

# Readiness Proposal

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**with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
for Republic of Guinea**

2 March 2020 | Adaptation Planning



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# Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal Template

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| <b>Programme title:</b>                            | Supporting the Achievement of National Development Policies by Building Climate Adaptive Capacity and Planning in Guinea |
| <b>Country:</b>                                    | Republic of Guinea   |
| <b>National designated authority:</b>              | The National Directorate of the Environment, Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEEF)                           |
| <b>Implementing Institution:</b>                   | United Nations Development Programme   |
| <b>Date of first submission:</b>                   | 9 August 2019  |
| <b>Date of current submission / version number</b> | Click or tap to enter a date. V.1  |



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### How to complete this document?

- Please visit the [Empowering Countries](#) page of the GCF website to download the Readiness Guidebook and learn how to access funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.
- This document should be completed by National Designated Authorities (NDA) or focal points with support from their Delivery Partners where relevant. Once completed, this document should be submitted to the GCF by the NDA or focal point to [countries@gcfund.org](mailto:countries@gcfund.org).
- Please be concise. If you need to include any additional information, please attach it to the proposal.
- If the Delivery Partner implementing the Readiness support is not a GCF Accredited Entity for project Funding Proposals, please complete the Financial Management Capacity Assessment (FMCA) questionnaire and submit it prior to or with this Readiness proposal. The FMCA is available for download at the [Library](#) page of the GCF website.

### Where to get support?

- If you are not sure how to complete this document, or require support, please send an e-mail to [countries@gcfund.org](mailto:countries@gcfund.org).
- You can also complete as much of this document as you can and then send it to [countries@gcfund.org](mailto:countries@gcfund.org), copying both the Readiness Delivery Partner and the relevant GCF Country Dialogue Specialist and Regional Advisor. Please refer to the [Country Profiles](#) page of the GCF website to identify the relevant GCF Country Dialogue Specialist and Regional Advisor.
- We will get back to you within five (5) working days to acknowledge receipt of your submission and discuss the way forward.

#### Note: Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender

Throughout this document, when answering questions and providing details, please make sure to pay special attention to environmental, social and gender issues, particularly to the situation of vulnerable populations, including women and men. Please be specific about proposed actions to address these issues. Consult Annex IV of the Readiness Guidebook for more information.

**Please submit the completed form to:**

[countries@gcfund.org](mailto:countries@gcfund.org)

**Please use the following naming convention for the file name:**

"GCF Readiness Proposal-[Country]-[yymmdd]"

## 1. SUMMARY

|   |  |                              |             |
|---|--|------------------------------|-------------|
| <p><b>Country submitting the proposal</b></p>   | <p>Country name: Guinea</p> <p>Name of institution representing NDA or Focal Point: The National Directorate of the Environment, Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEEF)</p> <p>Name of contact person:<br/>Mr. DOUMBOUYA Mohamed Lamine</p> <p>Contact person's position:<br/>Point Focal du Fonds Vert pour le Climat</p> <p>Telephone number:<br/>+224 622 21 31 51</p> <p>Email:<br/><a href="mailto:dml54@live.fr">dml54@live.fr</a> / <a href="mailto:doumbouya.fvc@gmail.com">doumbouya.fvc@gmail.com</a></p> <p>Full office address:<br/>Lansebounyi-Coleah,<br/>Commune de Matam; BP: 3118, Conakry</p> <p>Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences: <a href="mailto:doumbouya.fvc@gmail.com">doumbouya.fvc@gmail.com</a></p>   |                              |             |
| <p><b>Date of initial submission</b></p>  | <p>9 August 2019</p>   |                              |             |
| <p><b>Last date of resubmission</b></p>   | <p>Click or tap to enter a date. (Please update for each resubmission.)</p>  | <p><b>Version number</b></p> | <p>V.##</p> |
| <p><b>Which institution will implement the Readiness and Preparatory Support project?</b></p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> National designated authority</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Accredited entity</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delivery partner</p> <p>Please provide contact information if the implementing partner is not the NDA/focal point</p> <p>Name of institution:<br/>UNDP</p> <p>Name of official:<br/>Pradeep Kurukulasuriya</p> <p>Position:<br/>Executive Coordinator and Director, Global Environmental Finance</p> <p>Telephone number:<br/>+1 646-781-4045</p> <p>Email:<br/><a href="mailto:pradeep.kurukulasuriya@undp.org">pradeep.kurukulasuriya@undp.org</a></p> <p>Full office address:<br/>UNDP<br/>Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)/<br/>Global Policy Network<br/>United Nations Development Programme<br/>#Room 918, FF-Building, 304 E45th Street, NY 10017</p> <p>Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences: <a href="mailto:undpéf@undp.org">undpéf@undp.org</a></p> |                              |             |



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|--|--|
| <b>Title of the Readiness support proposal</b> | Enhancing research and policy linkages to advance National Adaptation Planning in Guinea   |
| <b>Type of Readiness support sought</b>        | Please select the relevant GCF Readiness activity area below (click on the box):<br><input type="checkbox"/> I. Country capacity for engagement with GCF<br><input type="checkbox"/> II. Country programming process<br><input type="checkbox"/> III. Direct access to climate finance<br><input type="checkbox"/> IV. Climate finance accessed<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V. Formulation of national adaptation planning and/or other adaptation planning processes |

**Brief summary of  
the request**

Guinea is experiencing socioeconomic impacts due to its exposure to a variety of serious climate change threats. Sea level rise, droughts, flooding, and disturbance of rainfall and river regimes are only some of the ways climate change threatens to, and does, place pressure on the high-risk sectors of agriculture, livestock, forestry, water resources, and coastal zone management<sup>1</sup>. Exacerbating this climate change vulnerability and strain on the country's resources is the fact that Guinea was an epicenter of the 2013 Ebola outbreak, an event that the country is still recovering from to this day.

Guinea has engaged in climate change adaptation, by developing policies and programmes to address these risks. The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC, 2015) promotes sustainable economic development and climate change adaptation including a) preservation and restoration of water resources, b) protection and management of ecosystems particularly in coastal zones, and c) ensuring food security of rural communities through climate resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral techniques. The five-year National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES), under its foundational pillar "sustainable management of natural capital", aims to build resilience against disasters and adaptation to climate change as part of its strategic outcomes. In addition, Guinea Vision 2040 seeks to establish economic development that considers environment as an asset in the fight against poverty.

Because the potential impacts of climate change are immense, further efforts are needed. Recently, there have been recommendations from the government (Second National Communication, PNDES) to mainstream climate change adaptation into development policies. This would ensure that appropriate and timely measures are incorporated into those policies through the existing national planning and budgeting mechanisms. To achieve this, significant efforts must be undertaken to ensure adaptation policies and measures are aligned with and are integrated into Guinea Vision 2040 and PNDES.

Based on stakeholder consultations and stocktaking conducted in 2016 and 2018, the main barriers to climate change adaptation mainstreaming and financing adaptation measures for the long-term in Guinea are: (i) the absence of links connecting research to policy to inform decision-making processes; (ii) weaknesses in and/or fragmentation of existing coordination, M&E, and funding mechanisms; (iii) the absence of adaptation in the Planning-Programming-Budgeting-Monitoring and Evaluation (PPBSE) procedures; and (iv) lack of private sector involvement in the adaptation landscape.

These barriers constrain the effective mainstreaming of adaptation into development planning, and negatively affect the sustainability of adaptation programming beyond individual projects' time horizons.

The proposed project aims to overcome these barriers. Its objective is to increase Guinea's adaptive capacity to cope with climate change impacts by establishing research to policy linkages for informed decision making and capturing opportunities that arise from both public funding and the private sector. These objectives will be achieved through the following outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Research-policy linkages and knowledge-base are strengthened to inform adaptation planning and decision-making
- Outcome 2: CCA mainstreaming is facilitated by reinforcing coordination and M&E mechanisms
- Outcome 3: A national funding mechanism and private sector engagement are expanded to increase CCA financing

Project beneficiaries include: the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEEF); the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF); the National Environment Directorate (DNE); sectoral Strategic and Development Offices (BSDS); various research institutions; the

|   |   |                                    |                  |
|---|---|------------------------------------|------------------|
|   | <p>Centre for Environmental Observation, Monitoring and Information-COSIE (COSIE); the National Institute of Statistics (INS); the Environmental Safeguard Fund (FSE); the Bauxite Environment Network (REB); civil society organizations; municipalities; and Guinee Ecologie.</p> <p>While the proposed project aims to remove existing barriers to effective adaptation planning, a follow-up project will be proposed to fill gaps identified through this phase and develop Guinea's NAP document. The second phase will be informed by the results of this phase, particularly in consolidation of existing climate risks and vulnerability assessments, prioritization of adaptation options in the priority sectors of agriculture, livestock, forestry, coastal and water resources. The planned second phase will further take into account the government's strategic direction in promoting sustainable cities, clean cities, and blue economy for which the national strategy is currently being developed.</p>  |                                    |                  |
| <p><b>Total requested amount and currency</b></p>   | <p>USD 1,629,717</p>  | <p><b>Anticipated duration</b></p> | <p>24 months</p> |
| <p><b>Has the country received or is expecting to receive other Readiness and Preparatory Support funding allocations (including adaptation planning) from GCF or other donors?</b></p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes<br/><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Financed by the GCF and implemented by UNDP, the GCF Readiness Programme is currently underway in Guinea. The programme focuses on a) Establishing and strengthening National Designated Authorities (NDAs) or Focal Points, and b) Strategic frameworks for engagement with the Fund, including the preparation of country programmes. In essence, it attempts to bridge the capacity gaps of the GCF Focal Point and their team in fulfilling GCF-related duties, as well as develop a country programme that will facilitate Guinea's effective engagement with the Fund. In the interest of complementarity with this initiative, and to consolidate its results, the NAP support project will build on adaptation priorities identified during the formulation of the country programme and will ensure the development of an effective adaptation coordination mechanism, primarily through the National Climate Committee (CNC). The CNC will serve as a unique adaptation coordination unit, convening and strengthening the capacities of its members.</p> |                                    |                  |

<sup>1</sup> Republic of Guinea, Second National Communication to the UNFCCC, October 2018

## 2. BACKGROUND

1. Guinea is a coastal country in West Africa. It is one of the wettest countries in the West African sub-region, and most of its neighbouring countries depend on rivers that originate in Guinea. The country is comprised of four regions: Maritime Guinea (or Lower Guinea), Middle Guinea, Upper Guinea and Guinea Forestry<sup>i</sup>. These regions are divided into seven administrative sectors. The national capital, Conakry, is ranked as a special zone. In 2016, the Guinean economy grew by 4.9%. Political appeasement and the improved performance of the mining and agricultural sectors caused this rebound, which follows two years of weak growth (1.1% in 2014 and 0.1% in 2015) resulting mainly from the Ebola outbreak<sup>ii</sup>. Like other countries in the sub-region, Guinean economic activity is dominated by agriculture, livestock and fishery. However, a high concentration of mining activity aids in the generation of national wealth<sup>iii</sup>. The poverty incidence was estimated at 55.2% in 2012<sup>iv</sup>. While prevalent in rural areas (65%), poverty increased in urban areas where it grew from 30% to 35% between 2007 and 2012. When it comes to poverty, rural populations (63,1%), women (51,7 %) and youth are the most vulnerable groups.
2. Guinea's primary economic activities, with the exception of mining, are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and change. The drought that affected the country during 1961-1990 has strongly influenced the hydrological regime of Guinean rivers. The hydraulic variation curves follow the same pattern as the rainfall indices, i.e. a generally decreasing trend<sup>v</sup>. More recently, the severe droughts experienced by Guinea in 2002, and floods in 2015 contributed significantly to the decline in the availability of cereal crops for protracted amounts of time<sup>vi</sup>.
3. Projected climate trends will likely exacerbate climate change impacts. The mean annual temperature is projected to increase by 1.1° to 3.0°C by the 2060s, and 1.6° to 5.3°C by the 2090s<sup>vii</sup>. This rise in temperature will result in changes in the distribution and volume of precipitation. These changes could result in precipitation drops deviating 36.4% from the current norm in 2050, to 40.4% by 2100<sup>viii</sup>. This drastic decrease in precipitation will have significant impacts on the main economic activities, particularly affecting agriculture, livestock, water resources (surface water and groundwater), forestry and coastal zones<sup>ix</sup>. Disturbance in rainfall, would lead to the loss of income, interruption of the agricultural/livestock calendars, and disruption of the river regimes. In addition, sea level rise has been occurring along Guinea's coast, with projected rise between 1.5 to 6.9cm by 2100<sup>2</sup>. As it exacerbates, it will cause increased salinization and flooding in coastal regions, in addition to predicted shortages in drinking water, destruction of infrastructure and damage to mangrove ecosystems<sup>3</sup>.
4. The government has initiated the establishment of a national planning system to respond to the various development challenges posed by socio-economic and environmental constraints. The government did so while ensuring adequate post Ebola health surveillance, and alignment with international development agendas. The planning system is organized around four instruments: (i) a national vision of development over 25 years (Vision 2040), (ii) a five-year medium-term development plan as an instrument for implementing the vision (PNDES), (iii) public investment programs (PIP) to translate the objectives of the PNDES into concrete achievements over a 3-year period, and (iv) Local Development Plans (PDL).
5. Vision 2040 was formed in 2011, and the PNDES was developed in 2015. The latter is a unique reference framework for all development interventions for 2016-2020. PNDES's overall objectives are to promote strong, high-quality growth, to improve the well-being of the population, to achieve the structural transformation of the economy, and to advance the country sustainable development agenda. The PNDES is designed around four foundational pillars: (i) promotion of good governance for sustainable development; (ii) sustainable and inclusive economic transformation; (iii) inclusive human capital development; and (iv) sustainable management of natural capital.
6. Under the PNDES' pillar on "sustainable management of natural capital", resilience against disasters and adaptation to climate change are considered part of the strategic outcomes. The PNDES aims to give priority to: i) national capacity building on the fight against climate change, ii) promotion of clean energy and energy efficient technologies, iii) mitigation of GHG gases in the transport and agriculture sectors, iv) promotion of the use of household appliances with clean technology and v) increase the capacity of carbon sequestration by means of agroforestry development. It foremost emphasizes climate change mitigation, as the target under the sub-outcome is to reduce greenhouses gas emissions by 10% of 1994 levels. Priority actions defined under other pillars also fail to adequately consider climate change adaptation. For example, the development of PPBSE tool (Planning-Programming-Budgeting-Monitoring and Evaluation)<sup>4</sup>, and the establishment of agro-poles and the valorization research results that have the potential to

<sup>2</sup> Republic of Guinea, Second National Communication to the UNFCCC, October 2018

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> Outcome 2.2.2.

contribute to adaptation planning, do not consider climate change adaptation<sup>5</sup>. The proposed project will focus its interventions in the PNDES priority areas which are: (i) considered the most vulnerable, (ii) not yet covered by ongoing projects and programs, and (iii) areas where the government is planning future investment.

7. To solidly connect the PNDES and the Finance Act<sup>6</sup>, the government will develop the 2016-2020 National Investment Program (NIP) as a financial programming framework that integrates all government investments. The framework will be translated into a Public Investment Program (PIP) which is an annually-reviewed rolling three-year program. It is also a budgeting tool for guiding and monitoring government actions in the achievement of development objectives as defined in the PNDES. The PIP will be grounded in the newly configured public finance management, in particular the sectoral medium-term expenditure framework (CDMT), a multi-year programming framework which does not yet integrate climate change.
8. Various instruments support the planning and budgeting system, including a national statistical system (SSN) and strategic and development offices (BSD) embedded into sectoral ministries. The national statistical system has been improved over the last years. It provides socio-economic data including environment data, albeit limited to forestry, through an Annual Statistical Yearbook. The mission of the BSDs, set up in 2015, is to define sectoral policies and strategies and draw up the CDMT. Over the last three years, BSDs have widely failed to consider climate change considerations and challenges related to its mainstreaming climate change adaptations into planning.
9. Local authorities affect the PNDES implementation through the Local Development Plans (PDL). The PDL is the main tool for local authorities to exercise their responsibilities in terms of socio-economic development. It presents in a single document all socio-economic actions that the commune intends to lead or support over a five-year period.
10. The PNDES M&E system involves different categories of actors. The Technical Monitoring Committee (CTS) is its operational entity and is comprised of three functional units: (i) a unit for monitoring macroeconomic management and structural reforms, coordinated by the Planning and Prospective Directorate (DPP); (ii) a unit for monitoring the implementation of programs and projects, coordinated by the National Directorate of Public Investment (DNIP); and (iii) a unit for monitoring SDGs coordinated by the National Institute of Statistics. These three actors are instrumental in the PNDES M&E System.
11. In addition to PNDES, Guinea has also prepared relevant sectoral policies such as the National Plan for Agricultural Investment, Food and Nutrition Security (PNIASAN) for the period spanning 2018-2025. A National Water Policy (PNE) was adopted in 2018 aiming at resilience of water sector. A plan to operationalize this policy, the National Integrated Water Resources Management Plan (PANGIRE), is expected by 2020. A Forestry Code to protect Guinea's forest resources, with guidelines on use ecosystem services was adopted in 1990. Additionally, a Local Development Plan (PDL) with a common reference guide for the development and implementation of local policies was developed in 2014 and includes principles of sustainable development.
12. The proposed adaptation planning proposal therefore aims to anchor climate change adaptation into these key strategic plans, policies and frameworks, using existing coordinating mechanisms to ensure Guinea's adaptive capacity is increased to cope with the impacts of climate change in the long run. Please see section 4 'Additional information' and Annex I 'Project description' for a detailed discussion on Guinea's current policies and institutional mechanisms and the proposed project's links to them.
13. Through this project, mechanisms for a) provision of regular and reliable climate data, b) procedures and capacities for effective climate coordination in national, sectoral and local development planning, c) enhancement of linkages between research and policy to support evidence-based adaptation planning, and d) existing national funding mechanisms to support climate change action will be established and/or strengthened. These will be expected to set the stage for an effective framework for adaptation planning in Guinea (NAP), one that will be developed during a second phase. Informed by the results of this phase, as well as new and emerging direction from the government in sustainable and resilient cities and blue economy will guide the scope of the second phase. At the end of the first phase, a document outlining clear guidance on utilization of deliverables developed during this phase, along with responsible actors and next steps towards implementation for the second phase will be produced by the project team and presented to the CNC.

<sup>5</sup> Outcome 3.3.5.

<sup>6</sup> The budget is authorized every year through a Finance Act voted by the National Assembly and rendered enforceable by a Decree of the President of the Republic. The finance Act determines, for a fiscal year, the nature, the amount and the allocation of resources and the State's expenses, as well as the resulting budgetary and financial balance.









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| sources and expanding mandate for the financing of adaptation actions                       |  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By M18, A study is conducted and validated on the identification of potential sources of additional funding for the FSE (including international climate finance), in particular the technical feasibility of the introduction of door taxation and the revision of the methods of levying environmental taxes.</li> </ul>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sub-Outcome 3.2: Enhance the mining sector's engagement on adaptation and climate financing | The mining private sector is organized around the Bauxite Environment Network (REB) but has not established a formal partnership with the adaptation community | Dialogue platform between the REB and the National Climate Committee (CNC) established |  | <p>Activity 3.1.2:<br/>Based on activities 3.1.1, develop a strategic plan for the FSE, integrating recommendations emerging from previous activities and methods of improvement, taking into consideration NAP and NDC implementation requirements.</p> <p>Deliverables 3.1.2:<br/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A strategic plan drafted and validated by M20. The plan will include legal measures to be taken by the government for the FSE restructuring.</li> <li>At least five awareness-raising meetings are organized by M24 as part of a national campaign, to educate decision-makers, parliament, and the private sector on the NAP process, options for adaptation (informed by results of outcome 2) and proposed measures on mobilizing private sector to support these options.</li> </ul> </p>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  | <p>Activity 3.2.1:<br/>In collaboration with the Chamber of Mine of Guinea, support the implementation of the Bauxite Environment Network (REB) 2018-2019 action plan to facilitate private sector engagement on adaptation and climate financing</p> <p>Deliverables 3.2.1:<br/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two trainings (five days for each) for the REB mining, agribusiness, and financing institutions on ecosystem-based adaptation and climate finance access are organized by M14. These workshops will target 24 participants (at least 25% of whom will be women).</li> <li>By M22, One project idea on the EBA's approach for further development is drafted. This will be done in collaboration with the public sector.</li> </ul> </p> <p>Activity 3.2.2:<br/>Support the establishment of a public-private dialogue between companies intervening in the mining sector and the adaptation community (CNC-activity 2.1.1) to deliver adaptation benefits for the most vulnerable populations in the mining areas</p> <p>Deliverables 3.2.2:<br/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REB 2020-2021 action plan formulated by M17. The plan will be based on the assessment of the 2019-2020 REB action plan, mining companies' strategies, the NAP and the NDC.</li> <li>Two exchange meetings between the CNC and the REB agribusiness, and financing institutions on their respective activities are organized. These organizations will recommendations ways to feed their respective annual workplans by M24.</li> </ul> </p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

#### 4. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (ONLY FOR ADAPTATION PLANNING SUPPORT)

**14. Climate change strategic framework:**

As an integral part of the strategic development framework, the climate change strategies developed will serve as the framework to guide future actions. These actions will obtain the desired effects in terms of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

15. Adopted in 2011, the National Environmental Policy provides the legal framework for the integration of environmental issues into Guinea's development policies and strategies. It considers adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change as one of the key challenges to address and promotes research in climate change-related areas. The National Environment Directorate (DNE) is in charge of developing and implementing the national environment policy and developing strategies to address the negative impacts of climate change in Guinea, in particular for the most socio-economic vulnerable sectors.

16. The first National Communication on Climate Change (2002)\* identified the following sectors as the most vulnerable: water resources, coastal zones, agriculture, livestock and forestry. The Guinea National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) was adopted in 2007, and identified the same vulnerable sectors. Guinea's NAPA further identified climate vulnerable groups, including in particular the poor rural communities whose livelihoods are dependent on natural resources (i.e. forests, hunting, fishing and agriculture). These form the priority sectors for adaptation, along with the vulnerable zones of Guinea's NDC and PNDES<sup>7</sup>.

Ahead of the 2015 Paris Agreement and under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Guinea committed to undertake the following adaptation actions to cope with the negative impacts of climate change through its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC): (i) preserve the quality and quantity of water resources for the benefit of the population of Guinea and the West African region, (ii) revive economic activities and boost the resilience of communities in its coastal zones, and (iii) support the adaptation efforts of rural communities to develop agro-sylvo-pastoral techniques, enabling them to continue their activities and preserve the resources upon which they rely. These NDC adaptation actions target the priority sectors identified by the National Communication and NAPA. The NAP project will be consistently in accordance with this prioritization.

**17. Governance and institutional mechanisms**

The Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEEF) is responsible for the coordination of climate change activities and shall oversee the implementation of the overall environmental policies. Under the MEEF, the National Environment Directorate (DNE) is the lead governmental agency on national climate change actions and operational coordination. The DNE hosts the UNFCCC National Focal Point. A National Climate Committee (CNC) was established in 2014 to support DNE actions and facilitate the mainstreaming of climate considerations into sectoral policies by decree. Its operability is, however, constrained by a lack of resources and the designation, *intuitu personae*, of representatives of institutions by the decree. Although it plays an advisory role, attached to the MEEF, the CNC is not able to fulfil its overall goal of mainstreaming into sectoral policies. A revision of the CNC legal framework, has recently been initiated by the government, with the goal of making the CNC a functional inter-ministerial coordination mechanism, bringing together the National Environment Directorate, the GCF and GEF focal points, sectoral and local actors, policy makers, the private sector, journalists, civil society and municipalities.

18. Several research institutions contribute to the generation of knowledge on climate change dynamics, the assessment of climate change impacts on livelihoods, and the monitoring of the state of environment: the Centre for Scientific Research-(CERESCOR); the Centre for Scientific Research (CERE); the Boussoura National Center for Fisheries Sciences (CNSHB); the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRAG); and the Centre for Environmental Observation, Monitoring and Information (COSIE). These interventions are based on demands of projects and programs, however they do not always adhere to a coherent policy agenda. Policy processes hardly make sufficient use of their findings, due to the irregularity of outputs and the caducity of data. For example, the state of the environment report by COSIE includes a section on climate change which contains outdated data.

19. The Guinean civil society institutions, such as the National Civil Society Network for Environment and Sustainable Development (RENASCE DD) and the NGO Forum for Sustainable Development (FONGDD) are intensely active on environmental issues. They coordinate civil society responses on environment, and provide a platform for

engagement with the government and other stakeholders. In this CSO landscape, Guinee Ecologie is playing a leading role on climate change issues.

20. Created in 2018, the constitution of the Bauxite Environment Network (REB) will encourage private sector involvement in environmental safeguarding efforts. The REB is made up of six bauxitic mining companies from the north of Guinea, under the aegis of the Guinea Chamber of Mines (CMG). The REB has developed an annual work plan with the goal of preserving the environment, and more specifically biodiversity, from mining activities and increasing the resilience of communities with an ecosystem approach.
21. The Environment Safeguard Fund (FSE) was established in 1987 to ensure the collection, mobilization and management of funds intended for the preservation of the environment. Established with an ambitious and innovative replenishment model of pollution taxes and fees, and aimed primarily to support reforestation efforts, the fund's income currently stems from government grants and fees. The fund has not been able to collect pollution taxes, and with government subsidies the Fund has capitalized a little less than 2 million USD. Recent reorganization and management of the fund called for government taxes to be levied on petrol and gasoline products to compensate for the non-payment of pollution taxes from industries.<sup>8</sup> The fund also acts as Operational Focal Point for the Global Environment Facility. The ongoing changes in the fund provides a unique entry point for the proposed NAP project to include climate change adaptation related mobilization as well as financing criteria for the Fund.
22. **Status of Climate Change mainstreaming into sectoral and local strategic frameworks:**  
Guinea has initiated several plans in the agricultural sector over the last years. Unfortunately, despite considerable efforts, these plans have not produced the expected results. Building on lessons learned from these setbacks, the National Plan for Agricultural Investment, Food and Nutrition Security (PNIASAN) has been formulated for the period 2018-2025. This plan integrates agriculture, livestock, fishery and the environment. PNIASAN outlines specific objectives, including "strengthening the resilience of the agricultural sector and improving the food and nutritional security of vulnerable populations". This goal is outlined in the component of PNIASAN entitled "the Promotion of Sustainable Development and Adaptation to Climate Change" which deals, inter alia, with the integration of environmental issues into planning frameworks.
23. The National Water Policy (PNE), adopted in April 2018, identifies "the resilience of water sector to the impacts of climate change" as one of its major stakes. The development of the National Integrated Water Resources Management Plan (PANGIRE), expected by 2020, provides an opportunity to integrate and expand proposed responses that address climate change impacts.
24. In the forestry sector, the Forestry Code, adopted in 1990, aims to aid in the protection and the development of the forest and faunal resources. In April of 2017, Parliament adopted a revised Forest Code that included climate change adaptation considerations, including for example recommended sustainable forest management practices and guidelines on use of ecosystem services from the forests<sup>9</sup>. The operationalization of the new code will be pursued through the forestry management plans at the local level.
25. A local development plan guide (PDL) was developed in 2014 and updated in 2018 to provide Communes and local development actors with a common reference document for the development and implementation of local policies. It describes the different phases of the development and implementation of a local development plan, and proposes appropriate for each phase of implementation. The 2018 PDL guidelines integrate sustainable development goals, including climate change considerations, however its implementation has not yet been tested.
26. **Status of the NAP process**  
The UNDP country office initiated the NAP process in May 2016, upon request of the government, in particular the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEEF).
27. An inception meeting was followed by a three-day training workshop, all of which was organized by UNITAR with support from the National Adaptation Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP). The NAP-GSP is a joint UNDP-UN Environment programme set up to assist developing countries in advancing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The training was a major step toward a common understanding of the NAP process in accordance with the LEG Technical Guidelines. The training also serves to strengthen the knowledge capacity of national technical staff on climate information, cost-benefit analysis and climate change mainstreaming into planning. The government undertook preliminary inventory of the institutional framework and relevant initiatives that contribute to the development of

<sup>8</sup> <https://guineematin.com/2016/11/14/non-payement-de-taxes-a-letat-la-societe-gi-du-patron-de-la-police-bangaly-kourouma-denoncee/>

<sup>9</sup> <https://sites.google.com/site/guineejuristes/codes>

the NAP, and identified needs for, and gaps in, capacity building. The training also stimulated engagement across sectors and government departments, providing opportunities for high-level discussion, knowledge sharing, and team building. Finally, the process culminates in the drafting of a roadmap to guide the NAP process in Guinea.

28. In July 2017, a workshop was organized to present the preliminary results for a NAP GCF proposal including objectives, expected outcomes, components, activities. In June 2018, information gaps were filled during a field mission organized with the support of UNDP. The proposed project derives from the process described above.

**29. Initiatives supporting adaptation planning**

*Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme (donor: GCF, implementing partner: UNDP, Period: 2016-2018, Budget: 300,000\$):* This programme attempts to bridge the capacity gaps of the GCF Focal Point and their team in fulfilling GCF-related duties, as well as develop a country programme that will facilitate Guinea's effective engagement with the Fund. In the interest of consistency with this initiative, and to consolidate its results, the NAP support project will build on adaptation priorities identified during the formulation of the country programme (sub-outcome 1.2) and will ensure the development of an effective adaptation coordination mechanism, chiefly through the existing National Climate Committee (CNC, established in 2014), that also advises the GCF Readiness Programme. The CNC will serve as a unique adaptation coordination unit, convening and strengthening the capacities of its members. It will include the GCF focal point (sub-outcome 2.1).

*Strengthening Resilience and Adaptation to Negative Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones (Donor: GEF, implementing partner: UNDP, Period: 2010-2016, Budget: 4,355,000\$):* This project objective was to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts in low-lying coastal areas, including sea-level rise, through implementation of adaptation measures. The project contributed to the integration of climate change adaptations in 38 Local Development Plans (LDPs) in four targeted sites (Koba, Kaback, Kakossa and Kito). The project also supported the development of a methodological guide for the integration of climate change adaptations in the LDPs<sup>xi</sup>. The NAP project will rely on the new LDPs to test its implementation in the four target sites (activity 2.2.3).

*Strengthening Farming Communities' Livelihoods Resilience Against Climate Changes in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali (Donor: GEF, implementing partner: UNDP, Period: 2013-2018, Budget: 4,266,344\$):* This initiative will strengthen the adaptive capacities of vulnerable populations in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali (Middle Guinea) to the additional risks posed by the increased intensity and frequency of drought. The project, in collaboration with the National Directorate of Local development, initiated the updating of 16 Local Development Plans to incorporate climate change. The initiative also identifies and promotes climate resilient agroforestry best practices to increase community livelihood resilience. The NAP support project will build on these agricultural practices while identifying adaptation options in the agriculture sector (activity 1.2.2). Lessons learned in mainstreaming adaptation at the local level will be used during the formulation of the new PDL (activity 2.2.3)

*Adaptation to Climate Change in the Konkouré Watershed through Integrated Natural Resource Management and the Promotion of Climate-Smart Technologies (Donor: Adaptation Fund, implementing partner: UNDP, Period: 2018-2023, Budget: 10,000,000\$):* This project is currently being developed, and supports climate change adaptation in the Konkouré watershed, one of the country's most strategic regions in terms of water and energy resources. Kounkoure hosts the Souapiti (515 MW) hydroelectric project, considered a priority action by the PNDES. The project will assess climate change risks and vulnerabilities (CRVA) of the watershed's ecological units and will identify coping measures. The NAP initiative will rely on CRVAs for the water resources sector to support identification and prioritization of adaptation options (activity 1.2.3).

*Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Guinea (Donor: GEF, implementing partner: UNDP, Period: 2019-2023, Budget: 5,350,000\$):* This project is under development, and will be implemented in 2019. This project will strengthen climate monitoring and early warning capacities to respond to climate shocks and support mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into development planning processes in Guinea. It will lead to the development of new products tailored to serve the information requirements of users in different sectors and locations. It will also encourage the mainstreaming of climate risks and adaptation strategies in the agriculture and energy sectors (PNIA and the Energy Sector Policy Letter). The NAP support initiative will work in close collaboration with the project on updating climate projections (activity 1.2.1).

*Strengthening the Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change of the Guinean Coastline (Donor: GCF, implementing partner: UNDP, Period: TBD, Budget: TBD):* This project aims to improve the resilience and adaptation of rural

communities in coastal zones to sea-level rise and other climate change impacts (e.g. erosion, saline intrusion, floods). It will support three groups of activities: (i) institutional capacity-building activities for key actors at the central, local and community level for managing the effects of climate change; (ii) the protection, rehabilitation and strengthening of coastal ecosystems, particularly mangroves, and their ecosystem services for adaptation to sea-level rise and climate change impacts; and (iii) enabling rural coastal communities to design and implement more resilient climate risk management strategies and alternative livelihoods. During project development the project undertook an in-depth climate risk and vulnerability assessment. The NAP support project will rely on this vulnerability assessment for the identification and prioritization of adaptation options.

*Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Targeting Vulnerable Communities of the Upper Guinea Region (Donor: GEF, implementing partner: UNDP, Period: 2015-2022, Budget: 8,600,000\$):* This project aims to reduce the vulnerability of local communities in the Upper Niger River Basin to the additional risks posed by climate change and to build their general resilience through an ecosystem-based approach that focuses on watersheds, land-use practices and adaptive capacity. Expected outcomes are: (i) ensure the climate resilience of natural resource dependent livelihoods in project sites by securing the continued stream of essential agro-ecological and hydrological services upon which they depend; and (ii) Integrate climate adaptive management of ecosystems into local and regional planning and policy-making processes. The project covers Faranah and Kankan, two regions out the eight regions of Guinea. The integration of climate risk management and resilience into natural resource management planning and budgeting of relevant ministries, prefectures and sub-prefectures in the Upper Guinea Region is an essential output that the NAP process will rely upon. This output will aid in the drafting of technical guidelines on CCA mainstreaming into sectoral planning and budgeting (activity 2.2.1).

In addition to the complementarities mentioned above, the development of some of the projects were reliant on generic data based on national and regional studies. The results of the proposed NAP project will therefore reinforce these initiatives (ongoing) with reliable and robust information, as well as the M&E mechanism to gauge the impact of these projects. These in turn will capacitate decision makers to use scientific data for policymaking. They will also help strengthen the linkages between research institutions and the policymakers.

### 30. Stakeholder Consultations

The proposed project results from a review of available information, initial discussions with the NDA, extensive bilateral consultations with relevant stakeholders, workshops and field missions. The feedback collected was used to inform project planning. The primary goal of collecting the feedback was to obtain insights on adaptation planning and implementation from a wide range of stakeholder perspectives.

31. This process began in January 2016 with a series of consultations, following a request for support from the Government of Guinea to UNDP country office. The process involves the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor, the NAP-GSP team, the UNDP Country Office and the UNFCCC Guinea Focal Point. In April 2016, the first NAP support mission set out to organize a high-level awareness raising meeting for decision-makers, host a two-day workshop to identify climate change risks and vulnerabilities and strategies to integrate them into planning, and assess the NAP process.
32. In May 2016, the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests of the Republic of Guinea under Dr. Souleymane Camara officially launched the NAP process. It was followed by a three-day training workshop on LEG Technical Guidelines that brought together mid-level and senior experts from different ministries engaged in the national adaptation planning process, including representatives from the environmental, agricultural, financial and budget sectors, as well as representatives from research institutions, NGOs, civil society and Parliament.
33. A NAP stakeholders' consultation workshop was held in July 2017, and provided orientations to the NAP GCF project development. It brought together more than sixty participants from around the country to take stock of the state of adaptation planning and identify gaps and entry points for intervention. They included members of the ministerial departments of Environment, Water and Forests and Transport; the National Assembly; National and Technical Directorates (DNH, DNE, DNAAHP/livestock, MGE, DNPf, DNPM, BSD/MEEF, BSD/MEH, BSD/MA, Met service, BGEEE, DNDL, DNP); research centres (Boussoua National Center for Fisheries Sciences (CNSHB), Centre for Scientific Research (CERESCOR), Centre for Environmental Observation, Monitoring and Information (COSIE), Centre for Scientific Research (CERE); consultants; civil society (Guinee Ecologie, Renascee DD, PFNCDB, Carbone Guinee); public and private media organizations (Radio Environnement, AGP, Lejourguinée.com, Evasion, Radio Parlementaire, Soleil FM); and technical and financial partners (UNDP, FAO).
34. In June 2018, several stakeholders met to fill information gaps related to the GCF NAP proposal development. These stakeholders included the NAP, GCF and GEF focal points, National Environment Directorate, COSIE, the

Environmental Safeguard Fund (FSE), Agricultural Environment Directorate, INS, Hydromet services (DNM, DNH), UNDP, CNSHB, DNDL, DNPDA, Planning Directorate, Budget Directorate, CERESCOR, Guinee Ecologie, CERE, DNEF, BSD-Environment ministry, BSD-Agricultural ministry, Ministry of Budget, DNP and ANCG.

35. This proposal is informed by the outcomes of these consultations. It is based on the broad set of guidelines set forth by the LEG for the development of a national adaptation plan, and considers Guinea's specific situation. Moving forward in the NAP project, stakeholders will be consulted and engaged at all stages of the process, from the launch of the NAP to its implementation and review, through sensitization, consultation, and training workshops. Stakeholders will represent Government institutions, financial and technical partners, international and national non-governmental organizations and local civil society. They will both be represented within the CNC as well as the technical committee to advise the project (please see implementation arrangements below). The role and involvement of the private sector will also be enhanced with targeted activities under outcome 3.
36. Gender inclusiveness is also at the center of the NAP process. The NAP process highlights the need for gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation planning and budgeting and recognizes that adaptation cannot be successful without the involvement of all Guineans, particularly women. During the implementation process, gender concerns will be brought to the forefront through: (a) the sensitization of official beneficiaries on the crucial role women are playing in the society and in the adaptation process and how essential it is to involve them in every aspect of this process; (b) the engagement of women decision-makers in the trainings, meetings, workshops, etc.; and (c) the development support, evaluation and selection of gender-sensitive initiatives for further implementation.
37. This project will be directly aligned with the gender policy of the GCF that identifies six priority areas to implement its policy, namely: (a) Governance and institutional structure; (b) Operational guidelines; (c) Capacity building; (d) Outputs, outcomes, impacts and paradigm-shift objectives used for monitoring, reporting and evaluation; (e) Resource allocation and budgeting; and (f) Knowledge generation and communications. The project will address all of these six priorities through a range of adaptation topics, and place emphasis on addressing gender inequality along its implementation and operationalization.
38. In particular, special attention will be given to equal gender representation in the technical advisory committee of the project. Specific gender related activities under the project will include a) the establishment of a Research Policy Working Group (RPWG) under 1.1, b) updating of climate projections as part of 1.2, as well as c) gender-disaggregated baselines and indicators as part of 2.3. Furthermore, the National Directorate for the Promotion of Women and Gender (DNPFG) will be a key part of the RPWG. The involvement of DNPFG will provide gender perspective and ensures that the different dimensions of gender equity are fully considered. Furthermore, a gender analysis for the NAP process in the Republic of Guinea is envisaged as part of the support from the NAP Global Network (2019). The proposed NAP project, in close cooperation with the CNC will ensure the results from the said analysis are taken into consideration in refining the activities as required.
- 39. Theory of Change**  
This project aims to increase Guinea's adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate change by linking research and policy for informed decision making and capturing opportunities that arise from local funding and the private sector.
40. As outlined in the previous sections, Guinea has made some progress on climate change adaptation planning, but significant barriers to CCA integration persist. The following are the main barriers to change and improvement of the current situation, as identified during the stakeholders' consultations:
- 41. Insufficient linkages between research and policy to support the generation of an evidence-base in accordance with the prospects envisioned by national and climate planning frameworks (Guinea Vision 2040, PNDES, National Communication, NDC)**
- The research agenda is not attuned to policy prospective in areas where research needs have been identified by the PNDES (sustainable development <sup>xii</sup>) and the NC (water resources, coastal zones), despite their involvement in national climate change processes.
  - The research-policy linkages are not established, and thus cannot inform decision-making processes based on research results. There is an absence of mechanisms for sharing information between researchers and policy makers, which makes their work less effective.

**42. Fragmentation of coordination units impedes both the harmonization of interventions on CCA and the establishment of appropriate linkages with existing development planning mechanisms:**

- In many sectors there is a poor understanding of climate change issues, and consequently an inadequate integration of adaptation priorities into development. For example, even though “resilience against disasters and adaptation to climate change” is considered part of the PNDES strategic outcomes, the plan includes no targets or goals related to adaptation except the reduction of GHG emissions by at least 10% compared to 1994.
- The coordination of adaptation actions is split among different actors: The National Environment Directorate (DNE), the GCF and GEF focal points (who are not under the DNE), and ad hoc committees established during specific processes (NDC, National communication, NAPA, etc.) This fragmentation is detrimental to the coordination of adaptation actions.
- The National Climate Committee, established in 2014 by ministerial decree, is not operational due to the lack of resources and the designation mode. Currently, many projects pertaining to adaptation are coordinated in an ad-hoc manner without proper coordination at the national level.
- The National Environment Directorate has not established a dashboard to facilitate the coordination of interventions and the evaluation of progresses made by projects under implementation. This hinders the coordination and harmonization of interventions.
- The absence of a unique national coordinating mechanism bringing together relevant stakeholders, including development planning actors, hampers the establishment of institutional linkages between development planning bodies, in particular the PNDES Technical Monitoring Committee (CTS) and its operational entities: the Planning and Prospective Directorate (DPP), the National Directorate of Public Investment (DNIP) and the National Institute of Statistics.

**43. Lack of guidelines and capacities to effectively integrate adaptation into national, sectoral and local development planning and budgeting:**

- At the sectoral level, despite efforts made to integrate CCA into the National Plan for Agricultural Investment, Food and Nutrition Security (PNIASAN), the national water policy (PNE), and the revised forestry code, there are no planning and budgeting tools to ensure CCA mainstreaming into the PPBSE (Planning-Programming-Budgeting-Monitoring and Evaluation) manual of procedures. This could jeopardize consideration of CCA mainstreaming later in the planning cycle, especially during budgeting.
- With respect to local planning, the new PDL guidelines integrate climate change, but need to be tested. Moreover, their full implementation would require the reinforcing the resource mobilization skills of local staff.

**44. The lack of regular, updated and reliable climate data precludes agencies from making informed decision on adaptation:**

- Climate projections and vulnerability assessments conducted during the initial national communication in 2002 are outdated and cannot inform the new long-term and mid-term development plans Vision 2040 and PNDES. The government priority actions identified by the Vision 2040 and PNDES do not have access to accurate information on the risks of, or ways to cope with, climate change. In the water sector, for example, the government is planning the construction of major hydroelectric projects, including Souapiti (515 MW). However, climate risk and vulnerability assessment of the target areas have not been conducted. The same applies to the agriculture sector, in particular the PNDES planned establishment of agropoles across the regions
- Although the provision of reliable information to policy programming, as well as monitoring of adaptation actions and policies is promoted with the creation of an Observation, Monitoring and Environmental Information Centre (COSIE) in October 2004, it is currently done in an irregular manner. For example, the COSIE “The state of the Environment” report is not produced regularly. The last report was issued in 2014, and significant amount of data is outdated.
- The environmental data included in the Annual Statistical Yearbook prepared by the National Institute of Statistics (INS) is mainly focused on forestry, and often does not consider other adaptation metrics despite country commitments reflected in the various climate change planning strategies (NAPA, NC, NDC).
- In the absence of regular and updated environmental and climate data from the COSIE, the Annual Statistical Yearbook does not provide the national PNDES and SDGs M&E system with appropriate information, hindering effective and informed decision making on climate change adaptation.

**45. Existing national funding mechanisms and the private sector are not sufficiently equipped and structured to support climate change actions:**

- The Environment Safeguard Fund is not adequately structured to assist in mobilizing internal and external resources for climate financing. Some of the environmental taxes established by decree (e.g. the pollution tax) have never been collected by the fund, representing a failure in resource mobilization.
- The mining private sector has demonstrated a willingness to support environment actions through the creation of the Bauxite Environment Network (REB) in 2018. However, the REB needs to be provided with guidance and incentives to expand its interventions and support in the climate change arena. *The Guinean Chamber of Mines*

*brings together mining and affiliated companies under one umbrella. Its involvement in the areas of mining, environment, health and community development is evolving. In 2013, the Guinean Chamber of Mines signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the UN System in Guinea to address challenges related to environmental and socio-economic issues in mining areas. In addition to the By-Laws, it has a well developed Code of Ethics. The Bauxite Environmental Network (BWN) is committed to supporting initiatives related to climate change adaptation in coastal areas.*

46. The project's theory of change is built to overcome these challenges while complementing ongoing initiatives. The proposed theory has three outcomes with associated sub-outcomes that together form a concerted effort to raise adaptive capacity of Guinea to cope with impacts of climate change:

- **Outcome 1: Research-policy linkages and knowledge-base are strengthened to inform adaptation planning and decision-making**
  - Establish Research-policy linkages to support NAP formulation and implementation
  - Develop a climate risks and vulnerability evidence base that informs the identification and prioritization of adaptation options in the sectors of agriculture, livestock and forestry<sup>10</sup>
- **Outcome 2: CCA mainstreaming is facilitated by reinforcing coordination and M&E mechanisms**
  - Operationalize a sustained and suitable coordination mechanism to support mid-term and long-term adaptation
  - Enhance CCA mainstreaming into sectoral and local planning and budgeting
  - Establish CCA M&E mechanisms in adherence with the existing national M&E system
- **Outcome 3: A national funding mechanism and private sector engagement are expanded to support CCA financing**
  - Support the Environmental Safeguard Fund (FSE) mechanism to raise awareness on funding sources and expand mandate for the financing of adaptation actions
  - Enhance the mining sector's engagement on adaptation and climate financing

47. This project, through the three outcomes, will be aligned with NAPA, NDC and PNDES and will work with ongoing initiatives to reduce duplications and maximizing effectiveness. The proposed project interventions therefore focus on the same priority sectors and zones, further validated by stakeholders' consultation in 2018, as follows: Upper Guinea (agriculture sector), Mid-Guinea (livestock sector), North-East in Upper Guinea (forestry sector), water resources, coastal zones, agriculture, livestock and forestry (See description of sub-outcome 1.2. for further details). Support provided by the proposed project in these areas will build on past and ongoing CCA project results and outputs, including climate risks and vulnerability assessments, Local Development Plans and NAP gender analysis. These initiatives will be part of the technical committee established to provide overall guidance to the project and recommendations to the Board (see section 6.1 on project arrangements).

48. The three inter-connected outcomes are carefully sequenced to ensure maximum efficiency and support a holistic readiness of the Republic of Guinea to tackle impacts of climate change in the long run. For instance, the climate projections envisaged under Outcome 1 will feed into risk assessment and identification of coping measures, which in turn informs the prioritization exercise. Similarly, the proposed dashboard and the M&E framework in Outcome 2 will be heavily reliant on the results of the information gathered in Outcome 1 to better define the indicators and measure progress. Furthermore, the insitutional assessment of FSE proposed in Outcome 3 will rely on a functional RPWG and an operational CNC in Outcomes 1 and 2.

49. In proposing the above, the project assumes active engagement and support of the government and related stakeholders in a) supporting resource mobilization of the Environmental Safeguard Fund and inclusion of CCA criteria in accessing the fund; b) participating in the project's activities, in particular the communes and sectors for those under outcome 2; c) supporting the CNC mandate revision and operationalization; and d) sharing documentation and lessons from existing and past CCA experiences to the project implementation team.

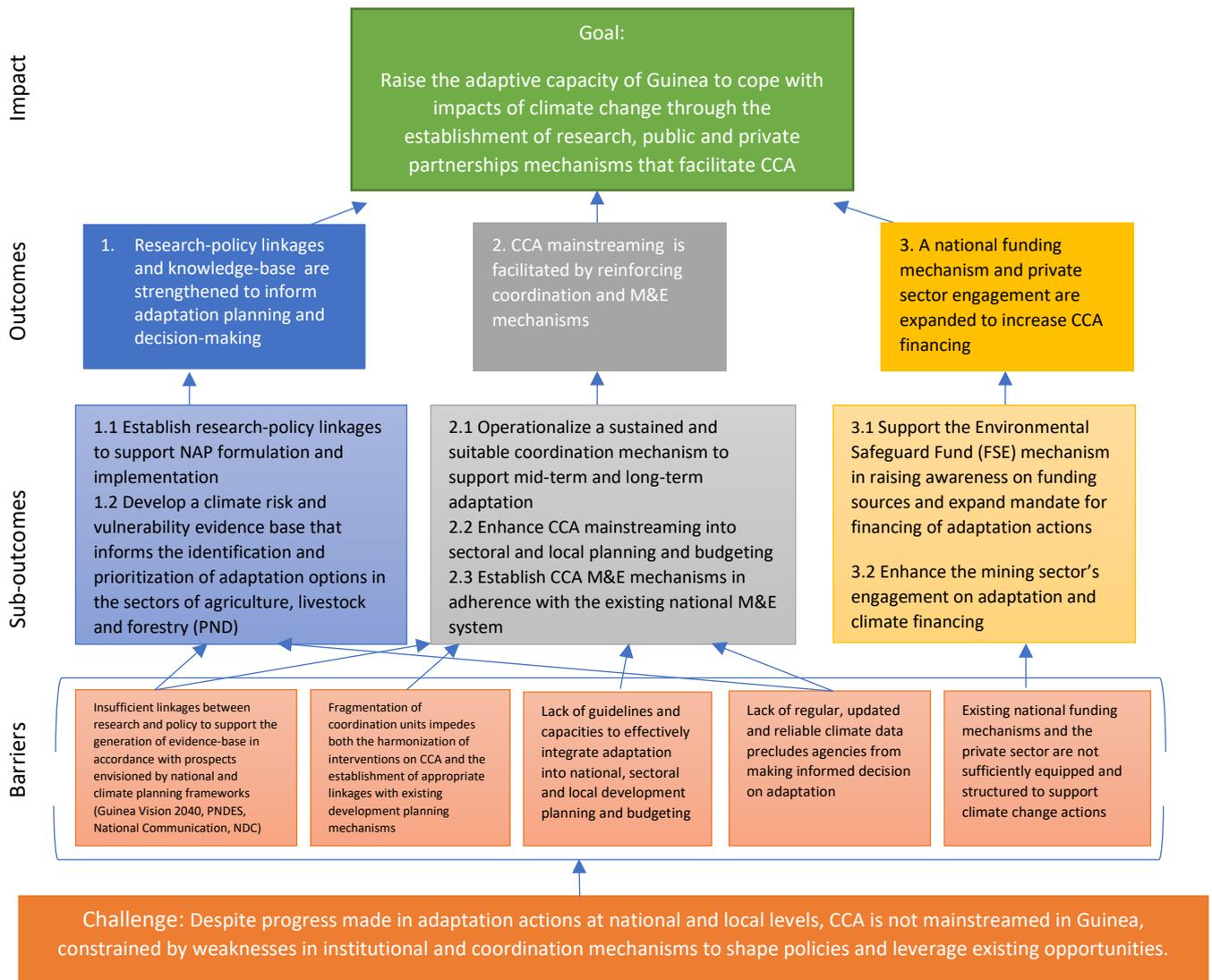
50. Related to the above, the project further envisages potential risks for its successful and timely implementation. These include: a) lack of capacity within DNE to implement the project; b) lack of funds to sustain national arrangements post-support project; c) lack of inter-ministerial coordination and d) resistance in sharing of information. In order to mitigate these risks, the proposal builds in several concrete activities as countermeasures. These include a) a major

<sup>10</sup> While coastal and water resources does form a part of the targeted sectors for the project, no CRVA will be conducted for it under this project. Prioritization exercise however (1.2.2) will include coastal and water resources using readily available information.



capacity building component to strengthen human resources in DNE and priority sector agencies; b) mechanisms for scaling investments and addressing financial gaps, including an investment plan; c) a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism; and d) a strong outreach/training component geared for various ministries and agencies, including at the local level.

*Please see Annex II Risks and Assumptions for further details.*



**Assumptions:**

**The proposal assumes:**

- Government will support the process of reformulating resource mobilization of FSE and inclusion of CCA related criteria to the fund; that priority communes and sectors will participate in the project's activities; that CNC's mandate will be supported by the government and that necessary documentation and lessons will be shared with the implementation team.

**Risks:**

The proposal envisages key potential organizational, financial and political risks in the successful and timely implementation of this project. Potential risks include a) lack of capacity within DNE to implement the project; b) lack of funds to sustain national arrangements post-support project; c) lack of inter-ministerial coordination and d) resistance in sharing of information. A set of countermeasures as a response to these risks are proposed as part of Annex II, and designed into the proposal to minimize the impacts of these potential risks.

## 5. BUDGET, PROCUREMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, AND DISBURSEMENT

### 5.1 Budget plan

| Outcomes  | Detailed Budget (in US\$)   |   |   |   |  |                                   | Total Budget<br>(disbursement<br>plan) | Disbursement Plan |         |        |        | Budget<br>note |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------|--------|--------|----------------|
|   | Budget Categories<br>choose from the drop-<br>down list   | Unit  | # of<br>Unit  | Unit<br>Cost  | Total<br>Budget<br>(per<br>budget<br>category) | Total Budget<br>(per sub-outcome) |  | 6m                | 12m     | 18m    | 24m    |                |
| <b>Outcome 1:<br/>Research-<br/>policy<br/>linkages and<br/>knowledge-<br/>base are<br/>strengthened<br/>to inform<br/>adaptation<br/>planning and<br/>decision-<br/>making</b> | 1.1: Establish<br>Research-policy<br>linkages in support<br>to NAP formulation<br>and<br>implementation | International Consultants                               | Please see budget<br>notes for break-<br>down of budget<br>including unit costs |   | 21,334   | 119,119                           | 607,329                                | 0                 | 834     | 833    | 19,667 | 1              |
|   |   | Local Consultants                                       |   |   | 9,000  |                                   |  | 0                 | 0       | 0      | 9,000  | 2              |
|   |   | Travel  |   |   | 5,560  |                                   |  | 0                 | 0       | 0      | 5,560  | 3              |
|   |   | Contractual Services -<br>Individual                    |   |   | 19,272   |                                   |  | 1,928             | 5,782   | 5,781  | 5,781  | 4              |
|   |   | Training, Workshops and<br>Conferences                  |   |   | 27,000   |                                   |  | 0                 | 1,000   | 25,000 | 1,000  | 6              |
|   |   | Audio Visual & Print<br>Production Costs                |   |   | 5,000  |                                   |  | 0                 | 0       | 2,500  | 2,500  | 7              |
|   |   | Information Technology<br>Equipment                     |   |   | 3,500  |                                   |  | 2,750             | 250     | 250    | 250    | 8              |
|   |   | International UNV                                       |   |   | 22,500   |                                   |  | 2,250             | 6,750   | 6,750  | 6,750  | 9              |
|   |   | Staff Costs   |   | Please see budget<br>notes for break-<br>down of budget<br>including unit costs |  |                                   |  | 5,953             | 595     | 1,786  | 1,786  | 1,786          |
|   | International Consultants   |   | 21,334  |   | 0  | 19,668                            |  | 833               | 833     | 1      |        |                |
|   | Local Consultants   |   | 9,000   |   | 0  | 9,000                             |  | 0                 | 0       | 2      |        |                |
|   | Travel  |   | 12,520  |   | 0  | 4,400                             |  | 8,120             | 0       | 3      |        |                |
|   | Contractual Services -<br>Individual  |   | 19,272  |   | 1,928  | 5,782                             |  | 5,781             | 5,781   | 4      |        |                |
|   | Contractual Services -<br>Companies   |   | 349,800   |   | 0  | 0                                 |  | 200,100           | 149,700 | 5      |        |                |
|   | Training, Workshops and<br>Conferences  |   | 36,000  |   | 0  | 6,000                             |  | 6,000             | 24,000  | 6      |        |                |
|   | Audio Visual & Print<br>Production Costs  | Please see budget<br>notes for break-<br>down of budget |   |   | 5,000  | 0                                 |  | 2,500             | 2,500   | 0      | 7      |                |
| Information Technology<br>Equipment   |   |   | 3,500   |   | 2,750  | 250                               | 250                                    | 250               | 8       |        |        |                |

|   |  |  |                      |        |         |         |        |        |        |        |    |
|---|--|--|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|
|   |  | International UNV                        | including unit costs | 22,500 |         |         | 2,250  | 6,750  | 6,750  | 6,750  | 9  |
|   |  | Staff Costs                              |                      | 5,952  |         |         | 595    | 1,786  | 1,785  | 1,786  | 30 |
|   |  | Miscellaneous                            |                      | 3,332  |         |         | 833    | 833    | 833    | 833    | 10 |
| <b>Outcome 2:<br/>CCA<br/>mainstreaming<br/>is facilitated<br/>by reinforcing<br/>coordination<br/>and M&amp;E<br/>mechanisms</b> | 2.1:<br>Operationalize a<br>sustained and<br>suitable<br>coordination<br>mechanism to<br>support mid-term<br>and long-term<br>adaptation | Local Consultants                        |                      | 17,900 | 122,701 | 486,164 | 0      | 2,250  | 15,650 | 0      | 11 |
|   |  | International Consultants                |                      | 1,667  |         |         | 0      | 555    | 556    | 556    | 14 |
|   |  | Contractual Services -<br>Individual     |                      | 12,847 |         |         | 1,285  | 3,854  | 3,854  | 3,854  | 4  |
|   |  | Training, Workshops and<br>Conferences   |                      | 66,000 |         |         | 0      | 10,000 | 52,000 | 4,000  | 15 |
|   |  | Audio Visual & Print<br>Production Costs |                      | 1,667  |         |         | 0      | 0      | 0      | 1,667  | 16 |
|   |  | International UNV                        |                      | 15,000 |         |         | 1,500  | 4,500  | 4,500  | 4,500  | 9  |
|   |  | Office Supplies                          |                      | 1,668  |         |         | 667    | 333    | 334    | 334    | 17 |
|   |  | Staff Costs                              |                      | 5,952  |         |         | 595    | 1,786  | 1,785  | 1,786  | 30 |
|   |  | Local Consultants                        |                      | 68,200 |         |         | 0      | 0      | 55,600 | 12,600 | 11 |
|   | 2.2: Enhance CCA<br>Mainstreaming<br>into sectoral and<br>local planning and<br>budgeting  | Travel                                   |                      | 23,728 | 0       | 0       | 23,728 | 0      | 12     |        |    |
|   |  | International Consultants                |                      | 43,667 | 0       | 556     | 42,555 | 556    | 14     |        |    |
|   |  | Contractual Services -<br>Individual     |                      | 12,847 | 1,285   | 3,854   | 3,854  | 3,854  | 4      |        |    |
|   |  | Training, Workshops and<br>Conferences   |                      | 24,000 | 0       | 0       | 12,000 | 12,000 | 15     |        |    |
|   |  | Audio Visual & Print<br>Production Costs |                      | 1,666  | 0       | 0       | 0      | 1,666  | 16     |        |    |
|   |  | International UNV                        |                      | 15,000 | 1,500   | 4,500   | 4,500  | 4,500  | 9      |        |    |
|   |  | Office Supplies                          |                      | 1,666  | 667     | 333     | 333    | 333    | 17     |        |    |
|   |  | Staff Costs                              |                      | 5,951  | 595     | 1,786   | 1,785  | 1,785  | 30     |        |    |
|   |  | Local Consultants                        |                      | 12,000 | 0       | 0       | 12,000 | 0      | 11     |        |    |
|   | 2.3: Establish CCA<br>M&E mechanisms<br>in coherence with<br>the existing<br>national M&E<br>system                                      | Travel                                   |                      | 14,608 | 0       | 0       | 11,824 | 2,784  | 12     |        |    |
|   |  | International Consultants                |                      | 25,666 | 0       | 556     | 24,555 | 555    | 14     |        |    |
|   |  | Contractual Services -<br>Individual     |                      | 12,847 | 1,285   | 3,854   | 3,854  | 3,854  | 4      |        |    |
| Contractual Services -<br>Companies   |  |  | 50,000               | 0      | 0       | 50,000  | 0      | 13     |        |        |    |
| Training, Workshops and<br>Conferences  |  |  | 24,000               | 0      | 6,000   | 12,000  | 6,000  | 15     |        |        |    |
| Audio Visual & Print<br>Production Costs  |  |  | 1,667                | 0      | 0       | 0       | 1,667  | 16     |        |        |    |

|  |   |  |  |        |         |                                    |               |                |                |                |    |
|--|---|--|--|--------|---------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----|
|  |   | International UNV  |  | 15,000 |         |                                    | 1,500         | 4,500          | 4,500          | 4,500          | 9  |
|  |   | Office Supplies  |  | 1,666  |         |                                    | 667           | 333            | 333            | 333            | 17 |
|  |   | Staff Costs  |  | 5,952  |         |                                    | 595           | 1,786          | 1,785          | 1,786          | 30 |
|  |   | Miscellaneous  |  | 3,332  |         |                                    | 833           | 833            | 833            | 833            | 10 |
| <b>Outcome 3:<br/>A national funding mechanism and private sector engagement are expanded to support CCA financing</b> | 3.1: Support the Environmental Safeguard Fund (FSE) mechanism in raising awareness of funding sources and expanding mandate for the financing of adaptation actions | International Consultants  |  | 46,500 | 185,425 | 304,382                            | 0             | 834            | 30,833         | 14,833         | 18 |
|  |   | Local Consultants  |  | 27,000 |         |                                    | 0             | 0              | 15,000         | 12,000         | 19 |
|  |   | Travel   |  | 11,200 |         |                                    | 0             | 0              | 6,800          | 4,400          | 20 |
|  |   | Contractual Services - Individual                                    |  | 19,273 |         |                                    | 1,928         | 5,781          | 5,782          | 5,782          | 4  |
|  |   | Contractual Services - Companies                                     |  | 35,000 |         |                                    | 0             | 0              | 0              | 35,000         | 21 |
|  |   | Training, Workshops and Conferences                                  |  | 18,000 |         |                                    | 0             | 0              | 12,000         | 6,000          | 22 |
|  |   | International UNV  |  | 22,500 |         |                                    | 2,250         | 6,750          | 6,750          | 6,750          | 9  |
|  |   | Staff Costs  |  | 5,952  |         |                                    | 595           | 1,786          | 1,785          | 1,786          | 30 |
|  | 3.2: Enhance the mining private sector's engagement on adaptation and climate financing   | International Consultants  |  | 40,500 | 118,957 |                                    | 0             | 834            | 18,833         | 20,833         | 18 |
|  |   | Local Consultants  |  | 9,000  |         |                                    | 0             | 0              | 3,000          | 6,000          | 19 |
|  |   | Travel   |  | 6,400  |         |                                    | 0             | 0              | 6,400          | 0              | 20 |
|  |   | Contractual Services - Individual                                    |  | 19,273 |         |                                    | 1,928         | 5,781          | 5,782          | 5,782          | 4  |
|  |   | Training, Workshops and Conferences                                  |  | 12,000 |         |                                    | 0             | 0              | 0              | 12,000         | 22 |
|  |   | International UNV  |  | 22,500 |         |                                    | 2,250         | 6,750          | 6,750          | 6,750          | 9  |
|  |   | Staff Costs  |  | 5,951  | 595     | 1,786                              | 1,785         | 1,785          | 30             |                |    |
|  |   | Miscellaneous  |  | 3,333  | 833     | 833                                | 833           | 833            | 10             |                |    |
| <b>Total Outcome Budget</b>  |   |  |  |        |         | <b>1,397,875</b>                   | <b>38,399</b> | <b>155,842</b> | <b>742,070</b> | <b>458,231</b> |    |
| <b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b><br>Up to 7.5% of Total Activity Budget  | Contractual Services - Individual   | Please see budget notes for breakdown of budget including unit costs |  | 31,668 | 104,168 | Percentage of PMC requested: 7.4 % | 3,168         | 9,500          | 9,500          | 9,500          | 23 |
|  | International Consultants   |  |  | 3,000  |         |                                    | 3,000         | 0              | 0              | 0              | 32 |
|  | Travel  |  |  | 8,000  |         |                                    | 2,000         | 2,000          | 2,000          | 2,000          | 24 |
|  | Training, Workshops and Conferences   |  |  | 10,000 |         |                                    | 10,000        | 0              | 0              | 0              | 31 |
|  | Professional Services   |  |  | 4,500  |         |                                    | 0             | 0              | 4,500          | 0              | 25 |
|  | Office Supplies   |  |  | 5,000  |         |                                    | 2,000         | 1,000          | 1,000          | 1,000          | 26 |
|  | Information Technology Equipment  |  |  | 3,000  |         |                                    | 3,000         | 0              | 0              | 0              | 27 |

|                                       |                         |  |                |                |                |        |        |        |        |    |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|
|                                       | Services to Projects    |  | 36,000         |                |                | 9,000  | 9,000  | 9,000  | 9,000  | 29 |
|                                       | Equipment and Furniture |  | 3,000          |                |                | 750    | 750    | 750    | 750    | 28 |
| <b>Total Project Management Costs</b> |                         |  | <b>104,168</b> | <b>104,168</b> | <b>104,168</b> | 32,918 | 22,250 | 26,750 | 22,250 |    |

| FOR GREEN CLIMATE FUND SECRETARIAT'S USE ONLY                                |                  |
|--|------------------|
| <b>Total Outcome Budget</b>  | <b>1,397,875</b> |
| <b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b> 7.4%                                    | <b>104,168</b>   |
| <b>Sub-Total</b> (Total Outcome Budget + Contingency + PMC)                  | <b>1,502,043</b> |
| <b>Delivery Partner Fee (DP)</b> - Up to 8.5% of the Sub-Total               | <b>127,674</b>   |
| <b>Total Project Budget</b> (Total Activity Budget + Contingency + PMC + DP) | <b>1,629,717</b> |

| Budget Note     | Detailed Description   |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>Outcome1</b> |  |
| 1               | International Expert on CC and Research Policy for 30 days @ \$600/day for the formulation of the Research Plan on Environment and Climate Change = \$18,000 (1.1) |
|                 | International Capacity Building expert @ \$6,668 split across Outcome 1 (\$3,334 in outcome 1.1 and \$3,334 in outcome 1.2)  |
|                 | International Expert on climate modelling for 30 days @ \$600/day for the update of Guinea climate projections = \$18,000 (1.2)                                    |
| 2               | Local Researcher for 30 days@ \$300/day for the formulation of the Research Plan on Environment and Climate Change = \$9,000 (1.1)                                 |
|                 | Local Climatologist for 30 days @ \$300/day for the update of Guinea climate projections = \$9,000 (1.2)   |
| 3               | 1 mission for International expert on CC and Research Policy. \$2,000 flight costs and 10 days total DSA @ \$240/day = \$4,400 (1.1)                               |
|                 | 1 mission for the Local Researcher. 10 days total DSA @ \$116/day = \$1,160 (1.1)  |

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
|                  | 1 mission for the International on climate modelling. \$2,000 flight costs and 10 days total DSA @ \$240/day = \$4,400 (1.2)  |
|                  | 2 missions for a project manager and climate science expert:<br>5 days total DSA @ \$116/day each for the formulation of the Research Plan on Environment and Climate Change = \$1,160 (1.2)<br>30 days total DSA @ \$116/day each for the climate risk and vulnerability assessments = \$6,960 (1.2)   |
| 4                | Service contracts for<br>(i) Climate change policy expert (SB5) to act as project manager @ \$32,725/y (\$54,542 for 20 months) split across 3 outcomes (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2)<br>(ii) M&E expert (SB4) @ \$18,326/y (\$30,543 for 20 months), split across 3 outcomes (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2)<br>(iii) Climate science expert (SB4) @ 18,326/y (\$30,543 for 20 months) split across 3 outcomes (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2) |
| 5                | Firm to lead the 3 climate risk and vulnerability assessments, coach and mentor national institution and the identification and prioritization of adaptation options. \$173,800 for 70 days, including travel costs, DSA, and the training of local research institutions (1.2)   |
|                  | National research institution to support the 3 climate risk and vulnerability assessments. \$176,000 for 65 days. This includes the fees of the 3 LC (Agronomist, Livestock Expert, Forestry Expert), 1 Climate science Expert, 1 GIS Expert, 1 Gender specialist, and 1 Environmental Economist and their travel costs in the field. (1.2)   |
| 6                | Three meetings of the Research-Policy working group (\$1,000 x 3) = \$3,000 (1.1)   |
|                  | Four consultation workshops with research actors and research users (\$6,000 x 4) = \$24,000 (1.1)  |
|                  | Five validation workshops (\$6,000 x 6) = \$24,000 (1.2)  |
|                  | One Training workshop on climate risk and vulnerability assessment (\$6,000), and one prioritization workshop (\$6,000) = \$12,000 (1.2)  |
| 7                | Audio visual and printing costs for dissemination of editing the guide and the documenting the prioritization process = \$10,000 (1.1, 1.2)   |
| 8                | 4 Laptops for the project manager, the M&E expert, the climate science expert and the UNV @\$1,500/piece, and small consumables (\$1,000)   |
| 9                | International UNV with policy planning expertise @\$81,000/y for 20 months, split across outcomes 1, 2 and 3  |
| 10               | Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, courier service etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee. Any use of contingency will be reported to and agreed by the GCF Secretariat in writing (email is sufficient) in advance with sufficient justifications.   |
| 30               | Staff for dedicated project technical support (International FTA (P4 level, cost share) @\$25,000/yr for 20 months split across 3 outcomes) (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2)   |
| <b>Outcome 2</b> |   |
| 11               | Local Climate Change Policy Specialist for 15 days@ \$300/day for the training of NCC entities and the awareness meetings = \$4,500 (2.1)   |
|                  | Local Knowledge Management Specialist for the establishment of dashboard and reporting system for 40 days@\$300/day, and 15 days for the five trainings = \$16,500 (2.1)  |
|                  | Local Public Policy Specialist for the development of the technical guidelines on CCA mainstreaming into sectoral planning and budgeting for 30 days@\$300/day, and 6 days for the two trainings = \$10,800 (2.2)   |
|                  | Local Expert on CC and water resources for the formulation of the PANGIRE, for 40 days@300\$/day = \$12,000 (2.2)   |
|                  | Local Planning expert for the development of the CDMT. 3-month technical assistance for 63 days@300\$/day = \$18,900 (2.2)  |

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
|                  | 1 Local Decentralization specialist and 1 CC Finance Expert for the trainings on PDL guidelines, their testing, and trainings on climate finance access for 78 days@ \$300/day = \$23,400 (2.2)   |
|                  | Local CC Specialist for the establishment of the CCA M&E framework for 30 days@ \$300/day, and 10 days for the reporting to the statistical yearbook = \$12,000 (2.3)   |
| 12               | 1 mission for the CC and Water Resources IC: \$2,000 flight costs and 20 days total DSA @ \$240/day = \$6,800, Local consultant 20 days DSA @ \$116/day = \$2,320<br>Total = \$9,120 (2.2)  |
|                  | 1 Mission for International policy specialist: \$2,000 flight costs and 10 days total DSA @ \$240/day = \$4,400 (2.2)   |
|                  | 3 Missions for the Local Decentralization specialist and 3 mission for the Local CC finance expert: Series of Trainings on PDL, Testing of PDL, and Series of trainings of Climate Finance. 44 days total DSA@ \$116/day for each consultant = \$10,208 (2.2) |
|                  | 1 Mission for M&E specialist travel - \$2,000 flight costs and 10 days DSA @ 240/day = \$4,400 (2.3)  |
|                  | 1 mission for the project manager and for the local M&E expert: 20 days total DSA @ \$116/day for awareness raising outside Conakry + 44 days for municipalities trainings + 24 days for PANGIRE = (20+44+24) x \$166 = \$10,208 (2.2, 2.3)                   |
| 13               | Institutional contract with INS for the collect of baseline data. \$50,000 (2.3)  |
| 14               | International Policy Specialist for the development of the technical guidelines on CCA mainstreaming into sectoral planning and budgeting for 30 days@ \$600/day = \$18,000 (2.2)   |
|                  | International Expert on CC and Water Resources for the formulation of the PANGIRE, for 40 days@ \$600/day = \$24,000 (2.2)  |
|                  | International Capacity Building expert @ \$5,000 split across Outcome 2   |
|                  | International M&E Specialist for the establishment of the CCA M&E framework for 40 days@ \$600/day = \$24,000 (2.3)   |
| 15               | 6 meetings of the NCC (every 3-months) (\$2000 x 6) = \$12,000 (2.1)  |
|                  | 1 Training on NAP for NCC entities (\$6,000) (2.1)<br>2 Trainings on the mainstreaming technical guidelines (\$6000 x 2) = \$12,000 (2.2,2.3)<br>Total \$18,000   |
|                  | 1 consultation workshop on the M&E framework (\$6,000) (2.3)  |
|                  | 8 Awareness-raising meetings on NAP in the 8 Regions (\$6000 x 8) = \$48,000 (2.1)  |
|                  | 2 workshops to establish the M&E framework with INS (\$6,000 x 2) = \$12,000 (2.3)  |
|                  | 3 validation workshops (6,000\$ x 3) = \$18,000 (2.2)   |
| 16               | Audio visual and printing costs for dissemination of material = \$5,000 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3)   |
| 17               | Office supplies = \$5,000   |
| 30               | Staff for dedicated project technical support (International FTA (P4 level, cost share) @ \$25,000/yr for 20 months split across 3 outcomes) (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2)  |
| <b>Outcome 3</b> |   |
| 18               | International Environment Economist for 50 days @ \$600/day for institutional assessment of the FSE, identification of potential sources of additional funding for the FSE = \$30,000 (3.1,3.2)   |

|            |  |
|------------|--|
|            | International Expert on funding mechanisms for 40 days @ \$600/day for the formulation of the FSE strategy plan = \$24,000 (3.1)   |
|            | International Climate Finance Expert for 15 days @ \$600/day for the REB mining companies training on climate finance access = \$9,000 (3.2)   |
|            | International Expert on EBA for 15 days @ \$600/day for the REB mining companies training on ecosystem-based adaptation = \$9,000 (3.2)  |
|            | International Capacity Building expert @ \$5,000 split across Outcome 3 (3.1, 3.2)   |
|            | International project evaluation expert for terminal evaluation 20*\$500/day = \$10,000 (3.2)  |
| 19         | Local specialist on institutional assessment for 50 days @ \$300/day for the institutional assessment of the FSE, identification of potential sources of additional funding for the FSE = \$15,000 (3.1) |
|            | Local Expert on Public Policy Finance for 40 days @ \$300/day for the formulation of the FSE strategy plan = \$12,000 (3.1)  |
|            | Local Climate Change Expert for 20 days @ \$450/day for the formulation of the project idea on EBA approach, and 10 days for the formulation of the REB 2020-2021 action plan = \$9,000 (3.2)            |
| 20         | 1 mission for the International environment economist: \$2,000 flight costs and 20 days total DSA @ \$240/days = \$6,800 (3.1)   |
|            | 1 mission for the International Expert on funding mechanisms: \$2,000 flight costs and 10 days total DSA @ \$240/day. = \$4,400 (3.1)  |
|            | 1 mission for the international EBA specialist and 1 mission for the international Climate Finance Specialist: for each 5 days DSA @ \$240/day. \$2,000 flight cost = \$6,400 (3.2)                      |
| 21         | Institutional contract for Guinee Ecologies for a national campaign including 5 awareness-raising meetings. \$35,000 (3.1)   |
| 22         | Two exchange meetings between CNC and REB on annual workplans (\$6,000 x 2) = \$12,000 (3.2)   |
|            | Three validation workshops (6,000\$ x 3) = \$18,000 (3.1)  |
| 30         | Staff for dedicated project technical support (International FTA (P4 level, cost share) @\$25,000/yr for 20 months split across 3 outcomes (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2)                           |
| <b>PMC</b> |  |
| 23         | Service contracts for Financial and Administrative Assistant (SB4) @ \$19,000/y = \$31,667 for 20 months   |
| 24         | Travel for the Financial and Administrative Assistant to support the project activities  |
| 25         | Project audit will be conducted by external audit firm, hired competitively @\$4,500   |
| 26         | Office Supplies = \$5,000  |
| 27         | 1 laptop and accessories (\$1,500), 1 printer (\$1,000), ink/toner (\$500)   |
| 28         | Office furniture and maintenance = \$3,000   |
| 29         | Costs related to dedicated time of UNDP staff to provide implementation support services to the Project (HR, procurement, logistics, issuance of vouchers and checks, etc. and based on UNDP UPL)        |
| 31         | Project Inception workshop @ \$10,000  |
| 32         | International consultant for translation of project documentation into French @ \$3,000  |

## 5.2 Procurement plan

| Item                                     | Item Description  | Estimated Cost (US\$) | Procurement Method                          | Thresholds<br>(Min-Max monetary value for which indicated procurement method must be used) | Estimated Start Date        | Projected Contracting Date  |
|--|---|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Goods and Non-Consulting Services</b> |   |                       |   |  |                             |                             |
| Office supplies                          | Office supplies   | 10,000.00             | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing          | Please see table below   | Q2, 3, 4/Y1; Q1, 2, 3, 4/Y2 | Q2, 3, 4/Y1; Q1, 2, 3, 4/Y2 |
| Training, Workshops and Conferences      | Meetings, workshops and conferences under Outcomes 1-3  | 217,000.00            | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing          |  | Q2, 3, 4/Y1; Q1, 2, 3, 4/Y2 | Q2, 3, 4/Y1; Q1, 2, 3, 4/Y2 |
| Contractual Services – Company           | National research institution to conduct the 3 climate risks and vulnerability assessments                    | 176,000.00            | Local Advertisement                         |  | Q2/Y1                       | Q2/Y1                       |
| Contractual Services – Company           | Institutional contract with an international firm for leading the climate risk and vulnerability assessments. | 173,800.00            | Request for quotation/ Request for proposal |  | Q2/Y1                       | Q2/Y1                       |
| Contractual Services – Company           | Institutional contract with INS for the collect of baseline data  | 50,000.00             | Local Advertisement                         |  | Q2/Y1                       | Q2/Y1                       |
| Contractual Services – Company           | Institutional contract with Guinee Ecologie for the national campaign   | 35,000.00             | Local Advertisement                         |  | Q1/Y2                       | Q1/Y2                       |
| Professional services                    | External audit  | 4,500.00              | Request for quotation/ Request for proposal |  | Q2/Y2                       | Q2/Y2                       |
| IT Equipment                             | 5 laptops, 1 scanner/printer, 1 copy machine  | 10,000.00             | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing          |  | Q2/Y1                       | Q2/Y1                       |
| Equipment and furniture                  | Office equipment and maintenance  | 13,000.00             | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing          |  | Q2/Y1                       | Q2/Y1                       |
| Audio-visual & Print Prod Cost           | Printing materials  | 15,000.00             | Micro-purchasing                            | Q2, 3, 4/Y1; Q1, 2, 3, 4/Y2  | Q2, 3, 4/Y1; Q1, 2, 3, 4/Y2 |                             |

| Sub-Total (US\$)            |   | \$        | 704,300.00                         |                        |       |       |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|
| <b>Consultancy Services</b> |   |           |                                    |                        |       |       |
| International consultant    | International Expert on CC and Research Policy                                  | 18,000.00 | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing | Please see table below | Q2/Y1 | Q2/Y1 |
| International consultant    | International Expert on climate modelling                                       | 18,000.00 | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |                        | Q2/Y1 | Q3/Y1 |
| International consultant    | International Policy Specialist for the development of the technical guidelines | 18,000.00 | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |                        | Q2/Y1 | Q2/Y1 |
| International consultant    | International Expert on CC and Water Resources                                  | 24,000.00 | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |                        | Q3/Y1 | Q3/Y1 |
| International consultant    | International Capacity Building Expert  | 20,000.00 | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |                        | Q2/Y1 | Q1/Y1 |
| International consultant    | International M&E Specialist  | 24,000.00 | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |                        | Q2/Y1 | Q3/Y1 |
| International consultant    | International Environmental Economist   | 30,000.00 | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |                        | Q3/Y1 | Q3/Y1 |
| International consultant    | International Expert on funding mechanisms                                      | 24,000.00 | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |                        | Q2/Y2 | Q2/Y2 |
| International consultant    | Climate Finance Expert  | 9,000.00  | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |                        | Q2/Y1 | Q2/Y1 |
| International consultant    | EBA Expert  | 9,000.00  | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |                        | Q2/Y1 | Q2/Y1 |
| International consultant    | Terminal Evaluation   | 10,000.00 | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |                        | Q3/Y2 | Q4/Y2 |
| International consultant    | Translation of project documentation  | 3,000.00  | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |                        | Q1/Y1 | Q1/Y1 |
| National consultant         | Researcher  | 9,000.00  | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |                        | Q2/Y1 | Q2/Y1 |
| National consultant         | Climatologist   | 9,000.00  | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |                        | Q2/Y1 | Q2/Y1 |
| National consultant         | Climate Change Policy Specialist  | 5,900.00  | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |                        | Q3/Y1 | Q3/Y1 |
| National consultant         | Knowledge management specialist   | 12,000.00 | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing | Q3/Y1                  | Q3/Y1 |       |
| National consultant         | Public Policy Specialist  | 10,800.00 | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing | Q3/Y1                  | Q3/Y1 |       |
| National consultant         | Expert on CC and water resources  | 12,000.00 | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing | Q3/Y1                  | Q3/Y1 |       |

|                         |   |                      |                                    |  |       |       |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------|-------|
| National consultant     | Planning expert for the development of the CDMT | 18,900.00            | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |  | Q3/Y1 | Q3/Y1 |
| National consultant     | Decentralization specialist                     | 23,400.00            | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |  | Q3/Y1 | Q3/Y1 |
| National consultant     | CC Finance Expert                               | 13,200.00            | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |  | Q2/Y2 | Q2/Y2 |
| National consultant     | CC Specialist                                   | 12,000.00            | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |  | Q3/Y1 | Q3/Y1 |
| National consultant     | Institutional assessment Specialist             | 15,000.00            | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |  | Q3/Y1 | Q3/Y1 |
| National consultant     | Expert on Public Policy Finance                 | 12,000.00            | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |  | Q2/Y2 | Q2/Y2 |
| National consultant     | Climate Change Expert                           | 9,000.00             | Desk Review – Competitive Sourcing |  | Q3/Y1 | Q3/Y1 |
| <b>Sub-Total (US\$)</b> |   | <b>\$ 369,200.00</b> |                                    |  |       |       |

| PROCUREMENT OF GOODS, SERVICES, and WORKS   |                                 |   |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| CONTRACT VALUE                              | TYPE OF REQUIREMENT             | METHOD OF SOLICITATION  |
| Below US\$10,000                            | Individual contracts            | Direct contracting  |
| US\$10,000 - US\$99,999                     | Individual contracts            | Competitive process. Desk review.                                   |
| US\$100,000 - US\$149,999                   | Individual contracts            | Competitive process & Advertisement & interview (CAP)               |
| US\$150,000 and above                       | Individual contracts            | Competitive process & Advertisement & interview (RACP)              |
| Below US\$5,000                             | Goods, services or simple works | Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.) |
| US\$5,000 to 149,999                        | Goods, services or simple works | Competitive process. Written request for quotation                  |
| US\$150,000 and above                       | Goods or works                  | Competitive process. Advertisement in international media           |
| US\$150,000 and above                       | Services                        | Competitive process. Advertisement in international media           |
| Any amount within permissible circumstances | Services, goods, or works       | Direct invitation or negotiation                                    |

### 5.3 Disbursement schedule

**Readiness Proposal that falls within a Framework Agreement with the GCF**

Disbursement requests will be managed at portfolio level by UNDP-GEF MPSU in NY, as agreed in the “Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement” between GCF and UNDP. Under Clause 4 of said Framework Agreement, “the Delivery Partner shall be entitled to submit two Requests for Disbursement each year. Each such Request for Disbursement must be submitted to the Fund within 30 days of receipt by the Fund of the Portfolio Report referred to in Section 9.02.” GCF disbursement request for this proposal will only be submitted upon execution and effectiveness of a second amendment to the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between UNDP and the GCF.

| Description                  | Scheduled date | GCF Project Funds |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>For Year 1 Activities</i> | January 2020   | <b>271,333</b>    |
| <i>For Year 2 Activities</i> | January 2021   | <b>1,358,384</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>                 |                | <b>1,629,717</b>  |

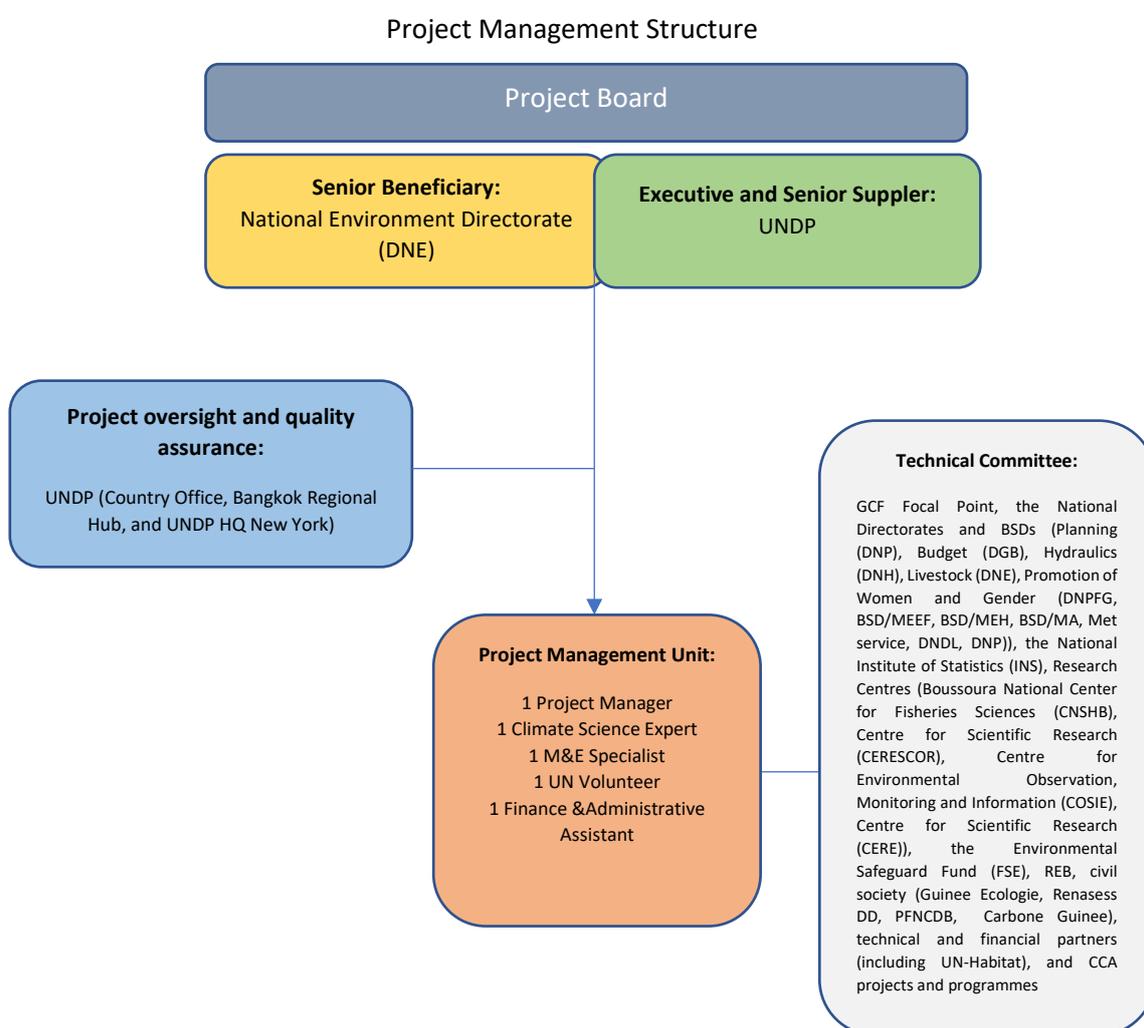
## 6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

### 6.1 Implementation map

As of the date of this proposal, the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the Green Climate Fund and UNDP (“Framework Agreement”), dated 6th March 2018, is being amended. The implementation of the readiness activities under this proposal will be in accordance with, and subject to the execution and effectiveness of, the amended Framework Agreement between UNDP and the GCF.

The project will be implemented following UNDP’s Direct Implementation Modality (DIM).

The project organization structure- is as follows:



**Project Board:** The Project Board is comprised of the DNE and UNDP. The Board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus, including the approval of project workplans and revisions. The Board will also address any project level grievances, and assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions. In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In the event a consensus cannot be reached within the

Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP. UNDP's tie-breaker vote is to ensure fiduciary compliance only when consensus agreement cannot be reached by the Board. This accountability only extends to the execution of approved activities and budget resources under the project (as approved by the NDA).

**Technical Committee:** The National Climate Committee will act as a technical committee. It will provide overall guidance to the project, and make recommendations to the Project Board. Their specific responsibilities will include reviewing the project progress; ensuring that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans; appraising the bi-annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; and making recommendations for the work plan. The Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEEF) chairs the technical committee. The committee will be comprised of the GCF Focal Point, the National Directorates and BSDs (Planning (DNP), Budget (DGB), Hydraulics (DNH), Livestock (DNE), Promotion of Women and Gender (DNPFG, BSD/MEEF, BSD/MEH, BSD/MA, Met service, DNDL, DNP)), the National Institute of Statistics (INS), Research Centres (Boussoura National Center for Fisheries Sciences (CNSHB), Centre for Scientific Research (CERESCOR), Centre for Environmental Observation, Monitoring and Information (COSIE), Centre for Scientific Research (CERE)), the Environmental Safeguard Fund (FSE), REB, civil society (Guinee Ecologie, Renasess DD, PFNCDB, Carbone Guinee), technical and financial partners (including UN-Habitat), and CCA projects and programmes, among others.

**Project Management Unit (PMU):** A Project Management Unit (PMU) will implement the project. The PMU will be part of UNDP, but be based at the DNE, and will be responsible for providing daily technical, administrative and financial management of the project. With DNE support, it will establish and coordinate collaboration with all technical departments involved in project implementation. It shall serve as the secretariat for the Project Board and the steering committee. The PMU will be comprised of a Climate Change Policy Specialist acting as a Project Manager (PM), a Climate Science Expert, a UN Volunteer, an M&E Specialist, and an Financial and Administrative Assistant. Representatives from the UNDP and the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEEF) will serve on a committee that will recruit project staff through a competitive process. The UNDP will fill oversight and quality assurance roles *via* the PMU.

**Project Assurance:** UNDP provides a three – tier oversight and quality assurance role involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance must be independent of the Project Management function; the Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. The project assurance role is covered by the accredited entity fee provided by the GCF. As a Delivery Partner to the GCF, UNDP is required to deliver GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services including: (i) Day-to-day oversight supervision, (ii) Oversight of project completion, (iii) Oversight of project reporting.

The UNDP will also serve as Senior Supplier, providing funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring and implementing). It has the authority to commit or acquire necessary supplier resources. The UNDP will establish operational partnership agreements with key institutions, organizations and individuals who play a role in the implementation of the project, as defined within this project document. These may be at the local, national or international level, and all will be in accordance with UNDP procedures. These partners may include: DNE, INS, COSIE or Guinee Ecologie.

The National Environment Directorate is the Senior Beneficiary, representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

## 6.2 Risks, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and other relevant information

The project results will be monitored and reported bi-annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and satisfy high quality standards. The project will act in accordance with additional mandatory GCF-specific M&E requirements in accordance with relevant GCF policies.

### *i. M&E oversight and monitoring responsibilities:*

**Project Manager:** The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project personnel maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fully met.

**Project Board:** The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned, discuss opportunities for scaling up, and highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

**UNDP:** The UNDP will retain all project records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support any ex-post reviews and evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GCF. UNDP is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment is undertaken annually during implementation; regularly updating the ATLAS risk log; and updating the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the Bi-annual Project Report and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. Bi-annual Project Report quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the Project Manager. The UNDP will initiate and organize key M&E activities including the Bi-annual Project Report, the independent mid-term review and the independent terminal evaluation. UNDP will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are completely fulfilled.

**UNDP Country Office:** The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission.

The UNDP Country Office and the project team will support GCF staff (or their designate) during any missions undertaken in the country, and support any ad-hoc checks or ex post evaluations that may be required by the GCF.

**UNDP-Global Environmental Finance Unit (UNDP-GEF):** The UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisors and the UNDP-GEF Directorate will provide additional M&E and implementation oversight, quality assurance and troubleshooting support as outlined in the management arrangement section above.

### *ii. Audit:*

The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects.<sup>xiii</sup> Additional audits may be undertaken at the request of the GCF.

### *iii. Additional monitoring and reporting requirements:*

**Inception Workshop and Report:** A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties in order to:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;

- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget;
- e) Identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E;
- f) Identify how project M&E can support national monitoring of SDG indicators as relevant;
- g) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log;
- h) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the audit; and
- i) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception workshop report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The UNDP-Global Environment Finance Regional Technical Adviser will clear the inception workshop, which will be approved by the Project Board.

**Bi-annual Project Report:** The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-Global Environment Finance Regional Technical Adviser will provide objective inputs to the bi-annual project report covering the calendar year for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be included in the report.

The Bi-annual Project Report will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will coordinate the input of other stakeholders to the report as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's report will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent report.

**Lessons learned and knowledge generation:** The project will disseminate its results within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. As is relevant and appropriate, the project will identify and participate in scientific networks, policy-based networks and/or any other networks which may benefit the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus, globally and within the same country or region.

**Terminal Evaluation (TE):** An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin at least three months before operational closure of the project, allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability.

The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The project will hire consultants who are independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The UNDP-GEF Directorate will provide additional quality assurance support. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board. The TE report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

**Final Report:** The project's final Bi-annual Project Report along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The Project Board will discuss the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

## Annex I: Project Description

This proposed project aims to increase the adaptive capacity of Guinea to cope with impacts of climate change by establishing research to policy linkages for informed decision making and capturing opportunities that arise from local funding and private sector.

The following activities contribute to achieving this objective and will support projects and programmes initiated by the government and described above (see initiatives supporting adaptation planning).

### **Outcome 1: Research-policy linkages and knowledge-base strengthened to inform adaptation planning and decision-making**

This outcome provides the research community with the exchange platforms, strategy, and knowledge necessary to set research priorities that address NAP requirements. The outcome will mobilize a large number of national research institutions to address key knowledge gaps with the goal of informing the government actions on climate change adaptation without duplicating research efforts. The knowledge generated by this research will facilitate informed decisions and appropriate adaptation actions in the sectors of agriculture, livestock and forestry.

**Sub outcome 1.1 “Establish research-policy linkages to support NAP formulation and implementation”:** This sub-outcome establishes a platform for formal exchange between the research community and decision-makers on CCA and builds a research agenda aligned with the priorities of the PNDES, the CDN and the National Adaptation Plan. This Research Policy Working Group (RPWG) will include research institutions involved in the area of adaptation, for example the Center for Scientific Research (CERESCOR), the Center for Environmental Observation, Monitoring and Information (COSIE), the Center for Scientific Research (CERE), the Boussoura National Center for Fisheries Science (CNSHB), INRAG and the Met Agency as well as practitioners and decision-makers in the sectors covered by the NAP; water resources, coastal zone, agriculture, livestock and forestry. Special attention will be given to equal gender representation when forming the group. The National Directorate for the Promotion of Women and Gender (DNPFG) will be a key part of the group. Their involvement provides the gender perspective and ensures that the different dimensions of gender equity are fully considered.

The Environment and Climate Change Research Plan (PRECC) will set research priorities needed to inform NAP implementation based on an assessment of critical knowledge and information gaps. PRECC will provide research institutions with a reference framework and guidance for interacting with development actors to meet the needs identified, particularly in terms of research, academic curricula and trainings. It will be subject to a peer-review with the support of UNDP Network of experts, and also stakeholder review and feedback through national consultations. The PRECC has the same time horizon as the NAP and will be assessed and revised accordingly. Individual agencies will be responsible for implementing the Research Plan. The project will facilitate coordination and liaison with key actors including communities, agencies, donors and private entities.

Many African countries have yet to allocate 1% of GDP to scientific research as recommended by the African Union’s Eighth Ordinary Session in Khartoum in 2006<sup>11</sup>. The proposal will promote the plan to be integrated into the national budget in line with the AU’s recommendation.

**Sub outcome 1.2 “Develop a climate risks and vulnerability evidence-base to inform the identification and prioritization of adaptation options in the sectors of agriculture, livestock and forestry”:** This project will support the updating of climate projections (temperature and rainfall), which dates back to 2001. It will use the IPCC5 release models (Representative Concentration Pathways-RCP) from which two to three RCP scenarios will be selected, and projections made based on selected scenarios. The project will carry out this plan with the support of an interdisciplinary team set up by the Met Office (DGM) at the beginning of the process, which will be composed of an expert in climate related sciences, a climate modelling specialist, users of the five sectors considered the most vulnerable. Users will be involved and consulted to determine their needs (time horizon, variables, temporal, spatial resolutions, etc) in order to streamline the development of climate projections and render it more efficient and cost-effective. Since climate risks and vulnerability assessments require a clear understanding of expected changes in Guinea’s four natural areas, the projections will include a downscaling of climatic variables (temperature and rainfall) in ecological systems. Regional climate models could serve this purpose, for example the Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX). This work will be done in close collaboration with the project “*Strengthening climate information and early warning systems for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change in Guinea*” (see Initiatives supporting adaptation planning). Following the development of climate projections, the project will conduct climate risks and vulnerability assessments (CRVA) in the sectors of agriculture, livestock and forestry:

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<sup>11</sup> [https://uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/eca\\_policy\\_brief\\_beyond\\_funding-the\\_research\\_and\\_development\\_rev1.pdf](https://uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/eca_policy_brief_beyond_funding-the_research_and_development_rev1.pdf)

- The project will target the agriculture sector, the Upper Guinea, as it is prone to droughts and floods that have recently led to a significant decline in the availability of cereals. This sector corresponds to the PNDES and PNIASAN Agropole H zone of production, which includes the production of rice, maize, yams and cotton.
- In the livestock sector, the project will target the northern Sudan-Guinean pastoral zone, located in the Middle Guinea, which is the driest part of the country (with an average annual rainfall of between 1200 and 1500 mm). It encompasses the administrative districts of Koundara, and the northern parts of the administrative districts of Gaoual, Mali, Dinguiraye, Siguiiri and Mandiana. This zone is one of the target areas for the development and implementation of pastoral management programmes, which is one of the priority actions of PNDES and PNIASAN.
- In the forestry sector, the project will target the Mangrove forests in the Low Guinea, considered among the most vulnerable resources to climate risks<sup>xiv</sup>.

The CRVA will also provide analysis on how social dynamics, in particular gender dynamics, influence vulnerability to climate change in target communities. The analysis of socio-economic dimensions of vulnerability, in particular the differences in vulnerability between men and women, informs the identification and prioritization of adaptation options to ensure that adaptation efforts lead to actions for those groups who are most vulnerable to climate change impacts. A local research institution will work under the guidance of a firm to carry the CRVA, with the goal of capacitating local institutions on CRVA during this process and creating a critical mass of expertise in this area.

Building on these CRVA and the existing plans in the coastal and water resources sectors<sup>xv</sup>, the CRVA will be preceded by the ranking of climate vulnerabilities, followed by the identification and prioritization of adaptation options in Guinea's most vulnerable sectors: water resources, coastal zones, agriculture, livestock and forestry. The project will use a participatory approach; the stakeholders will participate in a ranking exercise with the active support of consultants who will guide them through the process. The rating scale of the scoring system is defined by mutual agreement between the different actors. A team of consultants will carry out an initial identification and prioritization of adaptation options, aligned with the PNDES, the NAPA, the NDC, the GCF country programme, and past and ongoing adaptation initiatives. The consultants will then present their recommendations for stakeholders' review. The stakeholders will amend and ultimately decide upon the adaptation options during a validation workshop to ensure the buy-in of stakeholders responsible for implementation of the options selected.

### **Outcome 2: CCA mainstreaming facilitated by reinforcing coordination and M&E mechanisms**

This outcome supports the operationalization of coordination and monitoring-evaluation mechanisms for adaptation, and the development of climate change adaptation planning, budgeting and M&E tools at national and local levels. This project seeks to align and/or integrate these mechanisms into existing systems to ensure their ownership and sustainability.

One of the reasons why the CNC has not been as effective and not fulfilling its mandate is due to financing constraints. Through this project, it will ensure regular meetings of the committee for the lifetime of the project. Furthermore, the capacity development and awareness raising activities, as well as tools such as the dashboard and operating procedures in form of its multi-annual workplan is expected to ensure it is able to inch ahead on its mandate. Sustainability considerations for its financing and operationalization in the long term will be sought through the financing strategy in 3.12 as well as through a second phase of the project.

**The sub-outcome 2.1 "Operationalize a sustained and suitable coordination mechanism to support mid-term and long-term adaptation":** This sub-outcome supports the reinforcement of the National Climate Committee (CNC) throughout the NAP process.

The outcome will support and complete the revision of the CNC legal framework, already initiated by the government, with the goal of making the CNC a functional inter-ministerial coordination mechanism, bringing together the National Environment Directorate, the GCF and GEF focal points, sectoral and local actors, policy makers, the private sector, journalists, civil society and municipalities. The MEEF will be presented with recommended revisions to the decree and provision from its budget lines for the CNC functioning.

With the support of the project, the CNC will develop a multiannual work plan that includes coordination of all climate change programming at national level, capacity-building activities for its members, and consultation and awareness-raising meetings with various stakeholders. The project will budget this work plan and present it for endorsement to the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEEF), after which it will be included as part of the National Environment Directorate multiannual budgetary provisions. For the first year, the project will use capacity building activities, awareness-raising meetings, enhancement of climate change coordination (activity 2.1.2), the establishment of a M&E framework (2.3.1) and of a dialogue mechanism with private sector (activity 3.2.2) to provide support for this endeavour. The CNC will ensure that the gender dimensions are well considered throughout the NAP process, informed by the results of the gender analysis focused on the NAP to be undertaken by the NAP Global Network.

To ensure consistency between adaptation programming, the CNC will be equipped with a "Projects' Progress Dashboard", hosted by the DNE, that collects data and monitors the progress of climate change interventions. Data processing and

analysis will lead to the drafting of an annual report presented to the CNC and shared with ministries, civil society, the private sector and municipalities. The project will then capitalize recommendations for upcoming interventions.

To further ensure continuity between this and a subsequent phase that will aim to develop and commence implementation of the NAP in Guinea, a document outlining clear guidance on utilization of deliverables developed at this end of this phase, mapping responsible actors and suggesting next steps will be produced by the project team and presented to the CNC.

**The sub-outcome 2.2 “Enhance CCA mainstreaming into sectoral and local planning and budgeting”:** This project will facilitate the integration of CCA into sectoral and local planning through the development and testing of planning and budgeting guidelines. The key actors for this project are the DNE, the sector-level BSDs, the Planning and Budgeting ministries, and the National Association of the communes of Guinea (ANCG).

The project will take advantage of the formation of the PPBSE manual of procedure and the sectoral medium-term expenditure framework (CDMT) to develop a guide (including fact sheets) on climate change at each stage of the PPBSE. The following PPBSE planning and budgeting instruments will serve this purpose: the national development plan, the sectoral policy, the sectoral priority actions programme, the National Investment Program (NIP) and the sectoral medium-term expenditure framework (CDMT). The project will first test the guidelines in the water sector, which in 2018 adopted its National Water Policy (PNE) that considers CCA as one of its main stakes. The project will seize the opportunity presented by the formulation of the National Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management (PANGIRE), which is the operational plan of the National Water Policy, and the related-sectoral CDMT, to advance the adaptation agenda in this sector. In the process of designing and implementing these planning and budgeting guidelines, the project will work in close collaboration with the “Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Targeting Vulnerable Communities of the Upper Guinea Region” initiative.

At local level, the project will test second-generation PDL guidelines in 4 communes, which are already integrating climate change considerations, and provide process-oriented assistance to local authorities and actors to help mainstream adaptation into local planning. Lessons learnt from previous adaptation initiatives on integrating adaptation into the first-generation PDL<sup>vi</sup> will inform the training phase. The reinforcement of municipalities’ staff capabilities on climate finance and access will support PDL’s operationalization, with the aim of enabling the identification of the most realistic and immediate finance sources, and familiarizing the staff with resource mobilization techniques.

**The sub-outcome 2.3 “Establish CCA M&E mechanisms in adherence with national system”:** This sub-outcome supports the establishment of an M&E system that builds on the INS monitoring and evaluation system, backed by the Observation, Monitoring and Environmental Information Centre (COSIE) acting as an operational arm.

The INS monitoring and evaluation system is the only one that operates efficiently at the national level and leads to the release of an annual statistical yearbook. Therefore, the establishment of the adaptation M&E system requires the identification of the adaptation indicators already considered in the statistical yearbook, the evaluation of gaps to be filled, and the development proposed adaptation indicators including gender dimension. The COSIE and DNA teams will collect gender disaggregated baseline data under INS supervision to ensure ownership and familiarize them with regular data collection. The project will process, analyse and incorporate this data into the national statistical yearbook with the support of the Research-Policy working group (sub-outcome 1.1.). The data will provide robust scientific information that planners, researchers and academic institutes can routinely use to incorporate climate impacts and vulnerabilities into policies and interventions.

### **Outcome 3: A national funding mechanism and private sector engagement are expanded to support CCA financing**

This outcome will strengthen the governance of existing environment funding mechanisms and further engage the private mining sector in adaptation, in adherence with NAP implementation and financing. The Environmental Safeguard Fund (FSE) and the Bauxite Environment Network (REB) are the main targets.

**The sub-outcome 3.1 “Support the Environmental Safeguard Fund (FSE) mechanism in raising awareness on funding sources and expanding mandate for the financing of adaptation actions”:** This sub-outcome aims to provide institutional support to the FSE and improve its sources of income, enabling it to participate to the financing of climate change adaptation in a sustainable manner.

The project will complete an institutional evaluation of the FSE that will cover (i) its performance in terms of outputs, outcomes, and impact; (ii) the institutional context factors outside and inside of its boundaries; and (iii) inputs and resources. At the same time, the project will identify potential sources of additional funding based on the existing or alternative legal and regulatory framework. Building on these two studies, and on NAP and NDC priorities, the project will develop a strategy plan and support its implementation. The lobbying power of civil society will be utilized to advocate for a positive change in terms of climate in-country financing. The strategic plan will set out priority investment areas and potential actions based on PNDES, NDC, and NAP orientations, and will rely on domestic and international funding as well as strong partnerships between government and the private sector.

**The sub-outcome 3.2 “Enhance the mining private sector’s engagement on adaptation and climate financing”:** This project contributes to the implementation of the Bauxite Environment Network (REB) action plan, aiming to facilitate its engagement in adaptation, and also includes a dialogue meeting to lay the groundwork for a partnership between the mining companies

and the adaptation community. The sub-outcome will also target agribusiness and financing communities through the National Chamber of Agriculture, Development Bank of Guinea and the National Agency for Community Financing (ANAFIC).

The project will provide support to cover the training needs of the private mining sector in the area of climate change adaptation as reflected in the REB action plan. It aims to offer basic skills on climate finance and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to private actors (organized in collaboration with the project “Ecosystem-Based Adaptation targeting vulnerable communities of the Upper Guinea Region”), which will be useful to the development of public-private project on adaptation and mining. The private mining sector has identified the Ecosystem-based approach as the approach most likely to reduce the vulnerability of people and ecosystems exposed both to their operations and climate change.

Lessons learned from the project development process will inform the public-private dialogues initiated by the project. This dialogue mechanism will in turn be used to improve the private sector understanding of climate change impact and adaptation issues and their capability to take action, particularly during the project development process.

The project will expand the partnership during the second year. This collaboration will result in a better mainstreaming of adaptation consideration into the REB action plan, drawing from lessons learned during the previous collaboration.

The proposed actions and activities are inter-connected in nature which together aim to advance the objective of raising adaptive capacity of Guinea to cope with the impacts of climate change. In particular, this phase aims to remove the perceived barriers in the 4 different areas identified with national stakeholders, i.e. : a) insufficient linkages between research and policy, and a lack of reliable climate data b) fragmentation of coordination units, c) lack of guidelines and capacity, and d) lack of engagement from the private sector. The set of proposed solutions categorized under the 3 outcomes are geared to remove those barriers. The drafting and operationalization of the NAP, which is envisaged under a second phase will rely on the results of all the activities in this phase. In that sense, the activities are sequenced to support a holistic readiness of Guinea to tackle impacts of climate change in the long run. Furthermore, in this phase itself, there are clear sequencing of activities within and between outcomes, for instance, the projections under 1.2.1 will feed into risk assessment and identification of coping measures in 1.2.2, which then informs the prioritization exercise in 1.2.3. Similarly, the proposed dashboard in 2.1.2 and the M&E framework in 2.3.1 will be heavily reliant on the results of 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 better define the indicators and measure progress. Furthermore, the institutional assessment of FSE in 3.1.1 will rely on a functional RPWG (1.1.1) and an operational CNC (2.1.1).

## Annex II: Assumptions, Risks and Sustainability

### Assumptions:

This project proposal makes several assumptions based on in-country consultations:

- The project assumes that the government will support the process of reformulating the resource mobilization modality of the Environmental Safeguard Fund and the inclusion of climate change adaptation related criteria to access the fund;
- The project assumes that priority communes, sector agencies and REB will participate in the project's activities;
- The project assumes that the CNC's renewed mandate will be supported by the government;
- The project assumes that documentation and lessons learned from other projects in Guinea will be made available to the implementation team.

### Risks:

| # | Description of the Risk  | Potential consequence  | Countermeasures/Management response  | Type: Risk Category | Probability and Impact (1-5) | Responsible party                  |
|---|--|--|--|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Lack of capacity within DNE and other government agencies to implement NAP support project | Project implementation is delayed and less than effective  | The project has a major capacity building component aimed at strengthening human resources in the DNE and priority sector agencies. These capacity building activities have been designed to respond to specific gaps and weaknesses, and will incorporate lessons learned from other capacity development projects. | Organizational      | P=2<br>I=3                   | NAP project team, UNDP, Government |
| 2 | Government will not have funds to sustain the national arrangements, once the project ends | Project sustainability is endangered   | The project is designed to formulate mechanisms for scaling up investments and addressing financial gaps through outcome 3, including a strategic plan for investment.   | Financial           | P=2<br>I=4                   | Government, UNDP                   |
| 3 | Inter-ministerial coordination is lacking  | Uncoordinated implementation leads to delayed implementation and suboptimal results              | The project's activities have been designed to formulate and institutionalize an effective mechanism of horizontal coordination.   | Organizational      | P=2<br>I=3                   | Government                         |
| 4 | Resistance from sector ministries and minimal sharing of information                       | Ineffective coordination and knowledge sharing decreases effectiveness and impact of NAP process | To address this issue, the project has strong outreach/training to the various ministries and agencies, including at the local level to demonstrate the utility of the NAP process.  | Political           | P=2<br>I=3                   | Government                         |
| 5 | Reluctance from the private sector in engaging with the project                            |  | To address this issue, activities under outcome 3 specifically target the private sector. Appeals to the Code of Ethics and government regulations can also be referenced.   | Political           | P=1<br>I=3                   | Government                         |
| 6 | Potential delay in start-up from procurement, project team set-up, governmental clearances | Project implementation is delayed and less than effective  | The project has been specifically designed to accommodate this potential risk and the implementation time-frame has been increased from 18 to 24 months. Furthermore, announcements for experts will be  | Organizational      | P=2<br>I=3                   | UNDP                               |

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|  |  |  | advertised immediately following the the first disbursement. The CO will also make use of the regional office to disseminate the information to a wider pool of candidates to maximize the chance of recruiting best candidates, and avoid potential delays. |  |  |  |
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**Project sustainability:**

The project has been designed to ensure the sustainability of the outputs and outcomes, in particular:

To assure availability of knowledge and lessons gathered from the trainings in 2.2.3, and the tools and/or trainings materials generated for the private sector in 3.2.1 beyond the life of the project, case studies, lessons and materials will be continuously captured and shared through both the UNDP Guinea website and the MEEF/CNC website. This will allow for possible replication or up-scaling of the trainings in other regions and communes, as well as other industries/private sector partners beyond the scope of this project.

The key elements of NAP, that ensure the project’s sustainability beyond international support are as follows: a) Improved synergies and coordination are required at the different levels of the economy, and horizontally, between the sectors affected by climate change, to reduce duplication of effort, pool scarce resources for effective use, and ensure a more coherent and comprehensive approach to integration of CCA responses into development planning; b) Strengthened institutional, functional and technical capacities to plan for CCA and improve the existing climate-related knowledge and evidence base to support more comprehensive and holistic assessment of climate risks, vulnerabilities and impacts; and c) Strengthened monitoring capacity to ensure that knowledge and experiences gained during the implementation of adaptation activities (NAP) are effectively integrated into national and sectoral planning and management. Strengthening feedback mechanisms ensures that there is concurrency in the country’s approach to addressing the climate related challenges it faces.

The potential to scale up the project is incorporated into the project design. Beyond the obvious second phase, the potential is large – this phase itself will kick off a potential to fully develop a project idea under outcome 3. Subsequently, the NAP that will be drafted in the second phase, along with the list of scientifically backed adaptation options for priority sectors that are guided by it are expected to generate adaptation project pipeline for Guinea well beyond this first phase of the project. Furthermore, inclusion of the National Research Plan into the government’s budget is further expected to ensure continuity beyond the life of this project.

**Annex III: Terms of Reference**

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| <p><b>Regional NAP Advisor<br/>Terms of Reference</b></p> <p>These Terms of Reference detail the provision of technical support the UNDP-GEF team based in the UNDP Regional Hubs will extend towards the execution/implementation of the GCF-funded project, <i>“Enhancing research and policy linkages to advance National Adaptation Planning in Guinea.”</i></p> <p>The UNDP-GEF will provide the following technical services through the partial engagement of a Regional NAP Advisor, P4, equivalent to approximately 2 days per month, for a duration of <b>20 months</b>. The costs incurred for the provision of the services described herein shall be recovered from the project budget. This technical assistance will be provided in the following areas:</p> <p>(a) Provide inputs to the Guinean NAP team on:</p> |
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- a. current themes and new developments on adaptation planning at the UNFCCC and their relevance to national development strategies (Guinea Vision 2040, PNDES);
  - b. global and regional experiences on countries' alignment of their NAPs/NDCs and SDG related workstreams;
  - c. efforts to ensure Guinean NAP activities are aligned and coordinated with national, regional and global development agenda.
- (b) Provide sensitization and mentoring to the national NAP team on global and regional best practices and experiences on adaptation planning as they relate to specific outcomes of this project – through face to face missions and virtual briefings on:
- a. methods for integration of climate change into planning and budgeting;
  - b. sub-national and sectoral integration of climate adaptation;
  - c. gender analysis and gender mainstreaming into adaptation planning;
  - d. public-private partnerships; and
  - e. monitoring and evaluation of adaptation.
- (c) Identify research and specialized institutions that can partner with Republic of Guinea to advise its Research Policy Working Group on:
- a. Climate Risks and Vulnerability Assessments;
  - b. updating climate scenarios and future projections;
  - c. gender differentiated and economic impact analyses for prioritization of adaptation interventions.
- (d) Provide mentoring and advice to the Guinean NAP team on crowding in private sector for adaptation by bringing regional and global good practices on:
- a. Convening, catalyzing and capitalizing private finance;
  - b. Identifying entry points for MSMEs, MNCs and/or investors;
  - c. Identifying private sector engagement tools;
  - d. Providing inputs on REB (Bauxite Environment Network) biennial action plan by promoting linkages to Guinea's NAP and NDC.
- (e) Peer review knowledge products developed under the Guinean NAP project, including support to the development of technical guidelines, institutional assessments, public-private dialogue action plan.
- (f) Support the integrated monitoring and evaluation of all performance aspects, including technical, financial and operational aspects of the portfolio and contribute to quarterly reports and preparation of projects' bi-annual progress reports.

The costs will be charged against the Staff lines of the project budget and will amount to 25,000.00 USD/year.

<sup>i</sup> The four natural regions are corresponding to the eight administrative regions: Conakry, Boke, Kindia, Mamou, Faranah, Kankan, Labe, Nzerekore

<sup>ii</sup> AFDB (2017), African Economic Outlook, Guinea.

<sup>iii</sup> CEA (2015), Profil pays-Guinée.

<sup>iv</sup> Ministère du Plan (2012), Enquête légère pour l'évaluation de la pauvreté.

<sup>v</sup> MMGE (2002), First National Communication.

<sup>vi</sup> MAEEEF (2007), NAPA.

<sup>vii</sup> GFDRR database (consulted in March 2018).

<sup>viii</sup> MAEEEF (2007), PANA

<sup>ix</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>x</sup> The completion of the Second National Communication is still pending since 2012.

<sup>xi</sup> GEF (2016), Project terminal evaluation.

<sup>xii</sup> Effet 3.3.5. La recherche et l'innovation technologique sont promues

<sup>xiii</sup> See guidance here:

[https://popp.undp.org/UNDP\\_POPP\\_DOCUMENT\\_LIBRARY/Public/FRM\\_Financial%20Management%20and%20Implementation%20Modality\\_Direct%20Implementation%20Modality.docx?web=1](https://popp.undp.org/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/FRM_Financial%20Management%20and%20Implementation%20Modality_Direct%20Implementation%20Modality.docx?web=1)

<sup>xiv</sup> NAPA

<sup>xv</sup> Respectively by the projects "Adaptation to Climate Change in the Konkouré Watershed through Integrated Natural Resource Management and the Promotion of Climate-Smart Technologies", and "Strengthening the resilience and adaptation to climate change of the Guinean coastline"

<sup>xvi</sup> from the project "Strengthening farmers communities' livelihoods resilience against climate changes in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali" – see initiatives supporting adaptation planning