			71400	Contractual Services - Individ	15 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	135 000	g
			71500	UN Volunteers	15 000	30 000	30 000	15 000	15 000	105 000	h
			72200	Transportation Equipment	30 000	-	-	-	-	30 000	i
			72200	Equipment and furniture	25 400	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	37 400	j
			73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	2 500	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	22 500	k
			74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	4 000	500	500	500	-	5 500	l
			74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1 500	2 000	2 000	2 000	1 592	9 092	
				Sub-total GEF/LDCF	143 080	173 480	173 380	107 220	59 272	656 432	
Total Outcome 1					143 080	173 480	173 380	107 220	59 272	656 432	

MDEEF/ DNM	62160	GEF/ LDCF	71200	International Consultants	9 000	-	-	-	-	9 000	m
			71600	Travel - Intl	1 650	-	-	-	-	1 650	n
			71600	DSA - Intl	4 215	-	-	-	-	4 215	o
			71300	Local Consultants	6 750	-	-	-	-	6 750	p
			71600	Travel - Local	750	1 500	-	-	-	2 250	q
			71600	DSA - Local	1 170	-	-	-	-	1 170	r
			72100	Contractual Services - Companies	90 000	-	-	-	-	90 000	s
			72200	Equipment and Furniture	70 000	200 000	150 000	75 000	-	495 000	t
			74100	Professional Services	2 750	2 750	2 750	2 750	2 750	13 750	u
			75700	Learning Costs	-	15 000	15 000	2 500	-	32 500	v
			74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200	6 000	
				Sub-total GEF/LDCF	187 485	220 450	168 950	81 450	3 950	662 285	
Total Outcome 2					187 485	220 450	168 950	81 450	3 950	662 285	
MDEEF	62160	GEF/ LDCF	71200	International Consultants	71 500	32 500	32 500	32 500	32 500	201 500	w
			71600	Travel	3300	1650	1650	1650	1650	9900	x
			71600	DSA - Intl	18 000	3 600	3 600	3 600	3 600	32 400	z
			71200	International Consultants	18 000	36 000	-	48 000	-	102 000	aa
			71600	Travel - Intl	1 650	3 300	-	4 950	-	9 900	ab
			71600	DSA - Intl	1 800	5 400	-	7 200	-	14 400	ac
			71300	Local Consultants	9 000	110 100	15 000	30 000	9 000	173 100	ad
			71600	DSA - Local	5 902	35 000	15 000	10 000	5 000	70 902	ae
			71600	Travel - Local	5 000	18 450	8 500	8 500	5 000	45 450	af
			72100	Contractual Services - Companies	-	95 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	140 000	ag
			74100	Professional Services	-	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500	10 000	ah
			72600	Grants	-	450 000	350 000	210 000	173595	1183595	ai
			71600	Travel	-	-	20 000	30 000	50 000	100 000	aj
			74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	-	-	-	5 000	5 000	10 000	ak
			72200	Transportation Equipment	50 000	-	-	-	-	50 000	al

			73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	4 500	4 500	4 500	4 500	4 500	22 500	am
			71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	27 000	an
			74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	10 000	
				Sub-total GEF/LDCF	193 652	806 000	476 250	421 400	315 345	2 212 647	
Total Outcome 3					193 652	806 000	476 250	421 400	315 345	2 212 647	
MDEEF	62160	GEF/ LDCF	71405	Contractual Services - Individual	8 000	8 000	38 000	8 000	46 000	108 000	ao
			71600	Travel	8 000	8 000	8 000	8 000	8 000	40 000	ap
			72200	Equipment and furniture	6 500	2 500	-	-	-	9 000	aq
			72500	Supplies	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	-	8 000	ar
			72100	Contractual Services - Companies	12 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	20 000	as
				Sub-total GEF/LDCF	36 500	22 500	50 000	20 000	56 000	185 000	
	0400	UNDP	71405	Contractual Services - Individual	40 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	240 000	at
			72100	Contractual Services - Companies	15 000	8 500	8 500	8 500	7 801	48 301	au
			74599	UNDP cost recovery chrgs-Bills*	3 825	2 228	2 140	1 755	1 751	11 699	av
				Sub-total UNDP	58 825	60 728	60 640	60 255	59 552	300 000	
Total Management					95 325	83 228	110 640	80 255	115 552	485 000	
GRAND TOTAL – LDCF PROJECT (PRODOC)					560 717	1 222 430	868 580	630 070	434 567	3 716 364	
GRAND TOTAL – UNDP					58 825	60 728	60 640	60 255	59 552	300 000	
GRAND TOTAL – TOTAL					619 542	1 283 158	929 220	690 325	494 119	4 016 364	

Summary of Funds:<sup>24</sup>

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Total
<b>GEF/LDCF (Cash)</b>	560 717	1 222 430	868 580	630 070	434 567	<b>3 716 364</b>
<b>UNDP (Cash)</b>	58 825	60 728	60 640	60 255	59 552	<b>300 000</b>
<b>UNDP (Grant)</b>	1 900 000	1 900 000	1 900 000	1 900 000	1 900 000	<b>9 500 000</b>
<b>GoG (Cash)</b>	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	<b>250 000</b>
<b>GoG (In-Kind)</b>	80 000	80 000	80 000	80 000	80 000	<b>400 000</b>
<b>GoG (Grants)</b>	3 778 000	3 778 000	3 778 000	3 778 000	3 778 000	<b>18 890 000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 427 542</b>	<b>7 091 158</b>	<b>6 737 220</b>	<b>6 498 325</b>	<b>6 302 119</b>	<b>33 056 364</b>

Co-financing:

Co-financing has been confirmed for the following partners. The letters of co-financing are provided in Annex 4.

Donors	Co-financing amount expected
UNDP Grant (Fonike, PDLG-2/3, governance project)	USD 9,500,000
UNDP cash	USD 300,000
Government of Guinea – Ministry of Finance for the Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests)	Cash : 250,000 In-kind : 200,000
Government of Guinea – ANPROCA	In-kind : 50,000
Government of Guinea – IRAG	In-kind : 50,000
National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM), which depends on the Ministry of Transportation	In kind: 100,000 Metagri Project (Grant): 190,000
Government of Guinea PNAAFA (IFAD) project	USD 16,000,000 to the project region (Total project budget : USD 48,000,000 for 3 regions)
Government of Guinea PACV project	USD 2,700,000 for GKM Prefectures (Total project budget : USD 27,000,000)

<sup>24</sup> Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, cofinancing, cash, in-kind, etc...

Budget Note	Details on calculations
a	International consultants including: *Agroforestry and CCA Specialist - review and analysis of PDLs - develop guidelines : 75 days at USD600/day *Land-use planning Specialist - review of land and forest management plans and regulation tools : 30 days at USD600/day
b	National consultants including: * 1 National CCA Specialist - trainings on CCA/AF / PDL screening: 200 days at USD150/day * 1 National AF Specialist - trainings on CCA/AF / PDL screening: 200 days at USD150/day * 1 National land-use planning Specialist - development of land and forest management plans and regulation tools : 150 days at USD150/day * 1 National agriculture/livestock Specialist - development of land and forest management plans and regulation tools : 125 days at USD150/day * 1 National sociologist - development of land and forest management plans and regulation tools : 125 days at USD150/day
c	Travel International consultants - USD1650/ticket - 2 tickets per year for year 2 and 3
d	DSA international consultants - 55 days at USD180/day (average DSA conakry/elsewhere)
e	DSA national consultants - 680 days at USD78/day (DSA elsewhere) DSA VNU and MDEEF agents: 60 days/year at USD78/day
f	Travel National consultants - USD36, 000
g	Part-time M&E expert at USD10,000/year (except year 1: half year only) - total USD45,000 Part-time Liaising agent in Conakry at USD10,000/year (except year 1: half year only) - total USD45,000 Full time Secretary at USD10,000/year (except year 1: half year only) - total USD45,000
h	3 UNVs in 3 Prefectures - USD10,000/year (3 UNV in Y1for half year/ 3 UNV in years 2 and 3 for a full year/ 3UNV in years 4 and 5 for half year)
i	Motorcycles for VNUs + 1 MDEEF agent in each Prefecture- USD5000/motorcycle * 6 motorcycles
j	Equipment for offices of VNUs
k	Maintenance of VNU's Motorcycles + fuel
l	Printing of awareness raising and training tools
m	1 International Consultant: meteorology expert for capacity needs assessment: 15 days at USD600/day
n	Travel International consultant - USD1650/ticket
o	DSA International Consultants - 15 days at USD281/day
p	1 National Consultant: meteorology expert for capacity needs assessment: 45 days at USD150/day
q	Travel National consultants - USD750 in year 1, USD1500 in year 2
r	DSA Sites visits - 15 days/year at USD78/day
s	Study on agro-hydro-climatic zoning
t	Equipment for 9 meteorological stations of Labé and Boké regions + equipment for DNM
u	GTP/GAA/GLAM meeting costs
v	Staff training on meteorological equipment
w	CTA salary - 110 days in year 1, 50 days/year (2, 3, 4, 5) at USD650/day

x	Travel CTA - USD1650/ticket - 2 tickets Y1, 1 ticket Y2, 3, 4, 5
z	DSA CTA - 100 days in year 1, 20 days/year (2, 3, 4, 5) at USD180/day
aa	International consultants including: * Training package on climate resilient agroforestry: 30 days at USD600/day * Supply chain analysis specialist: 60 days at USD600/day * Strategy for the commercialization of agroforestry products + LT strategy: 80 days at USD600/day
ab	Travel International consultants - USD9900
ac	DSA international consultants - 80 days at USD180/day (average DSA Conakry/elsewhere)
ad	National consultants including: * training package on climate resilient agroforestry: 550 days at USD150/day * sustainability strategy aiming to maintain the technical support: 60 days at USD 150/day * Local consultations, adaptation priority plans, participatory M&E: 224 days at USD150/day * Microfinance and credit access specialist: 120 days at USD150/day * Strategy for the commercialization of agroforestry products + LT strategy: 170 days at USD150/day * Communication specialist: 30 days at USD150/day
ae	DSA national consultants - 909 days at USD78/day (DSA elsewhere)
af	Travel National consultants - 909 days at USD50/day
ag	* Expert studies to advisory support group * Expert studies on farming systems in pilot demonstration sites
ah	Operationalise work of advisory group
ai	* Agroforestry demonstration plots * Supply chain capacity support * Support to AF products commercialisation
aj	Travel and logistics cost for workshops and round tables in order to share lessons throughout the country
ak	Production of communication material
al	Vehicle for Project Manager
am	Maintenance of Project Manager's Vehicle + fuel
an	Driver at USD6000/year (except Y1: half year)
ao	M&E activities
ap	Travel/DSA PM and Administration Manager
aq	Labé office equipment: generator, 4 computers, 2 printers, office furniture
ar	Labé office office supplies: electricity & telephone bills, paper and other office supplies
as	Inception workshop + PB meetings
at	Project management salaries, including: *National Project Manager: USD 30 000/year *National Finance and Administration Manager: USD 20 000/year (except Y1: half year)

au	Specific support to Prefectures for management purposes
av	DPS - \$ 11,699 Direct Project Services (such as procurement of goods and services, permanent project staff and consultants’ recruitment and other human resources management services) based on UNDP’s Universal Price List.

## V. Management Arrangements

### V.1. Overview of project management arrangements

147. 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.
148. 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.
149. 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.
150. 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.
151. 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.

152. 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.
153. 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.

## **V.2. Different entities and responsibilities within the project management arrangements**

### **The Project Board**

154. 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).
155. 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.
156. 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.

### **Overall responsibilities of the PB**

The overall responsibilities of the PB are organized according the following phases of the UNDP project cycle:

#### *Project initiation phase*

- Agree on Project Manager’s responsibilities, as well as the responsibilities of the other members of the Project Management Unit team;
- Delegate any Project Assurance function as appropriate;
- Review the Progress Report for the Initiation Stage (if an Initiation Plan was required);
- Review and appraise detailed Project Plan and AWP, including Atlas reports covering activity definition, quality criteria, issue log, updated risk log and the monitoring and communication plan.

#### Project running phase

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Manager;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on Project Manager’s tolerances in the Annual Work Plan and quarterly plans when required;
- Conduct regular meetings to review the Project Quarterly Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
- Review and approve end project report, make recommendations for follow-on actions;
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when project manager’s tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;

#### Project closure

- Assure that all Project deliverables have been produced satisfactorily;
- Review and approve the Final Project Review Report, including Lessons-learned;
- Make recommendations for follow-on actions to be submitted to the Outcome Board;
- Commission project evaluation (only when required by partnership agreement)
- Notify operational completion of the project to the Outcome Board.

### **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.

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

- Ensure the expected output(s) and related activities of the project are well defined
- Make sure that progress towards the outputs required by the beneficiaries remains consistent from the beneficiary perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s)
- Prioritise and contribute beneficiaries’ opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Resolve priority conflicts

The assurance responsibilities of the Senior Beneficiary are to check that:

- Specification of the Beneficiary’s needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary’s needs and are progressing towards that target
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored

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.

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

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts

The supplier assurance role responsibilities are to:

- Advise on the selection of strategy, design and methods to carry out project activities
- Ensure that any standards defined for the project are met and used to good effect
- Monitor potential changes and their impact on the quality of deliverables from a supplier perspective
- Monitor any risks in the implementation aspects of the project

**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.

The implementation of the assurance responsibilities needs to answer the question “What is to be assured?” The following list includes the key suggested aspects that need to be checked by the Project Assurance throughout the project as part of ensuring that it remains relevant, follows the approved plans and continues to meet the planned targets with quality.

- Maintenance of thorough liaison throughout the project between the members of the Project Board.
- Beneficiary needs and expectations are being met or managed
- Risks are being controlled
- Adherence to the Project Justification (Business Case)
- Projects fit with the overall Country Programme
- The right people are being involved
- An acceptable solution is being developed
- The project remains viable
- The scope of the project is not “creeping upwards” unnoticed
- Internal and external communications are working
- Applicable UNDP rules and regulations are being observed
- Any legislative constraints are being observed
- Adherence to RMG monitoring and reporting requirements and standards
- Quality management procedures are properly followed
- Project Board’s decisions are followed and revisions are managed in line with the required procedures

**Specific responsibilities of the project assurance** would include:

*Project initiation phase*

- Ensure that project outputs definitions and activity definition including description and quality criteria have been properly recorded in the Atlas Project Management module to facilitate monitoring and reporting;
- Ensure that people concerned are fully informed about the project
- Ensure that all preparatory activities, including training for project staff, logistic supports are timely carried out

*Project running phase*

- Ensure that funds are made available to the project;
- Ensure that risks and issues are properly managed, and that the logs in Atlas are regularly updated;
- Ensure that critical project information is monitored and updated in Atlas, using the Activity Quality log in particular;
- Ensure that Project Quarterly Progress Reports are prepared and submitted on time, and according to standards in terms of format and content quality;
- Ensure that CDRs and FACE are prepared and submitted to the Project Board and Outcome Board;
- Perform oversight activities, such as periodic monitoring visits and “spot checks”.
- Ensure that the Project Data Quality Dashboard remains “green”

*Project closure*

- Ensure that the project is operationally closed in Atlas;

- Ensure that all financial transactions are in Atlas based on final accounting of expenditures;
- Ensure that project accounts are closed and status set in Atlas accordingly.

### Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

157. The PB is supported, as required, by a **Technical Advisory Committee**. 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)

158. 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)

159. 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.

160. 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.

161. **Specific responsibilities** would include:

#### Overall project management:

- Manage the realization of project outputs through activities;
- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board or its appointed Project Assurance roles to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Liaise with any suppliers;
- May also perform Team Manager and Project Support roles;

#### Running a project

- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria.
- Mobilize goods and services to initiative activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications;
- Monitor events as determined in the Monitoring & Communication Plan, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, using advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the FACE (Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures);

- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Manage and monitor the project risks as initially identified in the Project Brief appraised by the LPAC, submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the Project Risks Log;
- Be responsible for managing issues and requests for change by maintaining an Issues Log.
- Prepare the Project Quarterly Progress Report (progress against planned activities, update on Risks and Issues, expenditures) and submit the report to the Project Board and Project Assurance;
- Prepare the Annual review Report, and submit the report to the Project Board and the Outcome Board;
- Based on the review, prepare the AWP for the following year, as well as Quarterly Plans if required.

#### Closing a Project

- Prepare Final Project Review Reports to be submitted to the Project Board and the Outcome Board;
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Manage the transfer of project deliverables, documents, files, equipment and materials to national beneficiaries;
- Prepare final CDR/FACE for signature by UNDP and the Implementing Partner.

### **Project Support through the PIU and PPIUs**

162. 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.

163. **Specific responsibilities:** Some specific tasks of the PIU would include:

#### Provision of administrative services:

- Set up and maintain project files
- Collect project related information data
- Update plans
- Administer the quality review process
- Administer Project Board meetings

#### Project documentation management:

- Administer project revision control
- Establish document control procedures
- Compile, copy and distribute all project reports

#### Financial Management, Monitoring and reporting

- Assist in the financial management tasks under the responsibility of the Project Manager
- Provide support in the use of Atlas for monitoring and reporting

Provision of technical support services

- Provide technical advices
- Review technical reports
- Monitor technical activities carried out by responsible parties

**Prefectures project implementation units (PPIUs)**

164. 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)**

165. 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.

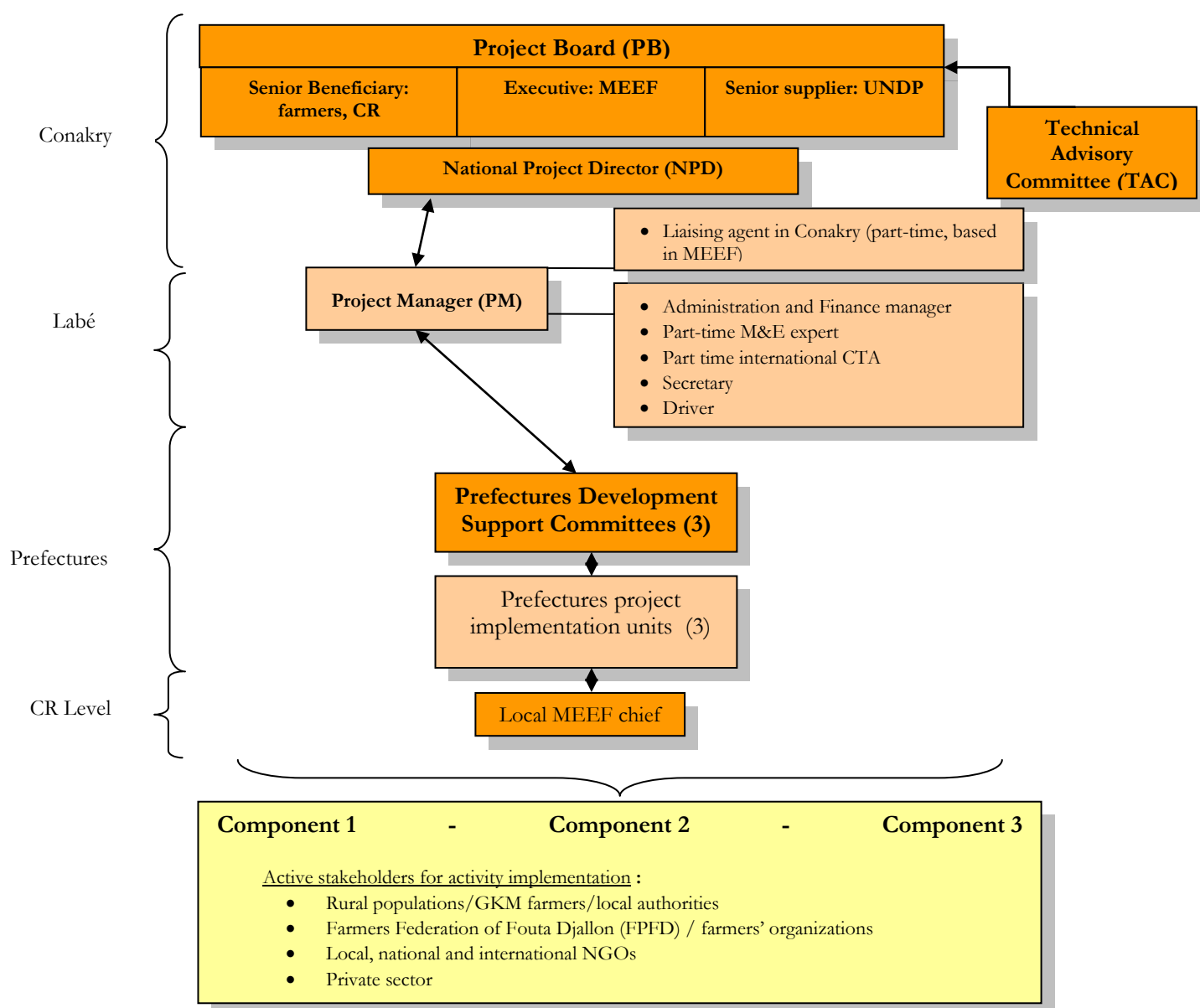
**Contractors**

166. 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**

167. 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 3 : Project institutional arrangements architecture



### V. 3. UNDP support services

168. 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.”

#### **V.4. Intellectual property rights**

169. 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.

#### **V.5. Communications and visibility requirements**

170. 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](http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo). The UNDP logo can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>.

171. 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](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.

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

## VI. Monitoring and Evaluation

173. 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.

174. **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.

175. 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.

176. 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.

177. **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.

178. **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.

179. 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

180. **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.
181. **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/FC/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.
182. **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.
183. 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).
184. **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.
185. 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.
186. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.
187. **Audit:** The project will be audited in accordance with UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies.

*Table 9 : Project Monitoring and Evaluation*

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"> <li>▪ Project Manager/PIU</li> <li>▪ Project Director (MEEF)</li> <li>▪ UNDP CO, UNDP GEF</li> </ul>	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"> <li>▪ UNDP GEF RTA/Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members.</li> </ul>	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when

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

## VII. Legal Context

188. This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.
189. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the implementing partner’s custody, rests with the implementing partner.
190. The implementing partner shall:
- Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
  - Assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
191. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.
192. The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

## Annex 1: Risk Log

Project Title: Strengthening resilience of farming communities’ livelihoods against climate changes in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali					Award ID: 00072521		Date: November 2012		
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability (1-5)	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Low capacity of local authorities and staff of decentralized institutions to support rural development	November 2011 (PIF)	Political and Organisational	I=3 P=5	The project intends to develop capacities of the technical structures supporting rural development regarding climate change. Some prerequisites, in terms of institutional capacities, will form the basis for good implementation of institutional measures.	MEEF, UNDP	PPG consultant	Consultations with the GoG confirmed the GoG is fully committed to enable sustainability and upsacing of project activities	
2	Low political will of CRs and Prefectures authorities to adjust ‘governance frameworks’ (i.e. policies, plans, strategies, programmes etc.)	November 2011 (PIF)	Political	I=4 P=2	Awareness and involvement of key decision makers at high level of the government to ensure understanding of opportunities and benefits to mainstream climate change into policy, local development plans, annual investment plans, annual community budgets	MEEF, UNDP	PPG consultant	Several consultations organised during the PPG (national workshop, design mission, interviews at national and local levels) should ensure a good buy-in by national and local stakeholders	
3	Low commitment of targeted vulnerable rural communities	November 2011 (PIF)	Other	I=4 P=2	Consultations, interviews and field visits have taken place during the preparation process to identify needs and assess social coherence of proposed adaptation measures. During project implementation awareness and information of locally elected officials, community representatives and villagers on climate risks, opportunities and measures	MEEF, UNDP	PPG consultant	Consultations with targeted communities and local authorities have demonstrated a great interest and willingness to cooperate with the project team.	

4	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	November 2011 (PIF)	Political	I=3 P=2	A document analysing other projects implemented during the period of instability and gathering lessons learned will help define strategies to tackle this risk.	MEEF, UNDP	PPG consultant	Most of the project activities being planned at local level, the impact of possible political instability and troubles would probably be limited.	
5	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	November 2011 (PIF)	Regulatory	I=3 P=2	The project will support the development of community based land, forest and watershed management plans and regulation tools (custom laws and agreements) that will regulate the access to land and the use of natural resources. These custom laws will compensate the absence of appropriate land and forest regulations. Also the experience and knowledge generated from their application and the farmers lobbying activities could promote the strengthening of the regulation framework at national level necessary to promote sustainable and long-term land-use planning at the community level	MEEF, UNDP			
6	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	April 2012	Financial	I=3 P=2	The preparation phase will hold stakeholders consultations to identify the constraints, including the financial ones, of the scaling-up of agroforestry as adaptation strategy. These consultations will be backed up, during the project implementation, by a study to go into the consultations results in depth and propose solutions that will be integrated in the planning process and the one beyond the scope of the local authorities brought to the attention of national authorities	MEEF, UNDP			
7	Villagers do not	September	Strategic	I=4	This is if villagers do not readily	MEEF,			

	see the benefit of new practices or social conflicts hinder taking up the practices	2012		P=2	accept and begin implementing the new livelihood options. It should not be assumed that the villagers will automatically change their livelihood practices as a direct result of the project intervention. However, consultations, interviews and field visits which took place during the preparation process have shown a high commitment of locally elected, communities' representatives and villagers interviewed. Thus, it is expected that this commitment will remain high during the implementation of this project. Furthermore, particular livelihood activities will be identified in a participatory manner to ensure ownership, and will be accompanied by the planned capacity development efforts.	UNDP			
8	Unusual and catastrophic climatic events during project implementation	September 2012	Environmental	I=3 P=3	Unusually difficult climatic circumstances could threaten the demonstration projects. Although the overall mitigation strategy is to diversify agricultural production and build climate resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral systems, major natural disasters could hamper the local level demonstrations. As the project intervention is planned over a five years time period, annual variations should be accounted for.	MEEF, UNDP			

Environmental	Financial	Organizational	Political	Operational	Regulatory	Strategic	Other
Natural Disasters: storms, flooding, earthquakes	EXTERNAL economic factors: interest rates, exchange rate fluctuation, inflation	Institutional Arrangements	Corruption	Complex Design (size: larger/multi-country project; technical complexity; innovativeness, multiple funding sources)	New unexpected regulations, policies	Partnerships failing to deliver	Other risks that do not fit in any of the other categories
Pollution incidents	INTERNAL:	Institutional/ Execution Capacity	Government Commitment	Project Management	Critical policies or legislation fails to pass or progress in the legislative process	Strategic Vision, Planning and Communication	Might refer to socioeconomic factors such as: population pressures; encroachment – illegal invasions; poaching/illegal hunting or fishing
Social and Cultural	Co-financing difficulties	Implementation arrangements	Political Will	Human Error/Incompetence		Leadership and Management	Poor response to gender equity efforts
Security/Safety	Use of financing mechanisms	Country Office Capacity (specific elements limiting CO capacity)	Political Instability	Infrastructure Failure		Programme Alignment	
Economic	Funding (Financial Resources)	Governance	Change in Government	Safety being compromised		Competition	
	Reserve Adequacy	Culture, Code of Conduct and Ethics	Armed Conflict and Instability	Poor monitoring and evaluation		Stakeholder Relations	
	Currency	Accountability and Compensation	Adverse Public opinion/media intervention	Delivery		Reputation	
	Receivables	Succession Planning and Talent Management		Programme Management		UN Coordination	
	Accounting/Financial Reporting	Human resources Processes and Procedures		Process Efficiency		UN Reform	
	Budget Allocation and Management			Internal Controls			
	Cash Management/Reconciliation			Internal and External Fraud			
	Pricing/Cost Recovery			Compliance and Legal			
				Procurement			
				Technology			
				Physical Assets			

## **Annex 2: TOR for Key Project Coordination Mechanism and Staff**

### **I. Project Board**

#### **Tasks and Mandate**

The PB will be responsible for overall support, policy guidance and overall supervision of the project. The PB is specifically responsible for: validating key project outputs, notably annual workplans, budgets, technical reports and progress; monitoring and evaluating project progress against the LDCF Council approved outcomes.

Other key tasks of the PB include:

- Facilitate coordination with similar projects and programmes;
- Ensure the PIU has access to data and information from other sources in-country;
- Examine and approve annual workplans;
- Examine and approve monitoring reports;
- Examine and approve activity and progress reports;
- Ensure that the PB recommendations are enacted;
- Review the performance of the PIU, and make recommendations for implementation;
- Review proposed changes to outputs that are to be implemented under the project;

#### **Organisation and membership**

The PB meets at least once per year, and when convened by the Chair.

Potential members of the Project Board are reviewed and recommended for approval during the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) meeting. Representatives of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate. The Board contains four distinct roles, including:

- 1) An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
- 2) Senior Supplier: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding for specific cost sharing projects and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier’s primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.
- 3) Senior Beneficiary: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary’s primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.
- 4) The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board Executive by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. The Project Manager and Project Assurance roles should never be held by the same individual for the same project.

### **II. Project Implementation Unit**

#### **Introduction**

The Project Implementation Unit is responsible for day-to-day implementation and management. It is notably responsible for technical support to all activities, and establishing technical working relationships with a range of projects and programmes and activities throughout Guinea.

#### **Tasks**

- Prepare Annual and Quarterly workplans;
- Prepare Financial and progress report;
- Prepare TOR for all activities, inputs and services;

- Overseeing the identification, selection and supervision of all service providers;
- Provide technical support to all CR level demonstration activities. This includes regular visits to demonstration CRs to observe and advise on all local activities;
- Provide technical support and direct inputs to all capacity development activities at local, prefectural and national levels. This includes the design and implementation of training programmes;
- Prepare policy papers, recommendation, as appropriate and necessary;
- Ensure coordination with all related projects in the sector and related sector;
- Arrange and ensure the smooth implementation of all PB meetings;
- In-between PB meetings, ensure the PB members are informed of all major developments and reports on a regular basis as specified by the PB (note: this should take place at least twice a year other than planned PB meetings);
- Build working technical partnerships;
- Oversee lesson learning and lesson dissemination;
- Provide training in line with work plans and budget;
- Implement the M&E plan;
- Oversee communications: newsletters, leaflets, workshops, etc;
- Ensure that appropriate accounting records are kept, and financial procedures for National Implementing Modality (NIM) are followed;
- Facilitate and cooperate with audit processes at all times as required;

#### Staffing

The PIU will consist of one National Project Manager (PM), one M&E and Communications expert and a full-time Finance and Administration Manager. The PM will be supported by an international Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), and national and international consultants.

Detailed TOR for each of these will be prepared prior to the Inception Workshop, approved by the PB and by UNDP/GEF.

### **III. Project Manager**

Reports to: Project Board

Timing/Duration: This is a full-time position for the five years of the project.

Objective/scope: This is a high level policy/leadership position to oversee the project implementation.

- The initial objective is to establish the PIU and oversee the recruitment of its staff and its operationalisation.
- The next objective is to ensure regular work planning, adaptive management and monitoring of project progress towards project objectives and goals, and management of all PIU staff.
- The third objective is to ensure the PIU interacts functionally with all partners, national and international, at high levels. This includes developing joint objectives and activities with international partners and other projects.

The PM will be a locally recruited national selected based on an open competitive process. He/She will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs and the supervision of project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. He/she will report all substantive and administrative issues to the MEEF Project Director. The PM will report to the Project Board (PB) on a periodic basis and will be responsible for meeting the project’s government obligations under the national implementing modality (NIM). He/She will act as a liaison between the Government, UNDP and other UN Agencies, NGOs and project partners, and will maintain close collaboration between the project and other co-financing donor agencies.

Tasks (these include, but are not limited to):

*PIU Management and Planning*

1. Assume operational management of the project in consistency with the project document and UNDP policies and procedures for nationally executed projects;
2. Oversee preparation and updates of the project work plan as required; and formally submits updates to UNDP and reports on work plan progress to the PB and UNDP as requested but at least quarterly;
3. Oversee the mobilization of project inputs under the responsibility of the Executing Agency;
4. Oversee the recruitment of all consultants and sub-contractors;
5. Ensure that appropriate accounting records are kept, and financial procedures for NIM are followed, and facilitates and cooperates with audit processes at all times as required;
6. Ensure all reports are prepared in a timely manner;
7. Assist in the finalization of TORs and the identification and selection of national consultants to undertake the rapid assessment;
8. Assist in the planning and design of all project activities, through the quarterly planning process and the preparations of TOR and Activity Descriptions;
9. Supervise the project staff and consultants assigned to project;
10. Throughout the project, when necessary, provide advice and guidance to the national consultants, to the international experts and to project partners;
11. Assist in the dissemination of project findings, notably to relevant governmental departments and internationally.

*Partnerships*

1. Oversee development and implementation of communications strategy;
2. Oversee development and implementation of the M&E monitoring system;
3. Build working relationships with national and international partners in this sector;
4. Ensure the coordination of project activities work with related work of partners;

Qualifications

The PM will have nationally renowned expertise in at least one of the following fields: Agricultural or rural economics; Agricultural engineering; Natural resources management, in addition to relevant experience with climate change adaptation. In addition, the following qualifications will be key to the project success:

- Appropriate University Degree in natural resources management, economics or agriculture;
- Substantial experience and familiarity with the ministries and institutions in Guinea;
- Verified excellent project management, team leadership, and facilitation experience (previous experience with the management of UNDP/GEF projects is an asset);
- Ability to coordinate a large, multidisciplinary team of experts and consultants;
- Fluency in English.

#### **IV. Support staff**

The **Chief Technical Advisor** (CTA) will be an internationally recruited expert that will be involved part-time throughout the implementation of the project. He/She will be responsible for providing overall technical backstopping to the project. He/She will provide technical support to the National Project Manager (PM), staff and other government counterparts. The CTA will coordinate the provision of required technical inputs, the revision and preparation of Terms of Reference as well as the review of the consultants and other sub-contractors’ outputs. Central to his role will be to build the capacity of the project staff through on the job training, in particular regarding GEF M&E and reporting requirements. The CTA will be an experienced expatriate and will report directly to the PM.

The **M&E and Communications Expert** will be a national expert. He/she will:

- Provide technical expertise and guidance to all project components, and support the PM in the coordination of the planned activities under the LDCF project as stipulated in the project document/work plan;
- Be specifically responsible for the technical input into the development of a M&E framework and its implementation and follow-up with all relevant stakeholders at national, county and demonstration site level, in line with the project results framework in section III of the project document and in line with the GEF tracking tool for LDGC project AMAT and GEF M&E guidance;
- Be responsible for the communication work under all project components;
- Be responsible for the dissemination of project lessons through the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM);
- Develop guidelines for the documentation and codification of lessons learned, best practices, and experiences that did not work;
- Systematically e.g. through the M&E component and special studies, document lessons learned;
- Provide technical inputs into the work of the PB, and other relevant institutions involved in the project management and implementation arrangements;
- Undertake regular reporting in line with project management guidelines.

The **Finance and Administration Manager** will be a national expert. He/she will:

- Set up and maintain project files;
- Collect project related information data;
- Update plans;
- Administer PB and other relevant meetings;
- Administer project revision control;
- Establish document control procedures;
- Compile, copy and distribute all project reports;
- Ensure the financial management tasks under the responsibility of the PM;
- Provide support in the use of Atlas for monitoring and reporting;
- Review technical reports;
- Monitor technical activities carried out by responsible parties.

In addition, **short-term local and international consultants** will support the PIU for the implementation of the project activities. The detailed profiles of these consultants will be defined during project implementation, but will include expertise in: adaptation to climate change, agroforestry, land-use planning, agriculture/livestock management, sociology, supply-chain analysis, communication.

### **Annex 3: Summary of Studies Undertaken in the Project Preparatory Phase**

The following key reports were produced as part of the PPG phase, based on detailed TORs developed during the inception of the PPG phase/work planning. They are available in French.

Climate change adaptation consultant:

CCA 1: Climate scenarios, vulnerability and impacts

CCA2: Vulnerability baseline situation in project sites and adaptation strategies

CCA3: Capacity building strategy for CC mainstreaming into local development plans

Local development consultant:

LD1: Institutional context, current development situation and main constraints to agroforestry development

LD2: Promoting agroforestry in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali; capacity development strategy for local development stakeholders

LD3: Stakeholders analysis and involvement plan

M&E consultant:

M&E1: Necessary requirements for the analysis of land-uses in the GKM prefectures

M&E2: Provisional budget for land-uses mapping of the GKM prefectures

M&E3: Strategy for the replication of activities

Socio-economy consultant:

SE1: Socio-economical analysis of vulnerability and CC impacts on agriculture, animal husbandry and livelihoods of the GKM communities.

SE2: Socio-economical analysis of vulnerability and CC impacts on agriculture, animal husbandry and livelihoods of the 15 CRs selected for the project.

Agroforestry consultants:

AF1: Main agroforestry report – Component 3 (in English)

AF2: Baseline situation of projects and investments in the agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry sectors in the GKM prefectures.

AF3: Capacity building strategy for key stakeholders of agroforestry development

Meteorology consultant:

Met1: Programme for building the capacities of agro-meteorological systems in the Guinean prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali.

## Annex 4: Co-financing Letters

### Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement



Empowered lives  
Resilient Nations

Réf: PRO/300/PNUD  
RR/401/2012

Conakry, 11th December 2012

Dear Yannick,

**Subject:** Co-financing support to NAPA follow-up on "Strengthening resilience of farming communities livelihoods against climate changes in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali"

In reference to the above mentioned subject, I am pleased to confirm the support of the UNDP Guinea - Conakry Country Office to the GEF project to be implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forestry and which will focus on improving the resilience of small scale rural infrastructure and supporting eco-systems in the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali.

In this regard, UNDP will co-finance the project through a cash contribution of US\$ 300,000.

Furthermore, I would like to inform you of an additional parallel co-financing through the following projects:

- Support the improvement of democratic governance and the strengthening of human and institutional capacities (Co-financing: US\$4,000,000)
- The Local Development Programme in Guinea (PDLG-2) (UNDP/UNCDF) (Co-financing: US\$4,000,000)
- UNDP Grant FONIKE US\$ 1, 500,000

Looking forward your approval of the project.

Yours sincerely,

  
Metsi Makhetha  
Country Director

Mr. Yannick Glemarec  
UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator  
New York, USA

Maison Commune, Corniche Coléah Lansébounyi. BP: 222 Conakry. Tel : (224) 30 46.88.98. E-mail : registry.gn@undp.org



MINISTRE DE L'ECONOMIE  
ET DES FINANCES

N°..... /MEF/CAB/DNIP/ *DP*  
N° 1 6 7 6

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE  
Travail-Justice-Solidarité

Conakry, le..... 10 DEC. 2012.....

*Le Ministre*

A Monsieur Yannick Glemarec Directeur Exécutif  
DU PNUD-FEM 304 East 45th Floor New York, NY  
10017 USA 212-9066-998 (Fax)

**Objet: Cofinancement du projet « Renforcement de la résilience des Moyens d'existence des communautés agricoles des préfectures de Gaoual, koundara et Mali ».**

**Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif,**

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du projet cité en objet, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance, l'engagement de la République de Guinée à participer au financement dudit projet à hauteur de **SUS 450.000** pendant les 5 années prévues pour la durée du projet dont **SUS 250.000** en espèce seront inscrits au budget de l'Etat à raison de **SUS 50.000** par an.

La contribution en nature de **SUS 200.000** couvrira les postes ci-après : (i) La participation du Directeur National du projet chargé d'assurer le suivi du projet (**SUS 25.000**) , (ii) Trois (3) cadres préfectoraux qui travailleront en étroite collaboration avec l'équipe du projet (**SUS 50.000**), (iii) Trois (3) bureaux dans les préfectures de Gaoual, Koundara et Mali (**SUS 75.000**) et (iv) La participation des agents des préfectures et communes chargés de la mise en œuvre des activités de terrain du projet ( **SUS 50.000**).

Je saisis encore cette occasion pour vous réaffirmer l'intérêt que nous attachons à la réalisation de ce projet et en même temps vous adresser les remerciements du gouvernement et du peuple de Guinée pour les efforts combien inestimables que vous ne cessez d'apporter à notre pays pour la réalisation de son ambitieux programme de développement.

Veuillez agréer, **Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif**, l'expression de ma considération distinguée

  
**Kerfalla YANSANE**

Ministère de L'Agriculture

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE  
AGRONOMIQUE DE GUINEE



N° 739 /IRAG/ DG/ 2012

République de Guinée  
Travail – Justice – Solidarité

04 DEC. 2012

*Le Directeur Général*

*A*

Monsieur Yannick Glemaree  
Directeur Exécutif du PNUD-FEM  
304 East 45th Street 9th Floor  
New York, NY 10017 USA  
212-9066-998 (Fax)

**Objet :** *Accord pour le cofinancement du Projet sur le «Renforcement de la résilience des moyens d'existence des communautés agricoles des préfectures de Gaoual ; Koundara et Mali »*

Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif,

J'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer que les activités de la Composante 3 du Projet cité en objet sont complémentaires à celles du Centre Régional de Recherche Agronomique de Bareng (CRRAB) relevant de l'Institut de Recherche Agronomique de Guinée (IRAG).

En ma qualité de Directeur Général de l'IRAG, je vous donne mon accord pour participer au co-financement dudit projet à hauteur de USD 50.000 pour couvrir les frais de participation des chercheurs et du fonctionnement des laboratoires.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif, l'expression de ma haute considération.



**Dr Famoï BEAVOGUI**



REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE  
Travail - Justice - Solidarité

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE

AGENCE NATIONALE DE LA PROMOTION RURALE ET DU CONSEIL  
AGRICOLE

041  
N°...../MA/ANPROCA 2012

05 DEC 2012  
Conakry, le .....

Le Directeur Général

A  
Monsieur Yannik Glemaree  
Directeur Exécutif du PNUD-FEM  
304 East 45 th etreet 9 th Floor  
New York, NY 10017 USA  
212-9066-998 (Fax)

**Objet :** Accord pour le cofinancement du projet sur le Renforcement de la résilience des moyens  
D'existence des communautés agricoles des préfectures de Gaoual, Koundara et Mali

Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif,

J'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer que les activités de la composante 3 du projet cité en objet sont complémentaires à celles des Directions Régionales de Boké et de Labé relevant de l'Agence Nationale de la Promotion Rurale et du Conseil Agricole (ANPROCA).

En ma Qualité de Directeur Général de l'ANPROCA, je vous donne ma non objection pour participer au cofinancement dudit projet à hauteur de USD 50.000 pour couvrir les frais de participation des conseillers Agricoles.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif, l'expression de ma haute considération.



*[Signature]*  
Alv CONDE

République de Guinée  
Travail – Justice – Solidarité

MINISTRE DES TRANSPORTS

DIRECTION NATIONALE

DE LA METEOROLOGIE

N° 145-MT/DNM/12

V/REF : N°



Conakry, le 07 NOV 2012

LE DIRECTEUR NATIONAL  
DE LA METEOROLOGIE

A Mr Yannick Glemarec  
Directeur Exécutif du PNUD-FEM  
304 East 45th Street 9th Floor  
New York, NY 10017 USA  
212-9066-998 (Fax)

**Objet :** Lettre de cofinancement du Projet «Renforcement de la résilience des moyens d'existence des communautés agricoles des préfectures guinéennes de Gaoual, Koundara et Mali».

Monsieur,

En ma qualité de Directeur National de la Météorologie, j'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer l'engagement de ma Direction à participer au cofinancement du projet à hauteur de 100.000 \$ pendant les cinq années de sa durée. Ce montant couvre :

1. la rémunération du personnel au niveau des stations météorologiques préfectorales qui seront réhabilitées (50.000 \$ US)
2. la coopération avec la Direction Nationale à Conakry pour l'installation des équipements, le traitement des données et les formations prévues (50.000 \$ US)
3. la coopération qui sera développée avec le projet METAGRI dont le financement est de 190.000 \$ US.

Notre cofinancement intervient principalement dans la mise en œuvre de la Composante 2 du projet dont les activités sont complémentaires à celles de la Direction Nationale de la Météorologie.

Je voudrais saisir cette occasion pour vous renouveler mes sincères remerciements pour les appuis constants que votre Institution ne cesse d'apporter à la Guinée.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de ma haute considération.



Dr. Mamadou Lamine BAH



République de Guinée  
Travail - Justice - Solidarité  
Ministère de l'Agriculture



**PROGRAMME NATIONAL D'APPUI AUX ACTEURS  
DES FILIERES AGRICOLES (PNAFA)**

N° .....0078..... PNAFA/MA/2013

Conakry, 8 avril 2013

**A Mr Yannick Glemarec,**

Directeur Exécutif du PNUD-FEM  
304 East 45th Street 9th Floor  
New York, NY 10017 USA  
212-9066-998 (Fax)

**Objet :** *Cofinancement du projet «Renforcement de la résilience des moyens d'existence des communautés agricoles des préfectures guinéennes de Gaoual, Koundara et Mali».*

**Monsieur,**

Le Programme National d'Appui aux Acteurs des Filières Agricoles (PNAFA) couvre, pour ce départ, les régions de la i) Guinée Forestière (préfectures de Lola, Yomou, N'Zérékoré, Beyla, Macenta, Guéckedou, Kissidougou) de la ii) Moyenne-Guinée (préfectures de Labé, Mali, Tougué, Koubia, Lelouma, Gaoual, Koundara, Pita, Dalaba et Mamou) et de la région Administrative de Kankan en Haute Guinée (préfectures de Kankan, Kérouané, Mandiana, Siguiri et Kouroussa).

Il est financé par le Fonds International de Développement Agricole (FIDA), Le Fonds de l'organisation des Pays Exportateurs de Pétrole pour le Développement International (OFID), le Gouvernement guinéen et les paysans bénéficiaires. Le Coût global du Programme pour ce départ est d'environ 48 Millions USD. La durée d'exécution initiale du projet est de 6 ans (2009 à 2014). Le FIDA est déjà disponible à examiner la possibilité du cofinancement avec d'autres bailleurs.

L'objectif global du Programme est d'améliorer de façon durable les revenus et la sécurité alimentaire des ruraux pauvres en Guinée. L'objectif spécifique est d'améliorer la productivité et la compétitivité des activités des ruraux pauvres, à travers une professionnalisation et une responsabilisation de leurs organisations, dans le développement des filières agricoles porteuses. Les Organisations Professionnelles Agricoles membres de la CNOP-G constituent sa porte d'entrée et la stratégie d'intervention du PNAFA est basée sur l'approche filières.

Dans les préfectures de Gaoul, Koundara et Mali, notre principal partenaire est la Fédération des Paysans du Foutah Djallon et les filières qui y sont promues par le PNAFA sont la pomme de terre, l'oignon et le maïs.

Compte tenu de tout ce qui précède et en ma qualité de Coordonnateur National, j'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer que les activités de la Composante 3 de votre projet sont complémentaires à celles du PNAFA.

En conséquence, le PNAFA est disposé à coordonner ses activités avec celles de la composante 3 du Projet GKM et le montant 16 millions de dollars correspondant aux prévisions des financements en Moyenne Guinée peut être considéré comme un cofinancement.

En vous rassurant de notre disponibilité pour une collaboration fructueuse, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif, l'expression de ma haute considération...

  
Mamadou Bailo SIDIBE

Kipé, Commune Ratoma, face Ambassade Libéria, BP : 3097 Conakry Rép. de Guinée  
Tél : 00224 67 22 28 78 - 60 23 09 98 - 60 21 94 81 E-mail : pnaafagui@yahoo.fr



REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE  
Travail-Justice-Solidarité

**MINISTRE DE L'ADMINISTRATION  
DU TERRITOIRE ET DE LA  
DECENTRALISATION**



**PROGRAMME D'APPUI  
AUX COMMUNAUTES VILLAGEOISES (PACV)**

Conakry, le 04 Avril 2013

**CELLULE NATIONALE DE COORDINATION**

N° 103 /PACV/CNC2013

*Le Coordinateur National*

*A*

Mr Yannick Glemarec  
Directeur Exécutif du PNUD-  
FEM  
304 East 45th Street 9th Floor  
New York, NY 10017 USA  
212-9066-998 (Fax)

**Objet :** Cofinancement du projet «Renforcement de la résilience des moyens d'existence des communautés agricoles des préfectures guinéennes de Gaoual, Koundara et Mali».

**Monsieur,**

Le Programme d'Appui aux Communautés Villageoises (PACV 2) couvre toutes les préfectures de la Guinée pour un investissement de 27 millions \$ US financés principalement par la Banque Mondiale (BM), l'Agence Française de Développement (AFD), le Fonds International pour le Développement Agricole (FIDA). Il vise, entre autres, (i) le renforcement des capacités d'intervention des Communautés Villageoises en matière d'élaboration et de mise en œuvre de Plans de Développement Local (PDL), (ii) la construction d'infrastructures socio économiques (centres de santé, école, routes et ouvrages de franchissement, etc.).

En ma qualité de Coordonnateur National du Programme, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que les activités des Composantes 1 et 3 du projet cité en objet sont complémentaires à celles du PACV 2 relatives au renforcement des capacités opérationnelles des Communes Rurales et au Fond d'Investissement Local (FIL).

En conséquence, je vous confirme que le PACV est disposé à coordonner ses activités avec ledit projet pour la mise en œuvre des composantes 1 et 3, et que le montant de 2,7 millions de dollars US correspondant au budget des activités du PACV dans les 3 préfectures concernées peut être inscrit comme un cofinancement.

En vous rassurant de notre disponibilité pour une collaboration fructueuse, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de ma haute considération.

  
Alassane Aminata TOUR  
Coordinateur National

Mdou DALABA C/RATOMA, Conakry

E.mail : [pacv@afribone.net.gn](mailto:pacv@afribone.net.gn) & [pacv.cnc@gmail.com](mailto:pacv.cnc@gmail.com) Tél. : (224) 30.40.01.81/60.21.62.67 Fax : (224) 30.46.40.31 BP. 6499