



REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA  
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Environment

468-019

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**Subject: Financing priorities of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea**

Dear Mr. Manzanares,

In correspondence with your requested received in March 20th, 2019 requesting the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to offer its funding priorities to the Green Climate Fund, so that they can be integrated into the next strategy developed by the Fund, the Government of Equatorial Guinea submits a summary of the **country's priorities**.

The document integrates the key emitting sectors and the main ideas of projects/programmes in which the country is embarking while continuing to consolidate the **Country Programme** document, which will be submitted to your consideration in the near future.

The Government of Equatorial Guinea would like to express its commitment to continue working with the GCF to address its climate change priorities. Please accept the assurance of my highest consideration and I look forward to your accustomed collaboration.

Sincerely,  
  


**Nicolas Hountondji Akapo**

Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Environment of Equatorial Guinea

# Equatorial Guinea's plans and needs in relation to the GCF

The overall objective of this document is to provide inputs to the GFC Secretariat to contribute to set the strategic direction of the Fund in Equatorial Guinea. To do so, this document is divided into two parts: (I) a brief description of the national climate change strategy and Plans; (ii) description and quantification of the country's needs from the GCF.

## Part I. Context: Climate Change Strategy and Plans

### 1. National adaptation and mitigation actions reflected in the NDCs

The government of Equatorial Guinea is aware that climate change is a phenomenon of international dimension and of great impact that constitutes a priority for the country. Accordingly, Equatorial Guinea has ratified the Paris Agreement and has determined a series of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, which are reflected in the country's nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

The first national communication is planned to be submitted during 2019. The table 1 describes the proposed adaptation and mitigation actions.

*Table 1. Adaptation and mitigation actions to climate change in Equatorial Guinea*

Conditional type		Estimated cost (millions USD)	
		2015-2030	2030-2050
Adaptation	a) Performing periodic assessments on climate vulnerability at national level.	114,5	171,3
	b) Construction of meteorological stations at national level (with the possibility of integrating the project to a country database).		
	c) Installation of early warning systems for climate risks and other natural catastrophes.		
	d) Periodic analysis of the resilience capacity of all infrastructures with an electrical connection and the ones that are still in progress.		
	e) Placement of rainfall stations in hydroelectric plants.		
	f) Establishment of mechanisms to achieve the integrated management of watersheds.		
	g) Promotion of agricultural production systems with better resilience to climate change.		
	h) Restoration of vulnerable ecosystems.		
	i) Infrastructures to cope with sea level rise and/or		

	levees to prevent flooding.		
<b>Mitigation</b>	<p><b>Energy sector</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Finalization and adoption of an Energy Law.</li> <li>b) Take advantage of the hydroelectric potential of the Wele River, for the electrification of the entire Continental Region of the country.</li> <li>c) Retrofit of the hydroelectric centers of Musola (0.4 - 0.5 MW), Riaba (3.8 MW), and Bikomo in the continental region (3.2 MW).</li> <li>d) Prioritization of wind, solar and/or tidal energy options for the remote islands of the country (Annobón, Corisco and others).</li> </ul> <p><b>Transport sector</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Acquisition of aircrafts equipped with high technology.</li> <li>b) Improvement of air, land and sea transport management.</li> <li>c) Continued modernization of airport facilities, road and port infrastructures.</li> <li>d) Promotion of urban and interurban collective transport.</li> </ul> <p><b>Forestry sector, Agriculture and Land use change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Strengthening of land management policies.</li> <li>b) Implementation of the National Strategy to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD +).</li> <li>c) Transformation of Equatorial Guinea into a reference country in terms of climate-smart agriculture for tropical zones</li> <li>d) Implementation of National Adaptation and</li> </ul>	3.673,3	5.955,8

	<p>Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in synergy with the REDD + national strategy.</p> <p>e) Forest sustainable management and certification for a rational exploitation.</p> <p><b>Construction of ecologically sustainable cities.</b></p> <p>a) Implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan on the conservation of biological diversity (ENPADIB) and reinforcement of the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) with the incorporation to the UNESCO Biosphere Reserves Program.</p> <p>b) Creation of two world-class Observatories.</p> <p><b>Industrial sector</b></p> <p>a) Promotion of an industrial policy based on the use of new technologies.</p> <p>b) Adoption of guidelines on types of machinery and emissions limits.</p> <p>c) Adoption of guidelines on optimum production operation methods.</p> <p><b>Waste sector</b></p> <p>a) Promotion of the policy on efficient waste treatment and reuse, and construction of recycling plants.</p>		
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Source: NDC Equatorial Guinea, 2015.

## Part II. GCF-related needs of Equatorial Guinea

### 1. Planned GCF portfolio

The following table shows the projects that are being planned in Equatorial Guinea, all of them aligned with national sectoral policies and regional policies:

*Table 3. Preliminary GCF Projects of Equatorial Guinea*

N°	Title	Objectives	Budget (\$) and Financial Instruments
1	Promotion of urban and interurban collective transport with buses	Creation of a company in the country to promote urban and intercity bus land transport with low emission buses.	<b>Total: 44.263.492</b> a) GCF: 40.908.763,3 b) Government Co-Financing and other partners: 3.354.728,7
2	Creation of green cities through urban and periurban forests and orchards	Planting of 1,500,000 trees in 5,396 hectares for 20 cities nationwide, in order to absorb CO2 from the atmosphere and benefit from carbon credits for a healthy population.	<b>Total: 9.838.106</b> a) GCF: 9.595.009,7 b) Government Co-Financing and other partners: 243.096,3
3	Land-use management and sustainable forests management to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	Sustainably management of the forests of the National Forest Reserve for good Forest Governance and benefit from carbon credits for REDD +.	<b>Total: 21.915.551,23</b> a) GCF: 6.854.454,93 b) Government Co-Financing and other partners: 15.061.096,3
4	Efficient treatment of waste and construction of plants for the recycling and reuse of Urban and Industrial Solid Waste	Sustainable Management of Solid Urban and Industrial Residues in the framework of the Circular Economy, aimed at improving the quality of life of the population, generating green jobs and mitigating the effects of climate change in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.	<b>Total: 42.635.065,13</b> a) GCF: 9.315.065,13 b) Government Co-Financing and other partners: 33.320.000
5	Development of renewable energies in Equatorial Guinea (Continental Region)	Decrease the production of 111,604 MW installed by diesel fuel in exchange for clean energy.	<b>Total: 76.000.000</b> a) GCF: 32.000.000 b) Government Co-Financing and other partners: 44.000.000
6	Sustainable and ecological agriculture	Implement ecologically sustainable agriculture in Equatorial Guinea.	<b>Total: 9.995.000</b> a) GCF: 6.902.600 b) Government Co-Financing and other partners: 3.092.400
7	Restoration of the vulnerable Mangrove Ecosystem (Atlantic coast of the Littoral)	Conservation of 24,700 hectares and restoration of 1,800 hectares of mangroves to increase the climatic resilience of the ecosystem.	<b>Total: 9.775.000</b> a) GCF: 6.723.908 b) Government Co-Financing and other partners: 3.051.092

<b>8</b>	Adaptation of beaches of Cabo San Juan and the Island of Corisco	Adaptation of the beaches of Rio Campo, Cabo San Juan and Corisco to be resilient to the rise in sea level, building 2,700 linear meters of protection dikes.	<b>Total: 1.620.000.000</b> a) GCF: 1.270.000.000 b) Government Co-Financing and other partners: 350.000.000
<b>9</b>	Installation of meteorological stations throughout the country	Creation of a weather service that covers the entire country to facilitate studies on climate change.	<b>Total: 1.640.012</b> a) GCF: 1.140.012 b) Government Co-Financing and other partners: 500.000

## 2. National needs to establish an enabling environment to address climate change

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea has identified the following needs, classified in three categories:

- a) Institutional needs
- b) Information needs, awareness and education on climate change.
- c) Training and research needs applied to climate change.

The estimated costs to cover the needs mentioned above are the following:

**Table 2. Other needs and their estimated costs**

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

Source: NDC Equatorial Guinea, 2015.

## 3. National funds available for climate change projects, and process to allocate them

The use of national resources for projects depends on the Government's budget. Until now, environmental projects have received limited national support due to other socio-economic need, and consequently have been financed mostly by international resources.

The national process to request government funds does not follow a standard procedure. Proposals can be prepared through a one-page worksheet which describes the context and the objectives. The national technicians lack of experience in the formulation of projects, and the relevant ministries do not have staff trained for preparing, monitoring and evaluating projects.

Despite the lack of a standard procedure, the process follows usually the following steps: (1) The Ministerial Department submits a request for national resources for specific project(s), (2) The Ministry of Finance, Economy and Planning sends the request to the Primatura, (3) The Primatura is in charge of the no objection procedure and also guarantees the conformity of the projects with the national budget lines, (4) The application is sent to the National Authorizing officer, who is in charge of sending the request for a payment release to the Treasury, (5) The Treasury is responsible of the release of the funds to the relevant ministerial departments.

**Image 1. Project financing process.**

