REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email or fax.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions attached to the form provide guidance to filling out the template.

Please note that a project/programme must be fully prepared (i.e., fully appraised for feasibility) when the request is submitted. The final project/programme document resulting from the appraisal process should be attached to this request for funding.

Complete documentation should be sent to:

The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
1818 H Street NW
MSN P4-400
Washington, D.C., 20433
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ADAPTATION FUND

PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Category:	Regular
Country/ies:	Guinea Bissau
Title of Project/Programme:	Scaling up climate-smart agriculture in East Guinea Bissau
Type of Implementing Entity:	National
Implementing Entity:	West African Development Bank (BOAD) Regional Implementing Agency)
Executing Entity/ies:	General Direction of Environment/Secretariat of State of Environment and other Line Ministries
Amount of Financing Requested:	9,979,000.00 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project / Programme Background and Context:

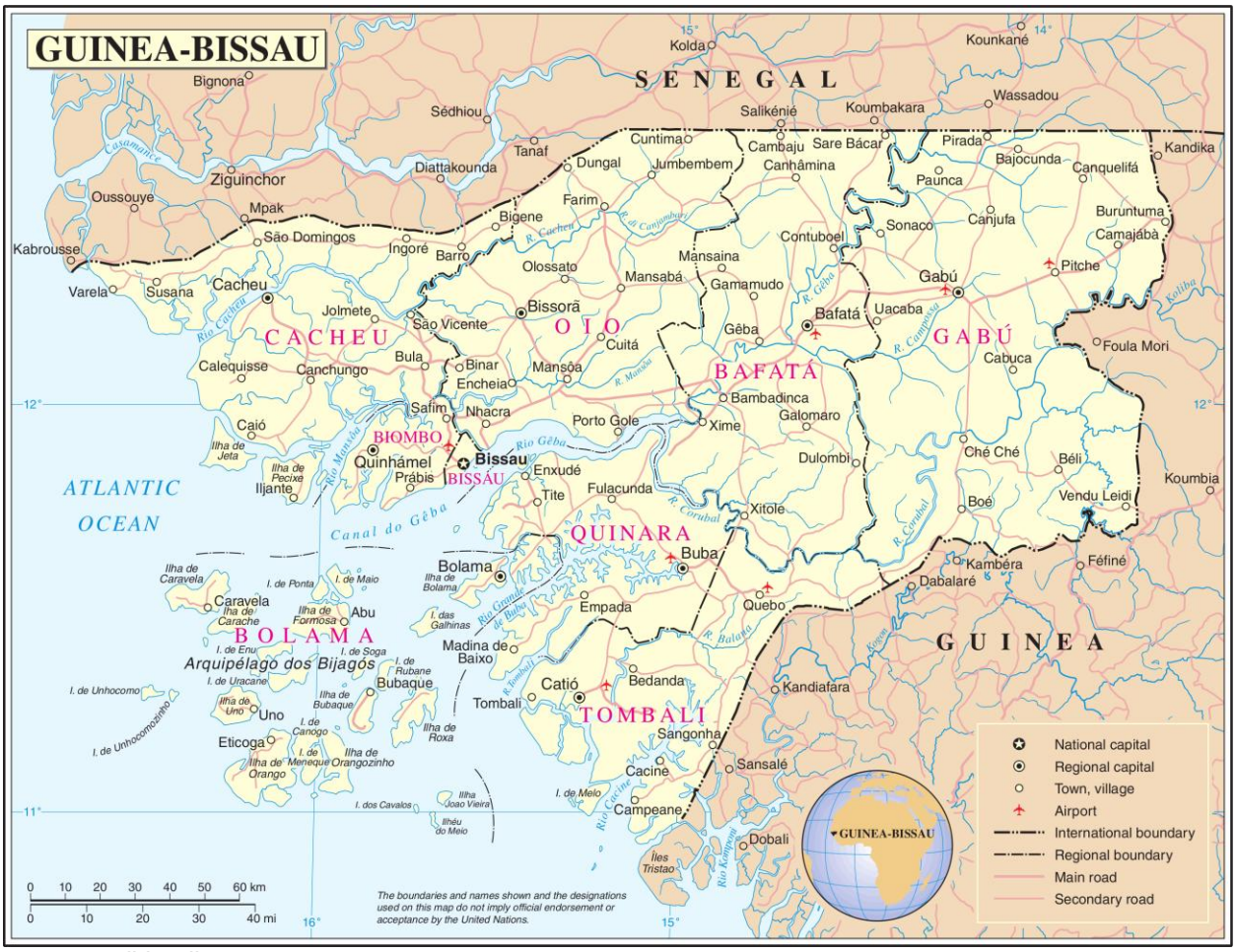
Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate.

Introduction

The Republic of Guinea Bissau is a small West African coastal country with an area of 36,125 km^2 and a population estimated to 1.73 million. Located east of the Atlantic Ocean, it borders Senegal to the North and the Republic of Guinea to the East and South. The country organized into 8 major administrative 'Regions', which further divide into 'Sectors', 'Sections' and finally 'Tabancas' (villages) in decreasing levels of administration. Population density is 47.8 habitants per km^2. The annual rate in population growth is 1.9%. Despite high urbanization in recent years still about 58% of the population lives in rural areas. Bissau is the capital of Guinea-Bissau and the main administrative center, with about one quarter of the population living there. The major socio-economic activities in the country lie in the exploitation of resources from agriculture, fisheries, forestry, livestock and mining extraction. Agriculture as primary economic sector of Guinea Bissau – alongside services – is largely based on subsistence farming, focusing predominantly on rice, cashew and livestock, employing 82% of the active population, generating 45% of GDP as well as the majority of exports receipts. The industrial sector is low in weight to the economy and focuses on the processing of cashew nuts.

The landscape of Guinea-Bissau comprises lowland coastal plains and mangrove swamps, which to the inland East give way to a savannah woodlands (deciduous) region, where this project ('regions' of Gabú and Bafatá) is to develop its activities (see Figure 1). Tree growth in the savannah forest is limited mostly to the proximity to (perennial) streams and hillsides. Forest fires, either induced (slash-and-burn agriculture) or due to high temperatures and low rainfalls, occur frequently in the East, with an average fire density of 1.3 to 2.3 fires per km^2 per year, but on occasion up to 3.0 to 7,6 (World Bank, 2015). Ferrasoils and Lixisoils are the primary agricul-

tural soils in the region. These are less productive than those found in rice cultivation in the country's flooded lowlands.



Source: Wikipedia.

Figure 1: Political map of Guinea-Bissau

As of today, over 70% of Guinea Bissau is still forested, 45% of which primary forest. Guinea-Bissau's forests constitute an important carbon stock for West Africa: the total forest above-ground biomass (ABG) carbon stock in the region has been estimated at 96.93 Mt, with a mean forest AGB value of 65.17 Mg per hectare. Savannah woodlands in East Guinea-Bissau show lower average AGBs (Carreiras et al., 2012), but are important for conservation because of their spatial extension over the national territory (15,035 km^2 or 42%). The country is home to 620 species of amphibians, birds, mammals and reptiles (0.8% of which endemic) and over 1,000 species of vascular plants (1.2% endemic). In 2013, 61 species were considered as 'threatened species' under the IUCN Red List. Twelve species in this list (20%) are native species to Guinea-Bissau (IUCN, 2015).

The project region (Gabú and Bafatá 'regions') covers a total area of 15,131 km^2, or 42% of Guinea-Bissau. Gabú with an area of 9,150 km^2 or 25% of the country is also the largest 'region' of all administrative regions. Its population was estimated at 178,318 in 2004, but has since increased to 205.608, with a population density of 22.5 habitants per km^2. The Bafatá administrative 'region' has seen a similar development: population has increased from 182,954 in 2004 to

225,516 in 2009 (population density of 37.7 habitants per km^2). In the rural parts of both 'regions', pastoralists and small-scale farmers of different ethnics (Fula, Mandinga, other) have settled in the forest savannah thousands of years ago, relying on shifting cultivation of sorghum, millet, maize, peanuts and sometimes rice and cattle raising (for milk as component of their diet). Cashew nuts are the main cash crop for >80% of rural households, which is either sold to traders or exchanged directly for rice when own rice stocks are low or production fails. Although permanent agriculture has increased in the region (Temudo et al., 2014), overgrazing, deforestation (annual rate at 1%) and soil erosion (especially under shifting cultivation) continue to exert pressure on regional ecosystems.

Itinerant slash-and-burn agriculture poses a substantial risk for sustainable land management in both Gabú and Bafatá regions. Fula and Mandinga, which are the most important ethnicities in absolute numbers in those 'Regions', routinely practice slash-and-burn agriculture to clear land for staple food production (sorghum, millet, corn or rice); but this practice is directly linked to ongoing land degradation, loss of soil nutrients and drying up of springs, and affects the resilience of their cropping systems. In this context, promising market development for cashew nuts in the past two decades has led to an intensification of slash-and-burn practices in the project region as many farmers decided to participate in the commodity boom and clear forests near their villages to make room for cashew agroforests that show lower biodiversity compared to the traditional mix of croplands, fallows and forests. More recently, slash-and-burn agriculture is now used to clear older cashew orchards for cereal production in order to guarantee food production and security (Temudo and Abrantes, 2014, 2013). Otherwise, modern agricultural practices such as small-scale irrigation or animal traction for preparing soils are little disseminated.

The country's hydrological network is large and complex, comprising rainwater resources, surface-water resources and underground-water resources, with significant stationary water bodies including lakes (such as the 35,000 ha Lake Cufada), inland valley depressions (*bas-fonds*), temporary water bodies (*vendus*) in the east, and aquifers. However, water access continues to be a main limiting factor for agricultural development in Guinea-Bissau's east region: tidal saline intrusion up to 175 km inland introduces salt water into aquifers which causes problems during dry season if extraction exceeds recharge rates. The low altitude of most parts of the country increases the risk of flood events near watercourses and coastal areas, particularly during and following the rainy seasons. Drainage in the interior of the country is problematic due to the limited permeability of many soils, exacerbating impacts of floods. Uses of perennial water courses are also very important to populations, but few freshwater courses in Guinea-Bissau are perennial, leading populations to rely on groundwater resources during the dry seasons. One exception is the Corubal river, the principal national surface water resource with average annual water volume of 130bn m3, whose rocky estuarine threshold protects the river from saline intrusion. However, the discharge rate of the Corubal is strongly seasonal, with its low at 8m3/s in May (before rainy season) and 1,120m3/s in September (end of rainy season). A second exception is the considerably smaller Geba river (annual water volume of 0.8bn m3) in eastern Guinea Bissau. However, the Geba suffers from water extraction upstream in Senegal for irrigation and further diverting due to dam construction, essentially rendering available dry-season volumes half of this total, exacerbating saline intrusion and threatening agriculture in east Guinea-Bissau. Both watercourses of the Corubal and Geba rivers follow through the project region.

Guinea-Bissau is a Least Developed Country (LDC). The country has recently benefitted from considerable debt relief, which has helped the country to reduce its public debt to GDP ratio from a peak 113% of GDP end of 2009 to 28% of GDP by end of 2013 (IMF, 2014). While this has contributed to the stabilization of the economy with a GDP growth rate at 2.6 in 2014, 69% of the population continue to live below the poverty line, with 33% in conditions of 'extreme pov-

erty' (<US$1/day). GDP per capita is only US$1,400. Guinea Bissau's health situation is equally characterized by low use of health services and vulnerability of populations, particularly mothers and children under 5 years. Life expectancy is low (50 years) and infant mortality rates are high. During the last severe cholera epidemic in 2005, about 25,000 cases were reported, mostly due to unsanitary conditions, resulting in 400 deaths by the national report on human development published by the United Nations (PNUD, 2008). Food insecurity in Guinea Bissau is also common: despite high rice production 30% need to be imported in order to cover the population's needs.

Food security is connected to world market transactions: in 2010, a strong rise in Thai rice prices (benchmark price for rice) from US$380 to US$495 due to heavy floodings in Thailand increased pressures on Guinea-Bissau's food supply. Climatic conditions also play an important role: low rainfalls in the beginning of the 2015 cropping season have led the World Food Program (WFP) to issue a warning on critical food security conditions for East Guinea-Bissau where, due to below average precipitation, cereal production could be expected to decrease by over 32% compared to the five-year average level (WFP, 2014). Currently 18% of children under 5 years are underweight, and the 3-year average prevalence of undernourishment is at 20% of the population (FAO, 2015). As a consequence, Guinea-Bissau's score on the Human Development Index (HDI) is only 0.396 or place 177 out of a total of 187 countries (2013). This value is both significantly below average of the Human Development Report's 'Low Human Development Group' (0.493) *and* below the average of Sub-Saharan African countries (0.502) (UNDP, 2014). Fallow periods under slash-and-burn agriculture necessarily surpass those of alternative agricultural practices such as conservation agriculture, but currently land under fallow in Guinea-Bissau is often reused before a regeneration of soil fertility has occurred due to increasingly scarce land for food production (SEAT/DGA and Republic of Guinea-Bissau, 2011).

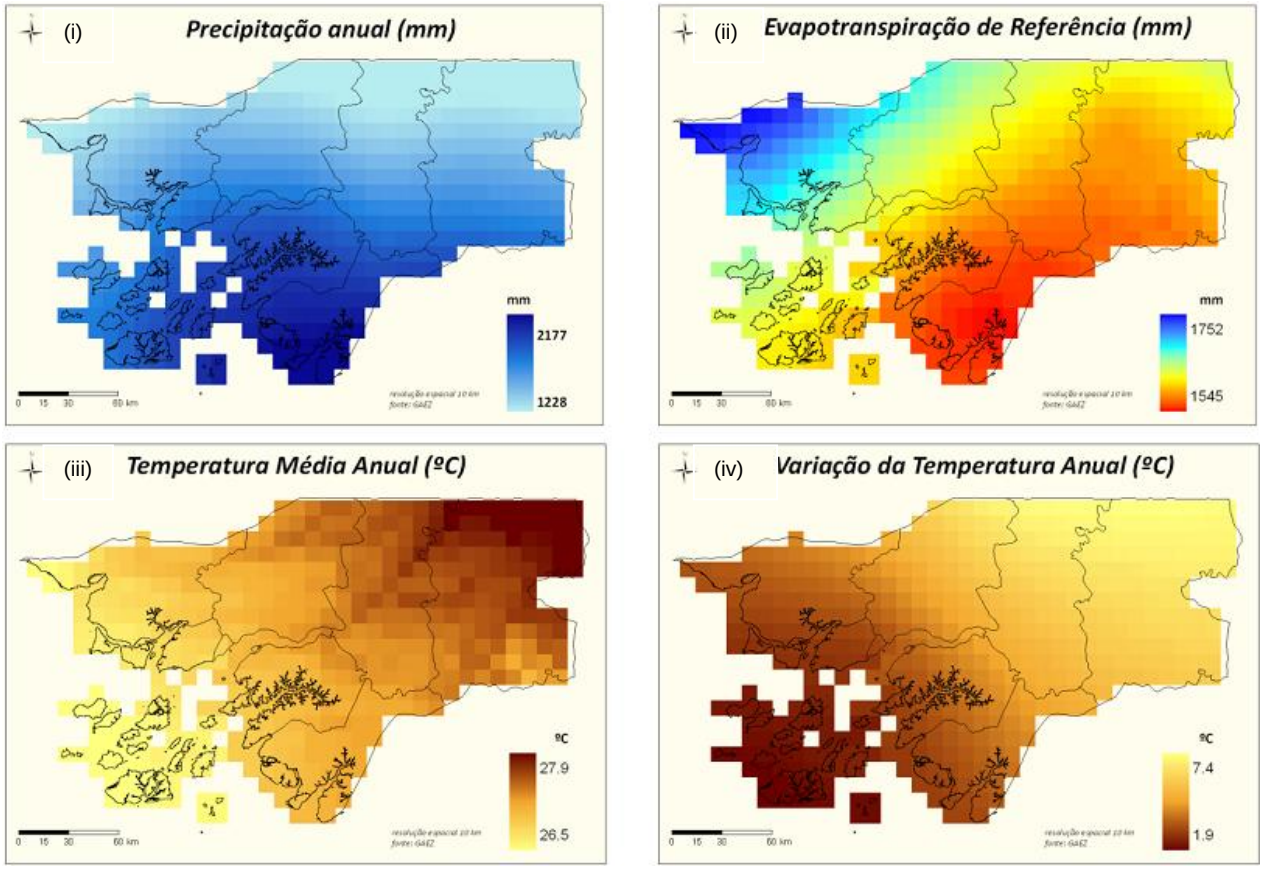
Guinea-Bissau has suffered from repeated, ongoing, political unrest in recent decades since independence in 1974, worsening already precarious economic and social conditions. Heads of state have been deposed or assassinated in repeat military skirmishes and coups, the most recent in 2009. The 2006 National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) highlights government instability, mismanagement of public funds, structural constraints in the economy as key issues, including little diversification of income sources, low internal resource availability, weak human capital and lack of private sector dynamism. The PRSP's strategy focuses on a broad spectrum of issues to address these endemic problems, including instigating good governance, battling corruption, improving human rights, building institutional capacity and human resources, and increasing agricultural and fishing productivity alongside improving environmental protection. In addition, the PRSP points to an increasing involvement of well-informed NGOs and participation of a strong civil society, which can be mobilized to improve social and economic conditions. However, following the 2009 coup d'état political stability has been considerably strengthened, particularly after the successful elections early 2014. This has led to renewed donor presence in the country and successful regional bond issuance, among other.

Climate Change and Vulnerability in West Africa and Guinea Bissau

Climate variability and change

Guinea-Bissau has a typical hot, humid monsoon-like tropical climate, with two well-defined seasons. The rainy season is from mid-May to mid-November, with the dry season occupying the rest of the year. May and November are transition months between both seasons. Average temperatures in the rainy season range from 26°C to 28°C (30.5°C in April and begin of May), but are lower at <24°C during dry season when harmattan (dusty winds) may blow in from the

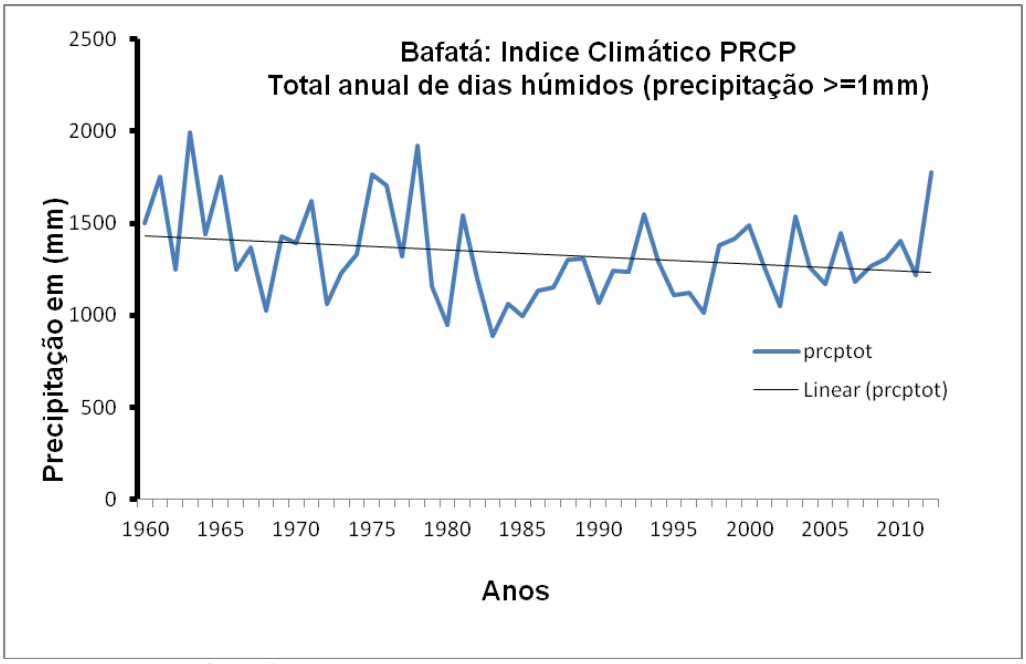
Sahara. The coldest months of the year are December and January. Rainfall varies greatly regionally and seasonally, with overall rainfall reaching up to >1,800mm in the country's southern provinces, but only <1,200mm in the east. Historical observations show July and August as the rainiest months in Guinea-Bissau. Major droughts occurred in 1977, 1979, 1980, 1983, 2002, 2004 and 2013. The drought of 2002 affected an estimated 100,000 people which is more than any other climate-related disaster (including epidemics) between 1980 and 2010. High tides and torrential rainfalls in 2003, 2004 and 2005 destroyed makeshift housing and bridges in east Guinea-Bissau, forcing family farmers to abandon their houses (some permanently) and causing severe harvest losses. Floods of Geba and Corubal rivers' tributaries are particularly relevant in this respect (World Bank, 2015).



Source: SEAT/DGA (2013).

Figure 2: Climate in Guinea-Bissau: annual precipitation (mm) (i), reference evapotranspiration (mm) (ii), average annual temperatures (°C) (iii) and intra-annual temperature variations (iv), from upper left to lower right.

In comparison to other 'regions', Gabú and Bafatá show considerably (i) lower rainfalls, (ii) lower evapotranspiration, (iii) higher temperatures and (iv) higher intra-annual temperature variability (Figure 2) (SEAT/DGA, 2013). Average high temperature between 1981 and 2010 at Bafatá Station (main observation unit for East Guinea-Bissau) was at 34.6°C (30,9°C to 39,3°C) and average low temperature at 20.5°C (16,0°C to 23,2°C). For the same time period, average precipitation ranged between 1000mm to 1500mm, with ~80% of the rainfalls concentrated in the monsoon months of July, August and September. During the dry December to March months average monthly rainfalls fall to 0,0mm.



Source: INM-GB (2014).

Figure 3: Total humid days per year (precipitation ≤ 1 mm), 1960-2010

According to data from Guinea-Bissau's National Meteorology Institute (INM-GB, 2014), several important changes in rainfall/humidity levels have been observed in the past decades. While the rainy season during the 1960s to 1970s usually started in the second half of May, observations now point at a later starting point in the month of June. There has also been a reduction in the total number of humid days per year: annual total wet-day precipitation (PRCPTOT) (precipitation ≥ 1 mm/day) shows a linear declining trend between 1961 to 2010 from ~1,500mm annual to ~1,250mm (Figure 3). This trend is indicative of a drier climate, and, most importantly, a higher susceptibility to drought in the region. These findings are confirmed by independent long-term (20 years) ethnographic studies in the project region: as related in Temudo and Abrantes (2014), family farmers find that more frequent poor cereal harvests are increasingly caused by a higher rainfall variability, particularly through longer dry spells. Higher frequency in pest and disease occurrence, as well as destructions of swamp rice field dykes by unusually high tidal waves are also observed by farmers in the region (Temudo and Abrantes, 2014).

The recent IPCC AR5 chapter on Africa (Niang et al., 2014) finds that current changes in mean annual temperatures and precipitation will continue to show effect over the whole African continent, independent of low RCP2.6 or high RCP8.5 emission trajectories, with climatic change on the continent to occur at a faster speed than anywhere else on the globe. In general, temperature projections for West Africa show a mean +3°C to +6°C increase until 2100 above the late 20th century baseline, with RCP4.5 at the lower range and RCP8.5 at the upper range (Niang et al., 2014). For the mid-century (2031–2060) mean warming is expected to reach of +2.8°C compared to 1961–1990 (Thornton et al., 2015). Unprecedented climatic conditions may occur both in the Sahel and tropical West Africa as early as 2040. The high level of uncertainty regarding these projections is largely due to low to medium confidence in the robustness of computed future rainfall change, both in amplitude and direction of precipitation signals. Based on earlier CMIP3 GCMs projections, extreme rainfalls over West Africa and the Sahel zone nevertheless

would increase until end of the 21st century (low to medium confidence). Of particular relevance is that Guinea-Bissau's highlands in the East may experience a higher number of days with extreme rainfalls in the monsoon season (Niang et al., 2014).

In general, higher temperatures and a higher frequency of droughts and floods will likely to become more important in the future. Water resources in dry regions such as Guinea-Bissau may be strongly affected by overall rainfall reductions due to higher than average surface drainage sensitivity. There is also evidence for a potential southward shift of the Sahel, Sudan, and Guinean savannah vegetation zones with potentially adverse consequences for the region (Niang et al., 2014). For example, projected changes in potential evapotranspiration (PET) and negative rainfall anomalies for the western Sahel might cause a virtual elimination of the region's growing season by 2041–2060. The western Guinean coastal region itself may suffer a 20% decrease in growing season days, differently to other parts of Africa where increases up to 5-15% can be expected (Cook and Vizy, 2012).

Vulnerability to Climate Change

Vulnerability to climate change depends on exposure of social systems (e.g. family farmers) or natural systems (e.g. ecosystems) to climatic events, their sensitivity to the (expected) impacts, and their capacity to respond and recuperate after an impact has occurred. These three dimensions – exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity – are formed not only by the magnitude and frequency of current or future climatic variability, but also a variety of factors that affect human systems, such as water access, infrastructure, political stability, market access, prices, availability health services etc. (Eakin et al., 2014; IPCC, 2014a; UNFCCC, 2010).

In this context, Guinea-Bissau's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (Republic of Guinea-Bissau, 2006) identified the agricultural sector as the most vulnerable to climate change for a number of reasons: it is the dominant component of the GDP, the livelihood for a majority of the poor population depends on agriculture, with climatic change potentially causing significant damage to the sector. With decreases experienced in the duration of the rainy season (now limited to 5 months) and the overall volume of rain having led to a decline in production often associated with water shortage, acute droughts are identified as the most significant risk. However, increased winds and intense rainfall may also lead to loss of production (and stored crops) as well as periodic localized floods, either through destruction of dykes and rice fields or salinity intrusion from the sea. A reduction in the duration of cold periods may exacerbate heat stress on plants and animals. The NAPA further estimates that there has been a 20–30% fall in agricultural production with one third of the population of Guinea-Bissau being threatened by food insecurity. The shortfall in national cereal production, predominantly rice, is expected to rise to 75,000 tons per year, which would increase the need for imports.

Recent scientific evidence from the IPCC AR5 (IPCC, 2014b, 2014c) and other studies confirms this assessment for the West African region, and Guinea-Bissau in particular. Subsistence agriculture and food security are directly vulnerable due to both future, but also existing climatic and non-climatic stressors, such as existing lack of inputs (e.g. lack of irrigation or fertilizer application), infrastructure deficits and weak services. In assessing African corn yield data from 1961 to 2010, Shi and Tao (2014) find that a 1°C average temperature increase reduced corn productivity by >10% for 8 African countries, including Guinea-Bissau. Furthermore, droughts tended to worsen these impacts: a 0.5 decrease in the standardized precipitation evapotranspiration index (SPEI) led to >30% losses in 32 African countries, with Guinea-Bissau again included (Shi and Tao, 2014). Temperature increases may also reduce crop cycle duration and create higher wa-

ter stress for plants due to higher evapotranspiration demand, with PET also being a primary constraint on corn water usage in Guinea-Bissau (Estes et al., 2014).

Future median losses in crop yields are estimated at an average –13% for Guinea-Bissau, caused mainly by drier and warmer climate in northern West Africa. Importantly, potentially positive feedback effects for crop yield because a of higher CO_2 fertilization effect may not contribute to higher food security as many West African staple crops (corn, millet, sorghum, with the exception of rice) are C_4 crops which are less sensitive to higher CO2 concentrations (Roudier et al., 2011). Another recent study projects a decline in sorghum yields in the order of 16–20% by 2031–2060, with agricultural output becoming more and more affected as temperatures increase (Sultan et al., 2014). Potentially higher rainfalls would have only limited impacts under these scenarios: already under a >2°C warming scenario any potentially positive effect on millet and sorghum yields would be cancelled out (Thornton et al., 2015). Livestock is also extremely vulnerable to climate change: under a RCP8.5 high emission scenario Aboveground Net Primary Productivity (ANPP) of the Guinea-Bissau's rangelands could decrease by a mean –87.9% until the 2050s, compared to a 1971–1990 baseline. In fact, of all African countries, only Gambia is projected to suffer higher losses in ANPP, which is closely linked to the profitability and productivity of pasture (Thornton et al., 2015). The incidence of crop and animal diseases or pests is also to be affected by a warming climate, as are climate-related damages to essential infrastructure (roads, storage, communication, electricity supply, etc.) and services (health, etc.), putting considerable additional risks on food security and agricultural production (Niang et al., 2014; Porter et al., 2014).

Further reasons for concern relate to climate change impacts on biodiversity, health, civil conflict and economic costs in the region. Habitat loss, environmental degradation and unsustainable agricultural practices already affect biodiversity and species in West Africa, but under increasing climatic stress amphibians in particular could become very vulnerable in semi-arid Guinea-Bissau (Carr et al., 2014). Higher rainfalls may make cholera outbreaks more frequent in Africa, particularly where it is already endemic (Niang et al., 2014); this again includes Guinea-Bissau. There may also be a link between climatic change and political stability: Burke et al. (2009) find a significant relationship between the occurrence of armed conflict in sub-Saharan Africa and increasing temperatures. This implies that warmer years would also increase the likelihood of civil conflict. Guinea-Bissau's coup d'état of 1998 has been specifically mentioned in this context (Solow, 2013). Finally, the economic damages caused by climatic change may be immense the national economy: according to a 2013 vulnerability assessment by Verisk Maplecroft (2013) Guinea-Bissau's economy is extremely vulnerable to economic output losses, second only to Bangladesh at global level.

Adaptation needs in East Guinea-Bissau

Current coping mechanisms of family farmers in East Guinea-Bissau are inadequate to protect rural livelihoods from increasing climatic stress. Two examples are pastoralism and permanent agriculture: temporary moving of cattle during times of droughts has augmented pressure on water and forest resources elsewhere, and an increasing number of families have reported to suffer violence and robbery while away from their home regions. In agriculture, strong reliance on cashew nuts for family income turns farmers vulnerable because yields have declined and world market prices have become more volatile. In particular, recently falling average cashew prices have increased food insecurity as the exchange rates between rice and cashew changed: instead of receiving 3 kg of rice for 1 kg cashew between 2011 and 2012, farmers only received 1 kg of rice for 1 kg cashew in 2013 (WFP, 2013). Other coping strategies such as reduced food consumption below nutritional needs, sales of household assets in order to buy cereals, or ac-

quiring rice through high interest loans given by cashew merchants (Temudo and Abrantes, 2014) also affect livelihoods negatively.

The Nairobi Work Plan (UNFCCC, 2010) recognizes the implicit relationship between climatic and social stressors when stating that adaptation can either include climate-proofing of existing socio-economic activities (by integrating future risk) or the expanding of adaptive capacity of activities or systems to deal with increased climatic variability and change. In both cases, potentially critical thresholds in existing climate risk management strategies are modified through adaptation in order to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts, either via incremental, systemic or transformational changes (UNFCCC, 2010).

In practice, adaptation options for climate-smart agriculture – that is agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, resilience (adaptation), reduces or removes greenhouse gases (GHG) (mitigation), and enhances achievement of national food security and development goals (FAO, 2010) – focuses on practices to build resilience to existing risks and to changes in an evolving climatic and socioeconomic context (Meybeck et al., 2012). In this context, climate-smart agriculture adaptations include a variety of potential actions: implementation of climate forecasts (for crop risk management) or early warning systems, promoting behavioral change (e.g. through promoting efficient water use in times of droughts, or changing of planting dates), improving water access conditions (sustainable use of groundwater resources, increasing water storage capacities, rainwater harvesting, etc.), agricultural development (deficit irrigation, crop rotation practices, short cycle crops, use of drought-resistant seeds, measures to reduce soil erosion, cereal storage facilities or animal traction), livestock management (manure management, improved feeding or grazing management), biodiversity conservation (e.g. agroforestry to improve microclimatic conditions for livestock and to mitigate surface water runoff) or health interventions (FAO, 2010; Niang et al., 2014; Porter et al., 2014; Schaeffer et al., 2013; Thornton et al., 2015; UNFCCC, 2010).

In dryland regions adaptations are often autonomous and reactive to short-term motivations (Niang et al., 2014). However, in the context of Guinea-Bissau's resource-poor family farmers it is clear that few families have the opportunity uptake any set of more ambitious adaptation options mentioned above. Welfare and off-farm income have been identified as important indicators for autonomous adaptation (Thornton et al., 2015); both conditions which are notably absent in the majority of East Guinea-Bissau farmers. Other constraints for the adoption of adaptation options that increase the resilience or diversity of agricultural systems, or enhance food security and climate risk management are also frequent. For example, weather information for crop and livestock management may be unreliable or inaccessible, while improved feeding may prove as too costly for farmers (Thornton et al., 2015).

Supporting family farmer families in East Guinea-Bissau through strengthening of climate-smart agricultural practices may thus provide important benefits, both in terms of sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change. At the same time, delaying broader adaptation approaches is likely to increase overall costs in the future and lead to higher levels of vulnerability of the affected communities (Schaeffer et al., 2013; UNFCCC, 2010). Many LDCs, including Guinea-Bissau, have now developed their National Adaptation Programmes of Action to Climate Change (NAPAs) which identify priority adaptation projects. Next to climatic risk, these priority measures also address immediate social and environmental needs of communities. In this context, the UNFCCC has adamant in urging LDCs to carry out these projects soon as possible (UNFCCC, 2010).

In the past decade, Guinea-Bissau has reduced important information and data knowledge gaps required for impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessment. Positive contributions have come from the GEF/UNDP project "Strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience to Climate Change in the Agrarian and Water Resources Sectors in Guinea-Bissau" (00077229) (LDCF) which has started climate-smart agriculture pilot initiatives in 14 tabancas of the Gabú 'region'. In this context, the present project proposes to scale-up identified climate-smart agriculture practices in East Guinea-Bissau, using the GEF/UNDP project as a starting point for mainstreaming adaptation into development planning and institutional capacity building.

Project / Programme Objectives:

List the main objectives of the project/programme.

In the context of extreme vulnerability of family farmers to climate change in dryland East Guinea-Bissau the overall objective of this project is *to strengthen practices and capacities in climate-smart agriculture practices in the project region and at institutional level*. Through the project's activities food security and livelihoods are to be strengthened at household level while simultaneously increasing capacities in climate risk management and adaptation planning at all levels of governance. In particular, the project will solidify and expand the activities of GEF/UNDP-00077229 project "Strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience to Climate Change in the Agrarian and Water Resources Sectors in Guinea-Bissau" both in the 14 original tabancas in Gabú 'region' of that project while integrating an additional ~26 tabancas in the 'regions' of both Gabú and Bafatá into the project's scope of action, with a total beneficiary target population of approximately 37,000 people in East Guinea-Bissau.[1]

This ongoing LDCF project (00077229) aims to increase resilience to climate change through both immediate and long-term adaptation measures in development policies, plans, programs, projects and actions. Through outputs organized in three work packages/outcome indicators, the project is to contribute to livelihood security, including agriculture and forest resources, and maintenance of water resources in the face of a changing climate. The three outcome indicators include (1) Climate change risks and adaptation measures integrated into key national policies, plans and programs for water, agriculture and livestock management; (2) Small and medium scale climate change adaptation practices for water, agriculture and livestock management are demonstrated and implemented in the selected region; and (3) Lessons learned and best practices from pilot activities, capacity development initiatives and policy changes are disseminated. The current project proposal will follow the existing intervention framework closely, putting emphasis on scaling-up successful initiatives and capacity building at all levels of governance.

Key achievements of the GEF/UNDP project "Strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience to Climate Change in the Agrarian and Water Resources Sectors in Guinea-Bissau" (00077229) include (i) a first identification assessment of key agencies involved in the management of climate risks; (ii) climate adaptation interventions at community-scale with capacity building, including 622 people trained on climate-resilient agricultural practices (crop rotation, terracing, intercropping, conservation of water and soils, etc.), introduction of three rice short-cycle varieties, introduction of forage crop for animal consumption, installation of 9 demonstration fields, 4 veterinary pharmacies, introduction of improved poultry, goat and sheep breeds (more resilient to heat stress), creation of a cereal bank, implementation of eleven seed banks, construction of eight waterholes and three wells, among other; (iii) implementation of a council on environmen-

tal monitoring and development of contingency plans in 10 villages, which were already put to test on the occasion of the recent floods in August-September 2015; (iv) establishment of the Rural Climate Change Forum (RCCF) for the project intervention area, which is composed of 23 members (4 of which female) from 14 villages, including ranchers and farmers; (v) 5 policy documents were been revised with the integration of the dimension of climate change (the Charter of agricultural development policy, the Charter of the policy on livestock, the blueprint for water and sanitation, the document of the strategy of poverty reduction, the Development Plan of the Gabú Region including the development of Pitche and Pirada plan). In this the current project proposal can thus build on a solid intervention and institutional framework – both regionally and locally – for project implementation and capacity building, as well as build on existing lessons for precise adaptation interventions. This project proposal will solidify and expand upon on the key achievements obtained so for from the existing project.

The project will address key vulnerabilities in agriculture and water resources management, and thus contribute to immediate and longer-term development and resilience needs of extremely vulnerable farmers, with a particular focus on extremely vulnerable groups: women, elderly and children. As such, the project is in line with the recommendations of the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme (UNFCCC, 2010) and the best available scientific evidence on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in agriculture, water resources as well as food security (Niang et al., 2014; Porter et al., 2014).

In accordance with the initial scoping of vulnerability and adaptation needs the three specific objectives of the project are thus:

1. Develop technical and institutional capacity of government and civil society (private sector, local communities, NGOs) to address increasing climatic risk in climate change adaptation planning;
2. Enhance the resilience of existing agricultural productive systems and contribute to the diversification of production, including via implementation of climate-resilient water control and management actions to minimize risks from intense droughts and floods;
3. Promote knowledge dissemination of lessons learned on climate-smart agriculture and adaptation planning to other regions of the country, other countries in West Africa and to international climate change negotiations and fora, including the UNFCCC process.

Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Fill in the table presenting the relationships among project components, activities, expected concrete outputs, and the corresponding budgets. If necessary, please refer to the attached instructions for a detailed description of each term.

For the case of a programme, individual components are likely to refer to specific sub-sets of stakeholders, regions and/or sectors that can be addressed through a set of well defined interventions / projects.

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US$)
1. Development of technical and institutional capacity to address increasing climatic	1.1.1 Socio-climatic vulnerability assessment for East Guinea-Bissau	1.1 Increased technical capacity of government and field workers to assess impacts, vulnerability	0.7M

risk in adaptation practices and planning	1.1.2 Technical capacity needs assessment for ministry and field operatives	and adaptation needs in extremely vulnerable regions	
	1.1.3 Detailed intervention plan for pilot climate-smart agriculture actions in East Guinea-Bissau		
	1.2.1 Technical trainings for identified target groups (based on 1.2)	1.2 Family farmers, development professionals, and government experts have integrated knowledge on climate-smart agriculture, in practice (on-site) and adaptation planning	
	1.2.2 Participative development of on-site agricultural and water-management adaptation actions		
	1.2.3 Development of contingency plans for climate-risk management		
	1.2.4 Technical assistance and rural extension for subprojects		
	1.2.5 Capacity building of fire brigades to prevent forest fires		
2. Enhance the resilience of existing agricultural productive systems, including water control and management measures	2.1.1 Construction of small-scale irrigation systems to maintain agricultural production in drought periods	2.1 Agricultural and livestock activities are climate-smart and contribute to sustainable increases in productivity and enhance national food security	7.55M
	2.1.2 Construction of mini-dams for irrigation of rice and vegetable crops		
	2.1.3 Rehabilitation of soil productivity before planting through agro-hydro management, including small-scale investments into machinery and tools		
	2.1.4 Rain and storm water retention systems for improved domestic and livestock water supply		
	2.1.5 Construction of wells for supplying livestock with water		
	2.1.6 Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of resilience and adaptive capacity		
3. Knowledge management of lessons learned on climate-smart agriculture and	3.1.1 Knowledge management strategy developed	3.1 Sustainable climate-smart agriculture practices and management is adopted in compara-	0.150M

adaptation planning	3.1.2 Project website developed and active	ble regions of the country, and disseminated to other West African countries, contributing to resilience and development needs in those regions	
	3.1.3 Manual and other materials on best practices and measures for climate-smart agriculture are developed		
	3.1.4 Dissemination of results to other regions of Guinea-Bissau and West Africa		
	3.2.1 Dissemination of results to UNFCCC process and other relevant international negotiations	3.2 International negotiations on climate change adaptation recognize and integrate new knowledge on climate-smart agriculture in LDCs in their policies and practices	
5. Project/Programme Execution cost			0.798M
6. Total Project/Programme Cost			9.198M
7. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			0.781M
Amount of Financing Requested			9.979 M

Projected Calendar:

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	June 2016
Mid-term Review (if planned)	June 2019
Project/Programme Closing	June 2021
Terminal Evaluation	December 2021

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

Component #1: Development of technical and institutional capacity to address increasing climatic risk in adaptation practices and planning

Guinea Bissau has challenges in terms of the amount and quality of data and information as well as technical capacity to implement climate change adaptation. Despite progress through NAPA development, and an increasing number of scientific studies (see review in introductory section), important gaps remain with regards to climate impacts, socio-climatic vulnerability, and effectiveness of climate adaptation actions and planning. In this context, the project proposes a

component for building technical and institutional capacity for climate change adaptation planning; both long-term perspectives on adaptive capacity building/policy development and near-term climatic risk management. Particularly this will include participative development of on-site agricultural and water-management adaptation actions and the development of contingency plans (e.g. flood protection) for climate-risk management. A further focus will lie on the strengthening of interactions between relevant actors for climate change adaptation: government, meteorological services, agriculture sector, research institutions, regional and national government, and the media and local and indigenous communities.

Outputs of this component include an assessment of socio-climatic vulnerability in order to identify agricultural systems and communities most at risk. This will integrate field interviews, focus group meetings, data collection and intervention assessment compared to non-intervention cases (Chambwera et al., 2014) with medium- to long-term climate change downscaled GCM projections. The identified locations through this vulnerability assessment will form the main target for project interventions, including future possible projects.

To further raise the technical capacity of the main governmental organizations involved, a training needs assessment will be carried out to identify required capacity developments for effective and efficient implementation of the project and adaptation planning capacity, with a focus on climate resilience in the agricultural and water sectors. This assessment will identify the specific needs of specific groups at both ministerial (Bissau) and field-level (regional governments, extension workers), and will be implemented through a range of technical training events. Possible topics are based on key identified vulnerabilities, in may include: water management, control and conservation; best practices in climate-smart agriculture; basic GIS training for use in planning project interventions. The needs assessment will also consider possible linkages between traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge. Once capacity has been enhanced, a detailed intervention plan will be developed across all those sectors involved. This will outline the key vulnerable locations, the proposed interventions on a site-by-site basis, the institutional framework and the lines of reporting and responsible contacts.

Technical assistance and rural extension for adaptation subprojects (component #2) will also be carried out under this component. The technical assistance and rural extension for subprojects integrates sharing, demonstration and implementation of climate-smart agriculture management techniques, including livestock. Particular focus is on training agroforestry and conservation agriculture methods that reduce soil disturbance, focus on retention of crop residues and other surface cover, and promote crop rotation; therefore stabilizing production and income as well as reducing environmental pressures. Small-scale market development and efficient water use will also be included in the training programs. The rural extension team will integrate specialists for each of the project's key areas, including agriculture and water resources. The project will also engage in training of young men and female in two areas: (i) to undertake smaller maintenances of project infrastructure, thus also contributing to local capacity building and empowerment; and (ii) to combat forest fires that endanger agricultural production and biodiversity in the project region. This part of the project will include the development and dissemination of simple rules, such as avoiding smoking in forests, good practices for palm wine production (which requires fire) or teaching hunters to build low-risk fires while in the forests.

The project's contingency plans are planned to cover extreme weather events and their impacts, particularly droughts, floods, forest fires and saline water intrusion. This includes crop and live-stock contingency planning (improving irrigation, crop diversification, alternate land uses, animal health) and avoiding harm to human life (identification of safe places in case of flash floods). Each contingency plan will be elaborated by field extension officers in direct collaboration with

each community. Participation of women and other vulnerable community members (especially the poor) will be particularly promoted. Field extension officers will furthermore provide to seasonal forecasts to the communities and help farmers to use the information properly to increase productivity and food security. Forecasts will be presented before the rainy season, and will include an evaluation of previous seasonal forecast as well as possible harmonization with traditional forecasts. Farmers in each tabanca will be trained in using rain gauges to keep a record of rainfalls to identify possibly changing rainfall patterns in the community, as well as to identify the best possible planting days. The project will also engage in capacity building for rural forest fires; namely in (i) organizing rural fire brigades, (ii) train them to combat forest fires that endanger agricultural production and biodiversity in the project region, (iii) provide them with tools to do so, (iv) sensitize fire brigades on good practices to avoid fire, and (v) train fire brigades to sensitize rural populations before any drought season on fire risks and good practices to avoid them. This part of the project will include the development and dissemination of simple rules, such as avoiding smoking in forests, good practices for palm wine production (which requires fire) or teaching hunters to build low-risk fires while in the forests. Finally, forest fires will also be covered by the project's contingency plans for climate risk management.

Expected outputs from Component #1 are:

- Agricultural and water resources vulnerability assessment for East Guinea-Bissau for climate risk identification and determination of locations most at risk;
- Technical needs assessment for ministry and field operatives carried out to promote climate-smart agriculture practices and planning capacities;
- Detailed intervention plan for most vulnerable systems and villages drafted and agreed through consensus with rural dwellers
- Technical trainings for identified target groups in topics related to climate-smart agriculture, including water control, basic GIS for intervention planning, etc.;
- Participative development of on-site agricultural and water-management adaptation actions, where the precise adaptation strategy choice will be made by the communities themselves – following the example from the World Bank's approach and that of others, which do not specify activities before workshops, NGO projects and a typology list of activities that could be discussed at community level during the project. Adaptation actions will thus be detailed once the project starts;
- Development of contingency plans for climate-risk management, e.g. for increasing protection against high tidal waves or droughts; and
- Technical assistance and rural extension to facilitate the implementation of the adaptation subprojects in component #2.
- Capacity building of fire brigades to prevent forest fires.

In terms of component outcomes technical capacity of government and field workers to assess impacts, vulnerability and adaptation needs in extremely vulnerable regions is to be increased, while the target groups will be able to plan and implement climate-smart agricultural practices in the project region. The expected outcomes of Component 1 include (i) increased capacity with regards to identification of vulnerability and adaptation needs, and (ii) integration of knowledge on climate-smart agricultural practices on-site as well as into adaptation planning. Both outcomes build upon the experiences from GEF/UNDP-00077229 project; therefore the planned capacity building modules will require mainly adequation of existing practices from that project, but not the design and implementation of entirely new modules. For the capacity building module on forest fires and slash-and-burn agriculture an additional US$100,000 will be added to

Component 1. Therefore, an overall budget of US$ 700,000 could be appropriated for Component 1.

Component #2: Enhance the resilience of existing agricultural productive systems, including water control and management measures

This component focuses on household-/village-level interventions in climate-smart agriculture practices in order to minimize damages from climatic change and variability, as well as to contribute to agricultural and rural livelihood development. In this, the project is to take advantage of 'windows of opportunity' for adaptation: for example, agriculture in the country is still largely organic, and relies on farmer's own seeds for cultivation. Agro-ecological approaches thus have a high potential, including in national adaptation strategies or policy design. While component #1 serves as a key input for pre-selecting project sites, all field activities of project implementation will be carried out in this component. The total beneficiary target population is estimated at 37,000 people in East Guinea-Bissau.

Table 1: Simulated mean benefit for different crop management adaptations

Management option	Cultivar adjustment (n=56)	Planting date adjustment (n=19)	Planting date and cultivar adjustment (n=152)	Irrigation optimization (n=17)	Fertilizer optimization (n=10)	Other (n=9)
Benefit (%) from using adaptation	23 (6.8, 35.9)	3 (2.1, 8.3)	17 (9.9, 26.1)	3.2 (2, 8.2)	1 (0.25, 4.8)	6,45 (3.2, 12.8)

Source: Porter et al. (2014). Difference between the yield change from baseline for the adapted and non-adapted cases. N represents the number of estimates used for each adaptation. The numbers in parentheses are the 25th and 75th percentiles.

Table 1 is taking from the IPCC AR5 chapter on food security and food systems (Porter et al., 2014) and summarizes the mean impact of different adaptation actions on increasing crop yield/reducing climatic impacts on crop yields. While the exact impacts are site-specific, the table shows that small-scale incremental or systemic adaptations such planting date adjustment and/or cultivar adjustment can be very effective for promoting climate resilience.

With regards to water resources the problems with agricultural water management in dryland East Guinea-Bissau are becoming more severe due to climate change. The problems involve drought (acute and seasonal) as well as inundation and flooding of villages and swamp rice fields due to intense periods of rain. Saline water intrusion (more frequent due to sea level rise) is a potential further problem: it affect the existing rice crop as rice is not halophytic, thus leading to losses or a decline in harvest, but more importantly it can also salinize the soil limiting future production. This process can lead to abandonment of rice paddies, displacement of farmers and their families and threats further mangrove destruction to create new paddies. In summary, different approaches to make water control and management more resilient to the future climate changes are required; from water management techniques to the construction of micro-dams and small reservoirs to preserve water and agricultural production to drainage dykes and channels to minimize flooding damage on crops and other infrastructure.

Planned interventions will be at the farm, or a small of farming community level. All interventions undertaken will focus on principles of climate-smart agriculture, i.e. contributing to productivity,

resilience and adaptation, climate change mitigation as well as food security and other development goals.

To help combat drought small scale dams and water storage pits will be constructed to help preserve water within the agricultural systems. This will be done through selection of lower, or flood prone areas, and construction of simple earthen works to promote water storage. Associated with these water storage facilities will be simple-design irrigation systems which will be used to maintain the required moisture level in the fields/paddies. The water storage will also help with water supply to livestock on the farm. The constructions will be small-scale and use simple technology – this means they are more likely to be maintained post-project by the local farmers and can be repaired/enhanced in the future.

Guinea-Bissau's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC (SEAT/DGA and Republic of Guinea-Bissau, 2011) and NAPA (Republic of Guinea-Bissau, 2006) highlight the relevant plans and policies for agricultural development and water resources management, where the construction of small-scale dams considered as an important adaptation activity to increase resilience of cropping systems. The 2013 National Plan of Agricultural Investment (PNIA) further promotes the adoption of integrated water resources management (IWRM). Existing land use or water management plans (national or regional) currently do not cover downstream harm of small scale dams. It is frequent that traditional legislation that is not documented but used by the heads of the villages is applied. Identification of environmental conflicts, their mediation or possibilities for compensation are regulated in the Land Law (5/98, 1998) and Water Code (5a-92, 1992). In particular, the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (10/2010) rules that projects with expected significant adverse impacts on the environment do require the application of an EIA. This document needs to provide for a clear analysis of environmental impacts and risks, comparison of alternatives and mitigation action, including in non-technical language.

Downstream harm small-scale dams are potentially covered through the EIA Law but there are no universal methodologies available per project type that could be applied (see National Plan on Environmental Management, PNGA). In this background the project will work together with the Service responsible for the hydraulic efficiency of the construction of rural infrastructure as wells and micro dams in order to develop respected standards for prevention of downstream harm in Guinea-Bissau. These standards will be based on the environmental and social safeguards, including gender mainstreaming policy, of the West African Development Bank (BOAD) and GEF as well as relevant national environmental and social regulations (p. 17-18). Traditional authorities will be involved in projects, not limited to land management (p. 28 et sqq.).

In order to prevent a potential lack of national policies and laws on these issues, the project will help to enhance and/or draft, validate and approve national guidelines on dams security, people involuntary resettlement, land use, forest management, pest management, indigenous people, natural habitat, physical cultural resources, public participation in environmental impact assessment process and gender mainstreaming.

To combat flooding events and improve crop resilience to heavy inundation, in flood prone areas, ditches and dykes will be built to channel water away from the crops and associated infrastructure. Again the design will be of low complexity and involved earthworks with some associated rock armoring. In particular vulnerable areas single-farm grain storage facilities will be constructed to protect the harvest from flooding. Targeting the effects of drought and the impacts of flooding can be of significant help in maintaining or increasing agricultural production in East Guinea-Bissau, and thus securing these vulnerable livelihoods.

Marginal land use profitability and ongoing land degradation cause severe problems for farmers, perpetuating the poverty cycle and exhausting natural resources. Current itinerant slash-and-burn agricultural practices in the project region are connected to soil erosion, loss of soil nutrients and drying up of springs, and have a negative effect on productivity of rice and other crops. The project will address risks related to slash-and-burn agriculture through four integrated strategies: (a) focus on irrigated agriculture interventions, which will directly reduce pressures on land clearance, and therefore necessity to practice slash-and-burn agriculture; (b) use of agroforestry interventions, where farmers know that they cannot practice slash-and-burn agriculture in such fields or orchards; (c) dissemination and strengthening of climate-smart agriculture practices. This particularly includes agroforestry and conservation agriculture methods, i.e. methods which minimize soil disturbances, utilize retention of crop residues and other surface cover, and promote crop rotation. While the focus of these measures is to contribute to stabilization of production and incomes, there are also important benefits to be realized with regards to reducing slash-and-burn agriculture and forest fires: (i) by creating buffers against drought impacts (through higher soil moisture retention); (ii) by recomposition of soil fertility; (iii) through lower fallow periods, thus directly reducing needs for slash-and-burn agriculture; and (iv) the possibility to work on any given cultivated field for much longer periods than would be possible under slash-and-burn agriculture (due to soil fertility maintenance and higher soil moisture retention). Finally, the project will also (in capacity building of rural fire brigades (see Component 1)

Based on initial scoping studies (see Part II.H), review of climate change adaptation literature, and lessons from project GEF/UNDP-00077229 the following list of adaptation options is currently being considered for implementation:

- Construction of small-scale irrigation systems to maintain agricultural production in drought periods;
- Construction of mini-dams for irrigation of rice and vegetable crops. While these are more ‘costly’ items and likely not feasible in each and every village, many villagers see this as a potential major improvement in the quality of life. The project will take care that villagers will take ownership of the mini-dams and be sufficiently organized to secure their maintenance;
- Rehabilitation of soil productivity before planting through agro-hydro management, including small-scale investments into machinery and tools (e.g. tractor, fuel);
- Rain and storm water retention systems for improved domestic and livestock water supply; and
- Construction of wells for supplying livestock with water. This will take into account development needs while taking extreme climatic conditions into consideration.

Adaptation subproject implementation will be accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to measure progress in resilience and adaptive capacity of farmers and regions. As such, the outcome of this component will be that agricultural and livestock activities in the region are climate-smart, thus contributing to productivity increases and to the enhancing national of food security targets.

Component #3: Knowledge dissemination of lessons learned on climate-smart agriculture and adaptation planning

In order to guarantee visibility of the project results a knowledge management strategy will be developed. The core dissemination product from the project will be a manual of practical and concrete best-practice in climate resilient agriculture. Various versions of the Manual will be

produced, both technical and non-technical, in Portuguese, French and English, as well as smaller summary briefing sheets/pamphlets/calendars on relevant thematic topics. The manual will be disseminated through the project website and a suite of workshops at the national and provincial level. In addition dissemination will take place across the West Africa region through workshops and dissemination of hard copies. The project team will further interact with national media outlets (newspaper, internet, radio, etc.) to make the public aware of climate risks and adaptation needs. Scientific publications with regards to impact assessment of components #2 is also planned. Finally, the project results will also be shared through international fora on climate change (including, in particular, UNFCCC).

The lessons learned are used to strengthen climate-smart agriculture in Guinea-Bissau. Interesting results and new lessons are expected from result the implementation of the project regarding (i) climate-smart agriculture, and its linkages to climate adaptation, water resources management, sustainable use of natural resources, and buffer against drought impacts; (ii) managing climate risk through contingency plans (contingency plans for crop and livestock management, seasonal forecasts for adapting planting calendars, protection against impacts from extreme weather events, such as flash floods or forest fires – i.e. contingency plans that both protect interventions carried out under Component 2 as well as contingency plans to protect human life directly against adverse impacts from extreme weather events); and (iii) mainstreaming of adaptation into development planning, taking into consideration that this project is the continuity of a pilot project at national level (GEF/UNDP-00077229). Reflections will also include (iv) identified project weaknesses in order to propose new solutions for new beneficiaries of other projects.

Lessons learned will be of interest to Donors, Government, civil society and vulnerable populations. Knowledge sharing and learning will count on a project knowledge management strategy, with communication products tailored for different target groups (including hard copies, electronic form), alternative communication means such as community theatre, radio and story-telling, project website, technical reports and documents on lessons learned to UNDP's Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) and other relevant platforms, hands-on study visits and annual RCCF meetings to join and share experiences with Gabú and Bafatá farmers. The project will target existing institutions and fora (e.g. RCCF, inter-ministerial committees) and contribute to the strengthening of subproject replication under GEF/UNDP-00077229, thus contributing to increased capacity in adaptation practices and policy in the focal area of climate-smart agriculture and resilience.

Expected key outputs for component #3 are:

- Knowledge management strategy developed
- Project website developed and active
- Manual and other materials on best practices and measures for climate-smart agriculture are developed
- Dissemination of results to other regions of Guinea-Bissau and West Africa
- Dissemination of results to UNFCCC process and other relevant international negotiations. The project may also contribute to a revision of Guinea-Bissau's NAPA with a focus on climate-smart agriculture

Outcomes of component #3 will thus be (1) adoption of sustainable climate-smart agricultural practices and risk management in comparable regions of Guinea-Bissau, contributing to resilience and development needs in those regions; and (2) recognizing and integration of new

knowledge on climate-smart agriculture generated by the project in LDCs policies and practices as well as in the international negotiations on climate change adaptation, particularly the UNFCCC. Note that the knowledge dissemination to other West African countries will be based on internet communication and website information. Given that communication channels with other West African countries have already been established through GEF/UNDP-00077229 project this new focus will only have limited impact on the project's outreach activities. Therefore, an overall budget of US$ 150,000 could be appropriated for Component 3.

Integration of lessons learned from current GEF/UNDP-00077229 project (LDCF)

The LDCF project is still ongoing and lessons learned and best practices are not yet fully realized. However, the lessons learned are to be of use to strengthen climate-smart agriculture in Guinea-Bissau and this current proposal's activities, including new lessons on (i) climate-smart agriculture; (ii) managing climate risk through contingency plans; and (iii) mainstreaming of adaptation into development planning. Reflections also include (iv) identified project weaknesses in order to propose new solutions for new beneficiaries of other projects (Component #2).

The following paragraphs summarize identified key findings from the interim review of the LDCF project. These will be addressed concretely should the current proposal be accepted for funding.

- Continuous risk assessment: As of December 2013, no system for risk management was set up for the LDCF Project. In the current political and institutional context of Guinea-Bissau risks should be systematically identified and assessed according to type (environmental, financial, operational, political, regulatory or policy), level (standard or critical), the response category (emergency plan, monitoring or other) and changes in risk (mitigated, stable, increasing, problem) and date of risk identification. Risks should be presented annually in the PIR (Program Implementation Report) through a risk assessment matrix, including possible (alternative) mitigation actions. The project will aim to implement a continuous risk assessment should the Adaptation Fund decide to fund this PCN.
- Development and submission of status reports: necessary to allow for early validation, thus enabling provision of funds and start of activities early in the year. This particularly includes putting into place annual procurement plans which detail purchases and can speed up administrative and financial procedures. The Project Management Unit personnel will be recruited by call of applications and will be trained on fiduciary, environment and social standards.
- Participatory components: The Project Steering Committee (PSC) should contribute to the submission of status and other reports through continuous monitoring and more frequent meetings. The interim report specifically calls for a strengthening of participatory and consultative mechanisms in this respect, which the project team will strive to realize under a new project.
- Integration of community-based organizations (CBOs): CBO engagement has been found limited due to organizational weaknesses of these bodies. The project should aim to extend and strengthen partnerships with CBOs to ensure durability and more effective dissemination and replication of activities and effects of the LDCF project, which is also to be followed in a possible Adaptation Project.

Several important (though preliminary) lessons learned have also been made specifically regarding climate adaptation and the agriculture and water resources sectors. These are based

on the LDCF project mid-term evaluation (Quesne and Jandi, 2013) and interviews with project beneficiaries and implementing partners during two missions to Guinea-Bissau and project region in July and November 2015. Table 2 below contains key climate adaptation contexts and actions developed under the LDCF project, the key lessons derived from these contexts/lessons, and some actions which would be adopted under the new project to address these concerns. During the drafting of the full proposal an effort will be done in the field to complete the specific climate adaptation lessons learned so that planned actions for the new project can enhance positive effects and correct existing gaps.

Table 2: Lessons learned from LDCF project for climate adaptation

Lesson #	LDCF context/actions	Lesson(s) learned
1	Implementation of a number of small and medium scale climate change adaptation practices and infrastructure for water, agriculture and livestock management in 14 tabancas of the project region, including capacity building of 300 farmers in best agricultural practices (crop rotation, seed production), forage production, dissemination of quality seeds, creation of seed banks, among other.	Small and medium scale climate change adaptation practices for water, agriculture and livestock management are adequate climate adaptation strategies for smallholder farmers in the project region. The LDCF mid-term evaluation (Quesne and Jandi, 2013) found that average yield (kg/ha) at intervention sites had already increased in comparison to national and regional average values in the Gabú region. Similarly contingency plans and rainfall gauges to inform the agricultural calendar were identified as having noticeable impact on agricultural yield and prevention against flood. These results are significant because (a) as of 2013 (date of mid-term evaluation) adoption of new techniques in water and agriculture in the tabancas was only low (15%) to medium (50%), and (b) most infrastructure works had still not been implemented. Participant observation and interviews with project beneficiaries during two study missions confirmed these results.
2	The project has invested strongly in outreach and knowledge dissemination of techniques for climate adaptation in the 14 tabancas.	Effective climate adaptation will require on a significant upscaling of current outreach and knowledge dissemination as through the LDCF project (a) many tabancas in the project region were not covered and (b) in some participating tabancas adoption of new technologies and practices was still low in 2013. Continued focus on Guinea-Bissau's dry East regions the project is expected help reach a critical mass that can avoid non-appropriation of techniques by communities, and thus turn LDCF impact more sustainable. This lesson will be taken in account within the new project.
3	Vulnerability reduction of family farmers in project region is addressed through mainly building capacity in water resources and agriculture management at project-level and through strengthening institutions to integrate climate change into their planning.	The mid-term evaluation (Quesne and Jandi, 2013) and scientific evidence on livelihoods and socio-climatic vulnerability (Eakin et al., 2014; Porter et al., 2014) clearly point out that vulnerability reduction for poor dryland farmers will rely on project-scale interventions (capacity building and technology access) together with broader interventions in political institutions, health, education and infrastructure. While these were beyond the scope of the original LDCF project – and would continue to be beyond the scope of the current project proposal – starting discussions and aligning strategies between different institutional partners is a way forward. As a consequence, the LDCF project signed six (6) partnership protocols with relevant institutional partners in the areas of water resources management, small infrastructure, environmental and livestock and agriculture in order to increase integration of strategies. The new project would invest heavily in increasing these partnerships as well as building new partnerships in the areas of health or education in order to support vulnerability reduction in a more integrated approach.

4	Lack of use of performance criteria to measure impact on climate change vulnerability	The LCDF project originally did not focus on performance criteria in the partnership agreements signed with NGOs and project providers as studious proximity monitoring could compel the partners and recipients of implementation of the project to the objectives that were assigned to them. Monitoring of pilot project activities had also not begun at the time of the mid-term evaluation so that changes in food security and access to safe drinking water could not be assessed (Quesne and Jandi, 2013). In order to measure the impact of the project on livelihoods and climate change vulnerability and increase efficiency and effectiveness of the program the new project should therefore include a stronger monitoring and evaluation system.
5	LDCF project is a pioneer project that strongly invests in capacity building of family farmer to build resilience against adverse climatic change, however with limited scope in terms of regional outreach and sustainable natural resources use (particularly forests).	Linked to lesson #2. Given the success of the LDCF project and a projected increasing socio-climatic vulnerability in the Gabú and Bafatá regions a replication of existing actions and increasing focus on prevention of slash-and-burn agriculture and forest fires is seen as an important step towards broader climate change adaptation in agriculture and water resources sectors. The current proposal is based on this key finding.

B. Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project / programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

East Guinea-Bissau is a dryland region which is extremely vulnerable to climatic change and variability. Family farmers' coping mechanisms in Gabú and Bafatá 'regions' (temporary nomadism, reduction of food intake, cashew as only cash crop, selling of household assets, migration to cities, etc.) are insufficient even under current climatic variability (dry and wet seasons) and extreme events (droughts, inundations, etc.), and given their scarce assets (economic, financial, education, etc.), an autonomous uptake of sustainable water and agriculture technologies and practices (i.e. climate-smart agriculture) which would permit them to improve their livelihoods is highly unlikely in absence of the project's interventions.

In this context, the project's components will provide economic, environmental and social benefits to the communities in Gabú and Bafatá, particularly to farmers more at risk. Economically the interventions aim to improve and stabilize income from agricultural activities through diversification of income streams to farmers, with secondary economic benefits in the near- to mid-term through the strengthening of both 'regions' economies. Socially, the main benefits will be to stop the displacement of people, both by reducing susceptibility to extreme events, as well as through decreased need to move cattle herds temporarily due to low feed availability (caused by climatic events and/or overgrazing); reduced loss of livelihood security caused by extreme events or overall annual climatic variability would be an additional social benefit of the project. With respect to environmental sustainability, the project will reduce pressure on forest resources, deforestation and soil erosion through promotion of agro-ecological practices and 'environmental vigilance committees' (both implemented successfully under GEF/UNDP project 00077229) which monitor illegal deforestation, overuse of forest resources (e.g. hunting) or pollution of the environment, among other. These actions are particularly important in the context of newly protected areas (+8.8%) in the eastern hinterlands of Guinea-Bissau.

All activities in the project component #2 will be developed jointly with the rural villagers and their representative institutions in order to create a shared understanding on climate adaptation; including the assessment of concerns and needs of the most vulnerable communities as identified under component #1. The team will initiate activities using diagnostic and rural planning techniques common in rural extension activities (PRA and RRA). NGOs to be selected as partners for local implementation will have solid experience in these techniques, having used them with local communities in the area as they developed 'local tabanca development plans' during the last few years. Principles to be considered for local interventions will include, among other:

- Encouragement of participants to take responsibility;
- Respecting the diversity of the tabancas;
- Promote full participation;
- Reconciling different interests; and
- Involving multidisciplinary approaches and teams (on the project's technical side).

Children, women and the elderly are frequently amongst the more vulnerable of the poor. Women in rural Guinea-Bissau are responsible for 55% of agricultural production, with their role especially important in the dry season when they focus on garden produce. There is further evidence that programs focused on women improve food security of their family more directly than those focused on men (Asian Development Bank and FAO, 2013). However, despite their important role in agriculture and for food security, gender issues are little considered in Guinea-Bissau's policy considerations. In the villages, their participation may be limited/suppressed where elders or religious leaders opine directly against women participation due to conflictions with traditional religious laws. The project team is aware of these problems, and will openly encourage women empowerment at all stages of the project; this includes (i) discussing the need to integrate women into projects with village elders and other leaders; (ii) opening subproject grants for women's associations; (iii) strengthening their role in the relevant institutions on climate change in the region (particularly the Rural Forum on Climate Change – see section III); and (iv) promote their participation in broader land and water management issues which are traditionally led by male members of the tabancas. At national level, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will also pursue the inclusion of qualified women technical personnel into the project team. As such, the project is to make an important contribution to women empowerment in Guinea-Bissau, not limited to the project region.

In order to mitigate and/or avoid negative impacts specific indicators on key economic, social and environmental variables will be integrated in the results-framework, therefore assuring compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). These indicators are to be monitored and evaluated regularly throughout the project, and will be reported to the PMU in order to prevent violation. Field teams and PMU will regularly interact with the relevant persons and institutions in the project region and tabancas to resolve any possible conflicts.

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme.

Vulnerability to climate change is multi-faceted; this is why additionality to a socioeconomic baseline scenario is hard to prove. Furthermore, there are limited options for Bafatá and Gabú farmers in terms of alternative actions to build climate resilience in their agriculture and water resources management. The project thus proposes a combination of strengthening rural

livelihoods with integrated climate risk managed that take into account local development needs of the communities. Such incremental and/or systemic adaptations are being proposed and carried out by various international institutions, and follow the UNFCCC's recommendations on adaptation projects for LDCs (UNFCCC, 2010). While most of these adaptation projects currently address climate variability and not precisely future climate change, they follow clearly the adaptation concepts and planning related to recent UNFCCC and World Bank conceptions – particularly no-regret and low-regret strategies, and avoiding mal-adaptation (Adger et al., 2007; Barnett and O'Niell, 2010; Heltberg et al., 2009; UNFCCC, 2010).

All project interventions target the most vulnerable communities in the project region, some of whom have already been displaced, who produce considerable amounts of the countries' staple food crops and where the most vulnerable sector as identified in the NAPA is important in economic and social terms. Total investment of pilot activities will likely be around US$200–250/inhabitant (based on GEF/UNFP project 00077229 preliminary estimates). 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 and Bafatá region over a five-year period is quite reasonable, and the proposed adaptation measures (component #2) are deemed cost-effective. Furthermore, in order to assure effectiveness and efficiency, both costs and benefits of the particular technological interventions will be assessed at household and community-level before implementation (see Chambwera et al., 2014).

The proposed approach integrates urgent rural development needs (food security, income generation, sustainable use of natural resources, etc.) with climate risk management. While investments in small-scale infrastructure (e.g. irrigation or small dams) and technical assistance are necessary, but not sufficient for allowing rural populations to adapt sustainably to climate change, project outcomes (resilience) of this proposed project are nevertheless conditional on those investments. This is highlighted in Guinea-Bissau's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC (SEAT/DGA and Republic of Guinea-Bissau, 2011) and NAPA (Republic of Guinea-Bissau, 2006).

Planned actions and activities for this project proposal have been selected because of their cost-effectiveness. This is highlighted in the mid-term evaluation of the LDCF project (Quesne and Jandi, 2013) on which this present proposal is based. Four points support this argument: (1) it is found that the LDCF project appropriately addresses the priorities, institutional and structural needs identified in governmental institutions vis-à-vis the objectives and vision of national and regional policies, and vis-à-vis the needs and expectations of grassroots communities; (2) the thematic intervention are relevant for the project region of Gabú (14 villages) which identified as extremely vulnerable in terms of climatic and social aspects with low to very appropriate technology adoption (15% to >50%); (3) the logical intervention framework of the LDCF project – in the context of multiple stressors, climatic and non-climatic – is evaluated as clear and well-articulated with clear institutional responsibilities and a clear theory of change supporting this framework; and (4) financial and human resources are evaluated as being appropriately utilized for each LDCF project component. Therefore, evaluation concludes that "In view of the different activities funded and benefits and the level of achievement of expected effects […], it is not clear that additional results could have been achieved with the same level of financial resource" (Quesne and Jandi, 2013, p. 32). This means that each work package in itself has proven to be cost-effective in terms of envisaged outputs.

In this background, the mid-term report of the LDCF project specifically recommended further extension related to dissemination and appropriation of modern farming techniques, improved water management, adoption of breeding techniques in villages in the project region. With regards to cost-effectiveness two important points are related to the distances between the villages which are quite large: (i) the operational difficulties for the project team, because the distances are quite long and it may therefore be difficult for the project team to cover the 14 sites with the means currently available to it; (ii) challenges for the dissemination and replication techniques and results of the project. The 14 villages being fairly remote, it is difficult for the project to get a critical mass of producers and farmers who have adopted the technology promoted and can thus disseminate within the region and the country. It would be wise that the approach of the new project to focus its interventions in neighboring villages which have not been affected by the LDCF project to achieve a critical mass of beneficiaries able to disseminate the acquired (Quesne and Jandi, 2013). The project proposed to the Adaptation Fund aims to address this concern by increasing the number of beneficiaries and tabancas, therefore decreasing cost per unit. In addition this proposal proposes to add small scale dams, fire prevention and other relevant activities related to climate-smart agriculture in order to increase resilience and improve living conditions of farmers in Gabú and Bafatá. In order to keep transaction costs related to project implementation and technical assistance within safe limits, the project sites in Gabú and Bafatá 'regions' will be within maximum 6 hours travel of one another, and within 4 hours of Gabú administrative center. This means that efforts can be focused, and technical assistance can be located within a reachable distance (as opposed to being located in Bissau). For this the project team will apply, among other, remote sensing/GPS tools to minimize operational costs and therefore achieve higher cost-efficiency in the proposed Adaptation Fund project.

Other possibilities to achieve higher cost efficiency that arose from the LDCF project focused on further minimizing risks of "bad financial governance and corrupt practices" which could lead to a reduction in planned funding for each of the activities in the LDCF project. The positive mid-term evaluation for the LDCF project (Quesne and Jandi, 2013) noted that UNDP has provided all procurement and disbursement processes from November 2011 to June 2013. Based on this information, the risk of "bad financial governance and corrupt practices can lead to a reduction in planned funding for each of the expected effects" was evaluated as "virtually nil". Ongoing procedures to minimize fiduciary risk in the context of the current political and institutional situation in Guinea-Bissau will thus be continued in a potential Adaptation Fund project. Annual procurement plans will be utilized to speed up administrative and financial procedures. In addition, the policies and procedures of the West African Development Bank on compliance and to fight frauds and corruptions will be implemented for this project. A clear manual of procedures will be prepared to manage these risks.

The needs and priorities identified during group discussions with the beneficiaries found that many tabancas and/or families still lack basic agricultural equipment (no huller for rice, mills for maize or for millet), are inadequately covered in terms of their water resources needs, without basic health in some villages, very low access to contextualized education, etc. An Adaptation Fund project could effectively reduce these and other problems in Gabú and Bafatá Regions while simultaneously reducing vulnerability to climatic variability and change.

The LDCF project alone could not cover the needs of participating communities. Other projects and programs (see following section D) deal with emergency food provision, biodiversity conservation, or agricultural development, however, not in an integrated and transversal approach such as through the LDCF project. Currently there are no other projects and programs in Guinea-Bissau that cover risk reduction at the level of the LDCF project – scaling up existing activi-

ties can thus provide extremely valuable lessons for climate adaptation planning and climate-smart agriculture in the country.

Alternatives to this project proposal were discussed with potential beneficiaries in both Regions: (1) a support project for the production and local distribution of agricultural equipment; and (2) a support project for seed production that are more resistant to climate variability and change (to be development in partnership with the Institute of Research on the Adaptation of Rice). While relevant in terms of their activities, discussions led to the finding that such activities could be better developed in separate accompanying projects for which funding will be sought. Participants from the LDCF project, as well as the mid-term evaluation of the same project, found that an extension in scale and (more limited) scope of the LDCF project would provide most immediate benefits in an cost-effective manner to a significant population in extremely vulnerable Bafatá and Gabú Regions.

To ensure that the investment costs are used cost-efficiently, regional and/or international tenders will be launched. National Partners who performed satisfactorily under the GEF/UNDP-00077229 project will be allowed to participate in those competitions. The Project Management Unit (PMU) could be authorized to practice a national preference in case domestic companies demonstrate in their proposals the same technical skills and competitive prices equal to those of regional and international companies. Each company interested in submitting a tender will be required to use local workforce and interventions by community-based-organizations (CBOs). With regard to purchases of materials, the PMU will consolidate on markets and launch international calls. The prices to be applied will be those of materials delivered to site, i.e. including transportation costs. Purchases will be made at national level if prices prove competitive. The project also proposes to broaden the choice of providers from CBOs for small activities to ensure competitive costs, durability of interventions, and more effective dissemination of activities and results.

It should be noted that this project follows the country's NAPA's adaptation priority list, which already considers cost-effectiveness as a key concern for the prioritization of measures. The measures are furthermore linked to recent UNFCCC and World Bank concepts such as no-regrets and low-regrets strategies for adaptation. The specific project interventions will follow a ranking of costs and benefits, including inputs needed (e.g. labor, materials, finances, time) and positive outcomes (e.g. increased income, increased livelihood security, better flood/drought protection). Underlying needs or demand for the activity, level of familiarity with, and acceptability of activities (including attention to differing responses by gender) and environmental benefits will also be considered.

D. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

The National Communication to the UNFCCC, the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) are the principal national development/climate change documents linked to this proposal. The country's Second National Communication on Climate Change (SNCCC) reports that both high and low emissions scenarios for climate models downscaled to Guinea-Bissau predict average temperature to increase by about 1.0ºC to 2020 under different IPCC scenarios in relation to the average temperatures established for the period 1960–1991. Different to the country's first Fommunication to the UNFCCC, the SNCCC now highlights the role climatic variability for

vulnerability, thus calling for the strengthening of current climate risk management strategies and integration of development needs.

The NAPA (Republic of Guinea-Bissau, 2006) has been instrumental in analysing and prioritising the country's key pressing climate change problems and establishing the foundation for this project. Key results related to this proposal are that (i) the economy is largely dependent on agriculture, whose activity relies on rainfall intensity and regularity, and where cashew is the predominant crop, contributing with 62.6% for the GDP in 2004; (ii) that a large part of population depends vitally on the direct exploration of natural resources for its survival, (iii) a lack of infrastructure in East Guinea-Bissau's regions; (iv) that the country faces difficult economic and social conditions, characterised by extreme poverty and a high unemployment rate; (v) very fragile soils, exposed to rain-driven erosion (vi) expansion of agricultural production associated to forest felling and slash-and-burn practices (itinerant agriculture); (vii) bad soil occupancy, due to a lack of agricultural zoning; (viii) an accelerated destruction of forests, estimated at 30,000-60,000 ha/year, with negative effects on current sequestration capacity estimated at 11,288,401 atmospheric CO_2, (ix) a relatively high rate of population growth (2.05% nationwide, and 4% in the capital, Bissau); (x) water-related problems; (xi) outdated and/or ill applied legislation, or even not applied legislation; (xii) weak or non-existent intervention capacity on the part of institutions; (xiii) absence of protection rules and norms against climate risks linked to the construction of infrastructure; and (xiv) the very precarious nature of traditional housing (made of mud and covered with straw).

The NAPA's project priority list is shown in Table 3. This project principally NAPA priority #1, although for a slightly different region, as per explicit recommendations by national stakeholder involved in the consultation process during this project's development. The project also combines and/or integrates elements of priorities #2 (water supply in Gabú and Bafatá), #6 (impact assessment on producers), #7 (small-scale irrigation), #10 (food security) and #13 (short-cycle production of animals) in the project region in East Guinea-Bissau. Note that the project outlines listed below do not address the central aspect of capacity building on climate change, nor the need to mainstream climate change into national policy and awareness raising. The NAPA prioritisation is also gender-blind. For these reasons, the NAPA priorities in Table 3 were used as a basis for the decisions but not as a blueprint to be used unquestioningly; this takes into account that the knowledge on climate change adaptation and 'windows of opportunity' for action have considerably changed in the years since NAPA publication in 2006. The missing regional focus on Bafatá (5 projects) and particularly Gabú (1 project) 'regions' within NAPA prioritiation would be partially corrected under project implementation.

Table 3: NAPA priorities in Guinea-Bissau

Order of priorities	Project denomination	Geographical intervention zone
1	Support diversification of production and food	Southern provinces
2	Improvement of water supply in rural zones	Other, Bafatá and Gabú 'regions'
3	Capacity building in prevention and protection of mangrove Bolanhas against high-tide invasion	Southern and northern provinces
4	Observatory for mangrove monitoring and evaluation	Northern and southern provinces
5	Monitoring of coastal area erosion	Northern and southern provinces
6	Assessment of impact of climate change in producers' sectors	Nationwide

7	Promotion of small-scale irrigation in Geba and Corubal rivers	Bafatá and Gabú 'regions', other
8	Prevention of natural catastophes	Nationwide
9	Protection, conservation and enhancement of fishing and coastal resources	Coastal areas
10	Integrated system of information on food security (SISA)	Nationwide
11	Environmental education and communication in coastal areas	Coastal areas
12	Rehabilitation of small perimeters of mangrove soils for rice growing in Tombali, Quinara, Bafatá and Oio	Bafatá 'region', other
13	Support to production of short-cycle animals	Bafatá 'region', other
14	Reforesting of degraded areas	Bafatá 'region'
Total		

Source: Republic of Guinea-Bissau (2006).

The 2006 National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) highlights government instability, mismanagement of public funds, and structural constraints in the economy as key issues, including little diversification of income sources, low internal resource availability, weak human capital and lack of private sector dynamism. The PRSP's strategy focuses on a broad spectrum of issues to address these endemic problems, including instigating good governance, battling corruption, improving human rights, building institutional capacity and human resources, and increasing agricultural and fishing productivity alongside improving environmental protection. In addition, the PRSP points to an increasing involvement of well-informed NGOs and participation of a strong civil society, which can be mobilised to improve social and economic conditions. The present project is therefore in line with the key PRSP recommendations.

How project activities fit with wider local or regional development plans and regional change (government, local NGOs, community and autonomous initiatives such as local small businesses) is a key concern for this project. In this context, the project follows key recommendations of Guinea-Bissau's NAPA and 2nd Communication to UNFCCC (Republic of Guinea-Bissau, 2006; SEAT/DGA and Republic of Guinea-Bissau, 2011), as well as those of relevant national strategies and plans along the lines of good agricultural management, improved water management and poverty reduction. For example, the Poverty Reduction Strategy for Guinea-Bissau (PRSP) integrates the agricultural sector's strategies into account in its fight against poverty, while the Charter for Agricultural Development aims to (i) guarantee food security, (ii) 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 includes the dissemination of practices such as promotion of low-cost irrigation systems, production diversification, construction of micro dams and small dykes for water retention, extension of short-cycle seeds, use of adapted varieties less demanding in water and resistant to prolonged drought periods, etc. The project also contributes to the Gabú and Bafatá sector regional development plans, which focus on livestock and agriculture development. In particular, the integration of climate change adaptation may provide key input to those plans which currently only consider actual climatic variability.

Table 4 gives a preliminary overview on important plans and strategy papers in Guinea-Bissau and important issues in relation with this project proposal.

Table 4: Guinea-Bissau plans and strategies related to this project proposal

Scale	**Name**	**Key objectives**	**Important issues in relation with the project proposal**
National	Second Poverty Re-	• Short-cycle seeds	• Agricultural development

	duction Strategy Paper	• Dissemination of varieties less demanding in water and resistant to prolonged drought periods • Increase in hydraulic works, including construction of micro dams and small dykes for water retention • Promotion of low-cost irrigation systems • Production diversification • Improvement of grazing fields through introduction of plants with high nutritional quality and greater production potential, especially leguminous species • Promotion and strengthening of production of short-cycle animals (goats and sheep)	for poverty reduction and increasing food security • Livestock development and increasing animal feed quality • Water resources management • Lack of climate change adaptation integration • Setting up of an Early Warning System against climatic risks
National	National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP)		
National	Letter of Agrarian Development (including Letter of Livestock Development, 2011)		
National	National Strategy for Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conservation (2014-2020)	• Protect biodiversity and reduce pressures for soil erosion and other land degradation • Control sustainable use of natural resources in protected areas (PA) • Reduce slash-and-burn agriculture • More generally: promote sustainable use of biodiversity in affected areas	• Activities promote sustainable use of natural resources in agriculture and livestock • Project pilots aim to avoid exceeding carrying capacities of local ecosystems through adoption of sustainable practices • Reduce pressures for desertification and deforestation
National	National Action Program on Fight against Desertification (under discussion)		
National	National Environmental Management Plan (PNGA)	• Identifies key environmental deficits that call for the implementation of new nation-wide programs, including in the areas of (1) combat against land degradation; (2) a water supply and management program; (11) and climate and prevention of disaster risk	• Proposed project supports the strengthening of transversal activities in the areas of climate-smart agriculture, and thus can contribute to the development of the PNGA
Regional	Gabú and Bafatá Regional Development Plans	• Development of agricultural activities and livestock creation	• Framework for implementing small-scale interventions on agricultural development, livestock and water resources management • Highlights importance of climatic conditions for production
National, Gabú	Strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience to Climate Change in the Agrarian and Water Resources Sectors in Guinea-Bissau	• Integration of climate change adaptation into development planning • Small and medium scale climate change adaptation practices for water, agriculture and livestock management	• Built the framework for promoting adaptive capacity and increase the agriculture and water sector's resilience to climate change, linking rural development and water resources man-

		• Capacity development on climate-resilient agriculture at local, regional and national scale	agement with climate adaptation
National	Forest Master Plan and Forest Law	• Setting-up of conservation units, especially in fragile ecosystems • Promotion of local conservation and development initiatives • Reforestation using endemic species	• Sets national framework for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources • Conservation agriculture and agroforestry • Lack of climate change adaptation integration
Regional	Support for the Consolidation of a Protected Area System in Guinea-Bissau's Forest Belt	• Consolidation of protected areas (PAs) in the Forest Belt • Initial assessment of climate change risk on Guinea-Bissau's biodiversity	• Identified key risks for agriculture and water resources in project region • Highlights importance of reducing pressures from slash-and-burn agriculture
National	National Water Code	• Rehabilitation, renewal and extension of water infrastructure • Improving knowledge on water resources and sustainable use thereof (training) • Integrated management of water resources (IWRM) • Preparation of legislation on slash-and-burn agriculture	• Sets framework for integrated approaches towards water resources management • Puts slash-and-burn agriculture in the spotlight of policy discussions
National	Water Master Scheme		
National	National Health Development Program II and other	• Reducing child mortality • Research programs on climate and health	• Importance of food security for health • Improve understanding on climate-sensitive diseases

It is important to note that the present project proposal has synergies and complementarities with other other relevant recent or on-going programs in agriculture and water management in the planned target regions of Gabú and Bafatá, not limited to adaptation to climate change. These synergies and complementarities occur in the following domains: (i) improvement of technical and institutional capacity of stakeholders; (ii) increase of agricultural productivity and food security; (iii) construction of water infrastructure; (iv) management of natural resources; and (v) diversification of crop production.

In the domain of (i) improvement of technical and institutional capacity of stakeholders, the proposal project enter in complementarity with:

- *Rural and Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation Project* (PRESAR) supported by the African Development Bank. PRESAR's three objectives include the strengthening of rural organizations' capacity to support small-scale farmers and infrastructure in sevaral Regions of Guinea-Bissau, including Bafatá and Gabú;
- The *Intensification and Valorization of Local Agricultural Products* project (DIVA) from 2008-2011 (US$ 1.500.000). Carried out with support by the Italian Government in both Bafatá and Oio regions, the project helped in the capacity building of producers and their institutions;

- UNJP/GBS/301/PBF *Gender Promotion Initiative* (until 2015) with a US$ 146,796 budget aimed to improve economic security and women's rights including in rural areas, investing in initiatives that ensure their economic and social empowerment through small-scale business activities; promotion and protection of women's rights and strengthening of organizational capacity of coordinating institutions;
- The *Local Governance and Income Generating Activities* support project was financed by the Dutch government from 2010-2013 with US$200,000. The project aimed to improve governance by local communities and them in developing income-generating businesses and activities that would contribute for the improvement of their living conditions. Measures included micro-credit for agricultural and livestock production, provision of agricultural training, and technical assistance to prepare community plans.
- UNDP/GEF *National Capacity Self-Assessment* (2009-2011) made important progress in assessing the national capacity to implement the Rio Convention and developing a Strategy and Action Plan for Capacity Building on Environment Management, points that have directly contributed to the LDCF project development.

In the domain of (ii) increase of agricultural productivity and food security the proposal project has synergies and complementaries with the following projects:

- Several initiatives coordinated by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), including the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). FAO is implementing a number of projects, programs and initiatives that support Guinea-Bissau in the implementation of the Charter for Agricultural Development Policy, its action plan and what is part of the National Program of Food Security. FAO has projects in the whole country and also in the two project regions. It is worth mentioning two particular interventions: (1) The Food Security Project, which targets a number of policy, structural and on-ground interventions to address the now recurring issue food security in Guinea-Bissau; (2) Project for diversification and intensification of agriculture and valorization of agricultural production;
- GCP/RAF/461/SPA *Strengthening Capacity of ECOWAS for Effective Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program* (CAADP). Implementation in West Africa (until 2015) aimed to improve the food security and nutrition situation in West African States and concrete progress of ECOWAS Member States towards achieving the UNMDG1, measured by increased and sustained agricultural growth in line with the six percent CAADP annual agricultural growth target (US$4 million);
- TCP/SFW/3402 *Support to Policy Initiatives for the Development of Livestock/Meat and Dairy Value Chains in West Africa* (end 2014). The project with a US$ 500.000 budget aimed to subsidize the creation of a suitable environment for the development of value chains for livestock and livestock products to achieve food security, poverty reduction and reduction of dependency on food imports. A successful implementation of the project would contribute also to integration of livestock producers into markets, job creation, improvement of living standards and sustainable increase of livestock production and productivities. The envisaged impacts of the project were in line with the objectives of ECOWAP. The project impact is also in line with the objectives of MDG, FAO's Strategic objective B and the Priority Area 1 of FAO Africa;
- WB/EU Emergency Project for Food Production (2009-2012) with an approximate budget of $9 million, and other recent/ongoing emergency programs. The mentioned project seeked to assist the recovery of 5,000 hectares of mangrove soils and lowland continental soils for rice growing and vegetable production. The aim was to increase rice production and reinforce food security at community level;

- UNDP's *Community-Based-Organizations' Support Project* in Gabú Region (OCB) (2008-2012). This project was financed from UNDP core funds for $1.5 million and its implementation extended from 2008-2012. The project was active in the Gabú region and wanted to support several local community-based-organizations' members to develop agrarian production (crops and livestock) for their self-sufficiency, thus improving their food security;
- Project for agricultural production in urban and peri-urban areas which includes the (i) development of operational plans for the improvement in short-cycle animal husbandry in the wildlands (including Gabú and Bafatá regions), (ii) implementation of micro-projects for breeding, processing and marketing of animal products, and (iii) development of partnerships with private sector and support services (until 2016);
- Several other programs (e.g. by the Ministry of Agriculture) aim to retrieve former production values for cashew nuts and rice, with a particular focus on women's integration in the production chain. Further initiatives focused on community development and rural rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau.

Regarding to the domain (iii) construction of water infrastructures, the proposal project has stong links to the following programs and projects:

- The Rural and Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation Project (PRESAR) which is implemented by the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development of Guinea-Bissau (MADR) with support from the African Development Bank. PRESAR three objectives include the reorganization and rehabilitation of water and agrarian structures.
- The proposal project also enters in synergy with the Program of Work of the General Directorate for Water Resources (DNGHR). Within the framework of the Sub-Regional Programto 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 Organization for the Management of the Gambia River). One of wwo interventions are particularly relevant to mention: (i) UEMOA's Rural Hydraulics Program in Guinea-Bissau, 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 program on self-sustained was point management, including sensitization and training in hygiene and basic sewerage; (ii) Integrated water resource management for the hydrographical basins of river Kayanga-Geba, 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 this project application (project running until 2017).

With regards to biodiversity conservation, as fragmentation and pressures on natural resources increase throughout West Africa, areas such as Guinea-Bissau's Forest Belt have become important refuges for threatened species, providing also important national and transnational biological corridors and migration routes for large mammals in the region. In this domain of (iv) management of natural resources principal complementarities are with these projects and programs:

- The UNDP/GEF Project SPWA - *Support for the Consolidation of a Protected Area System in Guinea-Bissau's Forest Belt* project which supported the consolidation of

protected areas (PAs) in the Forest Belt through establishment on an interlinked protected area system containing of two inland PAs (Boé National Park, Dulombi National Park) and three biological corridors (Tchetche, Cuntabane-Quebo, and Salifo), located at the junction of Gabú, Bafatá and Tombali 'Regions' in central south Guinea-Bissau. Furthermore, the project supported preliminary assessments on primary threats to biodiversity, including its root causes; undertook a detailed stakeholder analysis for PA implementation; and carried out an initial assessment of climate change risk on Guinea-Bissau's biodiversity. This latter study highlighted potentially disastrous impacts on land, water, and forest resources, with strong relevance for rural livelihoods across the entire Forest Belt region. This projects build on the findings of the GEF/UNDP-3650 project in that it (i) targets key root causes identified (persistent rural poverty, weak institutional capacity and lack of coordination among authorities) through small-scale productive interventions and mainstreaming of adaptation into development planning; and (ii) reduces potential environmental pressures on the Forest Belt via conservation agriculture and agroforestry (including positive impacts via reduced slash-and-burn agriculture). In cases where project beneficiaries are located near or around the Forest Belt, rural extension and capacity building components will be used to incentivize beneficiaries to prevent deforestation and overuse of natural resources. Potential subprojects near the project belt will shortlisted as soon as the project starts in order to allow for timely implementation of these actions.

- UNDP/GEF *Sustainable Land Management Project* SLM. 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.
- The Rural and Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation Project (PRESAR) which is support by the African Development Bank. One of tree objective of PRESAR focuses on capacity building in integrated natural resource management and land management at the level of villages.

Finally, regarding (v) diversification of crop production this proposal enters in complementarity with:

- The *School Horticultural Activities Support Project* which is develoed in collaboration with World Food Program (WFP). This project targets, among other, 50 schools in the Gabú region and aims to diversify and intensify of agriculture as well as valorization of agricultural production.
- The *Intensification and Valorization of Local Agricultural Products* project (DIVA) from 2008-2011 (US$ 1.500.000) which also focuses on the intensification and diversification of agricultural production in Guinea-Bissau.

Table 5 below summarizes the key overlaps and potentials for synergies between the present project proposal and other relevant initiatives in agriculture and water management in Guinea-Bissau, and puts these overlaps in context with the expected outcomes of this proposal. What becomes clear is that climate resilience and adaptation are yet little integrated in development projects in the country, highlighting the importance of this present proposal.

Table 5: complementarities and synergies of the proposed project and with other initiatives in Guinea-Bissau

Expected outcomes of this project	*Possible complementarities and synergies with the activities of similar projects and programs implemented in Guinea Bissau:* *(i) UNDP/GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment; (ii) UNDP/GEF Sustainable Land Management Project SL; (iii) Project against poverty. Local Governance and Income Generating Activities Promotion Support Project; (iv)The UNJP/GBS/301/PBF Gender Promotion Initiative; (v) UNDP's Community-Based-Organizations' Support Project in Gabú Region (OCB); (vi) UNDP/GEF Project SPWA - Support for the Consolidation of a Protected Area System in Guinea-Bissau's Forest Belt; (vii) The WB/EU Emergency Project for Food Production; (viii) The TCP/SFW/3402 Support to policy initiatives for the development of livestock/meat and dairy value chains in West Africa; (ix) GCP/RAF/461/SPA Strengthening Capacity of ECOWAS for effective Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) Implementation in West Africa; (x) Rural and Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation Project (PRESAR); (xi) Project for diversification and intensification of agriculture and valorization of agricultural production; (xii) The School horticultural activities support project; (xiii) The Food Security Project and (xiv) Program of Work of the General Directorate for Water Resources (DNGHR)*				
	Improvement of technical and institutional capacity of stakeholders	Increase in productivity and food security	Construction of water infrastructure	Management of natural resources	Diversification of crop production
Increased technical capacity of government and field workers to assess impacts, vulnerability and adaptation needs in extremely vulnerable regions	*X*				
Family farmers, development professionals, and government experts have integrated knowledge on climate-smart agriculture, in practice (on-site) and adaptation planning			*X*	*X*	
Agricultural and livestock activities are climate-smart and contribute to sustainable increases in productivity and enhance national food security		*X*	*X*		*X*

Sustainable climate-smart agriculture practices and management is adopted in comparable regions of the country and West Africa, and disseminated to other West African countries, contributing to resilience and development needs in those regions					
International negotiations on climate change adaptation recognize and integrate new knowledge on climate-smart agriculture in LDCs in their policies and practices					

Otherwise the project's objectives have strong linkages to the Second National Health Development Plan of Guinea-Bissau, as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, reduce child mortality, and ensure environmental sustainability. Finally, the project is also in concordance with the 'regional' development plans of Gabú and Bafatá and related documents which highlight the importance of livestock and agriculture in their economy and call for further actions to strengthen these sectors against climatic extremes such as droughts or floods. Water management is also discussed extensively in both 'regional' plans.

E. Describe how the project / programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The project will comply with all relevant standards in the areas of agriculture, water resources, small scale dams, and natural resources management, and small infrastructure, as well as environmental and social standards. As part of the Full Proposal an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be carried out to assess the project's legal and regulatory compliance in detail, as well as to identify possible management options in case of conflicts. Therefore, the project will comply with the national environment and social regulations and with the Environmental and Social Safeguards of West African Development Bank (BOAD), which are aligned with GEF's and World Bank's Environmental and Social safeguards.

The current proposal complies with relevant standards in Guinea Bissau such as:

- The Land Law (5/98, 1998);
- Water Code (5a-92, 1992);
- The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (10/2010);
- The Framework Law on Protected Areas (3/97, 1997);

- The Basic Law of the Environment (1/2011) and the Forestry Law (5/2011);
- Second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper;
- National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP;)
- Letter of Agrarian Development (including Letter of Livestock Development of 2011);
- National Strategy for Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conservation (2014-2020);
- National Action Program on Fight against Desertification (under discussion);
- Forest Master Plan and Forest Law;
- Water Master Scheme;
- National Health Development Program II.

One important problem that continues is that local customs and law are often distant from existing legislation. A second important problem is a lack of legislation, as in the water sector, that defines the property of hydraulic structures, rights and obligations of users and state and especially governs the principle of recovery of utility costs (tax on water and wastewater) (Guinea-Bissau, 1998). The Direcção Geral de Florestas e Fauna (DGFF) is responsible for application of the Water Code (5a-92, 1992) and technical norms on execution of other hydraulic works, and also applies taxes and fees exist for selling of forest products, felling of trees, illegal chase, prevention of slash-and-burn agriculture etc. But low enforcement of existing legislation strongly affects adherence and compliance to standards in the sector of agriculture, water and natural resources management, and small infrastructure.

Guinea Bissau is a state member of the BOAD. Since 2013, BOAD has strengthened its environmental and social safeguards to comply with the requirements of GEF. The list of operational policies and guidelines and applicable procedures in this area of this project proposal is attached. Moreover, based on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out for the full proposal, national policies and regulations will be enhanced or drafted, disclosed and implemented at national and local level to fill gaps caused by deficiencies of standards in the sectors of agriculture, water, natural resources management, small infrastructure, environmental and social management.

In response to the conflicts between local customs and law the proposed project will develop a strategy together with the competent institutional partners and RCCF towards that relevant standards are understood by project beneficiaries and enforced at project level (e.g. prevention of illegal burning or hunting) by village authorities and beneficiaries themselves. This strategy will rely on presentations to village councils, women's associations, development of small manuals, etc. Conflicts between local customs and law relevant to this project application will be identified by the competent local and regional authorities and government agencies (water resources, forestry, other) and RCCF. On the other hand (see component #2, at the end of the page 18), the project will also help to enhance and / or draft, validate and approve national guidelines on dams security, people involuntary resettlement, land use, forest management, pest management, indigenous people, natural habitat, physical cultural resources, public participation in environmental impact assessment process and gender mainstreaming.

Six (6) partnership protocols which were signed by the LDCF project team with relevant institutional partners in the areas of water resources management, small infrastructure, environmental and livestock and agriculture will support this process. These partnership protocols include:

1. The Directorate General Agriculture, particularly for training activities and dissemination of improved agricultural techniques, and studies of irrigation schemes shallows;

2. The Directorate General of Livestock, especially for training on hygiene, health and animal feed and livestock vaccination campaigns;
3. The General Directorate of Water Resources (DGRH), including water resources management activities and construction of boreholes and wells in villages;
4. The National Institute of Meteorology (INM) as part of the rehabilitation and equipment of the meteorological station Bafatá, construction and equipment of the meteorological station of Gabu, the establishment of 4 stations Pirada assistants, Buruntuma, Canquelifa Chih-Chih and the establishment of a rainfall station in each of the 14 villages targeted by the project, and the strengthening of INM staff capacity;
5. The National Institute for Agronomic Research (INPA), for improved seed development activities of rice production and the provision of improved seeds; and
6. The National Institute of Education Development (INDE), particularly for the development of functional literacy guides and handbooks for rural communities, the literacy teacher training and implementation of a campaign literacy in villages.

It is planned to expand upon existing partnerships and develop further partnerships (e.g. DGFF) in the AF proposed project.

For planning and construction in the water, agriculture and livestock existing benchmarks will be utilized for dimensioning infrastructure works (e.g. wells, small-scale dams). Annual average gross needs for irrigated crops in the dry season are roughly evaluated at 7.000-8.500 m3/ha, and at 3.500-7.000 m3/ha for rice during its phenological cycle Unit water requirements for animals on average are estimated at 25 l/day/head for cattle, 5 l/day/head for sheep, 7 l/day/head for goat, 5 l/day/head for pigs, 0.2 l/day/head for chicken (DGRN, 1998). Concerning village water management existing standards on construction of new water points will be followed. This includes the necessity of hydrological and feasibility studies (socio-economic, demand, capacity, existence of public interest), administrative authorization processes, the constitution of village water management committee, information to the public, health education and periodic monitoring, with inclusion of stakeholders. Specifically water points will need to be constructed within a 500 m diameter from the village, but not in the village in order to avoid pollution risks. Furthermore it is ruled that the community retains ownership of the land around the water point and that any activities or constructions within a radius of 25 m around the waterhole which could threaten water quality (latrines, water troughs or washing and laundry) are be prohibited.

F. Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any.

This project is the currently the first integrated approach to scale-up climate-smart agriculture practices and planning across the two highly vulnerable regions in East Guinea-Bissau while contributing to institutional capacity building. The project components are based on the experiences GEF/UNDP project “Strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience to Climate Change in the Agrarian and Water Resources Sectors in Guinea-Bissau” (00077229), but will go beyond in terms of regional scope, integration of new agricultural technologies and the scope of monitoring & evaluation (M&E) and knowledge dissemination. GEF/UNDP project 00077229 is foreseen to end its activities by end of 2015 so that duplication of funding sources can be excluded. Other existing water and agriculture initiatives by government and NGOs in Gabú and Bafatá ‘regions’ do not currently integrate climate adaptation and resilience into their overall framework. These initiatives will be built upon for improved dissemination of project successes.

G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

A specific component #3 (“knowledge management of lessons learned on climate-smart agriculture and adaptation planning”) is included in the project, focusing particularly on outreach and information exchange. As detailed in section II.A of this project concept note, different knowledge materials (manual, pamphlets, project website, newspaper media, calendars, conference presentations, etc.) will be produced for specific target groups (policymakers, field workers, farmers, scientific community, etc.), integrating practical lessons on climate-smart agriculture and water management in dryland regions. Further outreach will also occur at inter-ministerial meetings and COP/UNFCCC meetings. DGA/SEAD is the lead institution of this component.

H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The consultative process for project development built upon networks established under the NAPA and SNCCC, and furthermore GEF/UNDP project "Strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience to Climate Change in the Agrarian and Water Resources Sectors in Guinea-Bissau" (00077229). Workshops and meetings have been held in Bissau with various Ministries and institutions, in addition to consultations with the project region’s Rural Climate Change Forum (RCCF, see section III) and other local/regional authorities. Furthermore, a one-week field trip was organized by DGA/SEAD in 2015 in order to receive feedback on planned project activities and needs. The field visit focused on extremely poor communities and women integration (either organized in associations or not) which are a focal objective under this project.

In each village visited, following local customs, the project team began by asking the village head for permission to present the project idea and then asked him to call all household heads to participate in a group focus meeting. Talks were conducted in Guinea-Bissau Kriol by the project team or in any local language/dialect when participants of the team were not fluent in the vernacular language. These meetings included clear presentations of the project idea and objectives as well as a stocktaking of household/village needs (focusing at the intersection agriculture, water resources and climate risk management). Through this approach the precise adaptation strategy choice is being made by the communities themselves – following the example from the World Bank’s approach and that of others, which do not specify activities before workshops, NGO projects and a typology list of activities that could be discussed at community level. Women’s participation and empowerment through the project was also discussed openly where elders or the village head judged this as problematic.

The list of stakeholders consulted during the one-week field trip can be found in Annex 2. Figure 4 consists of four photos taken at these meetings; they give the idea that voice and opinion of women and poor were promoted during the consultation process.

Figure 4: Participation of stakeholders during consultative phase for project development in four tabancas

Traditional authorities from the project region will be involved in the project and will be empowered through it. First, it is planned that two honorable members from traditional authorities involved in development issues in the project region (one from Gabú, one from Bafatá) from the Rural Climate Change Forum (RCCF) will participate in the Project Steering Board, in order to assure that knowledge and information needs of traditional communities will be integrated adequately. Arrangements will be made to have one female and one male member. Second, a regional pre-selection committee (RPPSC) will be created for the selection of subproject activities. This RPPSC will be based at regional level, and will be composed of four important and respected traditional authorities of the RCCF (one male and one female from Gabú, one male and one female from Bafatá) in the project region. Third, traditional authority involvement will be solicited along the entire project cycle (project design, implementation and monitoring).

The consultation phase has identified Fula, Mandinga and Dgancanca ethnicities in the project region. Both Fula and Mandinga are majority groups, and work as farmers and ranchers, whereas Dgancanca constitute a minority group working with rice farming. Each community has its own lands at their disposal; therefore the project activities can be carried out without problem in collaboration with each ethnicity. The project will work with the majority and minority groups. The Full Project Proposal will follow relevant West African Development Bank (BOAD) environmental and social safeguards for the full project development. These include: (a) screening of communities; (b) social assessment of needs and conflicts; (c) free, prior, and informed consul-

tation with the affected groups, if any; (d) preparation of a Minority Group Plan or Framework if required; etc.

I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

Under a baseline scenario the semi-arid woodland savanna region would continue to be dominated by slash and burn, rain-fed agriculture and extensive-method for livestock. East Guinea-Bissau is already highly food-insecure, and under increasing temperatures it is highly likely that availability (production) and access (prices, income) to food would be further affected, potentially increasing the need for international food aid programs such as through WFP/FAO. Changes in total precipitation and higher drought or flood frequency would act in a similar direction.

While there is high uncertainty regarding the precise regional or local consequences of global warming, inaction would surely be detrimental for East Guinea-Bissau, both in terms of incurred losses due to current climatic variability *and* future change. Current coping practices (see Part I) by farmers in times of climatic stresses are clearly inadequate; reducing food consumption below nutritional requirements or selling household assets in order to survive in times of droughts directly counteracts the attaining of the MDGs (e.g. food security) and reduces the vector of assets a family has to react to an additional year of poor weather; where reducing food intake and selling assets as coping strategy cannot be repeated each year. In this context, socioeconomic scenarios point at increasing risks of poverty-related problems such as food insecurity, health or social welfare. Climate variability and change thus put heavy burdens on family farmers that will very likely exceed their coping capacities.

The project's integrated approach integrates both concrete adaptations, as well as strengthening capacities across scales in adaptation planning and climate risk management. While the project represents only a first step in scaling-up successful actions and learning, it outcomes of the project for the project region and country foresee a significantly positive alternative scenario compared to the baseline. In terms of the project interventions there are limited options available in terms of alternative actions to build climate resilience in the agriculture and water resources sectors. Additionality to a socioeconomic baseline scenario is hard to prove because of vulnerability's multi-faceted character (environmental, social, economic and institutional, among other).

J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme.

The sustainability of the project outcomes relates to "practice-focused" component #2 (climate-smart agriculture and water management) and "capacity-focused" components #1 and #4 (technical capacity and outreach). Capacity-building at ministerial level will provide permanent benefits after project completion: trained government personnel will see their position strengthened, and may engage in future national adaptation project development, or continue research issues related to climate change and adaptation. Because of the project's novel but realistic character for Guinea-Bissau and the region of West Africa, its results will likely influence practice and policy beyond project implementation time.

Outcome sustainability of component #2 may be more complicated: even though local interventions may function at project end in 2020, a principal concern would be the abandonment of these subprojects after technical assistance and regular visits from the project

team cease. Participative and integrative processes are key elements to avoid these developments. This includes taking into account needs of the communities, respecting different opinions, creating a project ownership for the participating tabancas etc. The project will also monitor and evaluate (M&E) project implementation continuously; therefore reducing the risk that families may be unsatisfied with the interventions. Preliminary lessons from the ongoing GEF/UNDP-00077229 project seem to indicate that the risk of subprojects terminating after project teams have left is relatively low and manageable.

The project seeks commitment from the regional water authority (Regional Directorate of Water Resources) and other relevant local authorities to maintain small dams and other infrastructure after project end, in line with the institutional set-up of GEF/UNDP-00077229 project. Villagers are to take ownership of other small scale infrastructure, and young men and female will be trained by the project to undertake smaller maintenances, thus also contributing to local capacity building and empowerment. This commitment has been obtained during the project consultation phase, and will be a conditionality for any subproject implementation.

K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.

The table below constitutes of a preliminary assessment of environmental and social risks relevant to the project. Note: all items marked as "potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance" will be integrated in the project's results-framework, and compliance with Adaptation Fund's regulations – including the Environmental and Social Policy – will be monitored and evaluated (M&E) during project duration using specific, verifiable and time-bound indicators. For the Full Proposal a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be designed and carried out in order to identify potential impacts and risks to the relevant standards in the areas relevant to the proposed project, such as agriculture, water and natural resources management, and small infrastructure, as well as environmental and social standards, as well as the 15 principles below more precisely, as well as to identify potential management solutions to these risks.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	**No further assessment required for compliance**	**Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance**
Compliance with the Law	No project component or activity contravenes any laws or regulations currently in force in Guinea-Bissau. The project complies with the country's legal framework for agriculture, water and environmental protection. For the Full Proposal an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be carried out in order to identify any potential risks related to compliance with the law.	Very weak. The ESIA will ascertain whether there are any conflicts with other sectoral laws or policies. The environmental and social safeguards of west African Development Bank and the environmental and social policy and principles will be used for the ESIA.
Access and Equity	The intervention logic of the project is to provide potential beneficiaries in the target region with fair and equitable access to project activities and equipment throughout both planning and implementation phases. All producer groups which	Very weak. Pilot project implementation will guarantee access and equity to sensitive groups (including gender, elderly).

	request participation will have an equal opportunity to benefit from the adaptation activities proposed by the project. Eligibility criteria of the project will be clear and transparent, and defined together with all relevant stakeholders, including traditional authorities. For the project interventions it is planned to include (i) difficulty of access to water in the area; (ii) vulnerability in terms of biophysical and climate risks; and (iii) social vulnerability as selection criteria. Through these criteria the project will assure the participation of less empowered groups, including women, minorities and particularly vulnerable groups. The project's results-framework will measure developments related to 'access and equity for vulnerable groups' throughout the project duration.	
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	The project focuses on marginalized and vulnerable groups (minority groups, women, extremely poor, elderly, children etc.) and aims to assist them to improve their agricultural practices and living conditions. As such the project is not expected to have any negative impact on these groups. The consultation phase has identified Fula, Mandinga and Dgancanca ethnicities in the project region. Both Fula and Mandinga are majority groups, and work as farmers and ranchers, whereas Dgancanca constitute a minority group working with rice farming. Each community has its own lands at their disposal; therefore the project activities can be carried out without problem in collaboration with each ethnicity. The project will work with the majority and minority groups.	Very weak. The Full Project Proposal will follow relevant West African Development Bank (BOAD) environmental and social safeguards for the full project development. These include: (a) screening of communities; (b) social assessment of needs and conflicts; (c) free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected groups, if any; (d) preparation of a Minority Group Plan or Framework if required; etc.
Human Rights	The project affirms the fundamental rights of people in the intervention areas, and thus does not affect their freedom. Furthermore, the project does not integrate any activities contrary to custom law or traditions. Participation in the project cycle will be participatory and voluntary	Very weak. In particular, the RCCF and village heads will be consulted to avoid any negative impacts on human rights.
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	The logical framework of the project foresees direct participation for women and women's associations so they can benefit directly from project. In particular, the project proposes to support women to develop sustainable income generating activities and improve thereby their living conditions, therefore also empowering	Very weak. Progress with regards to women's participation and equity will be measured through the project's M&E framework, but compliance is not a problem.

	them in the context of a largely traditional and male-dominated society. The project will also promote women's participation in the RCCF and other regional and local fora: first, it is planned that the two honorable members from traditional authorities involved in development issues in the project region (one from Gabú, one from Bafatá) from the Rural Climate Change Forum (RCCF) will be one female and one male. Second, the preselection committee (RPPSC) to be created for the selection of subproject activities will be composed of four important and respected traditional authorities of the RCCF (one male and one female from Gabú, one male and one female from Bafatá) in the project region. Participation of women and empowerment will also be a key focus of the project's M&E framework.	
Core Labour Rights	Core labor rights concern gender aspects, respect for workers; maximum work hours; child labor; etc. The project will ensure that national working standards are respected on production sites. The project will also ensure that appropriate wages will be paid per assigned task, and that no child labor will be employed. Social security standards (e.g. access to first aid) will also be respected and enforced.	Very weak. Monitoring on core labor rights will be undertaken throughout the project.
Indigenous Peoples	The preliminary screening has not identified any indigenous communities in the project areas.	Very weak. The Full Project Proposal will follow relevant West African Development Bank (BOAD) environmental and social safeguards for indigenous peoples for the full project development. These include: (a) screening of communities; (b) social assessment of needs and conflicts; (c) free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected groups, if any; etc.
Involuntary Resettlement	Involuntary resettlement due to project activities is a potential problem with respect to micro-dam construction (including downstream) and irrigation implementation. As a consequence, the project will only build micro-dams that do not require involuntary resettlement. The ESIA will take care of these issues at the stage of the Full Proposal.	Weak. To assure safety of small dams and prevent harm, including to populations downstream, the project will undertake, when the full project will be designed, surveys, studies and assessments for identifying the risks and impacts of mini-dams on the villagers and plan possible mitigation measures. These undertakings will be based on the environmental and social safeguards, including gender mainstreaming, of the West African Development Bank (BOAD) and GEF as well as relevant national environmental and social regulations.

Protection of Natural Habitats	All project activities will be carried out on areas already under production by farmers, and the project will teach farmers practices to dispense traditional slash-and-burn agriculture practices, therefore reducing pressures on deforestation. Furthermore, the project will work with water-saving irrigation techniques to limit runoff and soil erosion in the project area. Nevertheless, the project may cause negative impacts on the biophysical environment, including natural habitats, if project activities are not monitored consequently. For this reason the ESIA (Full Proposal) and M&E framework will focus on assessing potential risks and impacts on natural habitats.	Weak. ESIA and M&E activities in order to identify potentially adverse risks and impacts on natural habitats.
Conservation of Biological Diversity	The project will adopt agricultural practices that increase biodiversity compared to the baseline scenario, including conservation agriculture and agroforestry. Furthermore, the project will not introduce any exotic or invasive species of crops in the intervention areas. However, as noted before, small-scale dams and irrigation may impact biodiversity particularly when areas need to be cleared	Weak. ESIA and M&E activities in order to identify potentially adverse risks and impacts on biodiversity. To assure safety of small dams and prevent harm, including to populations downstream, the project will undertake, when the full project will be designed, surveys, studies and assessments for identifying the risks and impacts of mini-dams on biological diversity and plan possible mitigation measures. These undertakings will be based on the environmental and social safeguards, including gender mainstreaming, of the West African Development Bank (BOAD) and GEF as well as relevant national environmental and social regulations.
Climate Change	Focus of the project is climate change adaptation through climate-smart agriculture, which from a climate perspective incorporates resilience (adaptation) and reduction or removal of greenhouse gases (GHG) (mitigation). All adaptation actions undertaken under the umbrella of this project will need to be assessed constantly in order to understand whether they contribute to building of resilience under increasingly variable climate. The final assessment of the project as well as the socio-climatic vulnerability assessment will support achieving this principle. Potential impacts on land use will also be registered, thus contributing to the assessment of GHG emissions reductions (mitigation).	Weak. Project foresees assessments on adaptation and mitigation.
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Water resources are currently exposed to various forms of pollution associated with the use of fertilizers and pesticides and manure. The project will work to prevent	Weak. ESIA will be undertaken to identify potentially adverse risks and impacts in this area. To assure safety of small dams and prevent harm, including to

	these types of pollution. There may be further pollution linked to the construction of small dams, including deterioration in water quality downstream, or detrimental effects through limiting access to water by downstream users.	populations downstream, the project will undertake, when the full project will be designed, surveys, studies and assessments for identifying the risks and impacts of mini-dams on pollution and plan possible mitigation measures. These undertakings will be based on the environmental and social safeguards, including gender mainstreaming, of the West African Development Bank (BOAD) and GEF as well as relevant national environmental and social regulations.
Public Health	Disease-burden may be linked to vector-borne diseases of small dams. Otherwise, the project will promote organic fertilizer use and sustainable practices that may be beneficial to human health. By increasing food production and variety thereof the overall health of the population will be strengthened as calorie intake rises and nutritional quality of the food consumed is higher.	Weak. Application of ESIA in order to discern health impacts due to vector-borne disease occurrence, caused by small dam construction.
Physical and Cultural Heritage	No adverse impacts on physical and cultural heritage of the people in the intervention areas were identified. A public consultation was conducted in the project areas. The chances of damage to physical assets are extremely low.	Very weak. Potential impacts will be assessed throughout pilot project implementation where risks are highest.
Lands and Soil Conservation	The project will have positive impacts on the landscape of the intervention areas through the establishment of agro forestry systems and conservation agriculture. Soil conservation and restoring fertility is a key project activity.	Very weak. Monitoring activities foreseen to identify potentially negative effects.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

The General Direction of Environment (DGA) of the Secretariat of the State of Environment and Sustainable Development of Guinea-Bissau (SEAD) will be the implementing agency for this project, responsible for coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the project. DGA/SEAD will implement a project management unit (PMU) whose role will be to (i) ensure the overall project management and monitoring, in accordance with Adaptation Fund rules; (ii) facilitate communication and networking among key stakeholders in Bissau; (iii) organize the meetings of the Project Steering Committee (PSC); and (iv) support local stakeholders to realize the project's objective.

The proposed structure of the PMU consists of a Program Manager which will also function as National Project Coordinator (NPC) and support staff. The role of the NPC is to oversee the implementation of the project, including administrative and technical coordination and reporting

back of progress upon feed-back received from the project partners, primarily to Adaptation Fund and SEAD's management. This function will be supported by streamlined secretarial, logistic and administrative support in Bissau, Gabú and Bafatá. The PMU will also consist of one dedicated national field coordinator (NFP) who is to lead the technical implementation process of Components 2 and 3, in collaboration with the relevant Ministries, technical organisms, regional governments, rural extensionists, and other regional/local partners. Both NPC and NFP shall be recruited through a selective process. Selection and contracting of field workers/other experts will follow relevant national legislation and/or BOAD/Adaptation Fund requirements.

Technical implementation of the project components will be entrusted to different technical organisms. Components 1 and 4 will be led by DGA/SEAD. The technical implementation of Component 2 will be under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development with the support from local communities, private sector associations, NGOs and other representative civil society. Component 3 will be entrusted to the General Direction of Water Resources with support from the private sector, associations representing civil society, NGOs and research institutions on water use and quality. Technical implementation in the field will be supported by local associations, NGOs, women's associations, respected elders and traditional chiefs, particularly through the channels of the existing Rural Climate Change Forum (RCCF) in the Project Region. The RCCF will discuss and evaluate project activities, send in suggestions for improvement, and provide close ties with the tabancas. Through the RCCFs Sanitary Vigilance Committees further safeguards for forest preservation and climate change sensibilization will also be implemented. The RCCF will assure that the Project's activities continue after end of the official project.

A steering board is to support SEAD in coordinating and organizing the project. This board is to be composed of representatives from BOAD, relevant ministries and official organisms, including: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Integration; Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources; National Institute of Agrarian Research (INPA); National Research Institute (INEP); National Meteorology Institute (INM-GB); and by two independent and internationally recognized experts on tropical agriculture, agro-climatology, resilience and promotion of participatory adaptation practices. In order to assure that the project considers knowledge and information needs of traditional communities, two members from traditional authorities from the project region (one from Gabú, one from Bafatá) will also participate in the steering board, of which one will be female and one male. Further information exchange will be promoted through the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Environment (a high level policy body of the Council of Ministers) and country's Climate Change Committee.

It is the expected that Guinea-Bissau will reinforce its capacity to manage climate adaptation through this particular arrangement for project implementation.

B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.

A detailed financial and project risk management framework will be developed during the full project development phase and will be outlined in the Operations and Procedural Manual to be agreed upon by the main donors such as the BOAD.

For financial risk management, the framework to be put in place is expected to draw heavily on the budgetary and fiduciary management arrangements which govern the operations of public sector institutions and agencies under the Government financial laws. The Government pro-curement policy, as well as the Adaptation Fund and BOAD financial management requirements will be integrated to the framework.

The following table summarizes the key project risks.

Table 6: Project risk matrix

Risks	Level	Mitigation measures
Reluctance to apply the knowledge and practices for adaptation to climate change	Medium	Awareness raising and training programs will be developed by the project under team under coordination of the PMU. Strong interaction with local stakeholders and their institutions (e.g. RCCF) with regard to project activities is to reduce reluctance further
Weak participation and involvement of public services at regional level	Low	Setting up project implementation committees at regional and local level and promoting regular 3 in 3 month RCCF meetings. These meetings will include government and civil society members
Failure in coordination of activities due to conflict of interest between stakeholders	Low	Establish a project consultative platform for sharing information and know-how among stakeholders, and promote frequent in person meetings. At national level inter-ministerial meetings will be held
Policymakers or politicians prioritize economic benefits over social and environmental needs	Low	Project activities explicitly integrate social, environmental and economic development needs in an integrative framework of climate-resilient agriculture. The project will prioritize low-regrets strategies for resiliency that have proven impact also on farmer income
Political instability leads to end of project/misappropriation of funds	Low	Although this risk is outside the jurisdiction of the project, it is deemed a low risk based on experiences made in other projects during times of political instability. In the past the Government of Guinea-Bissau has shown strong commitment to carry out projects even under political instability

C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of all project activities, including environmental and social consequences, are part of the project management responsibilities of the Secretariat of the State of Environment and Sustainable Development (SEAD). This includes tracking the implementation progress and learning in terms of social and environmental concerns, feedback, and knowledge sharing on results and lessons among the primary stakeholders. The Project Management Unit (PMU) and participating Ministries/technical agencies have built proven capacities in conducting inclusive and consultative processes (e.g. through in the development of Guinea-Bissau's First National Communication on Climate Change and the country's NAPA) which will be essential to mitigate any possible social or environmental risks. Participating farmers and their institutions (RCCF, women's associations, NGOs, etc.) will be key stakeholders in these processes. To screen and assess social and environmental risks, as well as to mitigate potentially adverse impacts, a specific, measurable and time-bound set of indicators reflecting these risks will be integrated in the results framework of the project (to be developed in stage two of this proposal). In general, failure in compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy is believed to be a low risk given that the project focuses strongly on increasing resilience of social and environmental systems in the Project Region.

D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.

Project M&E will be undertaken in accordance with the procedures and rules of partners and donors involved, including the Adaptation Fund and BOAD, with respect to business planning,

reporting, monitoring and evaluation procedures for procurement as well as refunds to the beneficiary communities. A cell of the SESD will be responsible for coordination and M&E and report to the General Direction of Environment (DGA) and the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which will meet annually. A detailed schedule of project reviews will be developed by the project management unit, in consultation with project implementation partners during the early stages of project launch. Such a schedule will include methodologies and tentative time frames for PSC meetings.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be separated into technical M&E (adaptation actions and capacity building) and a financial and project management M&E. For the technical M&E the Project Management Unit (PMU) at SEAD will develop criteria for participatory monitoring of the project activities. For financial and project management M&E an appropriate mechanism and methodology will be established at the very outset of the project. M&E activities will be based on the logical results framework (to be developed). The overall M&E format for the project will follow the instructions and guidelines of the Adaptation Fund, including compliance with the Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP).

Ongoing annual reviews which will involve the Project PMU, PSC, Executing Agencies and representatives from beneficiary communities. Under the supervision of the National Project Coordinator (NPC), it will lead to the development of the annual progress reports including recommendations to be submitted to the PSC for adoption. They will take into account the progress toward the objectives, lessons learned, risk management, executed budgets and the difficulties encountered. The monitoring undertaken by the PMU will be supplemented by financial monitoring carried out by a relevant organization. A mid-term evaluation will be conducted independently and focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and suitable character of the project implementation. The report will highlight issues that require decisions and actions, and reports of the first lessons learned from project design, execution and management. It will be preceded by a detailed financial audit. The Final Evaluation will occur at the end of the project and will be based on the same approach as the mid-term evaluation. It must also make recommendations on additional actions for sustainability. In addition, an ex-post assessment will focus on the sustainability of project results and lessons learned including best practices, anticipated costs, applying the lessons at the sectoral and thematic levels as the basis of the policy development and future planning. Independent of the Final Evaluation an ex-post assessment will be undertaken, focusing on assessing the sustainability of project results, lessons learned, including best practices and cost-benefit in relation to vulnerability and resilience. Both ex-post assessment and final evaluation will also provide key messages for policy development and future adaptation planning, including NAPA revision.

E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators.

The results framework including all milestones, targets and indicators is to be developed in stage two of the application process. It will ensure compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy Framework of the Adaptation Fund, with a particular focus on gender, vulnerability and environmental protection, among other.

F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

To be prepared for Stage Two of the application process.

G. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

A detailed budget, together with breakdown into cost categories, explanations, etc., will be developed for Stage Two of the project application process.

H. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

To be developed in Stage Two of the project application process.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[2]

Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:

Mr. Viriato Luis Soares Cassama National Program of Climate Change Secretariat of State for Environment and Sustainable Development Tel: +245 678 40 46 Email: cassamavilus@gmail.com	Date: *August, 3rd, 2015*

B. Implementing Entity certification

Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (The National Communication to the UNFCCC, the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP))and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
MBENGUE Almamy  Implementing Entity Coordinator - BOAD	
Date: *August, 3rd, 2015*	Tel. +228 99 86 86 60 / 22 23 25 24 Email: ambengue@boad.org
Project Contact Person: AMEGADJE Mawuli Komi	
Tel.: +228 90 04 62 54 Email: mawulikomi@yahoo.fr	

6. Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

Annex 1
Letter of Endorsement

Guiné-Bissau

ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Government of Guinea-Bissau

04/08/2015

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for: Scaling up climate-smart agriculture in East Guinea Bissau Projet

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Guinea-Bissau, I confirm that the above national project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the east zone of country (Gabu region).

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by BOAD and executed by General Direction of Environment/Secretariat of State of the Environment.

Sincerely,

Viriato Luis Soares Cassamá
Adaptation Fund Focal Point of Guinea-Bissau

Annex 2

List of participants consultative phase

- Tabanca Mangui
- Tabanca Fosse
- Tabanca Camadjama
- Administration ‘Sector’ Pitche
- Tabanca Benfica
- Tabanca Sedjo Mandinga
- Tabanca Sonaco – Association Tessito

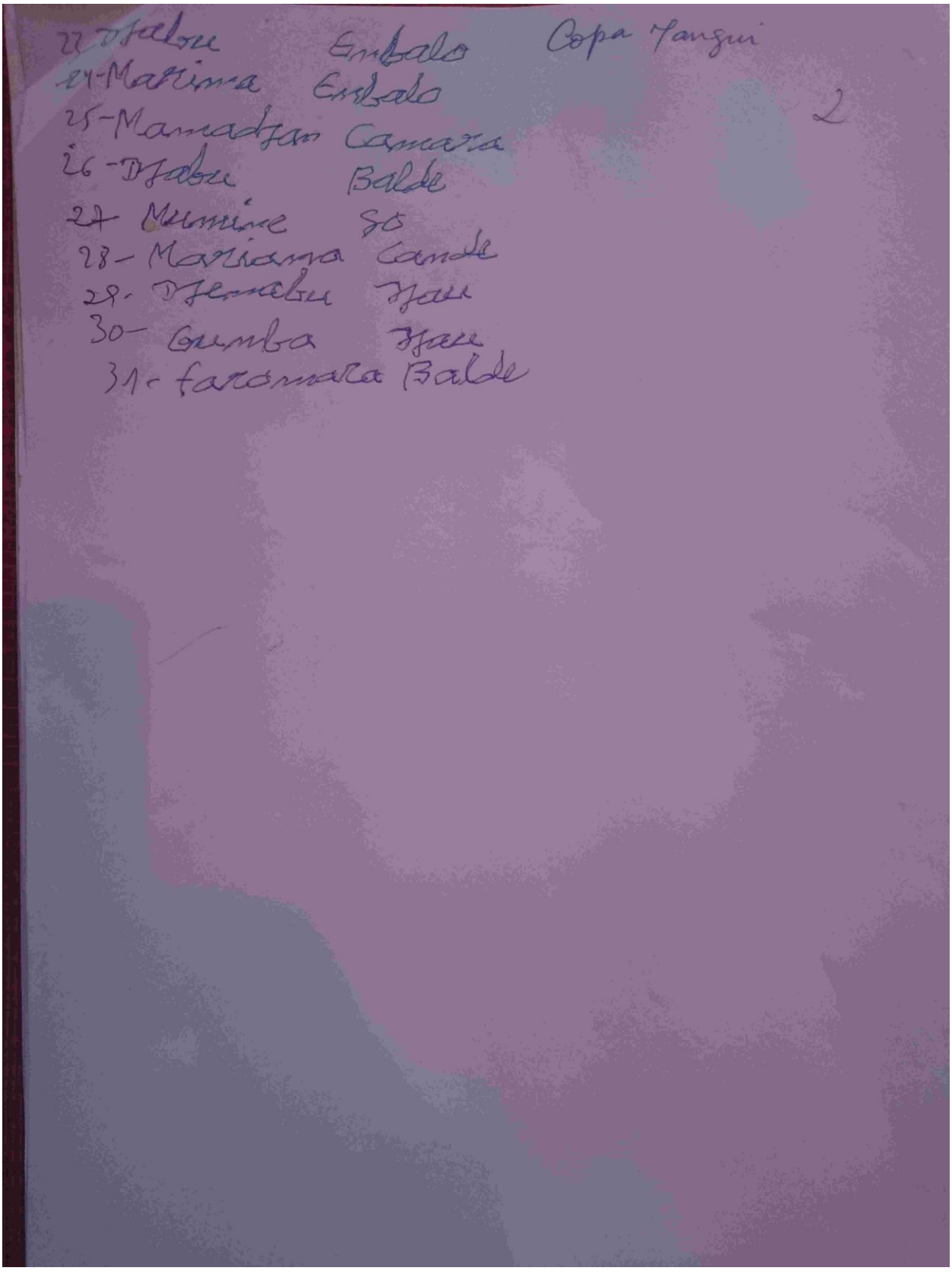
Tabanca: Copa Mongui 15/7/15

Lista de presença

(1)

1 - Sene Embalo
2 - Mussá Baldé
3 - Braima Embalo
4 Galo Baldé
5 Demba Balde
6 Mulai Embe
7 Djam Sise
8 Sido Balde
9 Amadu uri So
10 Braima So
11 Usumane Balde
12 Bubacar So
13 Usumane So
14 Sadjo So
15 Tekane So
16 Umaro So
17 Maudo Balde
18 Saido Balde
19 Isala Balde
20 Saliu Embalo
21 Hasane
22 Usamane So

Lony Ard — DRPGABAMC


22 Diallo Embalo Copa Tanguí
24-Marima Embalo
25-Mamadjan Camara
26-Djabu Balde
27 Mamine So
28-Mariama Cande
29. Djenabu Djau
30- Gumba Djau
31- faromara Balde

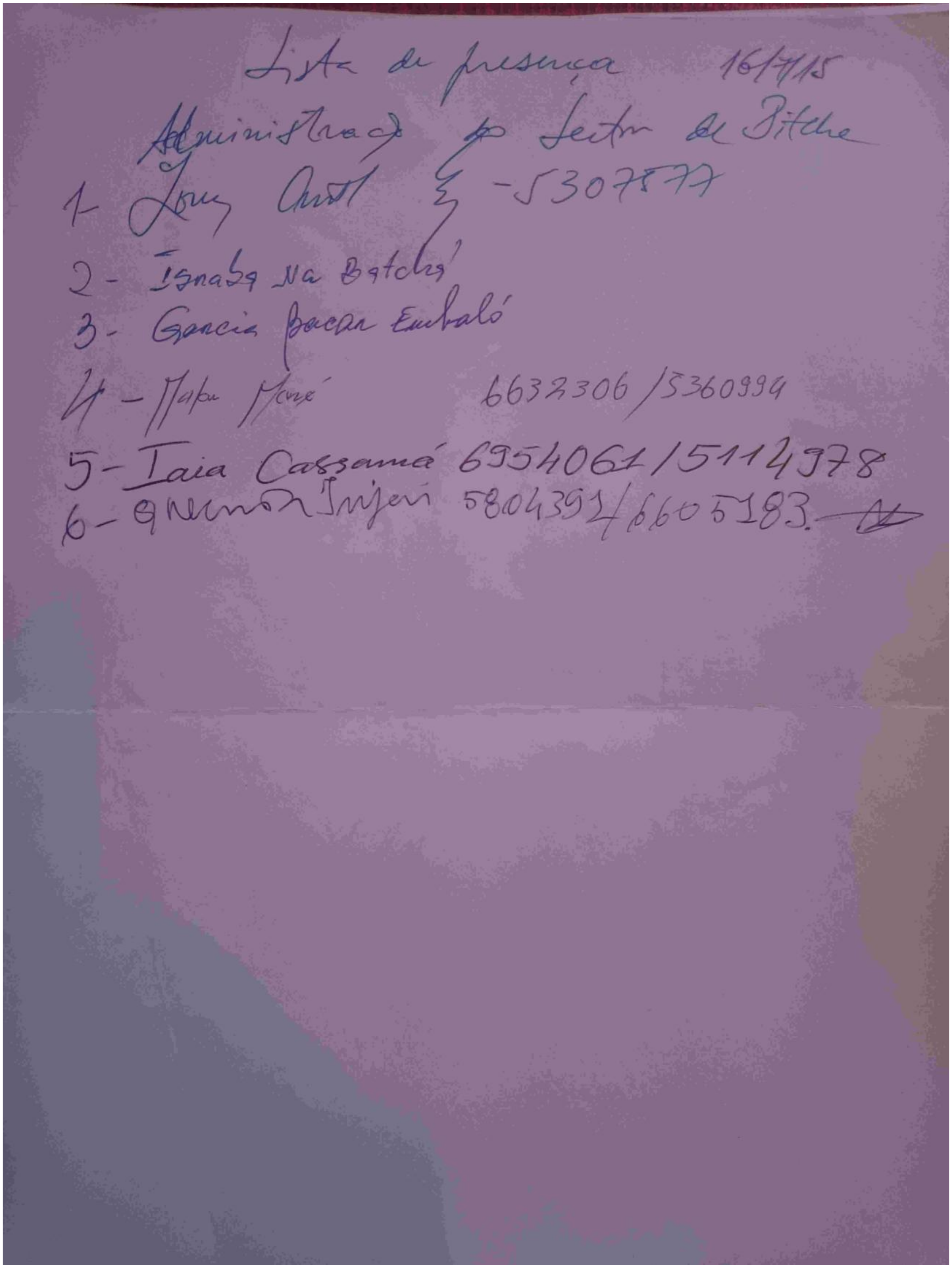
15/7/15 Tabanca Fasse (1)

Lista de presença - Homens

1. Sene Embaló
2. Garcia b. Embaló
3. SECO BALDE
4. AMadú Tidjane Sall
   IBNO DEMBO
   AMadú Tidjane Baldé
   BACIR Baldé
   AMadú guissé

Lista de presença Camadjaba

N/O	Nome	Tabanca/sector	Contacto
01	Isnaba na Batchá	Pirche	536 01 70
	Dunhé Bandjai	Camadjaba	547 06 13
	Djaba Ngofné	Camadjaba	543 29 43
	Fenda Cantore	Camadjaba	5542755
	Adama Embalo	Camadjaba	573-1854
	Amado Auré	Camadjaba	543-2969
	Tombom Camara	Camadjaba	16939966
	Ntali Bonsadjai	Camadjaba	5511439
	ARFAN BANDJAI	Camadjab	5770613
	TUNCAN Camará	Camadjaba	6789864
	Amadou Touré	Cam[illegible]	5432977
	Bacar Camara	Camadjaba	5492842
	Carl Baldé		5860791
	BACIRO Camará		586-49-50
	SECO Sanhá	Camadjabá	5702005
	Adama Embalo	Camadjaba	6640959
	Long [illegible]	PRRCAMANC	


Lista de presença 16/7/15
Administração do Sector de Pitche
1- Tony Antil - 5307577
2- Ignabo Na Batchá
3- Garcia Bacar Embaló
4- Mapu Mané 6632306/5360994
5- Iaia Cassamá 6954061/5114978
6- [illegible] Injai 5804391/6605183.

Lista de presença 16/7/15

Benfica

N/O	Nome	Tabanca	Contacto
01	Isnaba Na Batcha	Pitche	5360170 6132247
2	Mamadu Zerò Baldé	Benfica	9276937
3	Samba Djaò	Benfica	
	Umaro Baldé	Benfica	925-29-38
	Alfa Baldé	Benfica	6115082
	fode Indjai	Benfica	- - - - - -
	Usumane Baldé	Benfica	5555779
	BOBOBALDE		5035385
	[illegible]		[illegible]
	Garcia Bacar Embaló		5367317
	Quemi Injai		5804391

Seelfo Mandinga 15/7/15

Lista presença

1- Sene Embalo
2- Suleimane Baldé
3 Buli Fati
4- Mamadu Fati
5- Fodé Cassama
6- Yalam Fati
7- Almamo Fati
8- Sadjo Quebé
9- Suntucum Fati
10- Seco Fati
11- Nembali Fati
12- Fodé Dabo
13- Queba Fati
14- Mamadu Sila
15- Caba Silá
16- Madindim Fati
17- Marati
18- Queba Silá
19- Serifo Fati
20- Cadi Quebé
21- Binta Fati
22- Satú Sisse
23- Caramo Fati
24- Nano Fati
25- Demba Fati
26- Marabo Sisse
27- Sadjo Fati

Mulheres

28- Dusso Cassama
29- Djará Quebé
30- Fenda Fati
31- Udé- Fati I
32- Djará Sisse
33- Djará Cassama
34- Satam Fati
35- Bolom Indjai
36- Udé Fati II
37- Mandim Fati
38- Mayandim Quebé
39- Mariama Quebé
40- Assi Cassama

Associação Tessito - Sonaco 15/7/2018

Lista de presença

1- Quenbi Injai — 5804391.
2- Sene Embaló — 5329694
3- Amadú Embaló — Embaló — 5410894
4- Djalam Fati — 6448214
5- Ramato Djaló — 6924015
6- Sene Tombon Turé
7- Cadi Camará
8- Udé Turé
9- Tidandim Turé
10- Ami Mané
11- Mandjilam Fati
12- Djará Turé
13- Fatumata Sidibé
14- Sunca Sisse
15- Mané Sanhá
16- Numó Biai
17- N'Djabi Cassamá
18- Aua Ducuré
19- N'GONH N'DAMI
20- Garcia B. Embaló
21- Sandem Fati