



# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)<sup>1</sup>

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

## PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Strengthening farmers communities livelihoods resilience against climate changes in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali		
Country(ies):	Guinea	GEF Project ID: <sup>2</sup>	4692
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	4615
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment, Water and Forestry	Submission Date:	December 6, 2011
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a	Agency Fee (\$):	371,636

## A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>3</sup>:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1 (select)	Outcome 1.1 Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	Output 1.1.1: Adaptation measures and necessary budget allocations included in relevant frameworks	LDCF	700,000	10,870,000
CCA-2 (select)	Outcome 2.1 Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	Output 2.1.2: Systems in place to disseminate timely risk information	LDCF	600,000	4,090,000
CCA-1 (select)	Outcome 1.2 Reduce vulnerability in development sectors	Output 1.2.1: Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	LDCF	2,231,364	33,170,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
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(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				3,531,364	48,130,000
Project Management Cost <sup>4</sup>			LDCF	185,000	2,500,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>				3,716,364	50,630,000

## B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

<sup>1</sup> It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

<sup>2</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>3</sup> Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

<sup>4</sup> GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

<b>Project Objective: Project Objective: To strengthen adaptive capacities of vulnerable populations in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali (GKM) to the additional risks posed by the increased intensity and frequency of drought</b>						
<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Grant Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Indicative Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Indicative Cofinancing (\$)</b>
1) Local Authorities are technically strengthened to promote climate resilient local development	TA	Outcome 1: Local authorities and decentralized institutions strengthened to integrate climate change issues in regional PNDA action plans through local development plans (PLDs), annual and multi-year investments plans (PAIs/MIPs) and annual community budgets (BCAs) of the 15 most vulnerable GKM Rural Development Communities (CRD)	<p>Output 1.1: 300 CRD council members, Urban Districts councils members, and decentralized institutions staffs of GKM are sensitized about climate changes risks and trained on how to integrate climate changes risks and support the implementation of agroforestry in the implementation of PNDA action plan through the PLDs, PAIs and BCAs</p> <p>Output 1.2: Climate resilient community based land and forest management plans and regulation tools (custom laws and agreements) are developed for the enforcement of the agro-hydro-climatic zoning of the Prefectures of GKM developed in the framework of the output 2.1 in order to orient agro-sylvo-pastoral activities towards the most appropriate areas and promote agroforestry as strategy to conserve natural resources in production areas.</p> <p>Output 1.3: Local development plans (PLDs), annual investments plans (PAIs) and annual community budgets (BCAs) of the 15 most vulnerable GKM Rural Development Communities (CRD) are updated to integrate climate change risks and dispositions to address technical, financial, organizational, and other constraints to agroforestry scaling-up as adaptations strategies</p>	LDCF	700,000	10,870,000
2) Climate change information systems	TA	Outcome 2: Agro-meteorological	Output 2.1: An agrometeorological action	LDCF	600,000	4,090,000

are established to guide climate resilient agroforestry practices		information are produced and disseminated to the most appropriate stakeholders of the prefectures of GKM for climate resilient agroforestry	<p>plan is developed and implemented in the 3 prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali to : i) determine the required agrometeorological information needed for a climate resilient agroforestry; ii) identify the capacity building needs for the production of these agrometeorological information; iii) design and organize the capacity building of the key institutions; iv) organize the production and the dissemination of the priority agrometeorological information raised above to the most appropriate end-users;</p> <p>Output 2.2: Operational Local multidisciplinary group for agrometeorological assistance (LGMAs) at the CRD level and Agrometeorological Assistance Groups (AAGs) at the village level are established in each of the 15 most vulnerable CRD</p> <p>Output 2.3: An agro-hydro-climatic zoning of the prefectures of GKM is elaborated and submitted to local authorities and decentralized institutions to support the elaboration of climate resilient PLDs and PAIs and resilient agroforestry.</p>			
3) Climate resilient Agroforestry is promoted in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali to increase community livelihood resilience	TA	Outcome 3:Community livelihood options are made more climate resilient in the 15 most vulnerable CRDs of Gaoual, koundara and Mali	<p>Output 3.1: Training package on climate resilient agroforestry is designed and implemented for 1,500 farmers from the 15 most vulnerable CRDs in GKM prefectures.</p> <p>Output 3.2: An advisory support group made up of the trainers trained thanks to the output 3.1 and selected members of the</p>	LDCF	2,231,364	33,170,000

			<p>AAGs is established to provide climate resilient agroforestry advises to farmers.</p> <p>Output 3.3: 200 community farms are supported (farmers organization, farm lay-out, acquisition of resilient seeds and tree species, farm running) to implement climate resilient agroforestry technologies in the prefectures of GKM.</p> <p>Output 3.4: An operational supply chain for the production and diffusion of drought resistant agroforestry inputs (trees, crop seeds and livestock species) is established in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali.</p> <p>Output 3.5: A strategy to support the commercialization of the agroforestry products is implemented in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali</p>			
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	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Sub-Total					3,531,364	48,130,000
Project Management Cost <sup>5</sup>				LDCF	185,000	2,500,000
<b>Total Project Costs</b>					<b>3,716,364</b>	<b>50,630,000</b>

**C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)**

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Government of Guinea	In-kind	400,000
National Government	Government of Guinea (the AU, IFAD and AfDB projects)	Grant	40,230,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	9,800,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	200,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	

<sup>5</sup> Same as footnote #3.

(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Cofinancing</b>			50,630,000

**D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>**

<b>GEF Agency</b>	<b>Type of Trust Fund</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Country Name/Global</b>	<b>Grant Amount (a)</b>	<b>Agency Fee (b)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total c=a+b</b>
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

<sup>2</sup> Please indicate fees related to this project.

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

### **A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

#### **A.1.1 the GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies:**

This project is fully in line with LDCF/SCCF focal area objective 1 “Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level” and objective 2 “Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level”. Related expected outcomes include mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas; increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas; and reduce vulnerability in development sectors.

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

**Country ownership:** Guinea has signed and ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in May 1993. As a Least Developed Country, Guinea has prepared and submitted its National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) in July 2007. The proposed project is based on the following NAPA priorities:

- priority 1: promotion of agroforestry: Support to the development of community and private plantations of cashew
- priority 2: promotion of agroforestry: Assistance for the implementation of community based forest management plans
- priority 6: promoting adaptation-oriented technologies. Dissemination of soil conservation practices
- priority 12: promotion of bushfires management techniques and fencing;
- priority 22 : rehabilitation of hydroagricultural system of plains and lowlands 1. Implementation of irrigated rice cultivation in Moyenne and Upper Guinea and
- priority 23: Promoting income-generating activities 1. Intensification of small ruminant breeding

The project proposal draws on information in Guinea First National Communication submitted to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC in October 2002. The Government of Guinea has developed this proposal, with the assistance of UNDP, and inputs of Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of livestock, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology National Directorate.

**Compliance with programme and LDC Fund policies:** The project complies with the needs identified by the country within the NAPA as articulated in several NAPA priorities listed above. All of which are relevant for supporting the national development goal of achieving MDG 1, 3 and 7. The project is also aligned with the framework of the PRSP II and III, the NPDA (National Policy for Agriculture Development), the LPDE (Policy Letter for Livestock Development) and PNAE (National Environmental Action Plan). As such, the proposal is in compliance with the NAPA rules and procedures and represents the response of Government of Guinea to urgent and immediate adaptation needs. The proposed project is consistent with the strategic objective of the LDCF fund to promote the LDCs’ “climate compatible” development options and support the achievement of the MDGs under conditions of climate change.

**Financing:** The project is designed to reflect the additional adaptation costs of priority actions identified in the NAPA and builds on several other projects and programmes. The co-funding for this project is also within the stated guidelines with more than US\$8m in prospective funding. These amounts will be clarified during the project preparation phase. It should be noted that the among likely co-financing is twice the amount required by the LDCF guidelines for the amount of LDCF resources being requested by the Government of Guinea for this project. The design of this project proposal is based on NAPA priorities. During the NAPA process several options were identified for addressing the root problem and through a multi-criteria process, the priorities were formulated. Cost-effectiveness analysis was part of

the process of selecting the chosen priorities. During the project formulation phase, cost-effectiveness of the specific outcomes proposed in this project will be further examined in detail in order to demonstrate that the adaptation measures that the Government of Guinea has selected represent the most cost-effective of viable alternative approaches.

**Institutional Synergy and Coordination:** The project outcomes are closely aligned and coordinated with efforts underway in Guinea to promote local development through the strengthening of local collectivities as well as the development of agriculture and livestock sectors. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will coordinate the project and the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock and Meteorology Directorate will implement the project in partnership with other agriculture related ministerial sectors (Ministry of Water Resources Ministry of Planning and Budget). Sub national authorities, parliamentarians, civil society (women and youth associations, NGOs, media, farmers' associations) and the private sector will be important stakeholders of the project and will be provided with adequate space to contribute. Details of the institutional arrangements will be spelt out during the PPG phase.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** The implementation of the project's activities will reflect GEF monitoring and evaluation standards and procedures as well as UNDP guidelines on monitoring and evaluation of projects on adaptation policy. Details for monitoring and evaluation will be articulated during the project development phase.

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

The project will contribute to the implementation of adaptation priorities identified in the NAPA. The project is developed under a programmatic approach covering several NAPA priorities including priorities 1 (promoting agroforestry), 2 (promotion of the management of bushfires and mise en defend), 5 (promotion of appropriate adaptation technologies), 7 (protection and restoration of fragile ecosystems), and 13 (promotion of semi intensive livestock). The link between this project strategy and the NAPA is centered on a common goal of achieving sustainable local development in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali through the promotion of climate resilient local development plans and annual investment plans as well as resilient agriculture and livestock.

**B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:**

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

*Description of Climate-Related Problem:*

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.

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. It has been noted that the increase of agricultural production, notably food production, during the LPDA 2 period, was due to increases in cultivated surfaces rather than productivity improvements. 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 regions is worsened by the increases in intensity and frequency of droughts. The North of Guinea, where are located the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali, has witnessed a long period of net rain deficit from 1970 to 1999 materialized by a continuous decrease in rain quantities (-8.8 % in mean) and length of rainy season. Coupled with these changes is the 1°C increase in temperature minima and maxima in the same period (NAPA, 2006 and INC, 2002). This has led to soil drying up, fertility loss, land erosion, transformation of forest in savannah, fodder and water reservoir reduction for livestock, disappearance of pasture areas and water resources, making agriculture and livestock farming even more challenging. This long rain deficit period has been accompanied with recurrent disturbance of crop calendar because of early stops in the rainy season or long stops during the rainy season (CIRA SARL, 2009).

These climatic trends and their impacts observed during these last years will more likely be exacerbated according to climate forecasting. NAPA and INC reveal that in North Western Guinea (hosting the prefecture of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali): (i) temperatures will rise by 0.3°C to 4.6°C, and rain will decrease by 31% to 40% at the 2025, 2050, 2075 and 2100 horizons; (ii) watercourses will likely decrease until 50% comparatively to the mean current rate of flow in the Northern part of the country at the 2100 horizon; and (iii) the increase of Evapotranspiration (EPT) of 25 to 29 mm in comparison with the normal of 1961-1999 predicted in prefecture of Koundara will lead to a hydric deficit that could negatively affect, from 2025, maize and rice production with decreasing yields of 9% and 11% respectively, in comparison with current production levels. Furthermore, the initial national communication has revealed that the forecasted pluviometric deficit and temperature increase will modify the vegetation map and wooded savannah in the North Western part of Guinea's prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara, and Mali. With rainfalls dropping by 200 mm these areas will be transformed into drought savannahs by 2025 (INC, 2002). Additionally, risks of forest fires will increase in dry and hot



forests and savannahs in the Northern regions of the country, exacerbating land and forest degradation. According to the forecast evolution of natural pastures and water reservoirs, the INC reveals also that livestock will probably be deeply affected by 2025 in prefectures in Northern Guinea. Thus, revenues and livelihoods of more than 85% of GKM population, generated through agricultural and livestock activities, are highly threatened by climate changes.

### **Underlying causes**

- **Inadequate Land and forest regulations to prevent shifting, 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 CRDs (USAID 2008; AfDB 2008). For this reason, most of Guinea's land tenure systems and types are based on informal and customary rights which secure the person, as well as its 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 which 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.
- **Inexistence of efficient input distribution systems in rural areas.** Outside the livestock sector, there is no reliable and sustainable source of agricultural input supply in Guinea (NPDA, Vol 1). The LPDA 2 targeted the development of a private sector able to replace the government in the supply of agricultural inputs and the commercialization of agricultural products. However, the private sector is not encouraged to invest in this channel inputs because of inexistent solvable demand from poor farmers, inflation, difficult access of production areas, absence of encouraging policies (i.e. tax exemption). For example, in the livestock sector, access to veterinary service is made difficult because of frequent veterinary product breaks and their continuous price increase. Between 2000 and 2003, prices for telluric vaccines and anti-parasites increased 100%, vaccines against small ruminant pests by 200%, and avian vaccines by 250%. Also, Farmers organizations currently taking the lead on input supply are disorganized as well as poorly financially strengthen and supported to manage large quantities of inputs.
- **Weak awareness regarding the negative impacts of farming activities :** Few farmers in GKM are aware that their bad agricultural practices enhance more stringent climate change impacts on agriculture and natural resources

### **Preferred solution**

One strategy to achieve sustainable local development and livelihood improvements in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali while preserving the natural capital for agriculture and livestock activities is to promote the adoption by farmers of integrated agro-sylvo-pastoral practices to allow for productivity improvements in agriculture and livestock farming and build on a more sustainable management of natural resources. In this sense, the government of Guinea, as raised by communities of these prefectures during the NAPA preparation consultations, has considered the promotion of a climate resilient agroforestry, combining agriculture with livestock breeding and the cultivation of leguminous trees or other species able to accelerate the restoration of the soil's natural fertility. Also, promoting agroforestry was one of the solutions identified by the National Soil Fertility Restoration Strategy and adopted by the government as of 2001 to address the shortening of forestry fallow periods. It was considered one of the main strategies used by rural population to restore soil fertility. However, Gaoual, Koundara and Mali prefectures are facing several barriers which could impede the promotion of a climate resilient agroforestry in these prefectures. These barriers can be summarized as following:

**Weak awareness of climate change risks and low technical and financial capacities of local authorities, decentralized technical institutions to integrate climate change risks in regional PNDA action plan through the Local Development Plans (PLD) and Annual Investment Plans (AIP):** with the Guinean Local Government Code adopted in May 2006, the Local Development Plan, Annual Investment Programme and Annual Community Budgets (BCAs) are becoming the main framework for all local level development interventions in Guinea. It is in this sense that, the implementation of PNDA (national policy for agriculture development) regional strategies and action plans is devolved to the CRDs which have been in charge of the annual and pluri-annual investments, as well as the planning and coordination of development activities at the prefectural and CRDs levels. Thus, the first and most relevant entry point of integration of climate changes risks in agriculture and livestock activities is the regional PNDA action plan followed by those of the PLDs, AIPs and CRDs. However, the Prefectures and Rural Development Communities (CDR) of GKM do not have: (i) technical expertise within local authority councils, (ii) technical support from the decentralized units of the relevant ministries and (iii) financial resources to hire technical support services to integrate climate change risks in local development and annual investment plans (PLDs & PAIs). Also, the decentralized units of technical ministers which are supposed to support decision making at prefecture and CRD levels are poorly staffed due to financial reasons. The weakness of human capacity and financial resources in GKM local authorities and decentralized institutions doesn't allow for efficient local development decisions and more particularly for integrated climate change issues in local development plans, land and forest management strategies. In addition, farmers associations and other local groups do not have the technical expertise and financial resources to integrate climate change concerns in their consultations concerning their development needs in the framework of the PLD and PAI development. It also prevents villages, district, CRD and prefectures to participate in the consultative process aimed at integrating climate change in local development initiatives and identifying and developing climate change adaptive agricultural, forestry and livestock strategies.

**Farming communities lack technical knowledge, resilient inputs and well needed advisory support to face climate change risks and other technical related issues:** Several rural development programmes like the WB Village Community Support Programme, the AfDB Upper and Middle Guinea Sustainable Social Development Project have made provision for increasing technical capacities for farmers within some CRDs of the GKM prefectures, but these training programmes excluded climate change adaptation options. As a result, farmers do not have technical capacity to apply climate resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral practices to protect land, forestry and water resources and their livelihoods against the increase frequency and intensity of drought and other climate changes related risks. Also, the resilient inputs which are a fundamental element of a climate resilient agroforestry technology package do not exist in these prefectures. In the absence of an efficient agriculture inputs supply system, it is the IRAG (Guinean Agricultural Research Institute) which is responsible of the development, the production and the dissemination of these inputs. But, unfortunately the agricultural research institutes

don't have necessary resources to identify, test and produce improved seeds like seeds resilient to droughts. Additionally, it prevents them from implementing new agricultural technical procedures to face climatic and agriculture related concerns. In another hand, results from the few research programmes put in place do not reach farmers because of: (i) lacking resources for research institutes to hold training sessions for farmers; and (ii) technical and financial weaknesses of national extension services (SNRV) to disseminate improved seeds with the accompanying technological package (PNDA, Vol 2). For example IRAG has developed improved rice and maize seeds, but only few farmers have accessed to them through NGOs projects.

**Weak financial capacity for farmers:** low livestock and agricultural productivity, high home consumption of agriculture production and inefficiency in the market system for the commercialization of agricultural products (absence of good rural roads and market compromises their accessibility) imply low revenues for farmers in the Prefectures of GKM. Coupled with weak access to local credits, they are unable to purchase resilient seeds, acquire performing agriculture and irrigation materials, lay out proper farm investments necessary to develop resilient agriculture and livestock farming.

**Weak access to relevant agro-meteorological information and support.** Good climate and weather information is essential to be productive and to integrate climate change issues in the different decision making processes. However this agro-meteorological support is not available in the three prefectures of GKM. Meteorological stations covering these prefectures are not functional to allow a collection of weather information on a regular basis and do not have the technical and financial capacities to produce, in collaboration with the other national institutions (namely departments in charge of agricultural, livestock, forestry, hydraulic, natural resources management, etc...) climate based tools (weather calendar crop, agro-hydro-climatic zoning, crop yield forecast, irrigation debits,...) to support decision making processes.

#### **Description of Baseline Projects addressing the Climate-related Problem**

In response to the above challenges, the Government of Guinea, supported by its development partners including UNDP, has developed several initiatives which provide a comprehensive baseline for the proposed project.

#### **Upper and Middle Guinea Sustainable Social Development Project (PDSD) - Phase 2. (Co-financing: US\$6,830,000)**

This project funded by the AfDB and implemented in the Middle, Upper and Forest Regions of Guinea is currently in its second phase. The first phase of the PDSD aimed at: (i) supporting the decentralization and local governance through building capacities of the CRDs members, head of prefectures, and community members to allow them to participate in the management of local development and democratic process; and (ii) improving poor people's access to basic socio-economic services and develop the productive capacity of the poor through the setting up of a Social Development Fund. The PDSD Phase II is meant to consolidate Phase I outputs and prepare tools and mechanisms to establish the Economic and Social Development Fund (ESDF), the instrument adopted to sustain outputs from PDSD Phase I. The PDSD II aims therefore at reducing rural poverty in Guinea by promoting and developing entrepreneurship, creating jobs and strengthening local governance. Its specific objectives are: (i) to increase poor people's access to basic socio-economic services; and (ii) to build productive capacities for the poor, particularly those for women, youth and ex-combatants, by developing Income Generating Activities (IGAs). To enable urban communities (UCs) and CRDs to better plan development at the grassroots and insert project activities in local development plans, the project will provide support to improve governance at the grassroots level, to develop UCs and CRDs local development plans (PLDs), to strengthen the institutional, technical and organizational capacity of management committees, Urban Districts (UDs), Rural Development Committees (RDCs), devolved technical State structures and NGOs; enhance technical capacity of thematic committees and district agents; support the UCs and CRDs to implement management conventions related to community

socioeconomic infrastructures. The PDSD II will continue its activities in the 49 CRDs and 8 UCs of the first phase (including the CRDs and UCs of Gaoual and Mali Prefectures), and 23 CRDs and 3 UCs of the Forestry Guinea.

Thus, this project, by strengthening the capacities of local authorities and deconcentrated institutions to plan, to organize and to coordinate the implementation of all the development activities at the prefectures and CRDs levels through the PLDs, PAIs and BCAs lays the background for the implementation of all the development strategies including the PNDA strategy in the CRDs of Gaoual Koundara and Mali. However, to achieve the PDSD II objectives of reducing rural poverty in Guinea, the PDSD II implementation must take into account the climate risks faced by agriculture and livestock, the main economic activities in those prefectures. This is attainable through the integration of climate change issues in the PLDS, PAIs and BCIs. Nonetheless, such capacities do not exist in the CRDs and UCs of Gaoual, and Mali. It is therefore necessary to raise awareness, build capacity for local authorities and deconcentrated institution staffs for the integration of climate change issues in the PLDs, PAIs and BCIs of the CRDs of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. In addition, this AfDB project will support the establishment of the Economic and Social Development Fund which will help channel the funds for the continued financing of economic and social development in rural areas. It is important therefore that the ESDF promotes climate proofing of all the activities and programmes it will finance, especially in making agriculture and livestock more resilient to climate changes and variability. This LDCF proposal will support the PDSD II to insert climate risks in its implementation and the climate proofing of investments and economic activities planned in the PLDs, PAIs, BCIs in order to increase livelihood resilience for the most vulnerable communities of Gaoual and Mali.

**The livestock for Livelihoods (L4L) project of the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources of the African Union (AU/IBAR)/ The Niokolo complex section (Co-financing: US\$1,000,000)**

This project, funded by the European Union and currently implemented by the AU/IBAR, aims at strengthening the resilience of livestock-based livelihoods and improving food and environmental security through the improvement of resource management in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Africa. In these vulnerable and relatively resource-poor ASALs, there is increased competition between pastoralists, sedentary farmers and livestock and wildlife for water, fodder and land, leading to conflicts and further degradation of ecosystems as the carrying capacity of this fragile natural environment, moreover severely affected by climate changes, continues to wane and is often exceeded. This project seeks to develop ways to strengthen the adaptive capacities of livestock-dependent communities, providing livelihood alternatives and less conflictive solutions in four other trans-boundary hotspots among which the Niokolo Complex (Senegal, Guinea, and Mali). By improving Natural Resource Management (NRM) and livestock management strategies, especially at the interface of these hotspots, the project seeks to significantly improve livelihoods and food security as the beneficiaries adopt more appropriate practices and have a better understanding of the ecological dynamics in the context of climatic variability. In Guinea, the project is implemented in Badiar Natural Park located in the prefecture of Koundara. The L4L project supports the development of community based natural resources management plans (CBNRM) and M&E frameworks, the establishment of zoning including grazing plans and grazing committees. The LDCF will support the implementation of climate resilient CBNRM by providing concerned local communities and local authorities with relevant agrometeorological assistance. Additionally, the LDCF will support the development of climate-proof alternative livelihoods and livestock production intervention through the agro-meteorological assistance it will provide to farmers and by introducing the agroforestry themes in the training programmes planned by the L4L project. The LDCF will furthermore support the climate resilience of the livestock-wildlife-agriculture interfaces around the Niokolo-Badiar Park by integrating the CBNRM, the zoning and the grazing plans developed by the L4L project in a wider agro-hydro-climatic zoning of the Prefecture of Koundara in order to assure the connectivity of the ecosystems under these CBNRM with the other critical ecosystems of the prefecture of Koundara across a landscape approach.



**Support to the promotion of youth entrepreneurship programme by implementing the credit revolving fund “Fonike” (Co-financing: US\$ 1,500,000)**

The Government of the Republic of Guinea has prepared in 2007 the Document of support programme for youth employment (YEP - Guinea), document officially launched in July 2008. To support this programme, UNDP and the Spanish government, within the YERP (Regional Programme for social cohesion and employment of young people in sub-Saharan Africa) framework, have established the revolving credit Fund Foniké. Several constraints such as the difficulty to access credit due to unaffordable guarantees and other conditions required by conventional banks were identified as barriers to the promotion of entrepreneurship among young people. The Credit Fund Foniké aimed to address these barriers by offering young people, rural and urban, access to formal credit and management support opportunities in all communities where there is a licensed microfinance institution. The Foniké Fund has provided loans to more than 2,000 young people in Conakry and in 13 of the 33 prefectures in the country. The establishment of the Fonike Fund is highly appreciated among young promoters and is fully supported by Microfinance Institutions, the national and local authorities that plead for the coverage of all prefectures in the country and the substantial increase of the credit size. In the framework of the continuation of this programme, UNDP has mobilized this year an additional \$1.5 million from the Spanish government to finance 7 major youth employment initiatives among which the support to the creation of 200 agricultural enterprises in rural areas. Some of these agriculture enterprises will be created in the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali and will contribute to increase incomes and the livelihood resilience in the vulnerable CRDs of these prefectures. However, to enhance the resilience of these agriculture enterprises against climate change, the LDCF will support the inclusion of climate change risks in the design of these enterprises, the provision to these enterprises with relevant agrometeorological assistance and the support needed to include agroforestry in these farms. Indeed, if the Credit Fonike is willing to finance the investments necessary to put in place and run the agricultural enterprises, the LDCF will finance the raising awareness on agroforestry benefits, the training of farmers on climate change resilience agroforestry, the acquisition of fertilizers trees, resilient seeds, and resilient livestock species to make the agricultural enterprises created by the Credit Fonike more resilient to climate change.

**The Local Development Programme in Guinea (PDLG-2) (UNDP/UNCDF) (Co-financing: US\$4,000,000)**

The immediate objective of this programme is to ensure that good governance practices for the local development of territorial collectivities and other local actors in Guinea are adopted. To achieve this objective, the project aims: (i) to improve contracting efficiency of local collectivities through an enhancement of their mastering of municipal planning, financial and management tools; (ii) to support economies in the regions and local collectivities participating in the project to begin a process of sustainable and integrated development; (iii) to promote the adoption and implementation at the local collectivities, prefectural and regional levels of harmonized approach to participative planning and monitoring of local development; and (iv) to provide the decentralization and local development process with a strategic framework and a technical and financial implementing system supported by a monitoring and evaluation systems and a periodic consultation framework.

The PDLG 2 has allowed testing and disseminating in Upper and Forestry Guinea 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 or SAFIC in French), the Local Development Fund (FDL), the advisory support system, and the monitoring and evaluation framework. The LAFIAS is a concerted approach that aims, through analytical tools, to grasp the problems linked to local management and governance and, in particular, the organizational operations of the authorities, their financing and the economic dimension of their development. It relies on diagnostics (organizational, financial and economic), public consultations and action plans created with input from all concerned stakeholders. The local development fund (LDF) is a financial instrument intended to support the budgets of CRDs, and made up of contribution from the governments and the development partners, with a view to

financing public, social, collective and economic investments in the fields of development and poverty eradication in rural areas. It supports the annual investment and multi-year investment programmes (AIPs/MIPs) and is integrated into the country public finance circuit. These tools are progressively being adopted by the Guinean local communities (including the CDRs and UCs of the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali) and most of the programmes/project dealing with decentralization and local governance and complement the local development plans (PLDs), AIPs/MIPs, and annual community budgets (BCAs) in the local development planning process. For an efficient and climate resilient local development in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali, the use of these tools must integrate the climate changes risks and the planning of adaptation measures to face to these risks. For this purpose, the proposed LDCF will support the development of strategies to integrate climate changes risks and adaptation consideration in these tools and the training of local authorities, deconcentrated institutions staff and community representatives on these strategies. Furthermore, the LDCF will make financial provision for the application of these strategies during the local development planning process.

**Support the improvement of democratic governance and the strengthening of human and institutional capacities (Co-financing: US\$4,000,000)**

This UNDP led project is seeking to consolidate the decentralization process and improve local governance in all the country by: (i) strengthening the planning and monitoring capacities of CRDs, Urban Communities, prefectures and decentralized institutions; (ii) supporting the improvement of services provided to populations by public institutions including the deconcentrated institutions; and (iii) contributing to take up the democratic challenges through the sensitization of population and the strengthening of CBOs capacities in local development planning issues, the promotion of community involvement in the local development process and social dialogue. For this purpose, this project carry out training programmes for local authorities and deconcentrated institutions staffs on local development planning tools and strategies like the Local Planning Procedure (PPL), the System for Financial and Institutional Analysis of Local Collectivities (SAFIC) and PLDs monitoring and evaluation methods. But to support the strengthening of the resilience of community livelihoods, the use of these planning tools and strategies must take in consideration the climate risks communities of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali are facing and integrate in the planning process adaptation strategies like the promotion of climate resilient agroforestry systems. The proposed LDCF will, therefore, support training modules, for local authorities and deconcentrated institution staffs of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali, on climate risks and vulnerability assessment, monitoring of PLDs implementation impacts and on how to integrate climate changes concerns in the local development planning process. Additionally, the LDCF will complement the population's raising awareness and CBOs capacity building activities in local development planning carried out by this UNDP project, with information programmes on climate change risks and the benefits of agroforestry for livelihood resilience. This will allow them to better participate in the local development process and include in the social dialogue the necessity for authorities to satisfy the climate change adaptation needs.

**National Programme to Support Agricultural Value Chain Actors in Guinea (co-financing: US\$32,400,000)**

The specific objective of this US\$32,400,000 programme is to improve the productivity and competitiveness of small farmers in promising agricultural value chains through the professionalization and the accountability of their organization. It is a national project oriented to the development of a limited number of agricultural value chains with high economic potential for smallholders. While it has a national scope, the PNAFA covers to date the Forestry Guinea, the Middle Guinea and the Upper Guinea. The programme will support the CNOP-G (National Confederation of Guinea's Farmers Organizations) for the cross-cutting aspects of value chain development such as planning, sectoral policy dialogue, monitoring and evaluation, specialized training for members, (ii) to assist the umbrella POs (federations and unions) with the planning, implementation and monitoring of economic activities in value chain development, and (iii) to facilitate the target groups ' access to infrastructure, plant and equipment essential for the development of targeted value chains. It aims additionally to create an enabling environment for value chain development by: (i) providing institutional support to public

services and mobilizing technical assistance for the implementation of development activities, (ii) supporting the development of specific financial services, (iii) by financing the consolidation of the association of financial services. The PANAAFA will furthermore support the establishment of mechanism for the information and raising awareness of targeted groups and the capitalization and sharing of experience generated from the project. In the first phase, the PNAFA will focus on potato, onion and corn in Middle Guinea. These crops are exported in the sub-region notably Senegal and Mali. Accelerating the development of agricultural value chains with a national and sub-regional market is, to a large extent, a relevant strategy to reduce rural poverty in Guinea. The essential elements to strengthen in this perspective are: (i) the competitiveness of promising value chains at all levels, (ii) the investment capacity of the actors, and (iii) capacity of central organizations and other stakeholders. This accelerated development will necessarily be accompanied by better water management (development of lowlands and plains, small irrigation), adoption of improved production technologies, and downstream the professionalization of inputs supply network and storage, packaging, processing and marketing activities. But it should additionally include a solid climate change adaptation strategy. Indeed, in Middle Guinea, intensive vegetables' growing (onion, potato, and tomato) is made in shoals. The main constraints of its development are the soil acidity of shoal and erosion of slopes upstream of the shallows. The droughts, rainfall disturbance and stormy rains, which are the main climate risks for Middle Guinea contribute to worsen soil acidity and slopes erosion. To contribute to secure the achievement of this programme objective of improving the farmers' incomes in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali prefectures of Middle Guinea, the LDCF will support the inclusion of climate changes concerns and adaptation strategies in the technical assistance mobilization, raising awareness and training for farmers' organizations on climate changes risks. It will furthermore support the demonstration and dissemination of vegetable agroforestry systems developed by research centers like the World Vegetable Center and International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria to increase resilience of vegetables growing in shoals against climate changes risks impacts like slopes erosion and soil acidity.

**The West Africa Agricultural Meteorology Project / METAGRI and the Post Conflict and Natural Disasters Countries project/ EMERMET ( Co-financing: US\$190,000)**

The METAGRI implemented in 2009 (phase 1) and 2011 (phase 2) is financed by the Spanish Meteorological Agency (AEMET). It has as objective to raise farmers' awareness of the climatic risk for agriculture and strengthen the country capacities in collecting rainfall data. This project has organized 14 raising awareness workshops and trained throughout the country 380 farmers on how to collect rainfall information and provide to 280 of them rain gauges and information reporting forms. The farmers trained show a great interest for this activity and on a regular basis collect and submit rain fall information to the National Meteorological Direction (DNM) through the prefectural divisions of the ministry of agriculture. In the same framework, the Spanish cooperation, through its project EMERMET, has supported the DNM to renovate the radiosonde station of Conakry with: (i) the purchase of a radiosonde system and an electrolytic cell; (ii) the installation of the equipments; and (iii) the training of the DNM staff for the use of the meteorological instruments. The official delivery of the equipments was made in March 2011. 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 rainfall data which could permit to produce relevant agro-meteorological information and provide to farmers an useful agro-meteorological assistance. Thus, this LDCF will support the replication and the strengthening of the training provided to farmers and the staff of the decentralized divisions of the DNM in the prefectures of GKM and develops a relevant agro-meteorological support system in order to increase agriculture and livestock farmers' resilience to climate risks.

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

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 of development (CRDs) of the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali (GKM).

**Component 1: Local Authorities are technically strengthened to promote climate resilient local development**

**Outcome 1:** Local authorities and decentralized institutions are strengthened to integrate climate change issues in regional PNDA (National Policy for Agriculture Development) action plans through the Local Development Plans (PLD), Annual Investment Programmes (AIP), **Multi-years Investment Programmes (MIP)**, and annual community budgets (BCAs) for the 15 most vulnerable GKM Rural Development Communities (CRD)

**Baseline:** 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 de Développement or CRD 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 action plans will fall under the responsibility of local authorities and will be integrated into the local development plan process through the PLDs. It will be programmed in terms of investments by the CRDs which will be responsible for the annual and multi-years planning of investment at CRD levels and coordinated at the regional level by the Regional Committees of Rural Development. UNDP is supporting the CRDs of the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali in the local development planning and the local governance through the project “Support for the improvement of the democratic governance and the strengthening of human and institutional capacities”. 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. Additionally, the AfDB project “Upper and Middle Guinea Sustainable Social Development Project – Phase II 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 Rural Development Committees (CRDs), and devolved technical State structures and NGOs on inclusive local development planning, and management. Furthermore, the PDLG 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), the Local Development Fund (FDL) and development activities monitoring and evaluation guidelines. They are being progressively used by the Guinean local communities including the CRDs and UCs of



Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. These projects are strengthening Gaoual, Koundara and Mali CRDs' capacity to develop and manage local development programmes (PDL), annual investments programmes (PAIs), multi-years investment programme (MIP) and annual community budgets (BCAs) 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, 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 CRDs of these prefectures. This will allow the PLDs, the PAIs/MIPs and the BCAs of these CRDs 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.

**Additionality:** The LDCF will support the integration of climate change considerations in the implementation of the PNDA action plan through the PLDs, PAIs and BCAs in the 15 more vulnerable CRDs 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 PLDs, 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.

Output 1.1: 300 GKM CRD councils members, Urban Districts councils members, and decentralized institution staffs are sensitized about climate change risks, trained on how to integrate climate change risks and support the implementation of agroforestry in the implementation of regional PNDA action plans through the PLDs, PAIs and BCAs.

Output 1.1: Community based land, forest and watershed management plans and regulation tools (custom laws and agreements) are developed and implemented for the enforcement of the agro-hydro-climatic zoning of the Prefectures of GKM developed in the framework of the output 2.1.1 in order to orient agro-sylvo-pastoral activities towards the most appropriate areas and promote the implementation of agroforestry as strategy to adapt to climate changes in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. These tools will coordinate with the strategic plan of the Guinea-Guinea Bissau trans-boundary Protected Areas developed in the framework of the AGIR project. Indeed, the AGIR project (2000 - 2005) has 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) and which organize the agriculture, livestock and other economic activities in the PA and its surroundings. This outcome will additionally assess and codify the experience and knowledge generated from the application of these custom laws and provided to the decision makers for an improvement of the regulatory framework.

Output 1.3: Local development plans (PLDs), annual and multi-years investments programmes (PAIs/MIPs) and annual community budgets (BCAs) of the 15 most vulnerable GKM Rural Development Communities (CRD) are updated to integrate climate change risks and dispositions to address the technical, financial, institutional, regulatory, organizational, and other constraints to climate resilient agroforestry scaling-up as adaptation strategies. In this framework, the LDCF preparation phase will support multi-stakeholders consultations for the identification of these constraints. These consultations will be back up by a study in the first year of the project implementation to go into the consultation results in depth and propose solutions to address the constraints identified. The results of this study will support the revision of PLDs, PAIs/MIPs and BCAs, to integrate dispositions to address these constraints in junction with the activities planned under the Outcome 3 like the 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. The results, the experience and knowledges 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 will be documented to serve as 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 prefecture, to support climate resilient agroforestry

**Baseline:** 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 (DMN) is currently providing to farmers and decision makers some 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 to allow 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 are produced by the DNM and diffused by the rural radios in local languages.

However, because of budget constraints, the agro-meteorological stations covering the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali are no longer functioning properly. Most of them are under equipped and understaffed. As a consequence, climate data necessary to produce agro-meteorological information need for climate resilient rural activities are not 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 coordinated to formulate and disseminate relevant agro-meteorological advice and information.

In this context, the DMN has received punctual support from the Spanish Meteorological Agency (AEMET) through the projects METAGRI (West Africa Agricultural Meteorology Project) 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.

**Additionality:** 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 Direction of Agriculture (DNA) 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 Direction of Livestock (DNE), 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 Direction of Fauna and Forest (DNFF) has raised the needs for forecasting of conditions which can favor bushfires onset.

To meet the needs expressed above by institutions supporting the agricultural, livestock and forestry sectors and to strengthen agroforestry farming resilience in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali, this LDCF project, building on the METAGRI, EMERMET and PANAFPA projects will work to deliver the following outputs:

Output 2.1: An agro-meteorological action plan is developed and implemented in the 3 prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. The action plan will allow to: i) determine the required agro-meteorological information needed for a climate resilient agroforestry; ii) identify the needs for capacity building to obtain the necessary agro-meteorological information; iii) design and organize capacity building for key institutions; iv) organize production and dissemination of priority agro-meteorological information to the appropriate end-users;

Output 2.2: Local multidisciplinary group for agro-meteorological assistance (LGMAs) in each of the 15 most vulnerable CRDs are established to coordinate the gathering of climatic information as well as the production and dissemination of agro-meteorological information and advisory support. The LGMAs will be made up of local representatives from the DMN, 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 LGMAs 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 LGMAs will be supported by agro-meteorological assistance groups (AAGs) established at the village level and made up of local farmers and extension agents. The AAGs will participate in the collecting of information and will be responsible for the dissemination of relevant agro-meteorological information produced by the LGMAs and for bringing agro-meteorological advice to farmers in villages. For this purpose, they will be trained in data collection methods and on how to report collected information to the LGMAs and provided with rain gauges and other equipments to collect and report the climatic information. Additionally, they will be trained in practical use of agro-meteorological information in order to be able to give farmers agrometeorological advisory support. The collection of the climatic parameters by the AAGs, the development of agro-meteorological products by the LGMAs and the provision of the agro-meteorological supports to farmers of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali in order to support them to hold climate resilient agroforestry as adaptation strategy during the project life will contribute to develop agro-meteorological capacities in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali that will support agro-sylvo-pastoral activities beyond the project life and scope.

Output 2.3: An agro-hydro-climatic zoning of the prefectures of GKM (vulnerable lands, forests and watercourses, areas for types of crops, for grazing, watercourses for irrigations etc) is elaborated and submitted to local authorities and decentralized institutions to support the elaboration of climate resilient PLDs and PAIs and the promotion of resilient agroforestry strategies.

**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:** Some programmes supporting the government of Guinea 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). In top of supporting decentralization and good local governance, the AfDB PSD-2 has established an Economic and Social Development Fund (FDES) which supports in Middle Guinea the financing of agriculture and livestock farming activities like the purchase of 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) 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 alternatives livelihoods and livestock production. Additionally, the UNDP "Credit Revolving Fund Fonike" 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 CRDs of these prefectures. The project National Programme to Support Agricultural Value Chain Actors in Guinea (PANAFPA) 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.

**Additionality:** These projects aiming to support the development of agro-sylvo-pastoral activities livelihoods and poverty alleviation in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali constitute a relevant baseline through which this LDCF will contribute to strengthen climate change resilience of the livelihood of the most vulnerable communities of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. This will be done by providing to these communities with support aiming to integrate these activities in a climate resilient agroforestry scheme. In this perspective, the LDCF will firstly, through the outcome 1, support the integration, into the local development planning process of the targeted CRDs, dispositions to address the constraints to the development of climate resilient agroforestry like the lack of adequate technical skills, information, advisory support, financial support, adequate regulatory framework. It will also include dispositions to support land and watershed management, the development of a performing inputs supply chain and the commercialization of agroforestry products. Additionally, the outcome 2 of this LDCF will support the development of agro-meteorological capacity and the provision of agro-meteorological assistance that will allow farmers to integrate climate information in their activities and enhance their climate resilience. The output 3 will complement these activities supporting the development of a climate resilient agroforestry in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali by achieving the following outputs:

**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. This training programme will firstly start by a training of trainers who will replicate the training to other farmers. This output will also, with the support of the Agriculture research center of Bareng (in Guinea) and other relevant international research center, develop training modules and methodologies that other projects and programmes could use beyond the project life and scope.

**Output 3.2:** An advisory support group, made up of the trainers trained as a result of output 3.1, and selected members of the AAGs have established to provide climate resilient agroforestry advice to

farmers. This output will also put at the disposal of the local authorities of a strategic document for the maintaining of this advisory group beyond the project life to ensure the sustainability of this service. This strategy will assess the feasibility of the privatization of this service through its inclusion in package of support service provided by the farmers associations to their members and the assessment of their willingness to pay such service.

Output 3.3: 200 community farms are supported (farmers organization, farm lay-out, acquisition of resilient seeds and tree species, farm running) to implement climate resilient agroforestry technologies in the prefectures of GKM. Additionally, this output, with the support of the research sector in Guinea, will support the assessment and the codification of the experiences and knowledge generated from these community agroforestry farms and their dissemination in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali and beyond the project areas and life.

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. This output will support the development of nurseries of climate resilient trees and livestock species, facilitate the acquisition of resilient main staple crop seeds, and the dissemination of these inputs to the farmers of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali.

Output 3.5: A strategy to support the commercialization of products derived from agroforestry is implemented in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. This strategy will consist in supporting the organization of agroforestry farmers, the establishment of small units for the conservation and transformation of agroforestry products related to the multifunctional platform project, the implementation of marketing actions and infrastructures, the establishment of a label proper to these agroforestry products, the development of a channel of agroforestry products linking producers to consumers.

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

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

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

At the national level, this LDCF funding will enable the government of Guinea to address important investment gaps in agriculture and livestock development. Indeed, while they are among the poorest prefectures in the country, Gaoual, Koundara and Mali are among the ones benefiting the least from government and other partners from development programmes. The project will also contribute to the



implementation in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali of a strategic axis in national poverty reduction, namely “the development of agro-pastoral production and the protection of the environment”.

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

**B.4. Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:**

Identified risks	Mitigation measures
Low capacity of local authorities and staff of decentralized institutions to support rural development	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.
Low political will of CRDs and Prefectures authorities to adjust ‘governance frameworks’ (i.e. policies, plans, strategies, programmes etc.)	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
Low commitment of targeted vulnerable rural communities	Consultations, interviews and field visits will take 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
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	A document analysing other projects implemented during the period of instability and gathering lessons learned will help define strategies to tackle this risk.
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	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
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	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

<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Relevant roles</b>
Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali	The Prefecture disseminates, executes and monitors national guidelines and policies ; implements laws/regulations and maintains security; executes public expenditures within the Prefecture; animates/coordinates/controls all prefectural administrative directorates and their agents (gives opinions on transfer, promotion, secondment of public servants); exercises supervision over urban community and CRDs; promotes micro-projects and supports local governments, community groups, cooperatives, NGOs in the management of their projects; plans and promotes socioeconomic and cultural development within the prefectures (prefectural development plans). Then, the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali will participate in the design and the monitoring of the field activities of the project and ensure that the project activities are in line with and contribute to the implementation of the prefectural development plans.
Regional divisions for rural development (agriculture, livestock, forestry, environment)	The regional technical divisions are responsible for the implementation of the government policies at the regional level. Their role is among other to coordinate the implementation of the Boke and Mali LPDA regional action plan and ensure that the development initiatives in the region are in line with the LPDA. Their role in this project will be to provide to CRDs advisory support to align the elaboration/update of PLDs and PAIs/MIPs with national and regional policies. They will then participate in the design and the monitoring of the project activities.
Rural development Community (CRD) of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali Prefectures	The CRDs are deliberating bodies whose members are elected from the community. They are responsible for defining local public policy in their respective territorial districts in accordance with the laws of the Republic and the national development guidelines as well as monitoring their implementation. They are also responsible for the development and implementation of PLDs, PAIs and BCAs in the prefecture. They will participate in the design and coordinate the implementation and the monitoring of the project activities in each CRD involved in the project.
Agronomic Research Center of Baureng (Pita) and livestock genetic improvement center of Boke	The agronomic research center of Baureng and the livestock Genetic improvement Center of Pita (in charge of the prefectures of GKM) will Coordinate the design and the development of resilient agroforestry practices and technologies and participate in hydro-agro-climatic zoning of the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali and also the project monitoring
National Direction and Regional Divisions of meteorology of Boke and Mali	They will coordinate the activities of collection, processing, analysis of climatic data and production and diffusion of agrometeorological information. They will provide the basis to gather and analyse climate data and diffuse climate advice to key local stakeholders.
Fouta Djallon Famers Association	The Association has members from all the prefectures of the Fouta Djallon natural region. The association will carry out the organization of farmers, the distribution of inputs and resources to farmers and their representation in decision making process.
Livestock breeders association	Carry out the organization of herders, the distribution of inputs and resources, their representation in decision making process, participate in the definition of transhumance routes.
Niokolo Badiar Park	Participate in the agro-hydro-climatic zoning of the prefecture of Koundara
Community based organizations and famer associations	They will be among the main beneficiaries of the project activities and will participate in the design, the implementation and the monitoring of the project activities. The project preparation phase will allow to identify the most relevant among them

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

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

The table below presents an overview of key donor intervention in Guinea. This LDCF project will coordinate with the current initiatives aimed to strengthen local collectivities and decentralized institution capacities in term of development planning and monitoring.

Donor	Interventions
UNDP/GEF-LDCF: Increasing Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones	This first Guinean LDCF project of 3 million dollars aims at supporting the mainstreaming of climate change into Guinean Integrated Coastal Zones Management, but also into development policies, strategies and plans at the local, prefectural and central levels, and those farmers implement adaptive farming systems in mangrove areas. This objective will be achieved through the pursuit of specific outcomes including: (a) integration of climate change and climate variability concerns into policies and planning processes at the state, national, sub-national and local levels; (b) implementation of risk reduction strategies and adaptation measures at pilot sites; (c) strengthening technical capacity to integrate climate risks into coastal zone management. The preparatory phase of the second LDCF project will develop a strategy for the integration of climate changes issues in the local development plans and initiatives and will use the best tools and strategies developed by this first LDCF project in this framework. The preparation and the implementation of the second LDCF project will also use the experience of this project to develop a stakeholders and community mobilization strategy, an agro-meteorological support system, and in the agriculture and livestock sector institutional analysis and capacity building.
WB/AfDB/IFAD PACV 2 :	The PACV-2 seeks to strengthen local governance in rural Guinea and promote social and economic empowerment of the rural population, including women, youth and other marginalized groups. For that, the project has established the local investment fund (LIF) which is the mechanism for transferring funds to CRDs to finance public socio-economic infrastructure and services identified by CRDs in their PLDs and to support activities aimed at ensuring a sustainable management and protection of natural resources through participatory approaches. The LIF will be the main vehicle for transferring to CRDs the resources needed to mainstream climate change in their local development plans and annual investment plans. This LDCF will also support the inclusion of climate change issues in the LIF funding .The link will then be made with the WB-GEF Community- Based Land Management Project (CBLMP) which brings the Incremental funding for the integration of natural resource management in the PACV.
Sustainable management of globally significant endemic ruminant livestock of West Africa (UNDP/GEF)	This project will support livestock production improvements, the development of longer term market development strategies, including the identification of niche and/or alternative markets based on unique traits and/or products, of regional marketing channels, promotion of breeds (e.g., through certification, fairs, and competitions), the linking of potential buyers with producers, and micro-finance schemes for livestock producers to finance critical activities such as marketing. The project will also work to ensure that natural resources are used sustainably at the pilot sites through community based land use planning and natural resource management and will, for this purpose, strengthen local capacity to participate in the creation and the application of policies, laws, and regulations for the management of endemic ruminant livestock and their habitat.
Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (FAO/UNEP/GEF)	The project will support in pilot sites and six watersheds in headwater regions of main trans-boundary rivers the design and implementation of community-based natural resources management plans, by training and strengthening local community institutions, community-based organizations and other stakeholders in natural resource management and institutional development. The project will also promote income generating activities and improve peoples' capacity to interact with markets and identify new income-generating opportunities to improve the livelihoods of the population in the Fouta Djallon Highlands. The proposed LDCF will coordinate with this project and share tools and strategies in its activities related to the training and strengthening of CBOs in natural resource management and climate change adaptation



### C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY’S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

The framework of cooperation between UNDP and the Government of Guinea for 2006 - 2011 is currently being implemented through a series of baseline projects outlined below.

<i>Area</i>	<i>UNDP interventions</i>
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, CRDs) 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 (CRDs, UCs) capacities in financial management, in participative local development planning and monitoring and sustainable and integrated development.
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 this LDCF will benefit.
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.
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.

#### C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

UNDP’s related co-financing will mainly be associated with the projects “Credit Revolving Fonike” and “Support the improvement of the democratic governance and the strengthening of human and institutional capacities” which while having a national scope, are implemented in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and

Mali. The total co-financing to be provided under these projects is US\$5,500,000. A further US\$4,000,000 of co-financing will be brought through UNDP-UNCDF project for the promotion of local development in Guinea. In addition UNDP will provide US\$300,000 from its own resources and an in-kind contribution of US\$200,000 in order to support Outcome 2, in particular the establishment of local multidisciplinary group for agro-meteorological assistance (LGMAs) and villages level agro-meteorological assistance groups (AAGs) to support the elaboration of climate resilient PLDs and PAIs and agriculture and livestock farming. Therefore the total UNDP contribution by way of co-financing is US\$10,000,000

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

This current project responds to Priority 5 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Guinea (UNDAF) over the 2007-2011 period: Preservation of the environment and sustainable management of natural resources. The project is well articulated with UNDP support to Guinea and more particularly in the following areas of intervention of the Country Programme Strategy:


- Democratic Governance programme: UNDP aims at promoting local governance to fight poverty and promote local development through local mechanisms and more credible institutions, a permanent dialogue between government, opposition and civil society and active participation of rural communities. The UNDP strategy in this area concerns also the support of decentralization process. Under Outcome 1, UNDP will strengthen local authority capacities, promote community participation, and ensure that the need of poor communities and vulnerable groups (e.g. women, youth) are fully taken into account when promoting climate resilient local development plans.
- Environment protection: UNDP activities are oriented toward the formulation of an adequate policy framework. Under this project, UNDP will support the promotion of agriculture and livestock technologies that will not deplete natural resources in order to contribute to enhance climate resilient agriculture and livestock ;
- Improvement of Human Capital: UNDP's core activity concerns the improvement of the living environment and develops stronger basic social services for vulnerable and poor communities. Under component 2, UNDP will continue supporting development of community livelihood resources through the promotion of resilient agroforestry.

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
TOURE Ahmadou Sebory	Director of the Fund for the Conservation of the Environmental	ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND FORESTRY	09/14/2011

- B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.</b>					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Yannick Glemarec Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF		December 6, 2011	Henry Rene Diouf  UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor (Green-LECRDS)	+27 83 442 9989	<a href="mailto:henry.rene.diouf@undp.org">henry.rene.diouf@undp.org</a>