

Country programme

Republic of Equatorial Guinea

31 October 2019





Republic of
Equatorial Guinea



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

Green Climate Fund country programme for Equatorial Guinea



Cover Photo: ©AdobeStock / Jan

Background Photo: ©Pexels / Pixabay

Green Climate Fund country programme for Equatorial Guinea

REQUIRED CITATION

Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2019. Green Climate Fund country programme for Equatorial Guinea.

Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Country profile	2
2.1 Development profile	3
2.1.1 Gross domestic product, income distribution and development indicators	3
2.1.2 Ease of doing business	5
2.1.3 Key economic drivers	6
2.2 Climate change profile	8
2.2.1 Regional programmes, plans and strategies relevant to climate change	8
2.2.2 National programmes, plans and strategies relevant to climate change	9
2.2.3 Sectors relevant at the national level	12
2.2.4 Emissions	14
2.3 Gender mainstreaming policies, standards and strategies	16
2.4 Response to climate change	16
2.4.1 National Framework	16
2.4.2 Financing needs	18
2.4.3 Cross-cutting needs	18
3 Country programme and commitment to the GCF	20
3.1 Institutional arrangements	21
3.2 Role and contribution of stakeholders	22
3.2.1 Participatory process for identifying priority issues concerning climate change mitigation and adaptation	22
3.3 Portfolio of priority projects in the country and links with national programmes or plans	25
3.4 Description of priority projects and programmes submitted in the short term	28
4 Monitoring and evaluation	38
Bibliography	40
Annex: No-objection letter template	41

Index of tables

Table 1	
Equatorial Guinea country profile	4
Table 2	
Main development indicators	5
Table 3	
Economic drivers	6
Table 4	
Comparison between levels of compliance with UNFCCC obligations by Member States of ECCAS and COMIFAC	9
Table 5	
Total installed power by type of plant in June 2018 (in MW)	11
Table 6	
New generating plants under construction in the country in June 2018	11
Table 7	
Sectors relevant at the national level	12
Table 8	
Climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in Equatorial Guinea	17
Table 9	
Other needs and estimated costs	19
Table 10	
Summary of international Accredited Entities	21
Table 11	
Country priorities for combating climate change	22
Table 12	
Integrating priority topics and project ideas with national and regional programmes or plans and strategies	25
Table 13	
Projects and programmes planned for submission to the GCF in the short term	28

Index of figures

Figure 1

Map of Equatorial Guinea	3
--------------------------	---

Figure 2

Gross domestic product (in USD)	5
---------------------------------	---

Figure 3

World Bank ranking on ease of doing business in Equatorial Guinea	6
---	---

Figure 4

Monthly surface temperature values for the period 1951-2019	15
---	----

Figure 5

GHG emissions by sector (as a percentage)	15
---	----

Acronyms

NDA	National designated authority
ANDEGE	Friends of Nature and Development in Equatorial Guinea
BEAC	Bank of Central African States
NDC	Nationally determined contribution
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
COMIFAC	Central African Forest Commission
AE	Accredited Entity
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NS-REDD+	REDD+ National Strategy
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse gas
INCOMA	National Institute for Environmental Conservation
INDEFOR-AP	National Institute for Forestry Development and Protected Area Management

INEGE	National Statistics Institute of Equatorial Guinea
MAGBOMA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Environment
MBPMA	Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment
MPMA	Ministry of Fisheries and Environment
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NREAP	National Renewable Energy Action Plan
PAN-LCD	National Action Plan to Combat Deforestation and Land Degradation in Equatorial Guinea
GDP	Gross domestic product
NFAP	National Forestry Action Programme
NFSP	National Food Security Programme
PNDES	National Economic and Social Development Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, plus the role of conservation, sustainable forestry management and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
UNGE	National University of Equatorial Guinea

List of symbols and acronyms

%	per cent
CH₄	methane
CO₂	carbon dioxide
CO₂eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
Gt	gigaton
ha	hectare
km	kilometre
m	metre
mm	millimetre
MW	megawatt
N₂O	nitrous oxide
t	metric ton
USD	United States dollar
XAF	African Financial Community franc



The Country Programme includes a set of projects and programmes that reflect national priorities and are intended to prompt a national paradigm shift.

1. INTRODUCTION



©AdobeStock / Jan

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea developed this Country Programme to provide an overview of the national scenario, the country's political framework and its plans and priorities for combating climate change. The Country Programme includes a set of projects and programmes for submission to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). These projects and programmes meet GCF criteria and reflect national priorities. They are intended to prompt a national paradigm shift.

This Country Programme is designed to act as a flexible and continually updated programming framework. It will be subject to periodic reviews and adjustments depending on the country's plans and programmes. The list of ideas for priority projects or programmes may therefore be subject to changes and updates.

The Country Programme is the outcome of a consultation process with various national stakeholders. These include ministries, local institutions, the private sector and civil society, as well as Accredited Entities (AEs) located in the country and the GCF focal point.

2. COUNTRY PROFILE



Equatorial Guinea has a land area of 28 051 km², 314 000 km² of territorial waters (exclusive economic zone) and more than 600 km of sea coast. The country is divided into two regions: mainland (26 000 km²) and islands (2 017 km²).

The country is bordered by Cameroon to the north, Gabon to the east and south and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Equatorial Guinea boasts a wealth of natural resources, including forests, arable land and mineral resources, namely gold, oil, uranium, diamonds and columbite-tantalites.

Figure 1. Map of Equatorial Guinea



2.1 DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

2.1.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Equatorial Guinea is the African country with the highest per capita income due to its economic growth from oilfield development since the end of the twentieth century. Despite its great economic progress, the country is still struggling to improve its wealth distribution. On the Human Development Index (UNDP, 2018), Equatorial Guinea ranks 141 out of 189 countries, and falls into the category of countries with medium human development.

The country has been in economic recession since 2013. Due to a fall in oil production and price, the gross domestic product (GDP) has undergone changes in growth levels, from 0.4 percent in 2014 to -2.9 per cent in 2018 (see the absolute value of GDP in Figure 2).

In 2007, the Government of Equatorial Guinea approved its National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) entitled 'Horizonte 2020: Prosperidad para todos' [Prosperity for all by 2020] to reduce dependency on hydrocarbons, which account for more than 70 percent of GDP, almost all exports and between 85 and 98 percent of state revenues. The PNDES aims to diversify the economy by developing sectors that are operating at below their potential.

Table 1. Equatorial Guinea country profile

Geographical location	Equatorial Guinea is located near the equator in the Gulf of Guinea. It is bordered by Cameroon to the north, Gabon to the south and east and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. It shares sea borders with Cameroon, Gabon, Nigeria and São Tomé and Príncipe.
Land area	28 051.46 km ²
Population	1 225 377 inhabitants (2015 census). Women make up 47.6% of the total population.
Climate type	Equatorial Guinea has an equatorial climate. The average annual temperature is approximately 25 °C. Rainfall is abundant and regular, usually exceeding 1 500 or 2 000 mm per year.
Greenhouse gas emission profile according to 2013 inventory	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂): 98% Methane (CH ₄): 1.98% Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O): 0.02%
Key emitting sectors	Biomass, energy, industrial processes, changes in land use and forestry, transport, waste incineration and agriculture
Key climate risks	Depending on the area: drought, high temperatures, more frequent storms, floods, rising sea level on the coasts
Vulnerable sectors	Agriculture, fishing, energy, housing, education, sanitation, health and the environment
National designated authority (NDA)	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Environment
National/regional AEs	National: N.A Regional: Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) and Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC)
International AEs	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), African Development Bank Group (AfDB), Development Bank of the Central African States (BDEAC), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Bank Group, International Monetary Fund (IMF), African Union, Industrial and Commercial bank of China (ICBC), United States of America Export and Import Bank (EXIM Bank)
Nominated AEs	None at present

Source: Equatorial Guinea's nationally determined contribution (MPMA, 2015).

During implementation of the PNDES for 2008-2019, the country made considerable progress, particularly in terms of basic infrastructure for economic and social development, but as yet no particular will has emerged to diversify the economy.

The aim of the third National Economic Conference, held in May 2019, was to establish a basis that will guide the development of a new strategic plan for sustainable development in Equatorial Guinea, with 2035 as the time frame.

The Conference theme was 'Consolidating social equality and economic diversification'.

In 2015, the economically active population was 737 677 people (60.2 percent of the total population) and the unemployment rate was 9.6 percent.

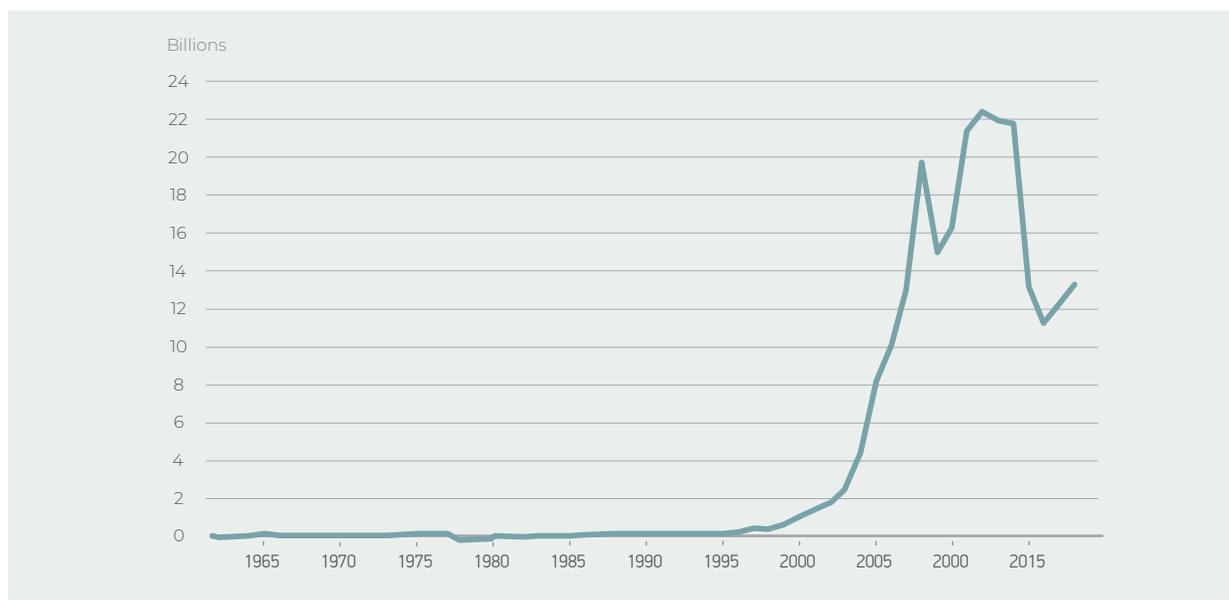
The highest employment rate was among young people aged 20 to 29 and women. More than 29 percent of the population of Equatorial Guinea lived in rural areas.

Table 2. Main development indicators

YEAR	2015	2016*	2017*	2018*
Gross domestic product (in millions of XAF)	7 795,42	6 677,81	7 156,03	7 128,41
Growth rate	-9,10%	-8,50%	-4,90%	-4,00%
Per capita income	6 361,70	5 265,70	5 452,40	5 248,10
Inflation (in %)	1,7	1,4	1,1	1,1
Population	1 222 442	1 268 165	1 312 447	1 358 276

*: indicates forecasts.

Source: INEGE, 2017

Figure 2. Gross domestic product (in USD)

Source: World Bank, 2019

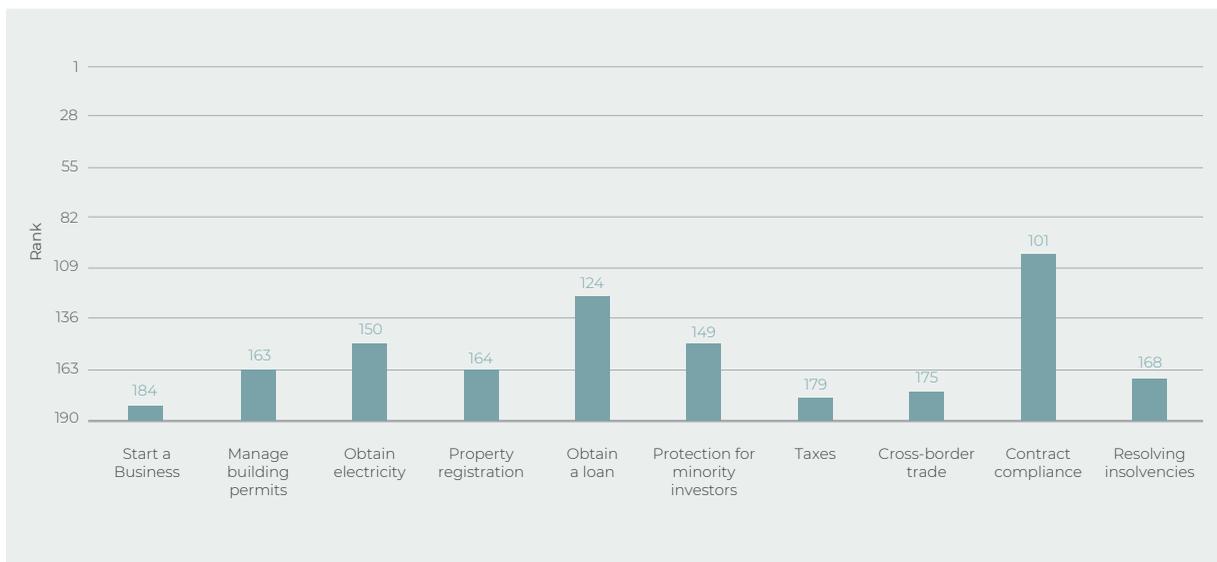
2.1.2 EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Strong economic growth in Equatorial Guinea, achieved by developing oil resources and the Government's commitment to diversify economic activity, represents a great opportunity for foreign companies seeking to do business in the country. However, one of the main barriers to investment is the weakness of legal certainty.

In the World Bank (2018) document *Doing Business*, Equatorial Guinea ranked 177th out of a total of 190 countries with regard to the ease of starting up a new business.

Some specific initiatives for female entrepreneurs are worthy of mention, such as the Top Female Entrepreneur Award, sponsored by a private initiative in the country.

Figure 3. World Bank ranking on ease of doing business in Equatorial Guinea



Source: World Bank, 2018.

2.1.3 KEY ECONOMIC DRIVERS

Until the mid-1990s, the country’s economy was based on the farming sector, with cocoa, coffee and timber production representing the main sources of income.

The discovery of oil reserves at the end of the twentieth century made the country one of the main oil exporters, and this product is its main economic driver.

Table 3. Economic drivers

OIL AND GAS



Oil and gas extraction is the prevailing industry in Equatorial Guinea representing 90 percent of the GDP and accounting for 4 percent of jobs. The low level of employment reflects the number of large multinationals in the hydrocarbon sector. This means that hydrocarbon production is of little benefit to the local economy. Equatorial Guinea is the fifth largest producer in Africa, with a reserve of 1.1 billion barrels.

It is estimated that the country will run out of oil within 10 years at the current rate of production. For this reason, Equatorial Guinea is seeking to issue new exploration¹ permits while diversifying its economy (Economies Africaines, 2017).

Natural gas reserves in the country are equivalent to 37 922 million m³ and ethanol is also produced. The Government plans to diversify the sector by constructing a gas liquefaction plant as well as oil refineries and electric dam projects. The Government also aims to make natural gas the primary source of low-cost energy for the country.

¹ <http://www.economiesafrcaines.com/en/countries/equatorial-guinea/economic-sectors/the-industrial-sector>.

TIMBER



Timber was the country's main source of income before oil.

At the start of the economic recession, timber production and export increased significantly above the sustainable harvesting limit established in current legislation (450 000 m³). Consequently, the contribution of forest harvesting to GDP, at constant 2006 prices, increased from 12 400 million XFA in 2010 to 26 700 million XFA in 2016, with an annual average growth rate of 11.5 percent (INEGE, 2017). This led to an increase in the sector's contribution to GDP, from 0.2 to 0.5 percent.

Given the unsustainable harvesting situation, in 2017 and 2018 the Government approved legal measures to prohibit the export of roundwood and rescind the permits of companies that are not legally registered. Logging has currently been halted as the country confronts the challenges related to the development of wood processing industries, sustainable management and the opening up of new markets.

AGRICULTURE



Historically, the country's economy has been closely tied to agriculture. However, after the discovery of oil and natural gas, the contribution of this activity plunged from 69 percent of GDP in 1985 to 2 percent in 2016 (INEGE, 2017). It is estimated that the cultivated area has also fallen from 300 000 ha in 1991 to 220 000 ha in 2008, while the percentage of the active population employed in agriculture also fell from 68 percent in 2005 to 25.5 percent in 2015 (INEGE, 2017). However, agriculture remains an important source of subsistence for the rural population and is the economic activity employing the highest proportion of the active population.

Although the country does not yet have a land management plan, 2008 estimates suggest that 850 000 ha of land has agricultural potential, of which approximately 220 000 ha of land is farmed (26 percent of its potential). Of the latter amount, 85 percent is linked to subsistence production and shifting cultivation (187 999 ha), and 12 percent to permanent plantations and crops, mainly cocoa, coffee and oil palm (MAB and FAO, 2012).

Despite the agricultural potential, national production is insufficient to meet the needs of the population, and the country imports more than 80 percent of its food (MPMA, 2013c). Studies are currently under way to relaunch agriculture and various programmes, plans and strategies have been approved, such as the National Food Security Programme (NFSP), a national plan for medium-term investment in agriculture and rural development, and the New Partnership for African Development. Urgent efforts are needed to improve women's access to land and credit, in order to increase their productivity and their contribution to the farming sector.

FISHING



Fishing is an important economic activity in the coastal region of the mainland as well as on the islands (particularly Annobón).

The sector is one of the priority axes established by the 'Horizonte 2020' PNDES, with the aim of increasing productivity and fish processing capacity in order to become a collection center for regional trade. Women play a fundamental role in small-scale fisheries and there is great potential for increasing their income by introducing innovative technologies, which could also reduce their workload.

SERVICES



Services represent a marginal proportion of the GDP, accounting for 9 percent of the total. Sectors that are considered to be developing include tourism, banking and telecommunications. Tourism is limited by visa application requirements.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM



The private sector is the main source of financial assets and accounts for approximately 60 percent of total bank deposits according to the IMF (2013). Construction sector companies account for the highest proportion of bank loans, with more than 60 percent of the total.

Despite liberalization of the banking system, corporate financing is limited. Little funding is granted to small and medium-sized enterprises and no microloans are available, although this is a common instrument in other countries in the area. Most multinational companies in the oil and natural gas sector and other sectors receive external funding.

Five credit institutions currently cover all financial services to national economic operators. These entities, which are controlled and supervised by the Bank of Central African States (BEAC), are:

- *Société Générale des Banques en Guinée Équatoriale*;
- CCEI-Bank;
- branches of the Gabonese and French International Bank;
- National Bank of Equatorial Guinea;
- Ecobank (Pan-African banking group of Togolese origin).

The banking sector has become less sound in recent years. According to the IMF (2013), the proportion of insolvency or indebtedness has been approximately 20 percent since 2013. This problem is largely due to payment arrears by the Equatorial Guinean Administration.

Equatorial Guinea belongs to CEMAC, a subregional institution made up of six States: Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and the Central African Republic. Monetary policy is common within CEMAC and implemented through two institutions BEAC and the Central African Banking Commission.

The insurance sector is poorly developed. It is made up of three insurance companies and one reinsurance company, all hindered by the lack of proper regulations and compliance arrangements, according to the IMF (2013).

2.2 CLIMATE CHANGE PROFILE

2.2.1 REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES RELEVANT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The most relevant plans regarding climate change in the Central Africa region are:

a) Economic Community of Central African States plan of action on disaster risk reduction

The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) has drawn up a plan of action on disaster risk reduction 2015-2030 as part of its general policy on environment and natural resource management. The plan of action specifically in the following areas: axis 1, combating land degradation, drought and desertification; axis 4, conservation and sustainable management of forestry resources in Central Africa; and axis 5, combating climate change in Central Africa.

b) 2015-2025 Central African Forest Commission convergence plan

The Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) is governed by the 2015-2025 Convergence Plan, which supports joint actions by all signatory countries. The plan includes six intervention axes and three cross-cutting axes

Intervention axis 4, on combating the effects of climate change, describes the following outcomes expected from Member States: 1) increased capacity of States to address the effects of climate change; 2) forestry surveillance and monitoring systems established and operational; 3) mitigation strategies (e.g. REDD+², climate plans, mitigation measures appropriate for the country) developed and implemented; 4) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation and forest degradation monitored;

² REDD+ stands for Reduction in emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, as well as sustainable forest management and the conservation and improvement of carbon stocks.

5) national action plans to combat desertification updated and implemented; and 6) increases in reforested areas.

c) Regional implications of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is to stabilize GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic

interference with the climate system, within a time period that facilitates the natural adaptation of ecosystems to climate change and allows sustainable development.

Table 4 describes the level of compliance of central African countries with their commitments to the UNFCCC. Equatorial Guinea plans to submit its first National Communication in 2019.

Table 4. Comparison between levels of compliance with UNFCCC obligations by Member States of ECCAS and COMIFAC

COUNTRY	KYOTO PROTOCOL	NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY	NUMBER OF NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMME OF ACTION (NAPA)	NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC)	PARIS AGREEMENT
Burundi	Yes	Yes	2	Yes	04/11/2015	17/01/2018
Cameroon	Yes	Yes	2	No	01/10/2015	29/07/2016
Chad	Yes	Yes	2	Yes	01/10/2015	12/01/2017
Congo	Yes	Yes	2	No	29/09/2015	21/04/2017
Gabon	Yes	Yes	2	No	01/04/2015	02/11/2016
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	21/09/2015	30/10/2018
Central African Republic	Yes	Yes	2	Yes	28/09/2015	11/10/2016
Democratic Republic of Congo	Yes	Yes	3	Yes	18/08/2015	13/12/2017
Rwanda	Yes	Yes	3	Yes	02/12/2015	06/10/2016
São Tomé and Príncipe	Yes	Yes	2	Yes	30/09/2015	02/11/2016

2.2.2 NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES RELEVANT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Equatorial Guinea's national climate change policy is set out in the following documents:

- Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) adopted and submitted to the UNFCCC in October 2015;

- National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) prepared in 2013;
- Republic of Equatorial Guinea action plan for mitigating CO₂ emissions from international aviation, prepared and adopted in 2016, with a time frame extending to 2035;
- REDD+ national strategy (NS-REDD+) adopted in 2018;
- REDD+ national investment plan (NIP-REDD+) under development in 2019;

- National Food Security Programme (NFSP), adopted in 2012;
- 2018-2025 National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP), adopted in 2018.

A reorientation of the PNDES submitted at the third National Economic Conference, organized in May 2019, is also relevant.

a) Nationally determined contribution

In 2015, Equatorial Guinea submitted its NDC, which set out the situation in the country and stated its political will to combat the effects of climate change.

This political will is reflected in the Equatorial Guinea's goal of reducing its emissions by 20 percent compared to 2010 levels before 2030, with the aim of achieving a 50 percent reduction by 2050. This aim is dependent upon obtaining national and international technical and financial support.

b) National Climate Change Action Plan.

In 2013, an NCCAP was submitted in accordance with UNFCCC guidelines.

The NCCAP identifies risks facing the country in the event of climate change. These include greater variability in rainfall, higher temperatures and a rise in sea levels. The NCCAP also states that access to water and the adaptation of ecosystems are crucial to improve the resilience of communities. It also highlights the important role of women in communities.

The NCCAP's priority adaptation activities are:

1. adapting the energy sector by monitoring rainfall and promoting sustainable energy;
2. developing climate-resistant urban and rural infrastructures in Equatorial Guinea;
3. improving the resilience of the fisheries sector;
4. promoting the sustainable management of water resources to improve access to water;
5. promoting the sustainable management of Equatorial Guinean forests; and
6. making use of innovative financing mechanisms.

c) Equatorial Guinea action plan for mitigating carbon dioxide emissions from international aviation

This plan was drawn up and adopted in 2016, with a time frame extending to 2035. Applying International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) methodology, the plan estimates that CO₂ emissions will continue growing from 12 041 t of CO₂ in 2014 (baseline scenario) to 36 334 t of CO₂ in 2035.

d) National strategy for reducing emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation, as well as sustainable forest management and the conservation and improvement of carbon stocks

REDD+ offers incentives to developing countries to contribute to climate change mitigation through actions that reduce, stop and reverse deforestation and forest degradation processes, or increase GHG absorption from the atmosphere through forest conservation, management and expansion. REDD+ provides an opportunity for Equatorial Guinea to contribute to global efforts to combat climate change because 93 percent of its land is covered by tropical forests.

e) National Food Security Programme

The aim of the NFSP, adopted in 2012, is to modernize the agricultural sector to achieve national food security and contribute to poverty eradication. The NFSP therefore contributes to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 1 ("End poverty in all its forms everywhere") and 2 ("End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture").

The NFSP identified the main problems in the sector: the high price of inputs; the lack of applied research and feasibility studies; the shortage or lack of process regulation; limited access to credit; the lack of product development processes; and the lack of production statistics allowing for sound planning for future growth.

f) National Renewable Energy Action Plan

The NREAP, drawn up in 2018, describes installed capacity in the country, expressed in megawatts (MW) and classified as renewable or non-renewable. According to the NREAP, the country's electrical power generation capacity is 394 718 MW (see Table 5), of which 127 114 MW comes from traditional renewable

sources (hydroelectric power plants) and 267 604 MW from non-renewable sources (156 MW from natural gas-fired thermoelectric plants and 111 604 MW from diesel-fired plants).

Two renewable energy projects are currently being implemented. Their characteristics are shown in Table 6. They account for a total of 205 MW in the mainland region and the island of Annobón.

Table 5. Total installed power by type of plant in June 2018 (in MW)

GENERATION TYPES	MAINLAND REGION	ISLAND REGION	TOTAL
Diesel	76 100	35 504	111 604
Natural gas	0	156 000	156 000
Hydroelectric	123 200	3 914	127 114
Solar	0	0	0
TOTAL	199 300	195 418	394 718

Table 6. New generating plants under construction in the country in June 2018

CITY	PLANT NAME	TYPE	INSTALLED POWER	SYSTEM TYPE
Mainland region				
Bata	Sendje	Hydroelectric	200	Mainland Region Energy System
	Total		200	
Island region				
Annobón	Annobón plant	Photovoltaic	5	Island Region Energy System
	Total		5	

2.2.3 SECTORS RELEVANT AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

The national sectors most relevant to combating climate change are described in Table 7.

Table 7. Sectors relevant at the national level

SECTOR	CHARACTERISTICS	INITIATIVES	LIMITATIONS
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture represents 2% of the GDP. • Subsistence farming is the prevailing activity in Equatorial Guinea. • Women represent 80% of national workforce in subsistence farming. • The country has 850 000 ha of potentially agricultural land. • Small-scale livestock farming offers good development potential. • Women are the main stakeholders in farming and other land uses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government is developing new agricultural promotion and food security policies. • The introduction of innovative technologies in the fisheries sector has significantly increased women's income and reduced their workload in fish processing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture covers less than 30% of domestic demand. • There is a high dependency on imported food products. • Agricultural productivity is low. • The increase in farming and livestock areas conflicts with forest conservation and the national REDD+ strategy. • Women have little access to land, credit and information, which limits their productivity and ability to adapt to climate change. • Women have a high workload, partly because many men have migrated. • Women find it difficult to gain access to more qualified jobs.
Environment and forestry sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This sector is of great economic importance to the country. • Roundwood export is limited to 450 000 m³ per year. • The national system of protected areas covers 18.5% of the country's surface area. • Increased participation of women in the forestry sector and in value chains is associated with this sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of national plans, laws, regulations and strategies has been undertaken with the aim of achieving sustainable management of forest resources. • A national adaptation action plan has been validated. • A biodiversity conservation strategy and action plan is currently being reviewed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a shortage of logistical means and economic resources. • Technical capacity regarding forest and wildlife resources is limited. • There is uncontrolled occupation of space due to the rising urban population and lack of land planning. • The population has low awareness of the issues.
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2014, 67.56% of the population had access to electricity. • Hydroelectric generation is a significant option for Equatorial Guinea, as well as non-traditional renewable energy sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An institutional framework for the energy sector with special emphasis on diversification towards renewable energy sources . • Establishing a National Renewable Energy Action Plan. • Feasibility study for installing an underwater power line connecting Malabo and Bata. • Development of activities aimed at allowing the national electricity system to be connected to neighbouring countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country is highly dependent on energy generated by fossil fuels. • River basin management is lacking. • The Wele River (with two 350 MW hydroelectric plants and the Bata water treatment plant) is being over-exploited.

SECTOR	CHARACTERISTICS	INITIATIVES	LIMITATIONS
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential for mining solid minerals (iron, gold, copper, manganese, uranium, silica and titanium) is high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiative for the exploitation of other types of minerals by the Government for the purpose of phasing out the fossil fuel sector in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gravel and granite quarry mining contributes to deforestation and forest degradation. Lack of knowledge of sector plans represents an emission risk. These plans must be incorporated in local planning.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its relative importance has been diminishing since many of the major infrastructure works that were being carried out in the country have now been completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Equatorial Guinean Government developed a series of initiatives for managing and protecting the country's soils and forests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for timber raw material is high, which causes deforestation and a rise in GHG emissions. Land planning is lacking. The limited infrastructure particularly affects rural women.
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The country's strategic situation as the gateway to the other ECCAS countries endorses the need to set up a transport system that supports the country's development and boosts trade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2018, a new transport law was enacted that will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions caused by obsolete private vehicles. The national road network is almost complete, and this will help make the new law more sustainable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private vehicles currently cause high GHG emissions. The vehicle fleet is obsolete.
Waterways and coasts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The country has a wealth of water resources. Protecting beaches against the impact of climate change is of vital importance for the country because beaches are a national resource. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'Horizonte 2020' PNDES plan for cities includes construction of sanitation and water distribution infrastructure. A National Action Programme is being developed in partnership with the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment and the Ministry of Health, with support from the World Health Organization (WHO). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is critical to ensure the regulation, exploitation, planning, supervision, coordination, sanitation, protection, management and administration of the set of sea and land assets in the public domain. The Law 3/2007 on waterways and coasts is insufficiently observed by the population.
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid industrial development (marked by oil development) entails a growing amount of solid, liquid and gaseous waste generation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project for the design, construction and operation of the Malabo and Bata waste treatment centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of cleanliness are low. The only activity performed is collection for dumping in municipal landfill sites. Good planning and an appropriate legal framework are needed to strengthen the initiatives and projects submitted.



2.2.4 EMISSIONS

Between 1970 and 2010, GHG emissions in Equatorial Guinea rose steadily. The highest absolute increases were between 2000 and 2010, despite the growing number of climate change mitigation policies. In 2010, emissions reached a level of 49 ± 4.5 Gt of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂eq) a year. Carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels and industrial processes contributed 78 percent of the total increase in GHG between 1970 and 2010.

According to findings from the first National GHG Inventory in 2013, the national emissions total (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) is 5 760.78 Gt, with CO₂ emissions amounting to 5 646.82 Gt and CO₂ capture equaling -20.36 Gt. Of the GHGs inventoried, CO₂ represents 98 percent of emissions, followed by CH₄ with 113.74 Gg (1.98 percent) and N₂O with 0.22 Gg (0.02 percent).

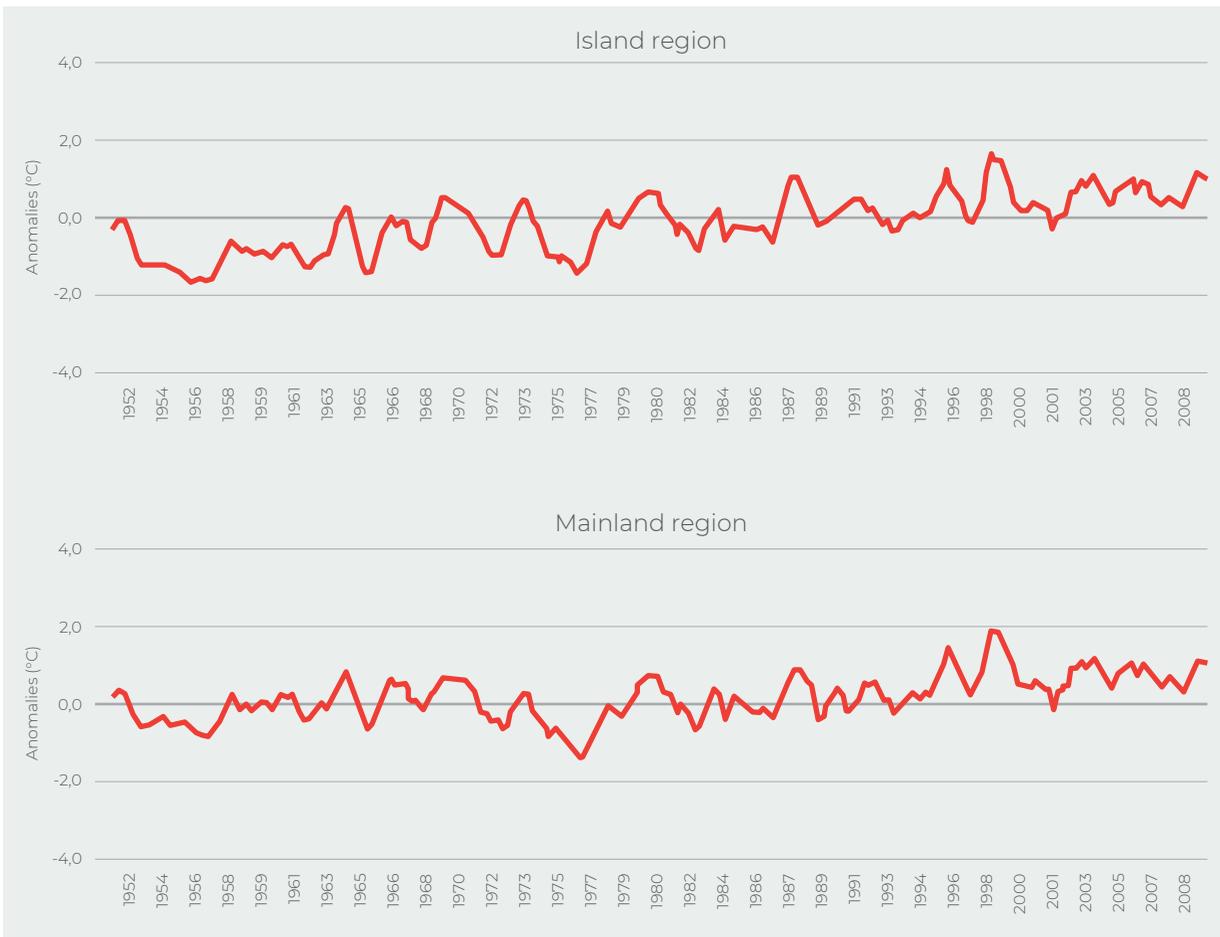
Equatorial Guinea is a developing country. Its economy depends heavily on mining industries.

Emissions in Equatorial Guinea account for less than 0.01 percent of global emissions, although emissions from some of its economic sectors are very significant.

The sectors considered to be the main causes of GHG emissions, from highest to lowest, are: 1) energy, 2) biomass, 3) mining industries, 4) changes in land use and forestry, 5) transport, 6) waste incineration and 7) agriculture.

Figure 5 shows the percentage of emissions by each sector.

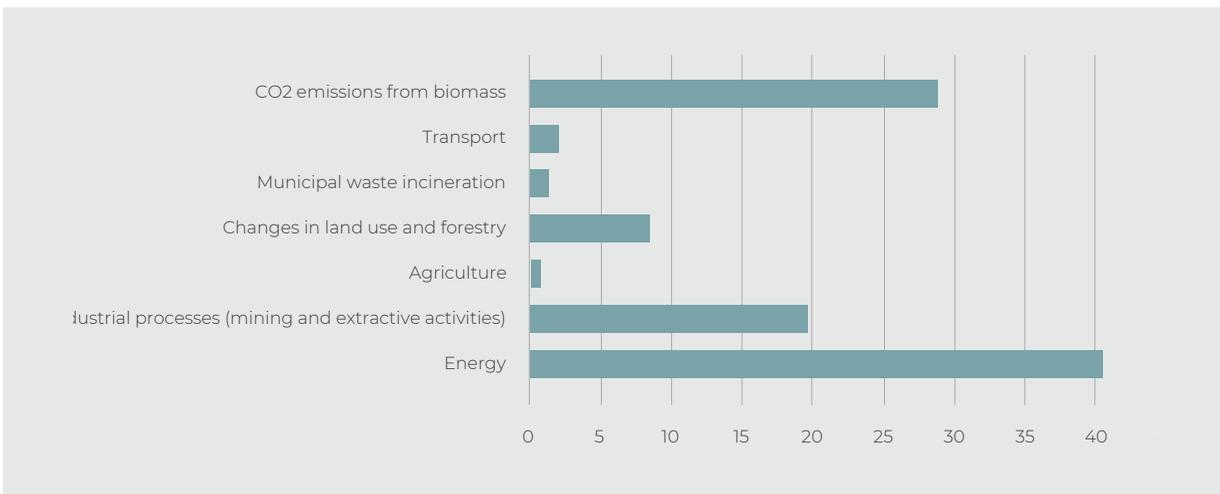
Figure 4. Monthly surface temperature values for the period 1951-2019



Note: The red line represents an average of 12 points.

Source: MPMA, 2013c.

Figure 5. GHG emissions by sector (as a percentage)



Source: National GHG inventory in Equatorial Guinea (MAGBOMA, 2013)

2.3 GENDER MAINSTREAMING POLICIES, STANDARDS AND STRATEGIES

The Constitution of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea promotes equal rights as well as non-discrimination based on gender. The country has a Ministry of Social Affairs and Gender Equality and provides the following instruments:

- **At the international level:** Equatorial Guinea signed the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women in 2009 and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child in 2003.
- **At the national level:** Chapter III of the 'Horizonte 2020' PNDES includes the objectives of eliminating gender inequalities in access to education and training, the protection of women's rights and the promotion of women's financial independence. Furthermore, the third National Economic Conference included the application of specific policies that promote equal opportunities and the combating of gender-based violence.

The results of a study conducted by the National Statistics Institute of Equatorial Guinea (INEGE, 2018) revealed inequalities in education, employment and decision-making. Although the percentages of girls and boys are similar in primary education, as people get older the percentage of women is higher than men in vocational training and lower in university studies. Women represent 46.5 percent of the economically active population, with 25.5 percent working under insecure conditions in the farming sector. Women represent 80 percent of the national workforce in subsistence farming. Lastly, the study showed that women's participation in decision-making is 18 percent. This proportion is low considering that women play an important economic and social role in their communities.

These results indicate that women do not participate enough in decision-making, including about issues related to climate change, despite all the instruments adopted by the Government and the role played by women in the country.

Women are more vulnerable to climate change, since they depend more on natural resources for their livelihoods and have less access to land, credit, information and efficient production techniques. This situation reduces women's productivity and limits their ability to adapt to climate change.

Climate action mechanisms are being proposed that can enhance the female workforce and increase women's ability to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change by empowering them and increasing their access to productive resources, services and institutions.

2.4 RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

2.4.1 NATIONAL FRAMEWORK

The country is developing a registry of national initiatives for environmental sustainability. A system for evaluating and consistently demonstrating the sustainability of actions in each sector is also under development.

Available information on climate change in the country is limited due to a lack of weather stations for measuring and evaluating climatic factors (e.g. agrometeorology, hydrometeorology, wind isobars). According to measurements that have been carried out, the country is exposed to more variable rainfall, higher temperatures and a rising sea level as a result of climate change.

As a UNFCCC signatory country, Equatorial Guinea must submit National Communications and GHG inventory update reports. To date, no National Communication has been prepared. The first is planned for 2020.

In line with its international commitments, particularly the Paris Agreement, the Government has set out a series of adaptation and mitigation measures in its NDC. These are described in Table 8.

Table 8. Climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in Equatorial Guinea

CONDITIONAL TYPE		Estimated cost (In million USD)	
		2015-2030	2030-2050
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performing regular diagnostic checks on climate vulnerability at the national level, and analysing the specific needs and priorities of men and women Building weather stations nationwide Installing early warning systems for climate risks and other natural disasters Regularly analysing the resilience capacity of all infrastructure, whether established or under construction Locating rainfall stations in hydroelectric power plants Establishing mechanisms to achieve integral river basin management Promoting agricultural production systems offering better resilience to climate change Restoring various vulnerable ecosystems 	114,5	171,3
Mitigation	<p>Energy sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drawing up and adopting an energy law Exploiting the hydroelectric potential of the Wele River to provide electricity to the country's entire mainland region Reforming and doing rehabilitation, adaptation and refurbishment work on the hydroelectric centers of Musola (0.4-0.5 MW), Riaba (3.8 MW) and Bikomo, in the mainland region (3.2 MW) Developing wind, solar and/or tidal power options for the country's remote island (Annobón, Corisco and others) <p>Transport sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchasing aircraft equipped with high technology Improving air, land and sea traffic management Continuing to modernize airport, road and port traffic infrastructures Promoting urban and interurban public transport <p>Industrial sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting an industrial policy that focuses on the use of new technologies Adopting guidelines on machinery types and establishing emission limits Adopting guidelines on optimal production methods <p>Forestry, agriculture and land-use change sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting a policy based on land management and classification, through land registries Implementing the strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) Turning Equatorial Guinea into a benchmark country for Climate-Smart Agriculture for tropical areas with consideration given to a gender perspective Implementing appropriate mitigation measures to support the REDD+ strategy 	3 673,3	5 955,8

TIPO CONDICIONAL		COSTE ESTIMADO (En millones USD)	
		2015-2030	2030-2050
Mitigación	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building ecologically sustainable cities Implementing the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and Strengthening of the National System of Protective Areas, as part of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Man and the Biosphere Programme Setting up two monitoring units of international standing 	3 673,3	5 955,8
	<p>Waste sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting a policy of efficient waste treatment and building plants for waste recycling and reuse 		

Source: Equatorial Guinea's nationally determined contribution (MPMA, 2015).

2.4.2 FINANCING NEEDS

Access to climate change-related funding is crucial for Equatorial Guinea. Currently, the level of funding for mitigation and adaptation measures falls far short of reaching the country's emission reduction potential and satisfying its adaptation needs. Equatorial Guinea will not be able to finance its transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy by itself. Only a combination of international, national, public and private sources (including the support of the GCF and multiple financial instruments) will be able to guarantee sufficient resources.

Given the limited access to national resources, environmental projects are mostly financed by international organizations with little input from the Government. There is no appropriate, accessible standard procedure for applying for government funds. Departmental technicians also clearly lack experience in drawing up projects.

2.4.3 CROSS-CUTTING NEEDS

Equatorial Guinea has identified a set of cross-cutting needs, which fall into three categories: institutional needs; the need for information, awareness and education regarding climate change; and the need for training and research applied to climate change. Each of these needs is described in detail below.

a) Institutional needs

- Raising the issue of climate change to the State Secretariat level.
- Setting up a committee for the economic modelling of climate impacts and including climate action considerations in the national budget.
- Setting up a national climate change committee.
- Setting up a service responsible for carrying out national environmental impact assessments and environmental audits compliant with international standards.
- Establishing a law on gender equality with the incorporation of multisectoral implementation mechanisms.
- Facilitating women's access to agricultural advisory and funding services.

b) Need for information, awareness and education on climate change

- Developing information and awareness programmes on climate change threats to generate greater public involvement, considering the specific needs of men and women.
- Developing formal and informal education modules about the importance of the environment and its conservation.
- Publishing magazines, brochures, environmental agendas and other materials to promote nationwide environmental awareness.
- Developing joint action plans on biodiversity conservation and combating desertification that address the needs of men and women.

c) Need for training and research applied to climate change

- Developing specialized training modules in climate change adaptation and mitigation techniques.
- Providing instrumentation and equipment to the National Institute of Environmental Conservation (INCOMA) for applied environmental research.
- Promoting scientific and technological research in environmental issues.
- Providing geographical information system laboratories for the National University of Equatorial Guinea (UNGE) and vocational training schools in the branch of forestry and the environment for climate modelling and the encouragement of research practices.

- Developing competitive research funding schemes and opportunities with different modalities the sphere of climate change.
- Starting up a national fund for the environment.
- Planning gender awareness activities to ensure equal benefits for men and women in different socio-economic and ethnic groups.
- Identifying the specific training needs of men and women.
- Analysing gender aspects in research programmes applied to climate change to address the priorities of men and women and contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women and young people.

The estimated costs required to cover the needs set out above are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9. Other needs and estimated costs

NEED	Estimated costs (In million USD)	
	2015-2030	2030-2050
Institutional needs	44,50	64,20
Information, awareness and education on climate change	24,80	32,30
Training and research applied to climate change	83,70	123,70

Source: Equatorial Guinea's nationally determined contribution (MPMA, 2015).

3. COUNTRY PROGRAMME AND COMMITMENT TO THE GCF



©Unsplash / Epicurrence

3.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Environment (MAGBOMA) is the national designated authority (NDA) and the GCF focal point. The NDA acts as a link between the country and the GCF and reports on the country's strategic priorities for climate funding. GCF funding for projects and programmes requires that these priorities should be in line with the Country Programme and that there should be no objection by the NDA. The NDA is responsible for implementing the no-objection procedure, including providing the technical analysis of proposals to be submitted to the GCF. The NDA is also responsible for appointing national entities seeking accreditation to gain direct access to the GCF.

The NDA operates through its Project Office, which is managed by a National Coordinator, who reports in turn to the Director of National Planning. The Project Office was set up as an efficient and independent unit to establish a balance between the

NDA's role as an integral part of the Government and provide the identity and visibility required by the NDA.

An intersectoral Technical Committee has been set up to meet operational needs. This is made up of all institutions involved in climate change. Stakeholders are considered from a gender perspective to ensure representation of the different interests of men and women from various socio-economic and ethnic groups. The Committee's main function is to receive and evaluate project proposals and guarantee that they comply with national priorities. Once examined, a no-objection letter is issued if proposals are considered appropriate. The NDA website³ contains more detailed information on institutional arrangements.

Table 10 shows international Accredited Entities accredited by the GCF that are present in Equatorial Guinea.

³ www.fvcguineaequatorial.org.

Table 10. Summary of international Accredited Entities

NAME OF ENTITY OR PARTNER	PRIORITY AREAS	COMMITMENT TO THE COUNTRY	EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN COMMITMENT
UNDP	Poverty eradication, inequality reduction and inclusion	Presence in the country: projects on flood management, climate resilience, sustainable and integrated transport and technical assistance	Inclusion of GCF financing opportunities in its annual workplan
FAO	Food security and sustainable development	Presence in the country: projects and programmes on institutional development, regional and sectoral development, food security, climate change, environment and biodiversity	Close partnership between the NDA and the Accredited Entity during the GCF project preparation support

Source: Nationally determined contribution of Equatorial Guinea (MPMA, 2015).

3.2 ROLE AND CONTRIBUTION OF STAKEHOLDERS

3.2.1 PARTICIPATORY PROCESS FOR IDENTIFYING PRIORITY ISSUES CONCERNING CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

The participatory process for identifying key areas and country priorities on mitigation and resilience related to the impacts climate change in Equatorial Guinea was conducted through inter-institutional workshops and meetings organized by the NDA.

The first meeting was attended by 58 multisectoral experts from 19 institutions. In attendance were a representatives from a range of public and private institutions, civil society and international organizations including: UNGE; CCEI-Bank; National Bank of Equatorial Guinea; MAGBOMA; Ministry of Industry and Energy; Ministry of Mines; Ministry of Transport; Ministry of Planning; Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources; Scientific and Technological Research Council; the non-governmental organization Friends of Nature and Development in Equatorial Guinea (ANDEGE); National Institute for Forestry Development and Protected Area Management; INCOMA; and FAO. Thirty-eight of the 58 experts were men and 20 were women.

The aims of the participatory process were to:

- acknowledge and disseminate Equatorial Guinea's commitment to contribute to combating climate change and promote green development in ways that are in line with international conventions and national commitments;
- present progress made in combating climate change with an inclusive and sustainable approach at the local level that ensures equal opportunities and benefits for men and women; and
- identify national priorities and address the specific needs of the most vulnerable and high-risk groups with regard to the impacts of climate change.

Thirteen project ideas were selected through this participatory process, and seven of these were selected for referral to departmental managers (general managers). The project portfolio was then presented at the third National Economic Conference, where it was validated.

The participatory process employed at the first workshop identified a set of priority issues for combating climate change in each sector (see Table 11).

Table 11. Country priorities for combating climate change

PRIORITY ISSUES IN LOCAL PLANNING INSTRUMENTS AND COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE
Low-emission transport
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up public urban, interurban, sea and air transport companies • Promoting low-emission transport
Conservation and restoration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the national system of protected areas • Increasing the range of forests in communal reserves • Expanding and conserving native species of flora and fauna • Promoting the reforestation, ecological restoration, recovery, rehabilitation of vulnerable areas, and protecting water catchment areas, environmental protection areas, fragile areas of ecological importance and supply basins • Recovering ecosystem assets and services and establishing biological corridors • Supporting local communities in protected areas at greater risk of the impacts of climate change

Strategic ecosystem management

- Protecting fallow land, plateaus and wetlands
- Promoting civil society reserve areas
- Implementing protected area management plans that have adaptation and mitigation strategies and include a gender perspective

Coastal marine management

- Conserving coastal marine ecosystems (mangroves, dunes, coral reefs)

REDD+

- Creating urban forests
- Increasing forestry and reducing deforestation in urban and rural areas

Food security

- Promoting production for local consumption, family allotments and municipal farms
- Processing agricultural products

Good agricultural practices

- Reducing the use of chemicals in agriculture
- Providing technical assistance for implementing resilient and low GHG-emitting production systems
- Adopting clean agricultural technologies suited to climatic conditions, which reduce the workload of women
- Introducing intensive forestry and pasture systems

Plantations

- Carrying out reforestation in areas for the harvesting, production and marketing of timber
- Promoting the commercial forest crops of native species

Communication systems and efficient use of water in the agricultural sector

- Using rainwater for production projects
- Practicing groundwater management and control
- Water harvesting
- Including women in decision-making over water and land use

Agroclimatic information for crop planning

- Implementing agroclimatic systems in areas of special agricultural interest
- Facilitating women's access to agricultural extension information and services

Value chains promoting green growth

- Promoting the economic enhancement of urban and natural green space services and assets
- Including women in green value chains

Value chains promoting the marketing of agricultural products

- Promoting the marketing chain of agricultural products (producer-consumer)

Solid waste use and disposal

- Improving waste management and implementing sanitary landfills

Adaptation infrastructure

- Ensuring housing, aqueducts and sewers follow adaptation and education criteria
- Reducing vulnerability in road infrastructure

Sustainable building

- Developing and implementing a local planning law (land use)
- Improving the industrial use of timber

Restoration in urban areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensuring urban restoration and sanitation follow environmental criteria
Efficient water use
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Managing and administering the domestic and industrial water supply
Traditional and non-traditional renewable energies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the electrical distribution system• Supporting alternative energy sources• Using wind, solar and hydraulic energy
PRIORITY CROSS-CUTTING ACTIONS
Information, science, technology and innovation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementing and improving the environmental education system at all levels• Setting up a workshop for the timber sector
Management and planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carrying out GHG emission studies
Climate change education
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promoting education for managing knowledge about climate change• Building the capacities of communities



©FAO / Maribel Ibule

Launching seminar of the project “Preparatory support for GCF engagement in Equatorial Guinea”, Malabo.

3.3 PORTFOLIO OF PRIORITY PROJECTS IN THE COUNTRY AND LINKS WITH NATIONAL PROGRAMMES OR PLANS

Project ideas were selected from among identified priority issues that were in line with national sectoral and regional policies. Seven project ideas were identified: two on mitigation and five covering mitigation and adaptation.

Table 12. Integrating priority topics and project ideas with national and regional programmes or plans and strategies

TOPIC	PROJECTS	NATIONAL POLICY		SUBREGIONAL POLICY
		SECTORAL	PNDES	
Conservation and restoration	Creating green spaces in the capital cities of Equatorial Guinea (urban reforestation and landscaping)	NDC (National Forestry Action) provided for in the new Law 4/2019 on land transport Programme (NFAP) NBSAP NCCAP PAN-LCD (National Action Plan to Combat Deforestation and Land Degradation in Equatorial Guinea) NS-REDD+	No 8: employment for all No 12: ecological model No 15: development plan for all	ECCAS Axis 1: combating land degradation, drought and desertification Axis 5: combating climate change in Central Africa COMIFAC Intervention axis 4: combating the effects of climate change and desertification
	Restoring various vulnerable ecosystems	NDC NFAP NBSAP NCCAP PAN-LCD NS-REDD+	No 8: employment for all No 12: ecological model	ECCAS Axis 1: combating land degradation, drought and desertification Axis 5: combating climate change in Central Africa COMIFAC Intervention axis 3: conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity Intervention axis 4: combating the effects of climate change and desertification

TEMA	PROYECTOS	POLÍTICA NACIONAL		POLÍTICA SUBREGIONAL
		SECTORIAL	PLAN NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL	
Low-emission transport	Promoting urban and interurban public transport	NDC: provided for in the new Law 4/2019 on land transport	No 8: employment for all No 15: development plan for all	ECCAS Axis 5: combating climate change in Central Africa COMIFAC Intervention axis 4: combating the effects of climate change and desertification
Solid urban waste use and disposal	Promoting a policy of efficient waste treatment and building plants for waste recycling and reuse	NDC NCCAP PAN-LCD Local corporations	No 8: employment for all No 12: ecological model No 15: development plan for all	ECCAS Axis 5: combating climate change in Central Africa COMIFAC Intervention axis 4: combating the effects of climate change and desertification
Traditional and non-traditional renewable energies	Developing renewable energies in Equatorial Guinea: hydroelectric, wind, solar and/or tidal power for the country's remote islands	NDC NREAP NCCAP	No 5: electricity for all No 8: employment for all No 9: electrical power No 12: ecological model No 15: development plan for all	ECCAS Axis 5: combating climate change in Central Africa COMIFAC Intervention axis 4: combating the effects of climate change and desertification
Good agricultural practices	Promoting sustainable and ecological farming	NDC NCCAP NFSP PNIMP (National medium-term investment plan for agriculture and rural development) NS-REDD+	No 1: food security No 8: employment for all No 12: ecological model No 15: development plan for all	CEEAC Axis 1: combating land degradation, drought and desertification Axis 5: combating climate change in Central Africa COMIFAC Intervention axis 4: combating the effects of climate change and desertification Intervention axis 5: socioeconomic development and participation of various actors

TEMA	PROYECTOS	POLÍTICA NACIONAL		POLÍTICA SUBREGIONAL
		SECTORIAL	PLAN NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL	
REDD+	Land classification and sustainable management of protection and conservation forestry for NS-REDD+	NDC NFAP NBSAP NCCAP PAN-LCD NS-REDD+	No 8: employment for all No 12: ecological model No 15: development plan for all	ECCAS Axis 1: combating land degradation, drought and desertification Axis 5: combating climate change in Central Africa COMIFAC Intervention axis 2: long-term management and enhancement of forest resources Intervention axis 3: conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity Intervention axis 4: combating the effects of climate change and desertification Intervention axis 5: socioeconomic development and participation of various actors



3.4 DESCRIPTION OF PRIORITY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES SUBMITTED IN THE SHORT TERM

Table 13 describes the seven projects and programmes that are expected to be submitted to the GCF in the short term.

Table 13. Projects and programmes planned for submission to the GCF in the short term

PROJECT 1				
TITLE	DESCRIPTION	ACCREDITED ENTITY		SUBMISSION DEADLINE
Promoting urban and interurban public transport with natural gas buses in Equatorial Guinea	Individual private transport vehicles (taxis and minibuses) are used in urban and interurban areas of Equatorial Guinea. The country currently uses around 3 834 vehicles to provide public transport services (taxis, minibuses). Many of these vehicles are obsolete and have been on the road for more than 10 years. They emit 55 976 t of carbon CO ₂ eq per year into the atmosphere. The aim is to set up and implement an urban and interurban transport system to reduce emissions by 16 792 t of CO ₂ eq per year by using 302 buses running on liquefied natural gas. The ratio between the total investment cost and estimated reduction in CO ₂ eq emissions during the project lifetime (10 years) is USD 385.7 per t of CO ₂ eq.	UNDP		2019-2020
UNDERLYING STRATEGIC IMPACTS		FUNDING (IN USD) TOTAL: 64 770 578,49		STATE
(5.2) Low-emission transport (5.5) Livelihoods of people and communities (5.7) Infrastructure and built environment	The number of indirect beneficiaries is estimated to be 932 515 inhabitants (76% of the country's total population, corresponding to the urban population), and the number of direct beneficiaries is estimated to be 289 927 inhabitants (23.9%). It is estimated that the project will create more than 715 jobs (62% men and 38% women). The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Transport, Post and Telecommunications, through the Directorate General for Land Transport and other actors.	Total GCF: 61 257 851 (94%) a) Guarantee: 42 880 495 (70%) b) Grant: 18 377 355 (30%)	Others (Government and partners): 3 512 727 (6%)	n.a.
	ACTION	LEADER AE/ NDA	TIMELINE	
	Conducting a feasibility study	AE	July-September 2019	
	Preparing a concept note	AE	December 2019	
	Analysis and approval of concept note by the Intersectoral Committee	NDA	January 2020	

PROJECT 1		
ACTION	LEADER	TIMELINE
Submission of the concept note for evaluation by the GCF Executive Secretariat	NDA	March 2020
Submission of corrections based on the GCF Executive Secretariat's recommendations	NDA	May 2020
Preparing the full proposal	AE	August 2020
Analysis and approval of full proposal by the Intersectoral Committee	NDA	September 2020
Submission of the full funding proposal	NDA	October 2020

PROJECT 2				
TITLE	DESCRIPTION	ACCREDITED ENTITY		SUBMISSION DEADLINE
Creating green spaces in the cities of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea	<p>Urban forests are very important because they offer many social and environmental benefits. These benefits include mitigating climate change by capturing and storing atmospheric CO₂; providing shade and lowering temperatures, which reduces emissions by reducing the need for air conditioning and heating; and contributing to rainwater management.</p> <p>After the discovery of hydrocarbons in Equatorial Guinea, new roads and cities were built and a programme was implemented to remove urban vegetation due to its deterioration. These activities caused high deforestation in urban areas, the destruction of forests and trees, and the loss of the social and environmental services.</p>	In progress		2020-2021
UNDERLYING STRATEGIC IMPACTS		FUNDING (IN USD) TOTAL: 9 838 106		STATE
<p>(5.4) Forestry and land use</p> <p>(5.5) Livelihoods of people and communities</p> <p>(5.6) Good health and well-being, food and water security</p> <p>(5.8) Ecosystems and ecosystem services</p>	<p>The project aims to plant 15 600 trees in 20 cities to reduce emissions by 138 000 t of CO₂eq per year over 10 years. The ratio between the total investment cost and estimated reduction in CO₂eq emissions during the project lifetime is USD 71 per t of CO₂eq.</p> <p>The number of indirect beneficiaries is estimated to be 932 515 inhabitants (76% of the country's total population, corresponding to the urban population). It is estimated that the project will create more than 500 direct jobs (50% men and 50% women).</p>	Total GCF: 9 143 545 (93%)	Others (Government and partners): 694 560 (7%)	n.a.

PROJECT 2			
	It will be implemented by MAGBOMA, through its Directorate General for Environmental Conservation, in partnership with the National Institute for Forestry Development and Protected Area Management (INDEFOR-AP), INCOMA, ANDEGE and municipal corporations.		
ACTION	LEADER	TIMELINE	
Conducting a feasibility study	AE	January-February 2020	
Preparing a concept note	AE	March-April 2020.	
Analysis and approval of concept notes by the Intersectoral Committee	NDA	May 2020	
Submission of the concept note for evaluation by the GCF Executive Secretariat	NDA	June 2020	
Submission of revised concept note, incorporating the GCF Executive Secretariat's recommendations	NDA	August 2020	
Preparing the full proposal	AE	September-November 2020	
Analysis and approval of full proposal by the Intersectoral Committee	NDA	December 2020	
Submission of the full funding proposal	NDA	January 2021	

PROJECT 3				
TITLE	DESCRIPTION	ACCREDITED ENTITY		SUBMISSION DEADLINE
Land classification and sustainable management of forestry for the NS-REDD+	The forests of Equatorial Guinea cover 93% of the country. These forests contain great biodiversity, and most of the rural population depends on forest resources. Despite this importance, annual deforestation was estimated to be 87 000 ha (0.3%) and degradation 230 000 ha (0.9%) during the period 2004-2014. The most important causes of degradation are infrastructure development, agriculture and logging.	FAO		2019-2020
UNDERLYING STRATEGIC IMPACTS	The aim of this project is to sustainably manage 1 307 692 ha of forest with the intention of capturing 17 000 000 t of CO ₂ eq per year. The ratio between the total investment cost and estimated reduction in CO ₂ eq emissions during the project lifetime of eight years is USD 3.1 per t of CO ₂ eq.	FUNDING (IN USD) TOTAL: 52 396 000		STATE
(5.4) Forestry and land use (5.5) Livelihoods of people and communities (5.6) Good health and well-being, food and water security (5.8) Ecosystems and ecosystem services	Direct project beneficiaries are the rural population and indirect beneficiaries are the entire population (1 225 000 inhabitants). It is estimated that the project will create more than 700 direct jobs (65% men and 35% women). The project will be implemented by MAGBOMA, through the Directorates General for Exploitation and Industrialization and Forestry Protection and Guardianship, INDEFOR-AP and INCOMA, in partnership with UNGE, ANDEGE, forestry enterprises, local communities and other stakeholders.	Total GCF: 45 963 017 (88%) a) Concessional debt financing: 22 556 320 (49%) b) Grant: 23 406 697 (50%)	Others (Government and partners): 6 433 422 (12%)	n.a.
ACTION		LEADER	TIMELINE	
Conducting a feasibility study		AE	July-September 2020	
Preparing a concept note		AE	October-November 2020	
Analysis and approval of concept note by the Intersectoral Committee		NDA	December 2020	
Submission of the concept note for evaluation by the GCF Executive Secretariat		NDA	January 2021	
Submission of corrections based on the GCF Executive Secretariat's recommendations		NDA	March 2021	
Preparing the full proposal		AE	April-June 2021	
Analysis and approval of full proposal by the Intersectoral Committee		NDA	July 2021	
Submission of the full funding proposal		NDA	August 2021	

PROJECT 4				
TITLE	DESCRIPTION	ACCREDITED ENTITY		SUBMISSION DEADLINE
Improving the national urban and industrial solid waste management system and constructing recycling and reutilization plants	<p>Waste currently emits 480 t of CO₂ per year and 340 t of CH₄ per year into the atmosphere through open burning activities. This increases GHG emissions in urban areas. It also raises temperatures and creates atmospheric pollution, which lowers the quality of life.</p> <p>The aim is to start up two solid urban waste treatment plants in Malabo and Bata and eight sanitary landfills in provincial capitals.</p>	In progress		2019-2020
UNDERLYING STRATEGIC IMPACTS	<p>The number of indirect beneficiaries is estimated to be 932 515 inhabitants (76% of the country's total population, corresponding to the urban population) and the indirect beneficiaries will be the entire population. It is estimated that the project will create 638 direct jobs (50% men and 50% women). The project will be implemented by the Ministry of the Interior and local corporations, through the Directorate General for Waste Management, municipalities, Guinea Limpia [Clean Guinea] and other actors.</p>	FUNDING (IN USD) TOTAL: 42 635 065		STATE
<p>(5.3) Buildings, cities, industries and appliances</p> <p>(5.5) Livelihoods of people and communities</p> <p>(5.7) Infrastructure and built environment</p>		<p>Total GCF 9 315 065 (22%)</p> <p>a) Concessional debt financing: 4 993 150 (54%)</p> <p>b) Grant: 4 321 915 (46%)</p>	<p>Others (Government and partners): 32 216 (78%)</p>	n.a.
ACTION		LEADER	TIMELINE	
Conducting a feasibility study		AE	July-September 2020	
Preparing a concept note		AE	October-November 2020	
Analysis and approval of concept note by the Intersectoral Committee		NDA	December 2020	
Submission of the concept note for evaluation by the GCF Executive Secretariat		NDA	January 2021	
Submission of corrections based on the GCF Executive Secretariat's recommendations		NDA	March 2021	
Preparing the full proposal		AE	April-June 2021	
Analysis and approval of full proposal by the Intersectoral Committee		NDA	July 2021	
Submission of the full funding proposal		NDA	August 2021	

PROJECT 5				
TITLE	DESCRIPTION	ACCREDITED ENTITY		SUBMISSION DEADLINE
Renewable energy development in Equatorial Guinea (phase II)	Among other objectives, the 'Horizonte 2020' PNDES intends to create an appropriate institutional framework for the energy sector. A special focus is placed on diversifying electricity production and giving preference to renewable energy sources. In 2018, the NREAP was adopted. According to this plan, electricity generating capacity in the country during 2018 was estimated to be 394 718 MW, of which 127 114 MW was generated through renewable energy sources (hydroelectric power plants) and 267 604 MW was generated through non-renewable sources (natural gas-fired thermoelectric power plants and diesel fuel-fired generation). The aim of this project is to implement goals 2 and 3 of the NREAP:	UNDP		2021-2022
UNDERLYING STRATEGIC IMPACTS		FUNDING (IN USD) TOTAL: 29 644 000		STATE
(5.1) Energy generation and access (5.5) Livelihoods of people and communities (5.6) Good health and well-being, food and water security	<p>Goal 2: provide an electricity service to 1 530 homes with renewable energy sources, mainly solar panels, equivalent to 3% of households and to social infrastructure in rural areas, which cannot currently be served by extending electricity grids.</p> <p>Goal 3: add 4 MW to isolated electricity generation systems in towns (equivalent to 7% of current installed diesel power) through hybrid systems that consider at least one alternative energy source.</p> <p>At present, 55.16% of the rural population does not have access to electricity. The aim of the project is to reduce the proportion of the rural population without access to electricity. It is estimated that this clean energy production will prevent the generation of 71 026 956 t of CO₂eq from the Djibloho medium- and low-voltage plant when supplying 36 urban districts and their outlying villages. Similarly, installing photovoltaic farms in remote villages will reduce annual emissions by 13 490 t of CO₂eq.</p> <p>The ratio between the total investment cost and estimated reduction in and avoidance of CO₂eq emissions during the project lifetime is USD 70.15 per t of CO₂eq. It is estimated that the requested concessional debt finance can be repaid in eight years.</p> <p>The number of project beneficiaries are estimated to be 265 504 inhabitants (21% of the country's population). It is estimated that the project will create 300 direct jobs (60% men and 40% women). It will be implemented by the Ministry of Industry and Energy through the Equatorial Guinea Electricity Company and partners.</p>	<p>Total GCF: 20 750 800 (70%)</p> <p>a) Concessional debt financing: 15 750 800 (76%)</p> <p>b) Grant: 5 000 000 (24%)</p>	<p>Others (Government and partners): 8 893 200 (30%)</p>	n.a.

PROJECT 5		
ACTION	LEADER	TIMELINE
Conducting a feasibility study	AE	January-February 2021
Preparing a concept note	AE	March-April 2021.
Analysis and approval of concept note by the Intersectoral Committee	NDA	May 2021
Submission of the concept note for evaluation by the GCF Executive Secretariat	NDA	June 2021
Submission of corrections based on the GCF Executive Secretariat's recommendations	NDA	August 2021
Preparing the full proposal	AE	September-November 2021
Analysis and approval of full proposal by the Intersectoral Committee	NDA	December 2021
Submission of the full funding proposal	NDA	January 2022

PROJECT 6				
TITLE	DESCRIPTION	ACCREDITED ENTITY		SUBMISSION DEADLINE
Promoting sustainable and ecological farming in Equatorial Guinea	In 2014, forest cover in Equatorial Guinea was estimated at 2 500 000 ha ($\pm 101\ 000$ ha), representing 93% ($\pm 4\%$) of the country's total area. Equatorial Guinean forests feature great plant and animal biodiversity, and have a range of different ecosystems including tropical humid forests, swampy and floodplain forests, mangroves, subalpine formations and high grasslands. Deforestation during the period 2004-2014 is estimated to amount to 87 000 ha ($\pm 9\ 000$ ha), which represents an annual rate of 0.3%, or 8 700 ha per year. During the same period, forest degradation affected 230 000 ha ($\pm 46\ 000$ ha), which is equivalent to an annual degradation rate of 0.9%, or 23 000 ha per year. On a region-by-region basis, deforestation was more pronounced on the island of Bioko, while forest degradation was greater in the mainland region and on the island of Annobón. Study results for the period 2004-2014 indicate that the main direct cause of deforestation was infrastructure expansion, followed by agricultural sector activities, including intensive and subsistence agriculture, the latter being more important in both the mainland and island regions. The main direct cause of forest degradation is agriculture, followed by infrastructure development and logging.	FAO		2019-2020
UNDERLYING STRATEGIC IMPACTS		FUNDING (IN USD) TOTAL: 9 995 000		STATE
(5.4) Forestry and land use (5.5) Livelihoods of people and communities (5.6) Good health and well-being, food and water security (5.8) Ecosystems and ecosystem services	<p>The aim of the project is to increase the productivity of subsistence farming in order to satisfy people's needs from a smaller area of cultivation. It is estimated that 220 000 ha are currently cultivated, with estimated emissions of 99 417 797 t of CO₂eq, and that the project can reduce this area to 150 000 ha. It is estimated that the country's subsistence agriculture could meet the needs of 932 515 inhabitants (76% of the country's total population) and reduce imports of agri-food products. Lastly, it is estimated that the emission reduction would be 31 632 935 t of CO₂eq.</p> <p>The ratio between the total investment cost and the reduction in CO₂eq emissions during the project lifetime is USD 0.063 per t of CO₂eq.</p>	<p>Total GCF: 8 178 820 (88%)</p> <p>a) Concessional debt financing: 5 773 365 (70%)</p> <p>b) Grant: 2 405 454 (29%)</p>	<p>Others (Government and partners): 1 818 180 (11%)</p>	n.a.

PROJECT 6		
	<p>The number of project beneficiaries is estimated to be 932 515 inhabitants (76% of the country's total population). The project will create 5 000 direct jobs (15% men and 85% women). It will be implemented by MAGBOMA, through the Directorate General for Expansion, Cooperative Development and Agricultural Mechanization, and other actors.</p>	
ACTION	LEADER	TIMELINE
Conducting a feasibility study	AE	July-September 2020
Preparing a concept note	AE	October-November 2020
Analysis and approval of concept note by the Intersectoral Committee	NDA	December 2020
Submission of the concept note for evaluation by the GCF Executive Secretariat	NDA	January 2021
Submission of corrections based on the GCF Executive Secretariat's recommendations	NDA	March 2021
Preparing the full proposal	AE	April-June 2021
Analysis and approval of full proposal by the Intersectoral Committee	NDA	July 2021
Submission of the full funding proposal	NDA	August 2021

PROJECT 7				
TITLE	DESCRIPTION	ACCREDITED ENTITY		SUBMISSION DEADLINE
Restoration and sustainable management of vulnerable mangrove ecosystems	The mangroves (<i>Rhizophora mangle</i> , <i>Rhizophora racemosa</i> and <i>Avicennia germinans</i>) grow in river mouths and estuaries on the coast of the mainland region of Equatorial Guinea. These mangroves are important because they: 1) have high CO ₂ absorption capacity (100 times more efficient than forests on land); 2) promote biodiversity; 3) act as a protective barrier between the sea and coast; 4) are a source of livelihoods and contribute timber, medicines and fertile land for agricultural production; and 5) can be used in biotechnology. Despite this importance, it is estimated that 1 300 ha of mangroves were lost between 1990 and 2010 (FAO, 2010), due mainly to infrastructure development, aquaculture, and firewood or charcoal production.	FAO		2019-2020
UNDERLYING STRATEGIC IMPACTS		FUNDING (IN USD) TOTAL: 9 995 000		STATE
(5.4) Forestry and land use (5.5) Livelihoods of people and communities (5.6) Good health and well-being, food and water security (5.8) Ecosystems and ecosystem services	The aim of this project is to restore 1 300 ha of mangrove and conserve 24 700 ha, which would absorb 344 500 t of CO ₂ eq per year. The ratio between the total investment cost and the reduction in CO ₂ eq emissions during the project lifetime of five years is USD 5.7 per t of CO ₂ eq. The number of project beneficiaries is estimated to be 367 348 inhabitants (29% of the country's population). It is estimated that the project will create 200 direct jobs (60% men and 40% women). It will be implemented by the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, with INDEFOR-AP and other actors.	Total GCF: 9 300 766 (95%)	Others (Government and partners): 474 234 (5%)	n.a.
ACTION		LEADER	TIMELINE	
Conducting a feasibility study		AE	July-September 2020	
Preparing a concept note		AE	October-November 2020	
Analysis and approval of concept note by the Intersectoral Committee		NDA	December 2020	
Submission of the concept note for evaluation by the GCF Executive Secretariat		NDA	January 2021	
Submission of corrections based on the GCF Executive Secretariat's recommendations		NDA	March 2021	
Preparing the full proposal		AE	April-June 2021	
Analysis and approval of full proposal by the Intersectoral Committee		NDA	July 2021	
Submission of the full funding proposal		NDA	August 2021	

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION



The Country Programme preparation process has been essential for strengthening communication between the NDA and Equatorial Guinean society, and for involving various stakeholders. However, it is understood that the process for generating projects is not static and must go beyond what is required to draw up this document. Experience acquired throughout the process is expected to pave the way for a continuous exchange between the NDA, civil society, the private sector, the public sector and other stakeholders involved in maintaining a commitment to the GCF.

The Country Programme is considered to be a flexible and continually evolving document, which must be adapted and updated to reflect new developments and challenges that may arise in Equatorial Guinea.

The adaptation of the Country Programme must consider:

- changes in the focus of the GCF that affect the Country Programme;
- changes in the national context; and
- requests from stakeholders during Country Programme monitoring and updating.

As the Country Programme now stands, its time frame is five to seven years, and it will be adjusted as projects are developed and implemented. Changes in the Country Programme will be discussed with the intersectoral Technical Committee, and the NDA will inform the GCF Executive Secretariat if new projects are included.

The projects submitted were prepared by the NDA following discussions with the AEs, relevant government agencies and civil society. Although they are at different stages of development, all the projects submitted were directly discussed with the NDA and, based on a preliminary evaluation, are in line with Equatorial Guinean climate change policies. Inclusion of projects in the Country Programme does not automatically imply no objection by the NDA, and the order in which the projects are set out does not imply any level of prioritization.

For the purposes of transparency and efficiency, all information on climate change-related projects and programmes will be made available on the NDA website⁴. The NDA will also organize an annual information workshop for stakeholders. This workshop will provide an opportunity to:

- present updates on the GCF, the status of GCF funding worldwide and any developments or problems affecting Equatorial Guinea;
- present the status of GCF projects in Equatorial Guinea including: projects that have been funded; projects proposed to the GCF for funding; an analysis of the main sectors funded; and the ways the funding fits in with national priorities;
- present an update of accredited entities in the country; and
- discuss any other matters related to GCF processes in the country.

⁴ www.fvcguineaequatorial.org.



©FAO

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Economies Africaines. 2017. Equatorial Guinea The Industrial Sector. [online] [Cited 25 August 2019].
www.economiesafricaines.com/en/countries/equatorial-guinea/economic-sectors/the-industrial-sector
- FAO. 2010. Evaluación De Los Recursos Forestales Mundiales 2010 - Informe Nacional - Guinea Ecuatorial. Rome. (available at <http://www.fao.org/3/al498S/al498S.pdf>).
- IMF. 2013. IMF Staff Country Reports - Republic of Equatorial Guinea. Washington, DC.
- INEGE. 2017. 2017 statistical yearbook for Equatorial Guinea. Malabo.
- INEGE. 2018. Boletín Estadístico Trimestral Del Cuarto Trimestre 2018. Malabo. (available at www.inege.gq/index.php/el-instituto-nacional-de-estadistica-de-guinea-ecuatorial-publica-el-boletin-estadistico-trimestral-del-4o-trimestre-2018/)
- IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature). 1991. Conservación de los ecosistemas forestales de Guinea Ecuatorial. Based on the work of John E. Fa. Gland (Switzerland) and Cambridge (United Kingdom), XII +221pp.,
- MAB (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) & FAO. 2012. National Food Security Programme (NFSP). Malabo
- Ministry of Civil Aviation. 2016. Republic of Equatorial Guinea action plan for mitigating CO₂ from international aviation.
- MAGBOMA. 2018a. REDD+ national strategy (NS-REDD+).
- MAGBOMA. 2018b. REDD+ National Investment Plan (NIP-REDD+).
- MBPMA (Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment). 2000. Republic of Equatorial Guinea National Forestry Action Plan (NFAP).
- Ministry of Industry and Energy. 2018. 2018-2025 National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP).
- Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. 2007 National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) with time frame of 2020.
- MPMA (Ministry of Fisheries and Environment) 2005 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
- MPMA. 2013a. Cross-cutting strategy for the sustainable management of soils and forests.
- MPMA. 2013b. National greenhouse gas inventory in Equatorial Guinea
- MPMA. 2013c. National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP)
- MPMA. 2015a. Nationally determined contribution (NDC)
- MPMA. 2015b. National Action Plan to Combat Deforestation and Land Degradation in Equatorial Guinea (PAN-LCD).
- Numbeo. Pollution in Equatorial Guinea (available at: <https://es.numbeo.com/contaminaci%C3%B3n/pa%25C3%25ADs/Guinea-Ecuatorial>).
- Obiang, M. D. 2016. Climate Variability and adaptation measures in the cities Malabo and Bata of Equatorial Guinea. Guinea Ecuatorial (PhD thesis)
- Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2015. 2015 Population Census. Preliminary results Malabo, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Public Investment (MEPIP) and INEGE.
- UNDP. 2017. La Evaluación Final del Programa del País PNUD Guinea Ecuatorial 2013-2017.
- UNDP. 2018. Human Development Indices and Indicators - 2018 Statistical Update. New York, USA.
(available at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2018-update/download>)
- World Bank. 2017. Equatorial Guinea.
(available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/equatorialguinea/overview#1>).
- World Bank. 2018. Doing Business 2018.
(available at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/28748/120915-WP-PUBLIC-DB18-GNQ.pdf>).
- World Bank. 2019. World Bank Open Data. [online] [Cited 30 August 2019].
-

ANNEX: NO-OBJECTION LETTER TEMPLATE

Recipient: Green Climate Fund (GCF)

[Place], [date]

Subject: Funding proposal for the GCF by [name Accredited Entity] regarding [name project/programme]

Dear Madam, Sir

We refer to the project [or programme] [name project [or programme]] in [country] as included in the funding proposal submitted by [name Accredited Entity] to us on [date].

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of [name NDA/focal point], the National Designated Authority/focal point of [country].

Pursuant to GCF decision B.08/10, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the project [or programme] as included in the funding proposal.

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:

- a) the Government of [country] has no objection to the [project or programme] as included in the funding proposal;
- b) the Project/programme, as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with [country]'s national priorities, strategies and plans.
- c) In accordance with the GCF's environmental and social safeguards, the project [or programme] as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations.

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the project [or programme] as included in the funding proposal has been duly followed.

[We also confirm that our no-objection applies to all projects or activities to be implemented within the scope of the programme.]

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website

Kind regards,

Name:

Position:





With the technical support of:



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

With the financial support of:



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

