



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND FOR CLIMATE CHANGE (LDCF)¹

Submission Date: July 2, 2010

Resubmission Date: August 27, 2010

2nd Resubmission Date: November 16, 2010

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 4019

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 3977

COUNTRY(IES): Guinea-Bissau

PROJECT TITLE: Strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience to Climate Change in the Agrarian and Water Resources Sectors in Guinea-Bissau

GEF AGENCY(IES): UNDP

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Secretariat of State for the Environment and Sustainable Development
Environment Directorate

GEF FOCAL AREA: Climate Change

Expected Calendar (mm/dd/yy)	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSP)	Nov-08
CEO Endorsement	Dec-10
Agency Approval Date	Jan-11
Implementation Start	Feb-11
Mid-term Review (if planned)	Jan-13
Project Closing Date	Mar-15

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: to increase resilience and enhance key adaptive capacity to address the additional risks posed by climate change to the agrarian and water sectors in Guinea-Bissau

Project Components	Type ^b	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	LDCF Financing ^a		Co-financing ^a		Total (\$) c = a+b
				(\$ a)	%	(\$ b)	%	
1. Capacity and CC risks mainstreamed	TA	Climate change risks and adaptation measures integrated into key national policies, plans and programs for water, agriculture and livestock resource management.	1.1 Relevant agencies increase capacity to identify and manage climate risks and vulnerability and to plan and implement adaptation measures within the agrarian and water sector 1.2 Climate-resilient water and agriculture management plans revised and adopted. 1.3 Decision-makers and wider stakeholders have the capacity to engage in climate risk and adaptation analysis through raised awareness and understanding 1.4 Improved data collection, storage, analysis and climate forecasting system, including establishment of Early Warning System. 1.5 A strategy for consolidated and effective financial management of Guinea-Bissau's adaptation activities is developed and initiated	657,000	45	810,000	55	1,467,000
2. Pilot Activities	TA and investment	Small and medium scale climate change	2.1 Raised awareness of climate change and vulnerabilities amongst senior regional/district officials, decision-	2,548,000	14	15,910,888	86	18,458,888

¹ This template is for the use of LDCF Adaptation projects only.

Project Components	Type ^b	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	LDCF Financing ^a		Co-financing ^a		Total (\$) c = a+b
				(\$ a)	%	(\$ b)	%	
		adaptation practices for water and agrarian resource management are demonstrated and implemented in the selected region	<p>makers and stakeholders</p> <p>2.2 Water conservation, drought and flood management techniques demonstrated and implemented as a climate change adaptation measure in 2 sectors (Pitche and Pirada)</p> <p>2.3 Agriculture-related management techniques shared, demonstrated and implemented as climate change adaptation measures</p> <p>2.4 Livestock-related management techniques shared, demonstrated and implemented as climate change adaptation measures</p> <p>2.5 Climate change risk management measures adopted and promoted by regional agricultural, water and livestock technicians amongst communities.</p>					
3. Lessons learned and best practices	TA	Lessons learned and best practices from pilot activities, capacity development initiatives and policy changes are disseminated	<p>3.1 National multi-stakeholder forum on climate change resilient best practices in rural areas established and operational</p> <p>3.2 The basis for the replication of all site level activities is established</p> <p>3.3 Project lessons learnt widely shared</p> <p>3.4 Learning, feedback and adaptive management are ensured</p>	395,000	24	1,228,100	76	1,623,100
Project management				400,000	17	2,005,443	83	2,405,443
Total Project Costs				4,000,000	17	19,954,431	83	23,954,431

^a List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of LDCF and Co-financing respectively to the total amount for the component.

^b TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & Technical Analysis

B. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT (EXPAND THE TABLE LINE ITEMS AS NECESSARY)

<i>Name of Co-financier (source)</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>%*</i>
General Directorate for Water Resources (DNGHR)	Nat'l Gov't	In-Kind	8,754,431	44%
General Directorate for Planning, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Integration (MEPRI)	Nat'l Gov't	In-Kind	900,000	5%
The UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Multilat. Agency	In-Kind	8,090,000	41%
MADR – Rural and Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation Project (PRESAR) / African Development Bank	Multilat. Agency	In-Kind	1,510,000	8%
UNDP Guinea-Bissau - TRAC **	Impl. Agency	Grant	700,000	4%
Total Co-financing			19,954,431	100%

* Percentage of each co-financier's contribution at CEO endorsement to total co-financing.

C. CONFIRMED FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	Project Preparation Amount (a)	Project (b)	Total c = a + b	Agency Fee	For comparison: LDCF Grant and Co-financing at PIF
GEF financing	130,000	4,000,000	4,130,000	413,000	4,000,000
Co-financing	130,000	19,954,431	20,084,431		12,710,000
Total	260,000	23,954,431	24,214,431	413,000	16,710,000

D. FOR MULTI AGENCIES/COUNTRIES (IN \$)

n/a

-- This is a single country and single GEF Agency project.--

E. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated person weeks/months (LDCF only)	LDCF amount \$	Co-financing (\$)*	Project total (\$)
<i>Local consultants*</i>	428	260,000	60,000	320,000
National Project Director (availed by GOM for 4 years on a part-time basis)	-	0	60,000	60,000
National Project Coordinator	208	144,000	0	144,000
Administrative, Finance and HR	208	104,000	0	104,000
Project Evaluation	12	12,000	0	12,000
<i>International consultants*: Project Evaluation</i>	12	36,000	0	36,000
<i>Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*</i>		67,000	75,000	142,000
Miscellaneous Expenses		5,000	0	5,000
Professional Services: Audit, Editorial and Desktop Publishing, Translation, Driver		52,000	0	52,000
Vehicle with driver for 4 years		0	60,000	60,000
Furniture and Office Rental (according to needs only)		10,000	15,000	25,000
<i>Travel*</i>		37,000	5,000	42,000
<i>Other: Rough estimates of other partners' mgt costs</i>		0	1,865,443	1,865,443
Total		400,000	2,005,443	2,405,443

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

** Refer to PRODOC's Total Budget and Workplan (Section III). These funds are managed directly in conjunction with LDCF funds under the same budgetary award.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Estimated person weeks (LDCF Only)	LDCF (\$)	Co-financing (\$)*	Project total (\$)
<i>Local consultants* [Sub-total]</i>	956	560,000	0	560,000
Legislation & policy development specialist	208	120,000	0	120,000
Climate Change National Expert	208	120,000	0	120,000
Agronomist	182	105,000	0	105,000
Hydrologist	182	105,000	0	105,000
Communications & Outreach (journalist)	156	90,000	0	90,000

<i>Component</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks (LDCF Only)</i>	<i>LDCF (\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)*</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Pastoralist	20	20,000	0	20,000
<i>International consultants* [Sub-total]</i>	<i>1,096</i>	<i>1,380,000</i>	<i>60,000</i>	<i>1,440,000</i>
Int. Chief Technical Advisor	156	420,000	0	420,000
UNV - training	104	90,000	0	90,000
UNV - Community engagement	520	300,000	0	300,000
UNV - Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Systems	-	0	60,000	60,000
UNV - mapping, database and web development	156	90,000	0	90,000
Agronomist	40	120,000	0	120,000
Hydrologist	40	120,000		120,000
Climate Change Adaptation Training / Finance	40	120,000		120,000
Climatologist (Dev of Early Warning & Seasonal Forecast System)	40	120,000		120,000
Total	2,052	1,940,000	60,000	2,000,000

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

** The in-cash contribution from government will be confirmed and the details on the use of consultants for technical assistance from co-financing will be then defined.

G. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

The project's M&E Plan is thoroughly described in the UNDP PRODOC. For more detail, refer to Section I, PART IV: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget. The table below provides a summary

Project Monitoring and Evaluation Indicative Budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team Staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SEADD ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP GEF 	12,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Team ▪ UNDP CO 	None	Immediately following Inception Workshop
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PM will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop. Indicative cost is VRA (x 3) 60,000 Most Significant Change (x2) 40,000	Start, mid and end of project
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on output and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversight by PM ▪ Measurements by project experts 	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation. Indicative cost is 10,000	Annually prior to APR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
APR and PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RTA ▪ UNDP EEG 	None	Annually
Project Progress Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team 	None	Quarterly

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team Staff time</i>	Time frame
	▪		
Mid-term External Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost: 40,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team, ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost: 40,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO 	None	At least one month before the end of the project
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP CO ▪ Project manager and team 	5,000	Yearly
Visits to field sites (UNDP staff travel costs to be charged to IA fees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU (as appropriate) ▪ Government representatives 	from fees	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		185,000	

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE THE PROJECT RATIONALE AND THE EXPECTED MEASURABLE ADAPTATION BENEFITS:

For more detail, refer to the UNDP PRODOC, Section I, PART II: Strategy.

Particularly on the project rationale and the expected adaption benefits, the following summary applies:

The proposed project is based on the priority adaptation option identified in Guinea-Bissau's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). The impacts of climate change on Guinea-Bissau's agricultural water resources will affect human health, agricultural production and food security.

Predicted climate change scenarios are likely to constrain long-term development through: (i) increased temperatures, affecting crop productivity, disease spread and water availability (ii) changing rainfall volumes and variability, including more frequent events of short and intense rains, causing flash-floods in several catchment areas; (iii) progressive sea level rise and salt water intrusion. Consequently, a major challenge for Guinea-Bissau is to mainstream climate change adaptation measures into integrated agricultural and water resource management across different institutional, social and spatial frameworks. Technical capacity of both government and local communities to manage the emerging threats imposed by climate change is required. The likely impacts of climate change are still poorly understood and the need for adaptation not sufficiently incorporated into relevant frameworks.

The proposed project will build adaptive capacity and increase the agriculture and water sector's resilience to climate change. Financial resources from the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) will be used to address systemic, institutional and individual capacity gaps to manage agricultural and water resources for human, agricultural and other uses in the face of a changing climate. This will include focused capacity-building measures that are additional to the existing baseline both at the national and regional level for agrarian and water planning and management systems, and development of policies, strategies, decision-making processes, relevant budgeting and monitoring systems. The project will also support the demonstration and implementation of climate-resilient water and land management techniques

located in the semi-arid rural area of eastern Guinea-Bissau. Lessons-learning and relevant knowledge dissemination will equally be enhanced.

The following Outcomes are expected from the project (refer to UNDP for a thorough description of outputs and proposed activities under those):

Outcome 1 Climate change risks and adaptation measures integrated into key national policies, plans and programs for water, agriculture and livestock management: In the baseline, ongoing efforts to strengthen the sustainable management of agriculture, water and livestock critical resources for Guinea-Bissau, will continue in a business-as-usual, limited fashion. Under the leadership of the Secretary of State for Environment and Sustainable Development (SEADD), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MERN), sectoral plans and other policy frameworks will continue to be developed and implemented. However, in the baseline, climate change is not incorporated into the development and implementation of policies, plans, strategies, programmes, projects and initiatives that relate in different ways to the management of natural resources. This means that the capacity of stakeholders to adapt to climate change is not being developed. Climate change risks and vulnerability in Guinea-Bissau will remain both poorly understood and poorly quantified concepts. The alternative scenario, (i.e. the intervention to be supported by the LDCF under this outcome) will build the capacity of national stakeholders through a suite of actions. Capacity of staff within government agencies such as SEADD, MADR and MERN and other non-governmental bodies will be targeted through training initiatives and learning from best practice in other countries. Thorough review will draw up a strategy and initiate a process of climate-proofing key national policies, focussing on key sectors of agriculture and water. These policies include firstly the Charter of Agricultural Development Policy, Water Master Plan and Water Code. In addition, this intervention will engage with wider development plans that have a bearing on agriculture and water management, such as the Poverty Reduction Strategy being developed during 2010 for the period 2011-2015. This experience will raise awareness on climate risk and adaptation generally using leverage through the highest level at the Council of Ministers. Key planning tools (on data and early warning systems, where appropriate) will be made available.

Outcome 2) Small and medium scale climate change adaptation practices for water and agrarian management are demonstrated and implemented in the selected region: In the baseline, ongoing efforts on water and agriculture in rural Guinea-Bissau led by relevant Directorates (DGRH; MADR/DGA), regional administrations, NGOs and farmers will continue in a piecemeal, little coordinated fashion. These efforts are challenged by the pre-existing climatic variability and increasingly by extreme climate events and long term climate impacts brought about by ongoing climate change. This means that many existing efforts, in the absence of modification, will have decreasing effectiveness over time as the impacts of climate change increase, and significant maladaptations in current development activities will occur, which may increase vulnerabilities of local populations further. Regional administrations do not have information, capacity, finance or skill to address climate change. In the alternative scenario for this outcome, the project will focus on implementing more tangible management activities at the site level. The project will expand the ability of local communities and regional administrations to cope with an increasingly variable climate. The interventions will be duly monitored with the involvement of local stakeholders. In particular, the project will focus on piloting a suite of cost-effective techniques relating to: i) water resource management, ii) agricultural productivity/storage improvements and iii) livestock improvement. High level awareness and understanding will be raised at regional/district government level, with support for training, planning/managing and implementing rural adaptation activities in collaboration with engaged NGOs. The NGOs DIVUTEC, ADIC-NAFAYA and APRODEL will work closely with the project and district level government, and execute many of the local activities. A number of villages in the sectors of Pitche and Pirada will be targeted in the east of Guinea-Bissau. Local planning and consultation will determine project approach and objectives. At the site level, the project will consider the issue of agriculture/pastoralist water-related conflict. The role of women will be central in the project in developing and implementing climate change adaptation measures, as women are particularly vulnerable to climate change (but at the same time are strong agents in promoting greater resilience in communities). Their limited adaptive capacities arise from prevailing social inequalities (see details in Paragraph 55-57).

Outcome 3) Lessons learned and best practices from pilot activities are disseminated and integrated in national plans and policies. In the baseline, climate change risk analysis in Guinea-Bissau will not be developed and lessons will not be learned, or shared, on climate change. An isolated project will focus on the coastal zone of Guinea-Bissau (West African Shorelines Project: Responding to Coastline Change and its human dimensions in West Africa through integrated coastal management). Given the relatively small share of the budget assigned to national activities in

Guinea-Bissau, the mentioned project is unlikely to reach beyond the limited coastal area, and activities will be limited in scope, not tackling the important central issues of awareness-raising in government, or the wider population in Guinea-Bissau. In the alternative, this outcome will ensure that lessons learned from capacity building events and target regions/sectors are systematically gathered and made available for others to finance in the future for replication to other parts of Guinea-Bissau and beyond. The link to the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) will also ensure a contribution to global learning related to climate change adaptation and the required enabling environment for the implementation of community-based adaptation activities in predominantly agricultural localities. Mutual learning and dissemination activities will promote capacity building related to similar adaptation initiatives within the Lusophone communities (e.g. CPLP). LDCF support will ensure that experiences and lessons generated in policy mainstreaming, capacity building and on-the-ground experience at the pilot are systematically collected, analyzed and disseminated throughout the country. Existing institutions that support learning in the water, agriculture and livelihoods sectors will have the capacity to promote learning in community-based climate change adaptation.

Refer to relevant chapters in the UNDP PRODOC for descriptions of outputs and activities.

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL/REGIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:

The text that follows has been extracted from the UNDP PRODOC, Section I, Part II: Strategy, chapter 'Project consistency with national priorities/plans'

This project is a direct follow-up to the NAPA and proposes to implement an integrated selection of the urgent and immediate adaptation measures previously prioritised, namely within the agrarian and water sector. The areas chosen (water and agriculture) complies with priorities 1, 2, 7, and 13 of the NAPA: 1, Support to the diversification of production and food diet; 2 – Rural Zone Sanitation and Water Supply; 7 – Small Scale Irrigation of the Geba and Corubal; and 13 – Support to the Production of Small Cycle Animals. Other priorities were located in the coastal zone (project ongoing – see next paragraph) or the southern zone of the country. As the project cannot cover all areas of Guinea-Bissau, the southern region remains a priority to address when further funding becomes available.

This project aligns aims of reducing vulnerability to impacts of climate change with the recently commenced GEF-funded Project on Adaptation to Climate Change in West Africa (ACCC), run with UNDP and UNESCO/IOC. This project focuses on the coastal zones and setting up regional and national initiatives “*to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities to the impacts of climate change on coastal resources*”. It will invest a total of USD 4 million over five years in five countries in West Africa. Given the different geographical focus of this project to the proposed project, the main areas for synergy are in working towards better understanding of climate scenarios for Guinea-Bissau as a whole. The ACCC initial stocktaking exercise of Guinea-Bissau mentions climate predictions, though more elaborate investigation is expected later in the project.² The project will share information and learning throughout the course of the project with its ACCC project counterparts in UNDP.

As the majority of the national plans do not mention climate change, this project's alignment with national plans will be through three main themes: good agricultural management, improved water management and poverty reduction initiatives. The Poverty Reduction Strategy for Guinea-Bissau focuses on Guinea-Bissau's economy, which “*continues to be affected by considerable structural constraints marked by weak diversification, weak mobilization of internal resources, a lack of dynamism in the private sector and weak development of human capital*” (NPRSP p.6). The NPRSP calls for a rigorous approach to reconstruction and diversification of the economy for the benefit of the poorest in Guinea-Bissau's society. In particular it notes the weak growth of the agricultural economy and its overwhelming reliance on a single cash crop (cashews), which renders it extremely vulnerable to external market fluctuations. This project aligns with efforts towards diversification of the economy through seeking alternative agricultural crops and agricultural management techniques that will help to achieve the PRSP's overarching aim of reduction of poverty in the country. In addition, the project will

² See page 79 of the ACCA (2006) Inventory of coastal resources vulnerable to climate and shoreline changes: Cape Verde, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal here: <http://ioc3.unesco.org/accc/images/stories/File/Documents/ACCCInventories01071.pdf>

contribute to increasing human capital at all levels in government, NGOs and individuals on issues of climate change. The project will also invest in the seasonal forecasting and communication activities of the Meteorological office. Thus the project is consistent with the aims of the NPRSP

Relating specifically to agricultural management improvement, The Charter for Agricultural Development has four aims: (i) to guarantee food security; (ii) to increase and diversity agricultural export; (iii) ensure rational management and preservation of agro-sylvo-pastoral resources and (iv) to improve living standards of rural populations. This project will address Aims 1, 3 and 4 centrally through improvements in food security related to better understandings of impacts of climate variability and future climate impact which will feed into efforts to incorporate climate change explicitly into agricultural policy and also bring climate change impacts into agricultural initiatives at project level through local government and NGO initiatives. Whilst it has not yet been finally approved, the forthcoming Plan on Agricultural Investment similarly has many initiatives on sustainable water and agricultural management that will be reflected strongly in this project (see PRODOC Annex 2 for more details).

The Water Plan has the following four aims: (i) water quality protection; (ii) rationalization of water use, in coordination and harmony with other national resources, land use and ecosystem equilibrium; (iii) elaboration of the Water Use Plan in relation to national watersheds; (iv) promotion of international cooperation in the water resource management domain. This project will focus on the first two in particular, looking at protection of water quality through understanding of increased climate variability and impacts of future climate change on existing and future water quality. Secondly, the project will undertake analysis of future water use and through pilot demonstrations with communities, assess how and why water conflict may occur or worsen in the future and assist community planning and resolution around these issues. This timely initiative may help to stymie future conflict through early awareness-raising, good planning and brokering good negotiations with community inhabitants, nomadic livestock owners and other water users.

Finally, the project relates to the existing National Plan on Environmental Management (2003) which examines a series of related sectors including agriculture and livestock. Whilst mentioning climate variability, the plan does not discuss the impacts of long term climate change, and thus a revision of the plan would benefit from including consideration of these impacts on the sectors.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH LDCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES:

The text that follows has been extracted from the UNDP PRODOC, Section I, Part II: Strategy, chapter 'Country Ownership: Country Eligibility and Country Drivenness'

Guinea-Bissau ratified the UNFCCC in 2005 and fulfils the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) criteria. Guinea-Bissau is therefore eligible for funding within the LDCF Adaptation window. In addition, this proposal is consistent with the following eligibility criteria:

- **Country ownership:** Guinea-Bissau has completed and submitted its NAPA to the UNFCCC. This proposal originated from the NAPA process and was prepared with the full involvement of relevant stakeholders. All municipalities were represented in the NAPA validation process. The sectors being targeted are mentioned in four of the fourteen priorities identified in the NAPA, in particular number 1 (see PRODOC Annex 7).
- **Program and policy conformity:** The proposed project constitutes a response to urgent and immediate adaptation needs (program conformity). It is designed to address the additional costs of priority adaptation measures identified in the NAPA (programme design), and it will also create the necessary capacity to continue to do so after project completion (sustainability). The ratio of LDCF funds to co-financing is consistent with the sliding scale.
- **Financing:** Cost-effectiveness criteria will apply in the choice of adaptation measures and modalities (refer to Cost-Effectiveness section). Financial contributions to the project strike a good balance between technical assistance and the use of LDCF and other funds.
- **Institutional coordination and support:** The project is designed to complement other ongoing and planned projects and programmes without duplicating them. UNDP will play a pivotal role in project support by co-financing the

project, but also by assessing the best national implementation modality, supervising implementation and mitigating project risks. Project implementation will be overseen by the UNDP Country Office with support from UNDP's Regional Environment and Energy Group (UNDP-EEG).

- **Monitoring and evaluation:** The project will be monitored in line with the standard UNDP/GEF monitoring and evaluation procedures. Adaptive management will be a key component of the management approach.

D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

Refer to information already provided in the PIF. In addition, the text that follows has been reproduced from the revised UNDP PRODOC Annex 1

The proposed project is consistent with the UN and UNDP cooperation programmes and frameworks. These include the Regional Cooperation Framework for Africa, and the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). In particular, this project is already an identified priority in UNDP's new Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), and the project will count on UNDP core resources to be managed in conjunction with funding from the LDCF. In addition, this project will learn lessons from three areas: firstly, from past development interventions in country; secondly, from ongoing adaptation initiatives in Africa and worldwide through the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) and thirdly, through building on the capacity created by baseline activities, working in close collaboration with co-financiers towards improved capacity development.

Once operational, the proposed project will work in close collaboration *inter alia* with the below-mentioned ongoing initiatives towards the achievement of adaptation objectives. Many representatives from and participants in these initiatives / interventions should be invited to be members of the Climate Change Forum.

Coordination and collaboration between the project and related initiatives

INITIATIVES / INTERVENTIONS	HOW COLLABORATION WITH THE PROJECT WILL BE ENSURED
<p><i>Programme of Work of the General Directorate for Water Resources (DNGHR)</i> Within the framework of the Sub-Regional Programme to Fight against Poverty, the Government of Guinea-Bissau has been receiving significant finance for water resource management, as a member of UEMOA (the West African Monetary Union) and from OMVG (the Basin Organisation for the Management of the Gambia River). Two interventions are particularly relevant to mention: (i) <i>UEMOA's Rural Hydraulics Programme in Guinea-Bissau</i>, under which a total 300 water points are foreseen to be built, 50 of which are in the Gabú Region, plus a community capacity strengthening programme on self-sustained was point management, including sensitization and training in hygiene and basic sewerage.; (ii) <i>Integrated was resource management for the hydrographical basins of river Kayanga-Geba</i>, financed through a grant, within the framework of African Water Facility, under which it is foreseen that an Integrated Water Management Plan for the Kayanga-Geba basin will be prepared, as well as the financing of studies for the exploration of basin's irrigation potential with respect to the part of the various river that flows into Guinea-Bissau. The Kayanga-Geba basin is located in the same sites selected for the UNDP/GEF intervention.</p>	<p>Collaboration will be possible with the mentioned interventions with respect to an improved understanding of short and long term impacts of climate change on water availability at the level of communities. Also were water infrastructures are being built within DNGHR's programme of work (e.g. small dams), the project should ensure that climate change considerations are taken into account in the planning and execution of such works.</p> <p>More specifically, DNRGH's engagement and co-financing will come into play in pilot site activities #5, 8 and 9. Refer to PRODOC Matrix 1 for more details.</p>
<p><i>Several initiatives coordinated by UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</i></p>	<p>Collaboration with this project, which will also cover other interventions mentioned in the letter, will focus on (i) the</p>

INITIATIVES / INTERVENTIONS	HOW COLLABORATION WITH THE PROJECT WILL BE ENSURED
<p>FAO is implementing a number of projects, programmes and initiatives that support Guinea-Bissau in the implementation of the Charter for Agricultural Development Policy, its action plan and that are part of the National Programme of Food Security. FAO has projects in the whole country and also in Pitche and Pirada administrative departments. It is worth mentioning three particular interventions mentioned in FAO's co-financing letter (totalling approx. \$8 million): (1) <i>The Food Security Project</i>, which targets a number of policy, structural and on-ground interventions to address the now recurring issue food security in Guinea-Bissau. (2) <i>The School horticultural activities support project</i> (in collaboration with WFP), which targets among others 50 in the Gabú region. (3) <i>Project for diversification and intensification of agriculture and valorisation of agricultural production</i>. (4) <i>Project for agricultural production in urban and peri-urban areas</i>.</p>	<p>climate-proofing of agricultural policies, where FAO expert support will be welcome; (ii) the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into agricultural practices, where the introduction of new techniques and resilient crop varieties, horticulture and the improved management of river valleys can all be integrated into the work being developed by FAO at site level.</p> <p>More specifically, FAO's engagement and co-financing will come into play in pilot site activities #2, 3, 7, 10, 11 and 12. Refer to PRODOC Matrix 1 for more details.</p>
<p><i>Rural and Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation Project (PRESAR)</i> Implemented by MADR with support from the African Development Bank. PRESAR focuses on (i) the reorganization and rehabilitation of water and agrarian structures; (ii) the building rural organizations' capacity and infrastructure in the target zones (Biombo, Cacheu, Oio, Bafatá and Gabú regions); and (iii) capacity building in integrated natural resource management and land management at the level of villages.</p>	<p>Collaboration with this project will focus on the reinforcement of capacities for farmers' organizations and rural producers. This would fit well with suggested activities such as the dissemination of appropriate agricultural mechanization technologies and practices and training in relevant agricultural techniques and sustainable agriculture. Another possible area of collaboration is the integrated management of natural resources and of villages' territory, as well as the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures. These activities fit well with the focus of the current project on adaptation in the agrarian and water sectors. In addition, the PRESAR project is active in the Gabú region and their site level interventions will be a factor to be considered in the choice of project, as the possibility of collaboration in enhanced.</p> <p>More specifically, PRESAR's engagement and co-financing will come into play in pilot site activity #2. Refer to PRODOC Matrix 1 for more details.</p>
<p>UNDP/GEF SPA project "<i>Responding to Coastline Change and Its Human Dimensions in West Africa through Integrated Coastal Area Management</i>"</p>	<p>The mentioned regional project, aims to pave the way for adaptation measures that deal with coastal zones issues through regional collaboration. On pilot sites the regional project is dealing with the issue of saline intrusion in the underground water table. With respect to policies and climate risk mainstreaming, this (national LDCF) project will lead but collaborate with the regional one. Lessons learning will be a common effort.</p>
<p><i>The WB/EU Emergency Project for Food Production (2009-2012) with an approximate budget of \$9 million</i> The project seeks to assist the recovery of 5,000 hectares of mangrove soils and lowland continental soils for rice growing and vegetable production. The aim is to increase rice production and reinforce food security at community level.</p>	<p>At least 315 hectares being are targeted to be rehabilitated in the two proposed project sites with support from the WB/EU project. Collaboration with this project may be focused on ensuring that climate change adaptation considerations are taken into account in the agricultural practices being reinforced. Rice cultivation in wetlands valleys in certain areas of Guinea-Bissau can achieve fairly high levels of productivity. The issue is to ensure that mangroves continue to play a protective ecosystem role in extreme climatic events and balance it with its potential to assist in food security.</p>
<p><i>UNDP/GEF Project SPWA - Support for the Consolidation of a Protected Area System in Guinea-Bissau's Forest Belt</i> The project is implemented by the Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP) and it seeks to establish and operationalize terrestrial PAs in the Dulombi-Boé-Tchetche (DBT) complex and thereby significantly expand and strengthen Guinea-Bissau's PA</p>	<p>The protected area project and this LDCF project will share the services of a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), likely on board from Jan 2011. This was deemed as a suitable arrangement given the experience with international recruitment efforts in Guinea Bissau. It is both expensive and challenging to attract relevant Portuguese-speaking,</p>

INITIATIVES / INTERVENTIONS	HOW COLLABORATION WITH THE PROJECT WILL BE ENSURED
<p>system. The DBT Complex includes large remnants of forest and savannah habitat and cover 319,000 hectares of terrestrial ecosystems under increased threat. The project, which will start in Nov 2010 and last 3.5-4 years, will seek to expand the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) onto the southeastern forest belt region and protect an additional 8.8% of the country territory under protection and effective management.</p>	<p>international expertise to Guinea Bissau. This potential compromise is therefore a realistic assessment of the possibility of attracting the desired expertise to the country. In practical terms, the logistics will function adequately: the Biodiversity Project will have an office based within 2 hours travel of the Gabú office of the Climate Adaptation project. The CTA will be expected to share time between the two projects, with regular visits to field (once a fortnight on average) and the projects' central office. Besides the sharing of the CTA, both project can learn from each other in terms of the technical reporting requirements, the deployment of strategies to attract qualified HR and strategies to engage with government for changing policies and legislation.</p>
<p><i>UNDP's Community-Based-Organizations' Support Project in Gabú Region (OCB) (2008-2012),</i> This project is financed from UNDP core funds for \$1.5 million and its implementation extends 2008-2012. The project, which is active Gabú region – including in Pitche and Pirada – seeks to support several local community-based-organizations' members to develop agrarian production (crops and livestock) for their self-sufficiency, thus improving their food security.</p>	<p>As the OCB project will be working with a number of rural communities in Pitche and Pirada and UNDP has standing partnerships with local <i>tabancas</i> in that zone, it is likely that this element will influence the choice of specific target sites for this project. There will be logistical programmatic and advantages in doing that. Collaboration and close coordination of activities will also be essential in terms of broadening the scope and each of proposed dissemination and awareness-raising activities. Cross-fertilisation of lessons will also be enabled by this close collaboration and coordination of activities.</p>
<p><i>Project against poverty. Local Governance and Income Generating Activities Promotion Support Project – financed by the Dutch government for approximately \$200,000 (2010-2013)</i> The project seeks to improve governance by local communities and assist communities to develop income-generating businesses and activities that will contribute for the improvement of their living conditions. These include micro-credit for agricultural and livestock production, provision of agricultural training, technical assistance to prepare community plan.</p>	<p>Although the Dutch financed project is small, it is active in Pitche and collaboration can be facilitated in some <i>tabancas</i> in that department with respect to the inclusion of climate change considerations in the preparation of community plans.</p>
<p><i>UNDP/GEF Sustainable Land Management Project SLM (2009-2012)</i> With a total budget of less than \$0.5 million, the long term aim of the project is to contribute to the recovery of degraded land through institutional and individual capacity building. It is doing so by integrating sustainable land management issues into national development strategies, completing the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (PAN/LCD), reinforcing, harmonizing and integrating the institutional, technical, organizational and legal capacities in the policy for SLM.</p>	<p>Collaboration can be sought at the level of policies and plans, where the SLM is seeking to integrate improved land management practices into national development policies and plans, not least also by developing and implementing the an investment plan for the purpose.</p>
<p><i>UNDP/GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (2009-2011)</i> Although the project's budget is limited, it has already made important progress in assessing national capacity to implement the Rio conventions and developing a Strategy and Action Plan for Capacity Building on Environment Management.</p>	<p>Capacity assessments are important tools in the roll-out of new and ambitious projects such as the present one, because of the recurrent problem of absorptive capacity of recipient countries. The initial reports from the NCSA have been instrumental in guiding the design of this project in terms of what kind of skills should be reinforced through technical assistance e.g.</p>

E. DESCRIBE ADDITIONAL COST REASONING:

For more detail, refer to the UNDP PRODOC, Section II, PART I: Additional Cost Analysis. For the basis of the Additional Cost Calculations, refer to PRODOC Annex 6. The table below provides a summary:

Cost/Benefit	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Project and Additional costs (A-B)
BENEFITS			
Guinea-Bissau's agrarian and water sectors are more resilient and relevant stakeholders counts on enhanced adaptive capacity to address the additional risks posed by climate change.	<p>Current development in Guinea-Bissau's agrarian and water sector is not adapted to climate change, and the stakeholders do not have the capacity to adapt.</p> <p>Although progress is being made towards the MDGs, much of the important gains in this direction can be threatened and even reversed by climate change.</p>	<p>'Governance frameworks' that are relevant for Guinea-Bissau's agrarian and water sectors (i.e. policies, plans, strategies, programmes etc.) will support adaption to climate change.</p> <p>Communities and local governments in Pitche and Pirada in the Gabú Region will have piloted adaptation measures applicable to agriculture, livestock and water resource management, improving their livelihoods in a sustained manner.</p> <p>Key stakeholders at the national and local levels in Guinea-Bissau will have improved their capacity to adapt to a more variable climatic future caused by global climate change through access to relevant knowledge and tools, but also through firsthand experience with the results of concrete adaptation measures.</p>	<i>n/a</i>
COSTS	\$ millions	\$ millions	\$ millions
Outcome 1: Climate change risks and adaptation measures integrated into key national policies, plans and programs for water, agriculture	<p>In the baseline, efforts to strengthen the sustainable management of agriculture, livestock and water in Guinea-Bissau, will continue in a business as usual scenario. Local and national capacity to adapt to climate change is not necessarily being developed. Efforts dedicated to developing that capacity are minimal and not sufficient to avert climatic risks to the water and agrarian sectors.</p>	<p>With support of the project and co-financing partners, the enabling frameworks for integrating climate risk into the relevant policies, plans, strategies, and programmes for Guinea-Bissau's agrarian and water sectors will be strengthened and relevant stakeholder adaptive capacity will be enhanced through it.</p>	<p>Project Costs: GEF-LDCF \$0.657</p>

Cost/Benefit	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Project and Additional costs (A-B)
and livestock management.	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>1. WB/IDA Multi-sector Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project \$0.900</p> <p>TOTAL \$0.900</p>	<p>Alternative:</p> <p>TOTAL \$2.367</p>	<p>DNGRH</p> <p>MEPRI \$0.810</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>PRESAR</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>TOTAL \$1.467</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Small and medium scale climate change adaptation practices for water and agrarian resource management are demonstrated and implemented in the selected region</p>	<p>In the baseline, a series of development projects and programmes are envisaged to improve natural resource management, to improve economic conditions, and develop the water and agrarian sectors.</p> <p>Several programmes, projects and initiatives lead by SEADD, MADR and DGRH, but also by others partners will continue to be implemented. However, these projects and programmes are not adapted to climate change.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1. National Rice-Development Project (PNDA) \$4.300</p> <p>2. Rural Rehabilitation and Community Development Project (PRRDC) \$2.350</p> <p>3. Chinese Technical Agricultural Cooperation for the development of small valleys \$4.000</p> <p>4. Structural Reduction of Food Insecurity in Guinea-Bissau Project \$0.390</p> <p>5. Strengthening of Agricultural Production Systems in Oio and Quinara Regions Project \$0.390</p> <p>5. WB/IDA Multi-sector Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project \$5.300</p> <p>TOTAL \$16.731</p>	<p>With support of the project and co-financing partners, adaption will have been demonstrated and effective adaptive capacity built in two administrative sectors, Pitche and Pirada in the Gabú Region. The Gabú Region will have adapted and will be more climate resilient.</p> <p>Moreover, this will have effectively <i>demonstrated</i> how to adapt in vulnerable rural areas in the water and sectors. This demonstration will serve to greatly reduce risks associated with adaptation.</p> <p>Alternative:</p> <p>TOTAL \$34.945</p>	<p>Project Costs:</p> <p>GEF-LDCF \$2.548</p> <p>DNGRH \$7.879</p> <p>MEPRI</p> <p>FAO \$6.553</p> <p>PRESAR \$1.359</p> <p>UNDP \$0.120</p> <p>TOTAL \$18.459</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Lessons learned and best practices from pilot activities, capacity development initiatives and policy changes are disseminated</p>	<p>With the exception of some pertinent adaptation work at the regional level, there are no lessons available, and no system to disseminate lesson.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1. Support to Development of Services of Agricultural Information, Documentation and Dissemination Project \$0.050</p> <p>TOTAL \$0.050</p>	<p>There will be documented knowledge and lessons, and a series of dissemination events and products, targeting other areas of Guinea-Bissau, the West Africa region, and internationally.</p> <p>Alternative:</p> <p>TOTAL \$1.918</p>	<p>Project Costs:</p> <p>GEF-LDCF \$0.395</p> <p>DNGRH</p> <p>MEPRI</p> <p>FAO \$0.728</p> <p>PRESAR</p> <p>UNDP \$0.500</p> <p>TOTAL \$1.623</p>

Cost/Benefit	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Project and Additional costs (A-B)
Others: Project Management Unit, program implementation technical support team, and indicative monitoring	Not applicable Baseline: \$0	Alternative: \$2.405	Project Costs: GEF-LDCF \$0.400 DNGRH \$0.875 MEPRI \$0.090 FAO \$0.809 PRESAR \$0.151 UNDP \$0.080 TOTAL \$2.405
TOTAL COSTS	Baseline: \$17.681	Alternative: \$41.635	Project Costs: GEF-LDCF \$4.000 DNGRH \$8.754 MEPRI \$0.900 FAO \$8.090 PRESAR \$1.510 UNDP \$0.700 TOTAL \$23.954

F. INDICATE THE RISK THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MITIGATION MEASURES:

None of the identified risks for this project were considered ‘critical’ or ‘high’. Therefore, none of them would be expected to prevent the project objective from being achieved.

For more detail on risk assessment and mitigation measures, refer to the UNDP PRODOC, Section I, PART II: Strategy, chapter ‘Risks and Assumptions’. The table below provides a summary:

IDENTIFIED RISKS AND CATEGORY	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK ASSESSMENT	MITIGATION MEASURES
[POLITICAL] Political resistance/inertia to adjust ‘governance frameworks’ (i.e. policies, plans, strategies, programmes etc.).	HIGH	MODERATELY LIKELY	MEDIUM	Stakeholders, in particular decision-makers, the media and advocacy groups will be sensitised by the project. The project development phase included major ministries to be involved in policy changes in this project. Initial training/engagement with high level decision-makers (e.g. Ministry of Finance) to be implemented by the project will emphasize the financial benefits and opportunities available internationally. One of the project’s first activities will be the full development of the ‘national stakeholder involvement plan’. In addition the project will support the establishment of the Rural Climate Change Forum which will allow ministers a public platform. Policy matters will be discussed. In output 1 a politically sensitive policy analysis will

IDENTIFIED RISKS AND CATEGORY	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK ASSESSMENT	MITIGATION MEASURES
				highlight areas of opportunity for policy influence when policies are being reviewed for the Climate Change Committee to take forward with the Project Team
[POLITICAL] Government political instability and frequent political post shifts high in government may hinder policy change	MEDIUM	LIKELY	MEDIUM	Strong support for the policy changes in key ministries will be generated at the Directorate General level, which have been relatively stable in staffing despite political changes. SEADD is directly linked to the Prime Minister's office and therefore should be able to leverage necessary influence to achieve policy reforms necessary. UNDP is a trusted partner of both government and opposition parties in situations of political and institutional instability in Guinea-Bissau. UNDP invests significant resources in governance programs as a critical basis for the country's development.
[FINANCIAL] Bad financial governance and corrupt practices may lead to less funds invested in desired outcomes than planned	MEDIUM	LIKELY	MEDIUM	One of the project's first activities is the full development of the 'local stakeholder involvement plan' and research into local livelihoods and socio-economic conditions in rural areas. In addition, the project will enter into strategic partnerships at the local level, not just with local government, but in particular with local NGOs and community based organisations. Understanding the local reality and having the project intervention being facilitated by organisations already on the ground will be crucial to overcome cultural barriers. The project's communication and outreach strategy will take this into account. Many of the expected communication products will be adapted to local languages and skill-sets
[STRATEGIC] Cultural barriers in accepting new techniques can be expected.	HIGH	LIKELY	MEDIUM	Strong relationships with the overseeing government department SEADD and financial oversight by UNDP with frequent, regular monitoring visits and audits will keep projects on line in terms of delivery and expenditure.
[ENVIRONMENTAL] Exclusive focus on climate change may distract from wider environmental and poverty issues	HIGH	MODERATELY LIKELY	LOW	The project is designed alongside existing poverty reduction and environmental strategies in order to complement existing measures. An integrated approach to forest, water and agriculture in the pilot area is designed to minimise this issue. In addition, strong stakeholder involvement between ministries, DGs and NGOs in the region will keep wider issues on the agenda. Annual reports and annual forum events will also reflect on the wider situation.

G. EXPLAIN HOW [COST-EFFECTIVENESS](#) IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN:

The text that follows has been extracted from the UNDP PRODOC, Section I, Part II: Strategy, chapter 'Cost Effectiveness'

The NAPA process identified and considered various alternatives for adaptation in the key sectors of Guinea-Bissau. In this process, cost-benefits ratio was used as one of the criteria to select priority actions, where benefits are measured in terms of adaptation benefits. Hence, the actions proposed are not only the most urgent and most pressing, but the basis for their cost-effectiveness has also been taken into account. Agriculture and water resources are a crucial resource for Guinea-Bissau, deeply linked to major on-going development processes and particularly important for the poorest in the country.

Further to the cost-effectiveness issues, additional elements have been considered during the PPG phase with respect to the choice of strategy and pilot sites. The NAPA refers to a number of geographical regions in Guinea-Bissau with specific climate-related risks and potential deleterious economic impact. Firstly, in discussion with a working group of heads of relevant ministries, it was decided to focus on just *one* area of Guinea-Bissau due to the complications of project management in several locations and the need to consolidate staffing and management to produce the best pilot activity possible. Key staff will be located at Gabú to ensure that regional focus is kept strong and the project overheads are kept to a minimum; one staff focussed on output 1 may be located in Bissau, however, in order to work closely with national projects and government policy makers. Secondly, the high proportions of population in this rural area of eastern Guinea-Bissau mean that successful pilot activities will be able to be efficiently disseminated to larger sectors of the population, increasing cost-effectiveness. **Thirdly, as pilot activities have been designed to have an immediate and measurable effect on the ground (refer to Annex 11 for more insight into this).**³

After consideration, the eastern part of Guinea-Bissau was chosen for this pilot phase for the following reasons: i) anticipated impacts of future climate change related to ongoing desertification in this area and extreme events are severe ii) larger numbers of poor rural people dwell in this area relative to the coast iii) significant NGO activity in the region means that on the ground pilot activities and interactions with communities can be facilitated relatively easily iv) extensive opportunities exist for passing on best-practice to other areas beyond the pilot sites to other areas in eastern Guinea-Bissau and also neighbouring regions of similar geographic terrain in Senegal and Guinea vi) there is a coastal zone project for West Africa on climate change already in progress, so repetition of lessons learned was not desired v) project management is far easier for the inland projects as opposed to island-based projects due to boat transportation issues, which is desirable for this pilot phase.

In this region in eastern Guinea-Bissau, agricultural practices and water conservation practices are not improved. Simple technique changes in water and agricultural management for example, such as drip-irrigation, water conservation techniques, post-harvest storage techniques and enhanced run-off filtration through mulching, ground cover and promotion of appropriate forms of more sustainable agriculture will have significant adaptation benefits, decreasing the vulnerability of the population to extreme events of drought and flooding, with positive impact on MDG attainment.

Alternative to the current project strategy have been considered and assessed less cost-effective, as follows:

- **Choosing one sector only:** the opportunities for addressing the issue of water and agricultural practices in an integrated manner would not be evident.
- **Focusing on changes to policy only:** the opportunity of having evidence and experience-based activities to underpin the policy changes would be lost
- **Focusing on changes on the ground only and not at all on policy:** the opportunity of bringing lasting changes and upscaling the experiences would not be generated by the project.

³ Plan West Africa (2005) [An Action Research for increasing effectiveness and sustainability in water and environmental sanitation](#). Furthermore, it is worth noting that a target indicative figure of 13,000 beneficiary inhabitants in Pitche and Pirada for the project (see Annex 11), the total investment of pilot activities will likely be around \$200/inhabitant. As a matter of comparison, an adaptation project at community level run by the NGO Practical Action spent about \$150 per inhabitant in Pakistan, although population was more densely spaced in sites targeted and the project had a shorter duration. In a country like Guinea-Bissau, with rather high transaction costs and low pre-existing investments in rural areas, \$200-250/inhabitant in the Gabú region over a four-year period is quite reasonable.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:

The project's management and implementation arrangements are thoroughly described in the UNDP PRODOC. For more detail, refer to Section I, PART III: Management Arrangements. The text and figure that follows provides a summary:

The project will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), under its National Execution (NEX) modality over a period of four years, counting from the date of PRODOC signature (indicatively Sept 2010 until August 2014). The lead executing agency will be the Secretary of State of Environment and Sustainable Development (SEADD), working closely with the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) Directorate General of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry for Energy and Natural Resources (MERN) Directorate General of Water Resources.

SEADD will establish specific implementation agreements with NGOs ADIC NAFAYA, APRODEL and DIVUTEC for the implementation of specific outputs. A list of potential activities is in PRODOC Annex 4 See also PRODOC Annex 8 for the Terms of Reference in more detail for these organisations. Other collaboration agreements with other key institutions, organisations and individuals that can play a key role in the implementation of the project, as defined within this project document. These may be at the local, national or international level, all according to UNDP procedures.

The project will receive policy guidance and oversight from a Project Steering Committee (PSC), which will be chaired by the Secretary of SEADD, or by the UNDP Resident Coordinator (RC), or by someone duly designated by each of them. The project's National Project Coordinator (NPC) will function as secretary to the PSC. Members of the PSC will include not only SEADD and UNDP representatives (including UNDP's Environment and Energy Group) but also any other institution (national or local), organisation or partner that has a financial stake in the project. Project co-financiers will, by default, be invited into the PSC. The PSC, which will function as the Project Board, is responsible for making management decisions, preferably on a consensus basis, including approving project work plans and budgetary and substantive revisions. Project assurance reviews will be made by this group at designated decision points throughout the course of the project, or as necessary when raised by the NPC through the chair.

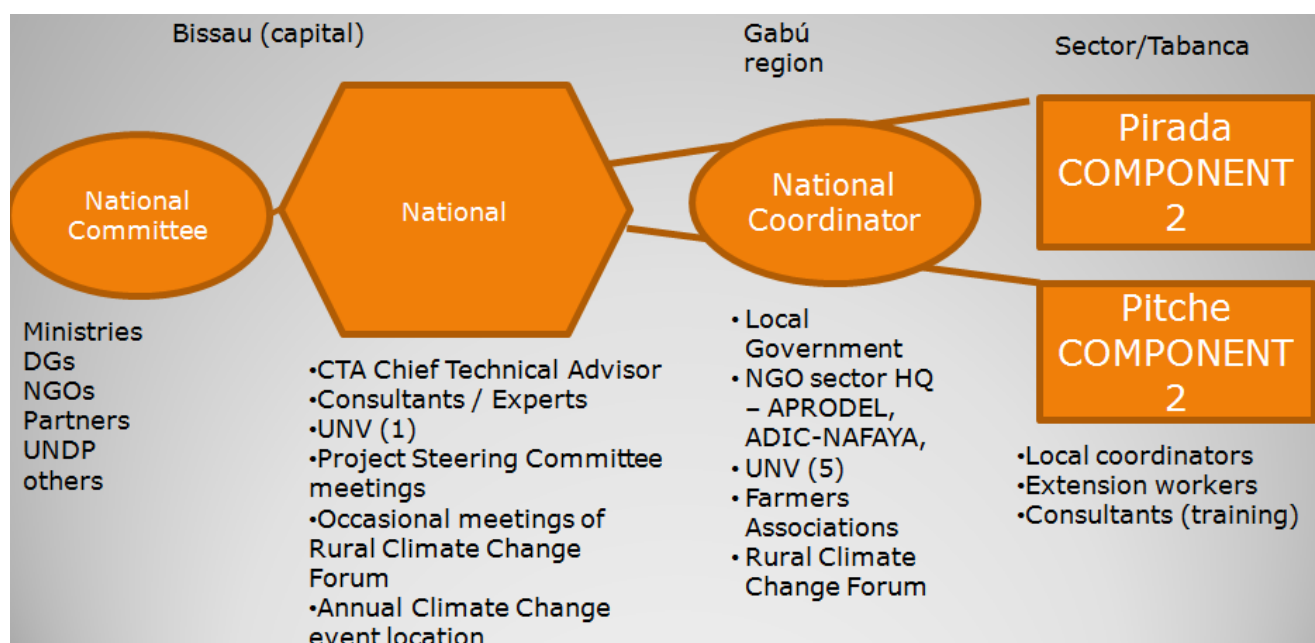
The NPC will be responsible for the outputs being delivered by the project team, including any agency engaged to deliver specific products under the project, on time, on scope and on budget.⁴ The NPC is also responsible for the application of all UNDP administrative and financial procedures, and for the efficient use of funding from UNDP and the GEF. The NPC will be supported by a project support team and a technical advisory team (refer to PRODOC Tables 10 and 11 for more details). The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be housed in Gabú in order to reduce transaction costs and to build synergy and linkages with other relevant programs at the regional level. Individual staff members may be placed in Bissau for periods of time in the SEADD unit, in order to influence national policy. The PMU will consist of the NPC, an administrative/finance assistant and a driver. In addition, the PMU will count on a core of technical staff, including a part-time GEF Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), a UN Volunteer, a senior national Finance & HR officer and several consultants, both national and international, who will hold contracts of varying duration and who will support the NPC with substantive implementation, as indicatively defined under 'Section IV - PART III: Terms of References for key project staff'.

The CTA will be critical in terms of providing technical support to the PMU. He/she will be an expert in monitoring and evaluation, with demonstrated GEF experience and should preferably have primary technical expertise in the area of natural resource management. The funds for the engagement of the CTA over a 4 year period will be shared between this project and the recently approved biodiversity project (UNDP/GEF Project SPWA - *Support for the Consolidation of a Protected Area System in Guinea-Bissau's Forest Belt*), which is expected to be approved around the same period as this. The focus of the LDCF project is on the agrarian and water sectors. Hence, the profile of the CTA will be mostly of an

⁴ Should the project decide to engage NGOs, research institutes or other government bodies to deliver specific products, the role of the NPC is of supervising and ensuring delivery through all means foreseen in the contracts and agreements pertaining to these products. Due diligence will be carried out in engaging such agencies to ensure the efficient use of project resources and the production of expected outputs. UNDP will assist the project team with these aspects both technically and procedurally.

‘environmental generalist’. Skills in adaptation to climate change are desirable, but this needs to be weighed up against the needs of the Biodiversity project. The CTA will provide technical guidance to the NPC, project staff and other government counterparts in the areas of project management and planning, management of site activities, monitoring, and impact assessment. The CTA will assist with compiling lessons learned and sharing experiences internationally. Finally, the CTA will help coordinate the work of all consultants and sub-contractors, ensuring technical quality, timely delivery of expected outputs, and effective synergy among the various activities, including with other concurring projects. The NPC and the CTA will collaborate with other key development partners such as the European Commission (financing AGIR II), the African Development Bank (financing PRESAR Project), and others as applicable (e.g. private sector), to support a coherent and synergetic approach to climate adaptation in Guinea-Bissau.

Refer to PRODOC Section I, PART III: Management Arrangements for more information. Below is the project organigram.



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


The project design is fully in line with the PIF, except for the co-financing which is larger than initially foreseen. The components, outcomes and outputs identified in the PIF have been validated and elaborated. This reflects the fact that the PIF was based on the thorough analysis under the NAPA.

In terms of budget, the overall project cost is estimated at \$23,954,431. The LDCF contribution, for part of the adaptation alternative, is \$4,000,000. Total project cost is \$41,635,200. Of this, \$17,680,768 is the financing of the baseline, and the balance, \$19,954,431, is co-financing of the adaptation alternative.

The LDCF contribution is unchanged from PIF. The distribution of LDCF costs across the Outcomes has neither changed significantly from the PIF. The level of confirmed co-financing to the alternative is however significantly larger: from ~\$12 million estimated at Work Programme Entry stage to > \$18 million confirmed.

PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with LDCF policies and procedures and meets the LDCF criteria for project endorsement.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Stephen Gold Officer-in-Charge, UNDP/GEF		November 16, 2010	Fabiana Issler, Regional Technical Advisor for Biodiversity, West Africa and Tom Twining-Ward, Regional Technical Advisor for CC- Adaptation, West Africa	+27-12- 3458128	fabiana.issler@undp.org and tom.twining-ward@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The text that follows has been reproduced from the UNDP PRODOC, Section II, PART II: Strategic Results Framework, SRF (formerly GEF Logical Framework) Analysis. For more detail, refer to Section I, Part II: Strategy, chapter 'Project Goal, Objective, Outcomes and Outputs/activities'.

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
Objective – To increase resilience and enhance key adaptive capacity to address the additional risks posed by climate change to water and agriculture sectors in Guinea- Bissau	1. High level policies and management plans relating to agriculture and water sectors explicitly consider climate change risks and opportunities <i>(Refer to Annex 2 for an analysis of the level of incorporation of climate change into relevant policy frameworks; refer also to Table 6 for a discussion on the policy frameworks targeted under this indicator)</i>	The following policies / plans are not climate-proof: - National Plan of Agricultural Investment (PNIA) - National Program on Food Security - Water Directive / Water Code - Poverty Reduction Strategy II	At least two high level policies / management plans explicitly consider climate change risks and opportunities	Verification by independent mid-term and final evaluations of the project	<u>Risks:</u> Political resistance to adjust 'governance frameworks' (i.e. policies, plans, strategies, programmes etc.) Globally-induced recession in the years to follow will impact public expenditure negatively affecting the expected allocation for adaptation.
	2. Government and international funding allocated to managing climate change risks increased	<25,000 USD/year	At least 100,000 USD/year	Monitoring and update of government and international funding available	<u>Assumption:</u> Baseline conditions in the selected areas can be extrapolated with high confidence level to other Guinea-Bissau areas and lessons learnt can be successfully disseminated.
	3. Scores of UNDP's Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) to be applied upon inception, mid-term and end-of-project in project-site communities	As of results after the application of the tool at project inception	Aggregate reduction of 10-35%	Independent technical vetting of the results of the VRA by UNDP/GEF upon inception, and by the evaluators by mid-term and project end	

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 1 – Climate change risks and adaptation measures integrated into key national policies, plans and programs for water, agriculture and livestock resource management.	1. Key policy frameworks relevant for the agriculture and water sectors effectively incorporate climate risk consideration and adaptation measures as assessed through the UN Climate Screening Methodology	Very low level of incorporation <i>(Refer to Annex 2 for an analysis of the level of incorporation of climate change into relevant policy frameworks; refer also to Table 6 for a discussion on the policy frameworks targeted under this indicator)</i>	At least two policy frameworks relevant for the agriculture and water sectors effectively incorporate climate risk consideration and adaptation measures	Application of the UN Climate Screening Methodology. Key policies include the PRSP II and the Charter for Agricultural Policy Development, Water Code and National Plan for Environmental Management but may also include others including regional development policies t.b.d. upon inception.	<u>Risk:</u> Political resistance (as above) <u>Assumptions:</u> Increased awareness and capacity will lead to a change in behaviour with respect to climate risk mainstreaming into relevant ‘governance frameworks’. International finance will be available; and Guinea Bissau is eligible for such funding
	2. Number of key agencies having taken institutional measures to respond to climate change through capacity building and mainstreaming activities	Currently, only SEADD – hence 1 agency	At least agencies	Qualitative surveys covering selected agencies with results vetted independently by UNDP/GEF upon inception, and by the evaluators by mid-term and project end	
	3. Percentage of end users utilizing climate risk information from seasonal climate forecast systems in decision-making.	No current seasonal climate forecast system is in place Once in place for at least 6 months, a baseline in terms of potential and actual end-users will be set	Increase of at least 30% over the baseline	Climate change meteorology experts will define on project inception how seasonal information can be best improved and disseminated. The actual relevance, usefulness and timeliness of the system will be independently assessed by the evaluators by mid-term and project end.	

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 2 – Small and medium scale climate change adaptation practices for agriculture, water and livestock resource management are demonstrated and implemented in selected regions	1. Average agricultural productivity of key crops (kg/ha), measured at site level in pilot demonstration fields – showing improvements compared to national and/or regional average for Gabú	National and/or regional (Gabú) average agricultural productivity for key crops to be applied as baseline for comparison	Target to be established by specialists upon inception	Field data report with focus on pilot site activities #2 and #5 National and regional statistics on productivity per unit area maintained by the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INPA)	<u>Risks:</u> Cultural barriers in accepting new techniques can be expected. Conflicts may be exacerbated by drought and water scarcity if such event happens during project implementation. <u>Assumptions:</u> Baseline conditions in the selected areas can be extrapolated with high confidence level to other regions in eastern Guinea-Bissau and lessons learnt can be successfully disseminated (as above).
	2. Food security in pilot villages as a result of the effective uptake of technologies and techniques introduced by the project	As per WFP data for selected villages among target sites	Target to be established by specialists upon inception	WFP reports for the Gabú region Field data report with focus on pilot site activities # 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, but also 10, 11 and 12	
	3. Water availability at the level of households that are benefitting from pilot measures to improve water management (litres / day / inhabitant over time)	Not available – target households for improved water management are not yet established	Target to be established by specialists upon inception	DNGRH reports for the Gabú region Field data report with focus on pilot site activities # 8 and 9	
Outcome 3 – Lessons learned and best practices from pilot activities are disseminated, and integrated in national plans and policies.	1. Percentage of stakeholders being targeted for awareness-raising activities affirming ownership of adaptation processes	n/a - stakeholders to be targeted for awareness-raising activities will be defined upon inception	50% over the baseline	Application of the Most Significant Change at project start, mid-term and project end. Most Significant Change validated by the evaluators.	<u>Assumption:</u> Climate change adaptation measures will gradually become a national priority for the agriculture and water sector as knowledge and information is made available.
	2. Number of contributions to the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)	0	2 per year	ALM Website (www.adaptationlearning.net)	

Objective: To increase resilience and enhance key adaptive capacity to address the additional risks posed by climate change to the agrarian and water sectors in Guinea-Bissau

Outcome 1: Climate change risks and adaptation measures integrated into key national policies, plans and programs for water, agriculture and livestock management

Output	Activities
<p>1.1 Relevant agencies increase capacity to identify and manage climate risks and vulnerability and to plan and implement adaptation measures within the agrarian and water sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full development of the ‘national stakeholder involvement plan’ ▪ Training needs assessments, preparation of customised training packages, and implementation of systematic training events for technical staff in target group is at least 100 civil servants ▪ Preparation of a ‘Training of Trainers’ package for national and local authorities on climate change adaptation and due test of the package (implementation of training modules to be done with co-financing) ▪ Independent technical vetting of training packages before roll-out ▪ On-demand provision of technical support services to relevant government agencies for infrastructure, rural development projects related to reducing exposure to climate change risks in agricultural and water resource management
<p>1.2 Climate-resilient water and agriculture management plans revised and adopted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In collaboration with the project ‘Integrating climate change risks into national development processes and UN country programming’ (climate change mainstreaming into UN and Government Programs), carry out an analysis of key ‘governance frameworks’ (i.e. policies, plans, strategies, legislations, budgets) for the water and agricultural sector with respect to mainstreaming climate risk into them ▪ Preparation of a technical annex to a chosen policies/plans/strategies, and inputs to policies that are under revision ▪ Testing of ‘climate proofing’ guidelines and annexures to relevant policies ▪ Preparation of report on best strategies for influencing policy change; this may also result in a contributions to the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)
<p>1.3 Decision-makers and wider stakeholders have the capacity to engage in climate risk and adaptation analysis through raised awareness and understanding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical training to parliamentarians, members of General Directorates, high level planners and key private sector and media players and NGO leaders on ‘climate risk, vulnerability & adaptation’ in the water and agricultural systems (actual co-funding is expected for the roll-out of the activity). ▪ Effective engagement of Guinea-Bissauan NGOs and international organisations to take on awareness raising on climate change in awareness-raising actions ▪ Organisation of special events with the Rural Climate Change Forum to raise awareness of climate change
<p>1.4 Improved data collection, storage, analysis and climate forecasting system, including establishment of Early Warning System.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish / rehabilitate a number of observation stations across strategic locations in Guinea Bissau* ▪ Strengthen capacity to store and manage data at the national level ▪ Identify and prepare new analysis and ‘products’ for climate risk and vulnerability analyses (e.g. risk & vulnerability maps, climate scenarios, extreme event forecasts etc.) ▪ Train technical staff in DG of Meteorology on the production and use of analytical tools ▪ Regular climate change data and scenarios updates for water resources made available to national and municipal policy making

Outcome 1: Climate change risks and adaptation measures integrated into key national policies, plans and programs for water, agriculture and livestock management	
Output	Activities
	*All recommendations subject to review on project inception with the Directorate of Meteorology.
1.5 A strategy for consolidated and effective financial management of Guinea-Bissau's adaptation activities is developed and initiated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of financing needs for adaptation in Guinea Bissau ▪ Production of sustainable adaptation financing strategy for Guinea Bissau (e.g. the Fast Start Adaptation Funding) ▪ Support for Climate Change Committee in taking forward strategy recommendations throughout project duration

Outcome 2: Small and medium scale climate change adaptation practices for water and agrarian resource management are demonstrated and implemented in the selected region	
Output	Activities
2.1 Raised awareness of climate change and vulnerabilities amongst senior regional/district officials, decision-makers and stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of technical training package aimed at regional officials, decision makers, NGO extension workers ▪ Undertaking training ▪ Development of training package aimed at inhabitants of regions, with piloting of materials prior to commencement. ▪ Vulnerability assessment for region undertaken by climate change and gender expert.
2.2 Water conservation, drought and flood management techniques demonstrated and implemented as a climate change adaptation measure in 2 sectors (Pitche and Pirada)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change and water expert to undertake downscaled projections for impacts of climate change on water resources of Eastern Region of Guinea Bissau ▪ Review of existing biological and physical water conservation techniques' efficiency and status ▪ Plan for CC adaptation to water resource management activities to be developed alongside communities' prioritisation of activities* ▪ Joint local implementation/finance of the physical climate change adaptation measures for water management* <p>* Refer to Annex 11 for more details</p>
2.3 Agriculture-related management techniques shared, demonstrated and implemented as climate change adaptation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change and agriculture expert to undertake downscaled projections for impacts of climate change on agricultural and sector of Eastern Region of Guinea Bissau ▪ Review of existing agricultural techniques' efficiency and status ▪ Plan for CC adaptation to agricultural resource management activities to be developed alongside communities' prioritisation of activities* ▪ Joint local implementation/finance of the physical climate change adaptation measures to include e.g. seed banks, diversified planting, better agricultural processing initiatives* <p>* Refer to Annex 11 for more details</p>
2.4 Livestock-related management techniques shared, demonstrated and implemented as climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change and livestock expert to undertake downscaled projections for impacts of climate change on agricultural and sector of Eastern Region of Guinea Bissau ▪ Review of existing livestock techniques' efficiency and status

Outcome 2: Small and medium scale climate change adaptation practices for water and agrarian resource management are demonstrated and implemented in the selected region

Output	Activities
adaptation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan for CC adaptation to livestock management activities to be developed alongside communities’ prioritisation of activities* ▪ Joint local implementation/finance of the physical climate change adaptation measures to include e.g. small livestock promotion/financing, better use of water available, new livestock breeds, conflict management between pastoralists/farmers* <p>* Refer to Annex 11 for more details</p>
2.5 Climate change risk management measures adopted and promoted by regional agricultural, water and livestock technicians amongst communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning and elaboration of training modules specifically aimed at technicians from government and civil society that undertake training and extension work with wider local communities ▪ Training of extension workers in the region during project roll out

Outcome 3. Lessons learned and best practices from pilot activities, capacity development initiatives and policy changes are disseminated

Output	Activities
3.1 National multi-stakeholder forum on climate change resilient best practices in rural areas established and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of a ‘Rural Climate Change Forum’ ▪ Support to re-establish the national Climate Change Committee (likely to be subsumed into the Project Steering Committee) ▪ Field visits and technical assessment by local groups (farmers’ associations, local and national government representatives and other national stakeholders) to experience and study successful climate change measures ▪ Documentation and inventory of successful climate change adaptation methods, technologies, and practices for replication ▪ Support to the continual training of MADR agricultural extension workers in community based adaptation practices and lessons learned from the project (implementation roll-out to be supported with co-financing) ▪ Organization of regular learning events on climate change community based adaptation for participants in learning networks
3.2 The basis for the replication of all site level activities is established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full development of the ‘local stakeholder involvement plan’ and of the participatory site level M&E framework ▪ Detailed costing and feasibility analysis of site-level activities, including the update the local water budget as a test for climate change adaptation investments’ ▪ Development of a common capacity building and conflict management approach to work with local stakeholders ▪ Design of a replication strategy of site level climate change adaptation measures
3.3 Project lessons learnt widely shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a project communications strategy with a view to learning, sharing and disseminating lessons, information and knowledge

Outcome 3. Lessons learned and best practices from pilot activities, capacity development initiatives and policy changes are disseminated	
Output	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Design and establish a project website to serve as a knowledge platform ▪ Prepare tools for capturing and communicating project achievements/experience (e.g. reports, community radio shows, brochures, DVD, films, documentaries); ▪ Prepare newsletters, articles, hold workshops and round tables etc, in order to share lessons throughout the country and in other countries with similar climate change challenges ▪ Make regular contributions to the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) ▪ Regular contribution (i.e. articles, case studies, conference participation) by Guinea Bissau to the International level focused on agriculture and water, based on project results and lessons learnt.
3.4 Learning, feedback and adaptive management are ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of a full M&E framework for the project ▪ Project monitored in line with UNDP's and GEF's requirements and implementing adaptive management principles ▪ Project evaluated independently according to UNDP and GEF policies ▪ Review of lesson learnt in relation to present water management policies plan ▪ By project end, support the continual monitoring of climatic variability in project sites and the resilience of pilot adaptation measures put in place ▪ By project end, integration of project related awareness and training materials into existing rural development and farmer learning networks

The detailed activity list and a chronogram of activities will be finalised upon project inception.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies,
Responses to Comments from the Convention Secretariat made at PIF)

[COMMENTS RECEIVED AT PIF SUBMISSION]

COMMENTS FROM GEF SEC <i>(as of Review Sheet dtd July 02, 2009)</i>	RESPONSE
<p>PROJECT DESIGN</p> <p>Is the project design sound, its framework consistent & sufficiently clear (in particular for the outputs)?</p> <p><u>Expected by CEO Endorsement:</u> [...] The exact nature of activities behind output 1.4 (quality and timing of climate information), and output 2.3 (climate resilient small ruminant breeding demonstrated) however, is not very clearly defined at this point. By CEO endorsement, it is expected that these general statements are substantiated by specific activities that will be implemented to achieve the outputs.</p>	<p>Output 1.4 now reads “Improved data collection, storage, analysis and climate forecasting system, including establishment of Early Warning System”.</p> <p>Output 2.3 now reads “Livestock-related management techniques shared, demonstrated and implemented as climate change adaptation measures”.</p> <p>Both these outputs have been thoroughly described in the UNDP PRODOC. Refer to Section I, Part II, Chapter ‘Project Goal, Objective, Outcomes and Outputs/activities’. For the latter, refer also to PRODOC Annex 4.</p>
<p>GEF GRANT</p> <p>18. Is the indicative co-financing adequate for the project?</p> <p>Yes. Indicative co-financing is \$12.71 million or a little more than 3:1 compared to the LDCF contribution. This level is satisfactory, and comparable to other LDCF projects submitted by UNDP.</p> <p>The indicative budget proposed for component 3 (knowledge management and up-scaling) is too high and not co-financed at a sufficient level. Similar components in other UNDP projects approved recently (e.g. DR Congo, Haiti, Mali and Liberia) have all been budgeted with \$400,000 or less. The proposed budget is acceptable at this indicative stage, but by CEO endorsement the project must significantly lower the LDCF budget for the proposed activities (e.g. by increasing the cofinancing ratio)..</p>	<p>The co-financing of component 3 has been increased from \$180,000 at PIF stage to \$2,005,443 at CEO Endorsement stage.</p> <p>Activities under Component 3 have been thoroughly described in the UNDP PRODOC.</p>

[1ST RESUBMISSION]

Prepared on 25 Aug 2010

Review Point in the Review Sheet dtd July 20, 2010	Response	Where in the Documents
Review Criteria: Project Design		
<p>6. Is the adaptation benefit measurable? Not clear. The project results framework presented in annex A contains three objective level impact indicators and a number of outcome specific indicators.</p> <p>However, many of the proposed outcome indicators have been left open ('to be determined at project inception') and do not contain any baseline or target values. This is particularly striking for the more quantitative indicators relating to the specific community pilots proposed under component 2 (VRA representing a broader, objective level, qualitative approach to measuring impacts of the community pilots), and is also related to the fact that the suite of community pilots have not yet been adequately defined (see comment under 7 below).</p> <p>While it is understood and accepted that the specific community pilots to be implemented in each location are to be defined as part of a community based process based on a predetermined suite of adaptation options, it would be appropriate that such a suite of adaptation options also include suggested indicators to measure the specific impacts of each proposed adaptation activity. Baseline and target values for such indicators can then be defined as the project starts implementation on the ground in each of the communities. Recommended actions:</p> <p>1. In connection with the recommendation below relating to a strengthened definition of the proposed suite of community pilot options, it is also recommended that each generic type of adaptation options presented in such a framework is accompanied by a one (or more) proposed indicator(s) (relevant to a community context) which would fill the gap of indicator 1 and 2 under outcome 2 in the current project results framework.</p> <p>Furthermore please address the following issues related to the project results framework:</p>	<p>In order to underscore the project strategy and provide a more solid basis for the proposed outputs and activities, two new annexes (9 and 10) were added to the project document as follows:</p> <p><u>Annex 9 'Adaptation Strategies and implications for the UNDP Guinea Bissau project'</u> discusses the approach to adaptation strategy decision-making, making a number of key points that underpin e.g. (i) why specific activities to be implemented in each of the target communities have not been pre-selected for this project (and why it should generally not be so); (ii) what most adaptation projects actually go after (i.e. existing and near-future climatic variability as a proxy to climate change; development capacity to adapt through resilience and climate risk management); and (iii) the advantages of a broader, systems-based approach to adaptation and vulnerabilities. Also in this annex, concepts in adaptation are recapped, drawing from WB documentation and other sources, e.g. what constitutes 'no-regrets' options (as well as 'high' and 'low-regrets') and 'win-win' options in adaptation. It concludes by recommending that developing series of detailed activities prior to the project inception should be avoided. Instead, discussions with communities will help formulate areas of activity that can work effectively and will be taken up by communities both with project support, and autonomously.</p> <p><u>Annex 10 'Methodological Approach for choosing the Tabancas and Activities'</u> explains that a process for more specific site selection in Pitche and Pirada still needs to be carried out (also noting that travel to the field during the PPG was partially hampered due to UN security measures -- linked to political instability in the country during 2009). Guidance is provided with respect to the approach to site selection.</p> <p><u>With respect to proposed actions in this review (numbered below), the following response is provided:</u></p> <p>1. As the reviewer acknowledges, the specific activities will need to be discussed with the communities to understand the context more clearly before a final choice of activities are actually adopted and targets agreed upon. A revised list of options for the adaptation activities has been</p>	<p>Annexes 9 and 10 were added</p> <p>Annex 4 was completely re-written</p> <p>Strategic Results Framework was revised for some indicators</p> <p>Table 6 'Elaboration of Project Indicators' was revised accordingly</p> <p>Section II, Part I 'List of Activities per Output as part of the SRF' was slightly revised to better conform to proposed descriptions</p>

Review Point in the Review Sheet dtd July 20, 2010	Response	Where in the Documents
<p>2. Objective indicator 1: Both baseline and target could be formulated more elegantly and should have a defined target (e.g. 'no plans are climate-proof' and 'XX% of relevant plans are climate-proof')</p> <p>3. Outcome 1, indicator 1: It is not understood what a 50% increase from 'very low' means.</p> <p>4. Outcome 1, indicator 4: Baseline and target should be defined</p> <p>5. Outcome 2, indicator 3: End of project target should be defined. It seems this target has already been defined in the objective indicator section. Will these targets not be the same at the outcome level?</p>	<p>attached in Annex 4. Potential indicators have been included in the Strategic Results Framework at generic level relating to the SRF requirements. Indicators are however not included at the level of individual 'activities'. Higher-level indicators that can congregate a series of relevant pieces of information into summarized measures in balanced way – and that are at the same time 'impact' or 'results-oriented' – should be preferred and applied wherever possible. The VRA and Capacity Scorecards are good examples of those types of indicators. The same may be said about the use of the methodology 'The Most Significant Change', although this is a qualitative indicator / measure of change. In UNDP's experience, it is generally important not to burden the project with an excess of process-oriented indicators, as their added value to the overall M&E process is questionable.</p> <p>2. Objective indicator 1: Changed to “two high level policies / management plans explicitly consider climate change risks and opportunities”. Suggestions on which policies / plans may be targeted are made (see e.g. discussion on PRODOC Table 6). They tally four in total and a minimum of two should count e.g. on a 'climate-proofing annexure' by project end. This is a realistic expectation over the project time frame. This cannot be expressed as a percentage of existing plans usefully – instead, on project inception, initial analysis of which plans are a priority for climate-proofing and which are coming up for review over the next 2 years will define where efforts will be focused. Although the targets may be expressed numerically (as generally desirable for indicators), what actually matters is the type of change that the process is bound to bring about. Qualitative methodologies should adequately complement those and provide more a useful “measure” of 'resilience' and 'adaptive capacity' as a response to additional risks posed by climate change with respect to both policies and practices.</p> <p>3. Outcome 1, indicator 1: Agreed. This target is now changed this to “At least two policy frameworks relevant for the agriculture and water sectors effectively incorporate climate risk consideration and adaptation measures” in line with Objective indicator 1.</p> <p>4. Outcome 1, indicator 4: This indicator concerns the detail of how seasonal climate information is received and processed at community level as this may vary greatly between settlements and <i>tabancas</i>. The current baseline is now defined (the system is not in place) and means of assessing the system's relevance, usefulness and timeliness have been incorporated into the indicator's target.</p>	

Review Point in the Review Sheet dtd July 20, 2010	Response	Where in the Documents
	5. Agreed – the same target has been added at this outcome level.	
<p>7. Is the project design sound, its framework consistent & sufficiently clear (in particular for the outputs)?</p> <p>Not fully.</p> <p>The outline of the project design is generally sound and fully consistent with that presented (and approved) at the PIF stage. It is to be noted, however, that the specific activities to be implemented in each of the model communities are yet to be selected as part of a participatory process in each community (based on a predetermined suite of adaptation options presented in annex 4). This approach can be accepted in principle, but the current description of the suite of potential adaptation activities that will be presented to the communities, as well as the proposed process for how the communities will conduct the prioritization and selection of such options, is not satisfactorily described. Furthermore, several of the activities currently listed (but not further elaborated) in annex 4 would not appear to have a strong adaptation rationale - and could be ineligible for LDCF funding.</p> <p>Generally speaking the LDCF requires that all adaptation activities are fully defined (including the additional cost argument) at the time of CEO endorsement. As this is to be the exception to such a requirement, it is essential that a very clear framework (i.e. a clear definition and description of the proposed activities and their adaptation rationale) and a decision process for the selection of community pilot activities is presented in the CEO endorsement documentation. Also, it should be noted that the approved PPG specifically stated that the PPG process would include an 'Explicit specification of all adaptation activities to be financed under the LDCF and their additionality rationale (why and how are they supposed to reduce vulnerability and/or increase adaptive capacity beyond what is already being done)'. </p> <p>Furthermore, it is not fully clear how the local training mentioned under outputs 2.1 and 2.5 relates to each other. Especially it is not clear how/if these training components targets different stakeholders and why they are to be implemented as separate activities. Also, output 2.6 appear to be closely related to component 3, and it is not clear why it is costed under component 2. One output (1.5) is included in the ProDoc but not in the CEO endorsement request. Finally, as mentioned in para 6 of the ProDoc, predictions for</p>	<p>In order to underscore the project strategy and provide a more solid basis for the proposed outputs and activities, two new annexes (9 and 10) were added to the project document as follows:</p> <p><u>Annex 9 'Adaptation Strategies and implications for the UNDP Guinea Bissau project'</u> (as described in the previous response section)</p> <p><u>Annex 10 'Methodological Approach for choosing the Tabancas and Activities'</u> (idem).</p> <p><u>With respect to proposed actions in this review (numbered below), the following response is provided:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1) Adaptation options are more clearly categorized and described now by type of adaptation option in Annex 4. The question about rationale for adaptation is important. This is a question that many adaptation projects are currently grappling with – in terms of how to show differentiate adaptation measures from existing development activities (see new Annex 9 for more explanations). An explanation on the rationale is anyway given in the revised Annex 4. It is worth noting that current project design practice requires that the adaptation rationale and the additional cost argument are presented not at activity level, but at the level of Component / Outcome. Yet, explanations were provided for adaptation options at the level of 'suggested activity groups' in Annex 4 and upon request from the reviewer for further substantiating the proposed interventions. 1.2) Annex 4 describes the methodology and criteria that can be used to choose adaptation options. Annex 9 underscores the rationale for choosing adaptation options, though a simpler approach will be adopted in the Guinea Bissau project for expediency. 1.3) General indicators are given for the activities in PRODOC Annex 4. Specific indicators for the activities chosen will be defined on project inception, once baselines and realistic targets are known. Generic suggestions were however provided. 2. The training in Output 2.1 is for government planners and leaders; and in Output 2.5 is for community inhabitants – the levels and types of information given, media used and training methods used may be quite different – hence keeping the two separate as outputs. In addition, they 	<p>Annexes 9 and 10 were added</p> <p>Annex 4 was completely re-written</p> <p>Section I, Part II, chapter 'Project Goal, Objective, Outcomes and Outputs/activities' has been revised in the description and numbering of outputs</p> <p>Section II, Part I chapter 'List of Activities per Output as part of the SRF' was slightly revised to better conform with proposed descriptions</p> <p>Table 14 'Overview of Inputs from Technical Assistance Consultants' was slightly revised to conform with output titles and numbering</p>

Review Point in the Review Sheet dtd July 20, 2010	Response	Where in the Documents
<p>climate change impacts on rainfall levels in Guinea Bissau remain inconclusive. Given that possible effects could be both an increase in the frequency of droughts, an increase in the frequency of floods or both, it is not clear how the project aims to deal with such uncertainties and how it will identify no-regret adaptation options that will be attractive under the full range of climate scenarios.</p> <p>Recommended actions:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>1.1 The description of the suite of adaptation options, which will be presented to the pilot communities, should be significantly improved. Each activity should be clearly defined and described and the adaptation rationale should be clarified.</p> <p>1.2 Also, annex 4 (or some other relevant section of the document), should identify and describe the process with which each community will select projects from the proposed suite of adaptation activities.</p> <p>1.3 Finally, as mentioned under section 5 above, each proposed activity should include one (or more) potential indicators to measure the progress/impact of the pilot activity.</p> <p>2. Please clarify the relation between the training proposed under output 2.1 and 2.5, in particular in relation to stakeholders targeted and the nature of training to be conducted.</p> <p>3. Please clarify the nature of output 2.6 and why it is envisioned as a separate output under component 2 rather than as a part of component 3.</p> <p>4. Please clarify the status of output 1.5.</p> <p>5. Please clarify how the project will deal with the uncertainties of climate scenarios in terms of precipitation, and how it will identify no-regret adaptation options that will be attractive under the full range of climate scenarios in Guinea-Bissau.</p>	<p>have a different end of influencing future policy decisions, in the former, and practice on the ground, in the latter, so the content will be different. This is clarified in the description of relevant outputs (expression “amongst communities” added to the wording of output 2.5, plus other minor changes).</p> <p>3. Output 2.6 has been moved to Component 3 and it is now numbered ‘Output 3.2’. There are no changes to its descriptions. It deals with the need to adequately define the basis for replication of site-level adaptation pilot activities.</p> <p>4. Output 1.5 is now included in the CEO endorsement request. Output 1.5 has been added in the relevant sections in the project document to describe the activity consistently in the Strategic Results Framework</p> <p>5. See PRODOC Annex 9 for more detailed explanation of the ‘regrets’ options of adaptation to climate change and implications for the project. Many of the options described in Annex 4 are, in fact, ‘no-regrets’ options according to this definition (refer to Annex 9 for it) because of the lack of information about future climate change currently. Yet, the planning of the bulk of activities will include an assessment of the best available climate change information in their formulation as part of the process for decision-making relating to the pilot activities in Component 2.</p>	
<p>9. Is the project consistent and properly coordinated with other related initiatives in the country or in the region? Not clear. Section D of the CEO endorsement request provides a seemingly comprehensive list of existing and upcoming programmes and projects with which the project will be coordinated (including those</p>	<p>A revised PRODOC Annex 1 includes an appropriate matrix that explains the focus of related programmes / projects / initiatives and the niche (and where applicable, arrangements) for collaboration / cooperation between those and the LDCF project.</p> <p>Particular attention was given in that matrix to initiatives that serve as co-</p>	<p>Annex 1 has been thoroughly revised</p> <p>TOR for the Chief Technical Advisor: explanation for</p>

Review Point in the Review Sheet dtd July 20, 2010	Response	Where in the Documents
<p>already mentioned in the PIF review). However, annex I of the ProDoc, which is supposed to provide details on these baseline projects and coordination arrangements, is incomplete. Annex I provides no details on the niche of the proposed project vis-à-vis each of these baseline investments or indeed any specific details on coordination arrangements. What Annex I does include, however, is a list of 'other initiatives' of which most are outdated and as such not particularly relevant to the present project. Also, two baseline investments providing co-financing for the project (FAO and DNGHR mentioned in table B) does not appear to be explicitly identified in the above mentioned list and no details on the activities implemented under these investments are provided in the documents.</p> <p>Finally, several references are made to a (GEF financed?) 'biodiversity project' with which the project will share management and/or staff. However, no details are provided regarding this project or the setup for such practical arrangements, including whether there will be any substantial complementarity between the two projects or how it was found to be a relevant partner for the LDCF project.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is not clear how the Chief Technical Advisor is to be shared between the two projects (mentioned on page 16 of the CEO endorsement request) or if such an arrangement will compromise the technical expertise of the hired CTA (e.g. page 65 of the ProDoc mentions that 'the profile of the CTA will be mostly of an 'environmental generalist' and that 'skills in adaptation is desirable, but this needs to be weighed up against the needs of the biodiversity project').</p> <p>Recommended action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Please include a more comprehensive description of all relevant ongoing and planned baseline activities. This description should include a definition of how the proposed LDCF project will complement (rather than duplicate) what is already being done, and details on proposed mechanisms for ongoing coordination and cooperation. A similar (if more detailed) account of cooperation arrangements with the investments providing co-financing (including e.g. FAO and the project(s) implemented by DNGHR) should also be included in the revised documentation. 2. Please provide a further description of the proposed implementation arrangements with the biodiversity project. This 	<p>financing to the current LDCF project, as well as to explaining the fit and collaboration with the recently approved UNDP/GEF biodiversity project (<i>Support to the Consolidation of a Protected Area System in Guinea-Bissau's Forest Belt</i> – UNDP PIMS 3650 / GEF Sec ID 3575).</p> <p>A justification for why the CTA post is to be shared with the mentioned biodiversity project is provided (see CTA TOR).</p>	<p>time sharing with the BD project was added</p>

Review Point in the Review Sheet dtd July 20, 2010	Response	Where in the Documents
<p>description should also explain why the biodiversity was found to be a relevant partner for the LDCF project, and clarify the practical/technical impacts on the sharing of staff such as the CTA (please refer to comments above).</p>		
<p>11. Has the cost-effectiveness sufficiently been demonstrated in project design? Not fully.</p> <p>On a general level, costeffectiveness appears to have been taken into consideration in the design of the project interventions. E.g. when selecting sites for the demonstration pilots the project aimed for a limited geographical scope to limit management and transportation cost. Also, by targeting a region representative of the conditions faced by a majority of the national population, the potential for replication and autonomous upscaling is maximized.</p> <p>However, as explained in section 7, the definition of the pilots needs to be improved, and as such it is not possible to fully evaluate the costeffectiveness of the proposed interventions, including the coverage of the proposed interventions. The further definition of the framework for the pilot demonstrations (mentioned under 5 and 7 above) should, therefore, also include a more firm definition of intended coverage of the proposed activities (i.e. number of villages to be targeted, size of population impacted by the pilots etc.). Only one reference to this is made: in para 90 of the ProDoc, which states that 'up to 2000 inhabitants in pilot site municipalities are expected to benefit directly from the project'. With a quick estimate this would translate into \$2,300,000 (component 2) divided by 2000 inhabitants = approximately \$1000/inhabitant. This would not appear to be cost-effective, and a further substantiation of the proposed coverage should therefore be provided.</p> <p>Recommended action: Please include a more firm target for coverage of the pilot demonstrations (number of pilot villages, size of population to be impacted etc.), and clarify how this coverage maximizes the cost-effectiveness of the intervention.</p>	<p>The definition of pilots has been significantly improved (refer to revised PRODOC Annex 4 and other relevant sections in the PRODOC).</p> <p>The mention of “2000 inhabitants” in (former) paragraph 90 (currently paragraph 92) was an unfortunate typo, for which UNDP apologizes. The correct figure is rather 10,000 inhabitants (indicatively). A footnote on this was however added, explaining that this will be more accurately defined in connection with the specific site selection (target <i>tabancas</i> in Pitche and Pirada), as per guidance in PRODOC Annex 10 (now added).</p> <p>Based on this corrected figure the calculus would point out to an LDCF co-investment of some \$200-250/inhabitant.</p> <p>As a matter of comparison, an adaptation project at community level run by the NGO Practical Action spent about \$150 per inhabitant in Pakistan, although population was more densely spaced in sites targeted and the project had a shorter duration. In a country like Guinea-Bissau, with rather high transaction costs and low pre-existing investments in rural areas, \$200-250/inhabitant in the Gabú region over a four-year period is quite reasonable.</p> <p>It is worth noting that the number of inhabitants of both Pitche and Pirada had been mentioned in Table 2 (see also paragraph 48 right after that Table). In addition, Annex 10 explains that there are 329 <i>tabancas</i> in the project region (Pitche 216, Pirada 113).</p>	<p>Paragraph 92 (under chapter 'Expected National And Local Adaptation Benefits') has been revised with respect to the target beneficiary population</p> <p>Cost-Effectiveness chapter – footnote 32 was expanded.</p>
<p>Review Criteria: Justification for GEF Grant</p>		
<p>14. Is the value-added of LDCE/SCCF involvement in the project clearly demonstrated through additional cost reasoning?</p>	<p><u>In response to review point 9:</u> Annex 1 includes an appropriate matrix that explains the focus of related programmes / projects / initiatives and the niche</p>	<p>See above for review points 7 and</p>

Review Point in the Review Sheet dtd July 20, 2010	Response	Where in the Documents
<p>Not clearly. A general additional cost argument is provided in the 'project goal, objective, outcomes and outputs/activities' section and in the table included in part II 'additional cost analysis' of the ProDoc. This is satisfactory, but as mentioned in section 7 and 9 above there are some information gaps in terms of the baseline description (section 9) and in the detailed definition of pilot activities (section 7) that needs to be addressed to further substantiate the additional cost argument of the proposed interventions.</p>	<p>(and where applicable, arrangements) for collaboration / cooperation between those and the LDCF project. (See more on it in the response to review point 9 above.)</p> <p><u>In response to review point 7:</u> Adaptation options are more clearly categorized and described now by type of adaptation option in Annex 4. The question about rationale for adaptation is important. This is a question that many adaptation projects are currently grappling with – in terms of in how to show differentiate adaptation measures from existing development activities (see new Annex 9 for more explanations).</p> <p>It is worth noting that current project design practice requires that the adaptation rationale and the additional cost argument are presented not at activity level, but at the level of Component / Outcome. Yet, explanations were provided for adaptation options at the level of 'suggested activity groups' in Annex 4 and upon request from the reviewer for further substantiating the proposed interventions.</p> <p>These explanations and the PRODOC revisions should, as a revised project strategy, sufficiently demonstrate the value-added of LDCF/SCCF involvement in the project through additional cost reasoning.</p>	9
<p>19. Are the confirmed co-financing amounts adequate for each project component? Not fully. Firstly, the proposed action at the PIF stage concerning the cost-levels for component 3 have not been followed or reflected upon. It is still found that these costs are too high given the nature of the activities to be implemented, and compared to similar components implemented in other UNDP projects (please see comment under section 18 in the PIF review). More so, LDCF budgeted costs for these activities have actually increased by \$40,000 since the PIF stage, while co-financing (without any clear explanation or justification - see also comment under section 9 above) have increased an incredible 1000%!! Also, co-financing letters were not found to be attached to the submission.</p> <p>Recommended action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Please revise/clarify the budget for component 3, taking into account the recommended action in section 18 of the PIF review. 2. Please submit co-financing letters for all co-financing claimed in table B. 	<p>Noting that former output 2.6 is now transferred to Component 3, overall LDCF costs of that Component have now been brought down to \$395K. This amount is compared to similar components implemented in other UNDP projects.</p> <p>Co-financing letters were attached to the registered submission dated Friday, July 02, 2010 (time stamped 5:30 PM). They are being re-submitted for the sake of clarity.</p> <p>Co-financing to Component 3 has increased simply because the PPG team counted on better information on the amounts invested in early warning systems and other related initiatives.</p>	<p>Total Budget and Workplan</p> <p>Table 10 'Adaptation Costs and Benefits Summary'</p>

Review Point in the Review Sheet dtd July 20, 2010	Response	Where in the Documents
Review Criteria: Recommendation at CEO Endorsement		
<p>27. Is CEO Endorsement being recommended? Not yet. The general outline of the project is consistent with the PIF, and as such is still appropriate. However, as indicated in section 5, 7, 9, 11, 14 and 19 above, several issues needs to be addressed and/or clarified before the project can be reconsidered for CEO endorsement.</p>	<p>All review points address as per explanations above.</p>	<p>See above.</p>

[COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM GEF SECRETARIAT IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIRST SUBMISSION FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT]

[2ND RESUBMISSION]

Prepared on 25 Aug 2010

Review Point in the Review Sheet dtd September 14, 2010	Response	Where in the Documents
Review Criteria: Project Design		
<p>6. Is the adaptation benefit measurable? [...] Update September 2010: 1. A number of generic indicative indicators have been included in the revised strategic results framework for outcome 2. The indicators proposed are still too vague and generic to have relevance at the pilot activity level, which is also recognized by UNDP in the response sheet. [...]</p>	<p>Indicators for Outcome 2 were revised as a result of extensive field work and consultation. All changes were highlighted in the PRODOC and in corresponding sections of the CEO Endorsement Request.</p>	<p>PRODOC Table 6 (Indicators) Section II, Part I - SRF Chapter 'Site level indicator framework' under the new Annex 11</p>
<p>7. Is the project design sound, its framework consistent & sufficiently clear (in particular for the outputs)? [...] Update September 2010: 1. Annex 4 has been completely rewritten to accommodate the comment above. The description of proposed activities, however, is still kept at the broad thematic level, and does not give a clear picture of the specific type of activities that will be implemented in the pilot communities. Similarly the adaptation rationale is only applied to the broad categories of intervention not individual activities. While a few examples are given of specific village level activities/ investments (e.g. construction of livestock river accessing ramps in river Geba), many others are kept as broad themes of intervention (e.g. 'support adoption of sustainable irrigation schemes', or 'encourage the development of horticulture where it makes market sense to do so'), still others are not actual on the ground implementation activities but rather further assessments, analysis, and data collection (e.g. 'undertake detailed analysis of potential climate change impacts in terms of water availability, precipitation variability, intensity and absolute levels' and 'create small agriculture-related climate stations in each region') which are not relevant as community level concrete adaptation activities. Finally,</p>	<p>Besides the village-level consultation process described in Annex 5, a new and more extensive mission to the field was undertaken in the second half of 2010 to arbitrate on the final project site selection and to more closely define pilot activities on the ground. The raw results of this mission are described in the Field Work Technical Annexure to the PRODOC (available in Portuguese only), while the summary analysis and the prioritization of activities is contained in Annex 11 – a new addition to the PRODOC containing 4 matrices and a structured analysis of the field level situation. It is worth noting that UN Security applied restrictions to field missions during much of 2009 and some periods of 2010. Selected activities have been tailored to meet local needs and constraints based on a careful analysis of vulnerability and the adaptation baseline. This approach is in alignment with evidence from other locally-implemented adaptation projects internationally (as underscored in PRODOC Annex 9). Therefore, a range of pilot and demonstrative site-level 'sub-projects' have been defined in the areas of agriculture, water and livestock with the aim of achieving the gradual adaptation of livelihoods to climate change See in particular Matrix 1 in the description of activities under Outcome 2. Matrix 1 contains: (1) the final prioritization of all pilot activities in each of</p>	<p>Para 54 under the chapter 'Introduction to project sites' Paras 56 and 89 on gender Para 92, 94 and footnote 32 now with more precise figure for the target population in villages; and corresponding paragraph in the CEO Endorsement Request ('Cost-Effectiveness') Matrix 1 included in the description of outputs under</p>

Review Point in the Review Sheet dtd September 14, 2010	Response	Where in the Documents
<p>the description of the proposed activities are generally limited to one or two lines, which is not sufficient to give a clear picture of the technical soundness or relevance of the proposed activities and therefore to justify a grant approval at CEO endorsement stage.</p> <p>It is also apparent from the description provided in the response sheet, that the actual pilot communities are yet to be identified, and thus that no consultation has been conducted with pilot community stakeholders during the PPG phase. In other words the PPG phase have (in particular as it relates to to outputs 2.2-2.4 - the community pilots) not delivered what was promised in the PPG document. The below are direct quotes from the approved PPG request:</p> <p>'Based on the information in (a) and (b) and clearly defined criteria (including vulnerability to climate change including variability as a priority), a selection will be made of specific high priority areas that this project will focus on. A full assessment of the location specific risks (in-depth problem analysis) facing the selected community/ies in the acutely vulnerable areas will be undertaken to inform the project design' (para 9 of the PPG).</p> <p>'Towards this end, a detailed assessment, including stakeholder consultations, will be undertaken of activities that are taking place or have taken place in different communities in the identified vulnerable areas that are of relevance to the proposed outcomes.... and 'The adaptation alternative of the proposed interventions (with respect to addressing climate change pressures on affected communities) will be systematically established. The details on the baseline and additional activities will contribute towards clarifying how the baseline situation will undergo a transformation through the proposed project intervention, so that risks associated with climate change, including variability, are addressed' (para 10 of the PPG) 'PPG resources will be utilized to engage key stakeholders at the national/sub-national and community level during the project design phase' (PPG para 20).</p> <p>No explanation is given in the project documents as to this discrepancy between promised and delivered outcome of the PPG grant. Annex D claims that 'the PPG objective has been achieved in full'.</p> <p>Recommended action:</p>	<p>the sites with very detailed notes underscoring the adaptation rationale; (2) indicative costing for each activity; (3) links between activities and project outputs; and (4) the proposed collaboration framework with co-financiers and other partners.</p> <p>Several other passages of the PRODOC and CEO Endorsement Request have been updated accordingly (see to the right for a full reference).</p> <p>Successful pilots will be built on and disseminated further. Out of 16 <i>tabancas</i> (villages) visited, surveyed and consulted by the multi-disciplinary mission team in 2010, the following have been retained as project sites: (1) Badjocunda; (2) Benfica; (3) Buruntuma; (4) Camadjabá; (5) Camalidja; (6) Canquelifá; (7) Maná (Padjama); (8) Mudo; (9) Yancor ; (10) Copa-Pirada; (11) Cuntim-Pirada; (12) Botché ; (13) Mangui; and (14) Sedjo Mandinga.</p> <p>Out of a total of 1,012 people consulted during the 2010 field mission, 420 (or 42%) were women. The gender balance is considered adequate and in line with the gender mainstreaming criteria set for the project. The total target population is approximately 13,000.</p> <p>A complete 'Field Work Technical Annexure to the PRODOC' and project site maps have been produced. The former is available in Portuguese only.</p> <p>There were updates to PRODOC Annex 4 to remove certain site-level pilot activities that have been proposed and which could be confounded with 'studies' or 'assessments' rather than actual on-the-ground activities. This was done in response to comments from the GEF Secretariat.</p> <p>PRODOC Annex 8 (TOR to NGOs) was slightly updated to better reflect their expected role in the project with respect to prioritized site-level pilot activities.</p> <p>Through this response and revisions to the CEO Endorsement documentation, UNDP believes to have adequately responded to comments from the GEF Secretariat dated 14 Sep 2010.</p>	<p>Outcome 2 (PRODOC p. 48)</p> <p>Note "n" in the Total Budget and Workplan</p> <p>PRODOC Table 15 in Annex 4 and in the CEO Endorsement Request, Part II, Section D (Coordination and collaboration between the project and related initiatives) with respect to collaboration with DNGRH, FAO and PRESAR, all of which are project co-financiers</p> <p>PRODOC Annex 8 (Basic TOR for NGOs contributing to Project Implementation)</p> <p>A brand new PRODOC Annex (#11), project maps and a technical annexure were included</p> <p>CEO Endorsement</p>

Review Point in the Review Sheet dtd September 14, 2010	Response	Where in the Documents
<p>(I). The description of the community pilot activities (annex 4) needs to be significantly strengthened. While some level of flexibility can remain as to the exact mix of activities to be implemented in each pilot community, the definition of such activities must be fully clarified before the implementation begins (i.e. before the project funding is approved as the grant must justify the financial support of adaptation activities that are additional to a BAU scenario). The LDCF is accountable to the LDCF/SCCF Council, and must be able to assess the technical soundness and eligibility of the activities funded by its grants.</p> <p>(II). Most importantly, and in relation to the above, it should be clarified if and how the PPG has delivered the promised outcomes (e.g. in direct reference to the quotes above). The GEF can fully agree to the principles outlined in annex 9 and 10 related to the importance of full community participation in the definition of pilot activities, but it is not clear why the necessary village consultation were not conducted as part of the PPG phase. It is thus expected that UNDP either: (a): Demonstrates that the necessary community consultations have been conducted in order to identify both pilot villages and pilot activities utilizing PPG resources as expressed above, or (b): returns unspent PPG funds granted for this purpose. The following refers to comment 2 through 5 of the original review comments.</p> <p>[...]</p>		Request Annex C (PPG Implementaiton Status) was updated
Review Criteria: Recommendation at CEO Endorsement		
<p>23. Is CEO Endorsement being recommended?</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Update September 2010: Not yet. While the majority of the minor issues have been satisfactorily clarified, the description of community level pilot activities is still not sufficiently detailed. Please refer to section 7 above for details.</p>	<p>Community level pilot activities are now quite detailed. Refer to response above.</p> <p>All changes to PRODOC and CEO Endorsement Request have been duly highlighted. New technical annexure and maps included as part of the resubmission.</p>	As above.

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ person week*</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks**</i>	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
For Project Management			
<i>Local</i>			
National Project Coordinator	692.30769	208	Refer to PRODOC, Section IV, PART III: Terms of References for key project staff
Administrative, Finance and HR	500	208	
Project Evaluation	1000	12	
<i>International</i>			
Project Evaluation	3000	12	Idem
Justification for Travel, if any: Travel will be necessary for the coordination team (for visiting pilot sites as per project workplans to be prepared), as well as for other members of the Core project team and project consultants.			
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
Legislation & policy development specialist	576.92308	208	Refer to PRODOC, Section IV, PART III: Terms of References for key project staff
Climate Change National Expert	576.92308	208	
Agronomist	576.92308	182	
Hydrologist	576.92308	182	
Communications & Outreach (journalist)	576.92308	156	
Pastoralist	1000	20	
<i>International</i>			
Int. Chief Technical Advisor	2692.30769	156	Refer to PRODOC, Section IV, PART III: Terms of References for key project staff
UNV - training	865.38462	104	
UNV - Community engagement	576.92308	520	
UNV - mapping, database and web development	576.92308	156	
Agronomist	3000	40	
Hydrologist	3000	40	
Climate Change Adaptation Training	3000	40	
Climatologist (Dev of Early Warning & Seasonal Forecast System)	3000	40	
Justification for Travel, if any: Domestic travel to the project sites will be necessary for several technical assistance consultants.			

* Provide dollar rate per person weeks or months as applicable (with five digits for longer term assignments, as the figure is a multiplier);

** Total person weeks/months needed to carry out the tasks.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS

A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.

The PPG objective has been achieved in full:

- The LDCF Project Document and accompanying CEO Endorsement documentation has been prepared within the deadline and successfully submitted to the GEF; and
- Stakeholders were sensitized about the need to increase resilience and enhance key adaptive capacity to address the additional risks posed by climate change to the agrarian and water sectors in Guinea-Bissau.

More specifically, the following PPG outputs have been achieved:

- Preliminary technical feasibility studies of adaptation options prepared
- Full project scoped and prepared with appropriate institutional arrangements, budget and M&E Plan
- Co-financing mobilised and formally confirmed
- Full project widely endorsed by relevant stakeholders

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

n/a

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

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>LDCF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Co-financing (\$)**</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent To-date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	
Component 1: Needs assessment and technical feasibility of adaptation options	Completed	39,000	9,377.51	29,622.49	0.00	40,000
Component 2: Project Scoping, Institutional arrangements for implementation phase, Definition of a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	Completed	32,500	8,295.93	24,204.07	0.00	25,000
Component 3: Consultations with key stakeholders	Completed	20,000	12,075.28	7,924.72	0.00	15,000
Component 4: Preparation of Cost Estimates and Financial Plan	Completed	38,500	44,949.06	-6,449.06	0.00	10,000
PPG Management Budget Costs*	Completed	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000
Total		130,000	74,697.78	55,302.22	0.00	130,000

* Uncommitted amount should be returned to the LDCF Trust Fund. Please indicate expected date of refund transaction to Trustee.

** Of which \$36,000 was in cash co-financing from UNDP, which has either been totally spent or committed.