United Nations Development Programme

Project Document

Project title: PIMS 6016 - Increased resilience and adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable communities to climate change in Forested Guinea		
Country: Guinea	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	**Execution Modality:** CO support to NIM
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): **UNDAF 2018-2022 - Outcome 2**: By 2022, the national institutions, civil society and the private sector will have implemented the policies that improve food security, sustainable management of environment, resilience of populations to climate change and disaster risk management. **CPD 2018-2022 - Output 2.5**: The most vulnerable groups, have increased capacities for resilience and adaptation to climate change.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: high risk	**UNDP Gender Marker: 2,** Gender equality is a significant objective of the project	
Atlas Project/Output ID: *00107544*	**Atlas Award ID:** *00107165*	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: *6016*	**GEF Project ID number:** *10160*	
LPAC meeting date: *TBC*		
Last possible date to submit to GEF: 18th June 2021		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: December 2022		
Project Duration in Months: 60 (Sixty months)		
Planned start date: June 20, 2023	**Planned end date:** June 20, 2028	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: December 20, 2025	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation:** March 20, 2028	
Brief project description: The impacts of climate change in Forested Guinea will disturb rainfall patterns, increase stormy rains, and the recurrence and intensity of flash floods and droughts. According to the National Strategy on Climate Change (SNCC 2019) and recent climate forecasts, these climate trends will intensify in the coming years and substantially affect surface and groundwater		

resources, disturb agriculture seasons, spread crop diseases and pests, and reduce biodiversity. Consequently, negatively impact food security and social stability.

The long-term strategy for sustainable and climate resilient regional development will be to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities. To this end, the project objective is to enhance climate resilience of communities in Forested Guinea through the adoption of climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral strategies. Accordingly, the expected results are:

- Suitable climate smart agricultural (CSA) practices are identified and promoted
- Vulnerable communities have access to formal financial services to implement CSA practices
- Climate information products and services for the development of CSA are available for communities and institutions.
- Gender is mainstreamed and Monitoring and Knowledge Management supports replicated

This will be achieved through implementation of three components that address key barriers identified for effective climate adaptation and vulnerability reduction. **Component 1:** Frameworks for promoting a CSA Model. **Component 2:** Financing for the adoption of CSA practices. **Component 3:** Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices.

(1) FINANCING PLAN	
LDCF	8,850,000 USD
UNDP TRAC resources	400,000 USD
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**9,250,000 USD**
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	**27,700,000 USD**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**36,950,000 USD**

SIGNATURES:

NOTE: IF THE PROJECT DOCUMENT IS IN FRENCH OR SPANISH, THE FINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT MUST BE CLEARED BY THE RTA BEFORE SIGNATURE.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFD	French Development agency / Agence Francaise de Dévelopment
AGIR	Regional Program to support the integrated management of natural resources / Programme Régional d'Appui à la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources naturelles
ANAFIC	National Agency for the Financing of Local Authorities / Agence Nationale de Financement des Collectivités
ANAG	National Aquaculture Agency of Guinea
ANASA	National Agency of Agricultural Statistics
SERPROCA	National Rural Promotion and Agricultural Advice Service/Service National Promotion Rurale et Conseil Agricole
APIM	Professional Association of Microfinance Institutions
AGEE	Guinean Environmental Assessment Agency/Agence Guinéenne d'Evaluation Environnementale
BSD	Development and Strategy Office / Bureau de Stratégie et Développement
CBG	Guinean Bauxitic Company / Compagnie de Bauxite de Guinée
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CCNUCC	United Nations major Convention for Climate Change / Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques
CEGENS	Environmental Management Center for the Nimba and Simandou Mounts / Centre de gestion de l'environnement des Monts Nimba-Simandou
CFZ	Forestry Center of N'Zérékoré / Centre Forestier de N'Zérékoré
CI	Climate Information
CMIP	Project of intercomparison of coupled models / Projet d'inter comparaison des modèles couplés
CNOP-G	National Confederation of the Smallholders Organizations in Guinea / Confédération Nationale des Organisations de Producteurs.trices de Guinée
CNSC	National Office for the Climatic Services
CNSOE	National Center for Environmental Monitoring and Observations/Centre National de Surveillance et d'Observations Environnementales
CR / RC	Rural Collectivities / Commune Rurale
CRD	Rural Development Communities / Communautés Rurales de Développement
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
CU / UC	Urban Collectivities / Commune Urbaine
CVEC	Village Savings and Credit Cooperative
DGCN	General Directorate of the Nature Conservation Officers / Direction Générale du corps des Conservateurs de la Nature
DND	National Directorate of Decentralization / Direction Nationale de la Décentralisation
DGAASSB	Directorate General for Appropriation and Support for Basic Social Services/Direction Générale de l'Appropriation et d'Appui aux Services Sociaux de Base
DNPNCC	National Directorate of Pollution, Nuisance and Climate Change/Direction Nationale des Pollutions, Nuissances et Changements Climatiques

DNFF	National Directorate of Forests and Wildlife / Direction Nationale des Forêts et de la Faune
DNM	National Directorate of Meteorology / Direction Nationale de la Météorologie
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAO	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization
FNDL	Local Development National Funds / Fonds National de Développement Local
FODA	Agricultural Development Fund/Fonds de Développement Agricole
FODEL	Local Economic Development Funds / Fonds de développement économique local
FSP	Full Sized Project
FTP	Financial and Technical Partners
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GIEC	Intergovernmental experts Panel on Climate Change
GVEC	Village Savings and Loan Groups
HDI	Human Development Index
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IRAG	Agronomic Research Institute of Guinea / Institut de Recherche en Agronomie de Guinée
LDA/ LDO / ADL	Local Development Officer / Agent de Développement Locale
LDC / PMA	Least Developed Countries / Pays Moins Avancés
LDP / PDL	Local Development Plan / Plan de Développement Local
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MPFEPV	Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and Vulnerable Persons/Ministère de la Promotion Féminine, de l'Enfance et des Personnes Vulnérables
MATD	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization / Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development / Ministère de l'Environnement et du Developpement Durable
MEHH	Ministry of Energy, Hydraulics and Hydrocarbons / Ministère de l'Energie, de l'Hydraulique et des Hydrocarbures
MGE	Guinean Office of Entrepreneurship / Maison Guinéenne de l'Entrepreneur
NDC / CDN	Nationally Determined Contribution / Contribution Déterminée au niveau National
NGO	Non-Gouvernmental Organization
NIM	National Implementation Modalities
OGUIB	Guinean Timber Office
OGPNRF	Guinean Office of National Parks and Wildlife Reserves / Office Guinéen des Parcs Nationaux et Réserves de Faunes
PACV	Communities villages support program / Programme d'Appui aux Communautés Villageoises
PAI	Annual Investment Plan / Plan Annuel d'Investissement
PANA	National Action Program for Adaptation / Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation
PANA-CC	National Plan of Adaptation to Climate Change / Plan d'Action National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique

PIF	Project Identification Form
PNDES	National Plan for Social and Economic Development / Plan National de Développement Economique et Social
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
SAP / EWS	Early Warning System / Système d'Alerte Précoce
SCN	Second National Communication of Guinea / Seconde Communication Nationale de la Guinée
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SES	Social and Environmental Safeguard
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SNDD	National Strategy of Sustainable Development / Stratégie Nationale du Développement Durable
SOGUIPAH	Guinean Society of Oil Palm and Rubber Trees
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
UCR	Regional Coordination Service / Unité de coordination régionale
UE	European Union
UNDAF	UN System Framework for Assistance / Cadre d'Assistance du Système des Nations Unies
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States development agency
USD	United States dollar
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

A. Introduction

The Republic of Guinea is a coastal country situated in West Africa, on the Atlantic Coast, sharing its northern border with Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Mali and its southern border with Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ivory Coast. Its particular geographical location situates Guinea at the crossroads of the major West African climatic groups, including the Guinean coastal climate, the Sudanese climate and the humid tropical climate at the edge of the equatorial climate. This climatic diversity determines, depending on topography, soils, hydrology and ground cover, four bioclimatic zones (figure 1) with a double North-South and East-West rainfall gradient. These 4 zones are at the origin of the division of the national territory into natural regions known as: Coastal Guinea, Middle Guinea, Upper Guinea and Forested Guinea. The proposed project will focus on the Forested Guinea. Each region presents different bioclimatic risks (see Figure 1), and the Forested Guinea (colored purple in the Figure 1) is particularly vulnerable to floods, landslides, storms, bush fires and pest attacks.

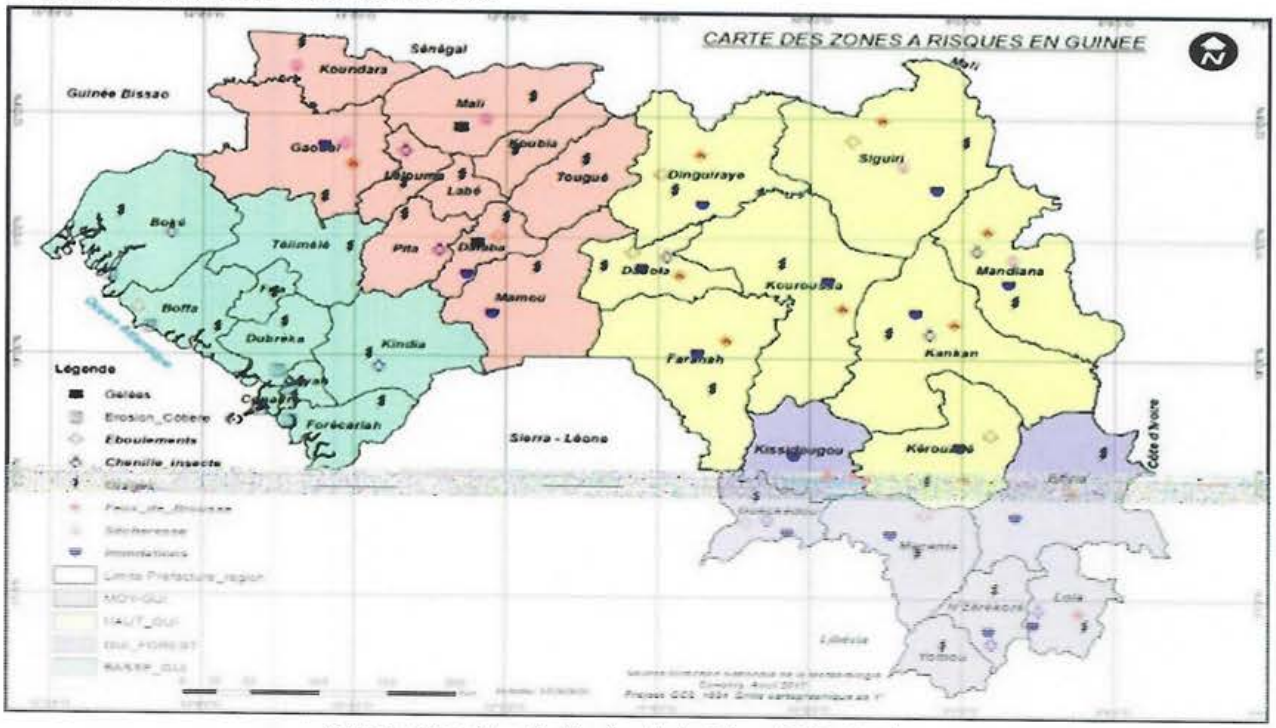


Figure 1 : Map of the bioclimatic risks in Guinea (DNM, 2017)

In 2020, estimate for Guinea's population is 12.5 million[1] –with a population growth rate estimate of 2.76 and expect to reach 18 – 20 million in 2030. This growth is a result of declining mortality rates and sustained elevated fertility, and due in part to a strong influx of refugees from neighboring countries. Just over 36% of the population is urban (about 2 million people concentrated in Conakry), with an estimated annual rate of change in urbanization of 3.54%. Population in rural areas is ~60% and occupies 95% of cultivated agricultural land, with an average of 0.3 to 0.5 ha per smallholder. Guinea's population is young with 41% of Guineans under 15 years old, and 60% under 25 years old. More than 47% lives below the poverty line, and around one in three children suffer from malnutrition in 2018. Majority of Guinea's population (70%) work in the agriculture, livestock, forestry and mining sectors. According to the World Bank, the GDP was 12.29 billion in 2019, and the growth stood at around 5.9%. The Human Development

1 Institut National de la Statistique, 2019

Index (HDI) – which gives a broader assessment of development including measures of life expectancy, education and standard of living – was 0.48 in 2019.

There are 24 ethnic groups in Guinea. The largest group is the Peulh (40%), who live mostly in the Fouta Djallon region in central Guinea. The Malinké account for 30% and live mostly in eastern Guinea. The Soussou (20%) live in the coastal area of northwestern Guinea. The predominant religion is Islam, practiced by about 85% of the population, followed by Christian (8%) and traditional beliefs (7%). Guinea has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world with only 30,4% of adults' literate in 2017. Primary education is compulsory for just eight years, and most children do not attend for long or ever go to school. French is the official language, alhough more than 24 indigenous languages are spoken in Guinea.

B. Characteristics of the Forested Guinea

The natural region of Forested Guinea, covering 23% of the country, is particularly fragile[2]. Forested Guinea communities are especially vulnerable due to several deep-rooted factors such as; highest rate incidence of poverty in the country (~67% against a national average of 43,7[3]%); poor levels of financial and technical capacities of the farming communities and the institutions mandated to support rural development; dependence on rain fed agriculture (~97% of cultivated lands are rainfed) which is the primary source of livelihood and critical for food security; and poor agriculture/land management practices that contribute to degradation of agricultural landscapes, contribute to climate change and have negative effects on the overall crop productivity. Forest Guinea has a strong potential for agricultural development: out of 700,000 ha of agricultural lands that can be developed, including 400,000 ha of inventoried and geo-referenced lowlands, only 30,200 ha are partially developed and 1,000 ha in total water control in the finishing phase in Koundian.

The natural region of Forested Guinea is segregated into 2 administrative regions: N'Zérékoré and Faranah with a total of 7 prefectures (6 prefectures under the N'Zérékoré region and one prefecture under the Faranah region) (see figure 2).

<u>The 7 prefectures of the natural region of Forested Guinea:</u>

- Kissidougou (region of Faranah)
- Macenta (region of N'Zérékoré)
- Beyla (region of N'Zérékoré)
- Lola (region of N'Zérékoré)
- N'Zérékoré (region of N'Zérékoré)
- Yomou (region of N'Zérékoré)
- Gueckedou (region of N'Zérékoré)

2 National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES, 2017-2020)
3 Enquête Harmonisée sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages en Guinée (EHCVM), 2019

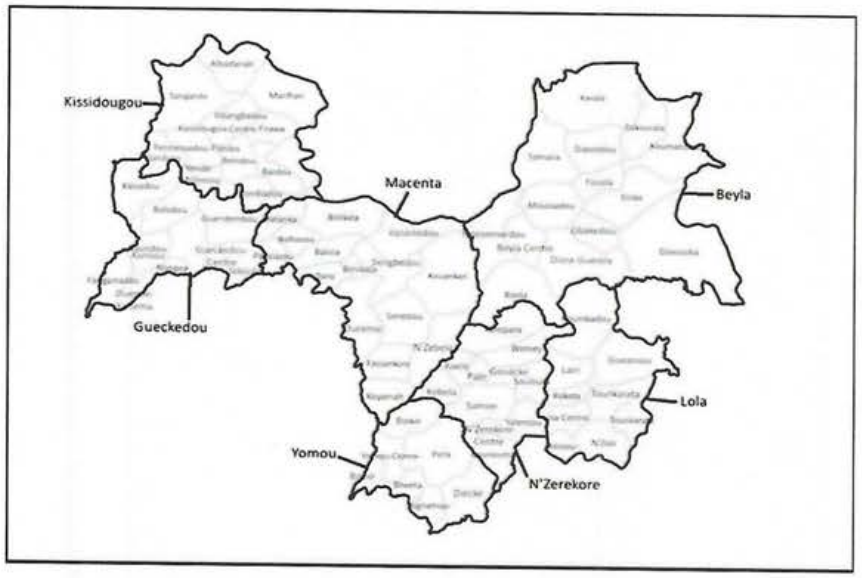
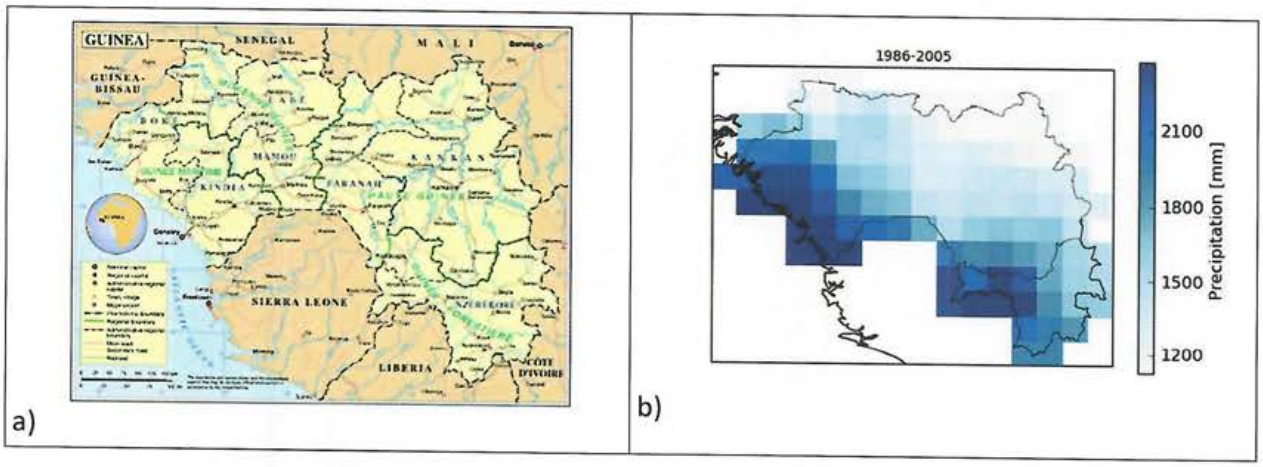


Figure 2 : Map of the 7 prefectures of the natural region of Forested Guinea

The population of the 7 prefectures of the Forested Guinea region was estimated at 2.2 million inhabitants in 2020, 52% of whom are women[4] . In 2018 a rate of 41.4% of households were food insecure, and 33.5% of children under five years old were considered chronically malnourished (height for age) (UNICEF, 2019).



4 Institut National de la Statistique, 2019

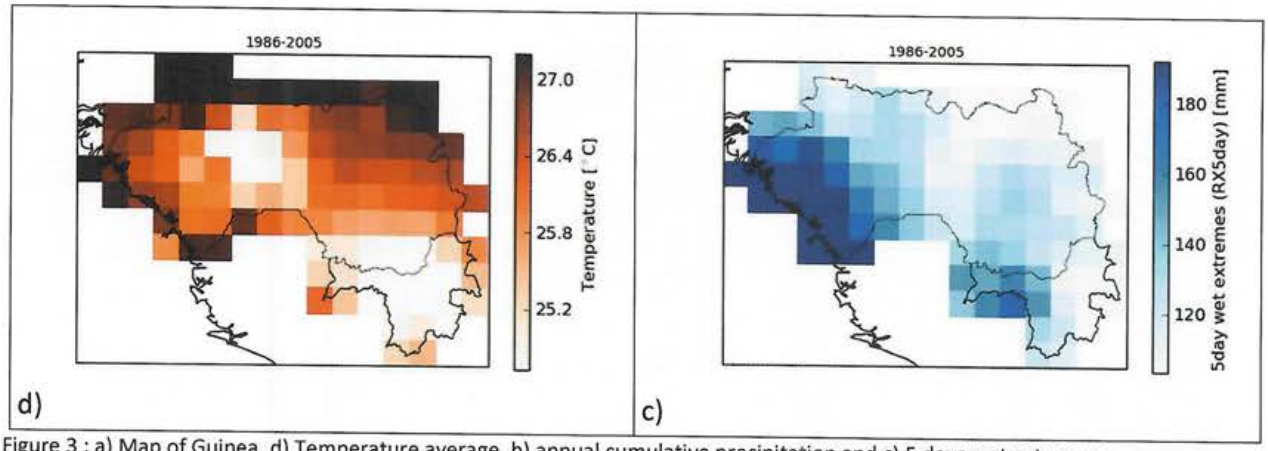


Figure 3 : a) Map of Guinea. d) Temperature average, b) annual cumulative precipitation and c) 5 days wet extremes average over the reference period 1986-2005, based on the EWEMBI dataset (a product of several reanalysis and observation datasets, Lange 2016)

In terms of population settlement dynamics, the Forested Guinea has experienced intense population movements over several centuries. The main ethnic groups in the region are: the Guerzé, Kissia, Toma, Mano, Kono, Lélé, Konianké, Kouranko and Peul.

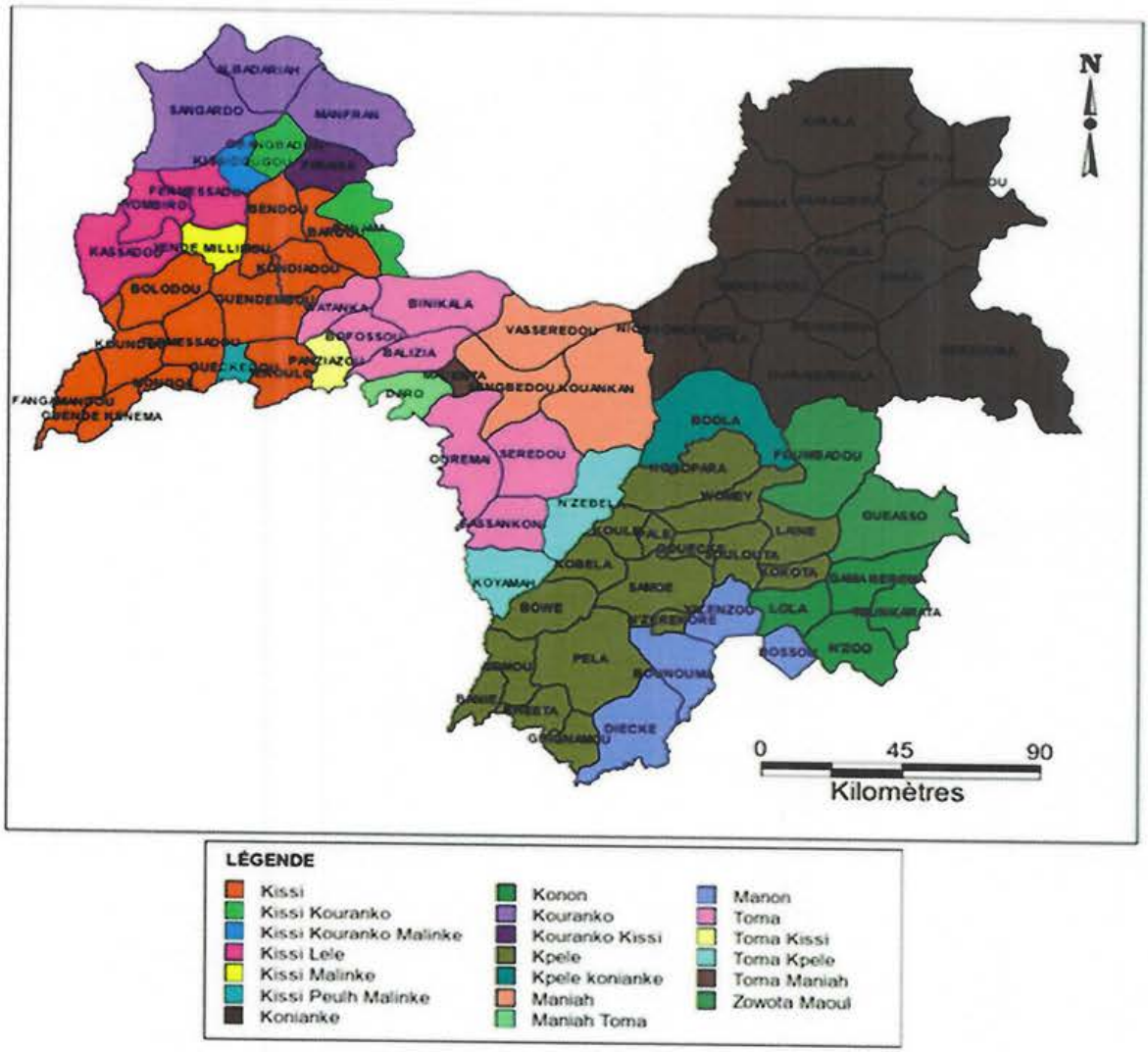


Figure 4 : Map of the ethnic groups in the Forested Guinea (Lamah, 2013.)

C. Climate projections in Forested Guinea for 2050 and 2070

Past climate trends can be analyzed from synoptic observations at weather stations. In Guinea Forestière, two weather stations have data with sufficient historical depth: N'Zérékoré, located in the south of the region at an altitude of 500 m in the hills, and Kissidougou, located in the north of the natural region.

At both stations, there was a significant increase in mean annual temperature over the period 1990-2010 of 0.6°C compared to the previous period 1961-90 (Figure 5). In N'Zérékoré, the minimum and maximum temperatures increased similarly, while in Kissidougou the minimum temperature increased more (+0.9°C) than the maximum temperature (+0.4°C).

Station	Tmin	Tmax	Tmean
N'Zérékoré	+ 0,6°C	+ 0,7°C	+ 0,6°C
Kissidougou	+ 0,9°C	+ 0,4°C	+ 0,6°C

Figure 5 : changes observed in the average annual temperature on the period 1990-2010 compared to the average temperature observed between 1961 and 1990 (source : SCN, 2018)

For rainfall, there is a large interannual variability with alternating dryer and more humid periods of 5 to 10 years. There is no trend in cumulative annual rainfall in the Forested Guinea region over the period 1960-2010. However, the seasonal distribution of rainfall and its intensity has changed in recent decades. Biasutti (2013) shows a decrease in rainfall at the beginning (June-July) and an increase at the end of the rainy season (September-October), creating a shift in the rainy season over West Africa.

The country is likely to be heavily impacted by climate change, and some effects are already being observed.

During the PPG, a review of the most recent climate modeling in Guinea has been carried out. The projection analyzed below is based on a median climate scenario resulting from the work of the CORDEX-Africa (Coordinated Regional Downscaling Experiment) project. Adjusting the climate simulations based on historical data from the ERA5 database, this regional numerical climate simulation approach is carried out using regional models driven by the global models, themselves defined within the framework of IPCC (Climate Change International Panel of experts) work. The projection used predicts that Forested Guinea will warm by 1 to 2°C by 2050 and 1.5 to 4°C by 2100, with warming increasing from South to North and from West to East. This temperature increase is constant on a seasonal scale.



Figure 6 : Change for temperature projected for the horizons 2030, 2050 and 2100 compared to the reference period 1986-2005. The projections are based on the emission scenarios RCP4.5 and RCP8.5.

The scenario (Figure 7) also projects an increase in cumulative annual rainfall of 40 to 100 mm from the south to the north of Forested Guinea by 2050. By 2070, the uncertainty related to inter-model dispersion increases but the 2050 trends are maintained. In the western part of the region, there is a decrease in cumulative annual rainfall of around 20 mm by 2070. The projection also shows a shift in the rainy season by 2050, with a decrease in rainfall at the beginning of the rainy season (in May) and an increase in the second part of the rainy season (from August to November). This phenomenon, already observed (Biasutti, 2013) for West Africa, has important implications for agriculture, that will be described further in this document. The observed effects of past climate trends on crop production are evident in several regions of the world (Porter et al., 2014), although they have not been scientifically documented yet in Forested Guinea. The consultations carried out during the PPG showed that climate change has

already negatively affected corn and cassava yields. The increased frequency of unusually hot nights is damaging for most crops, with observed impacts on yields and quality. Farmers also reported cocoa farms devastated by drought in the last recent years. At last, vegetable gardening is reported as particularly sensitive to change in rain patterns. Although the effects of temperature above the optimum for crop development are less known, farmers expressed the fact that vegetable production is very sensitive and crop yields seems to be sensitive to extreme daytime temperature.

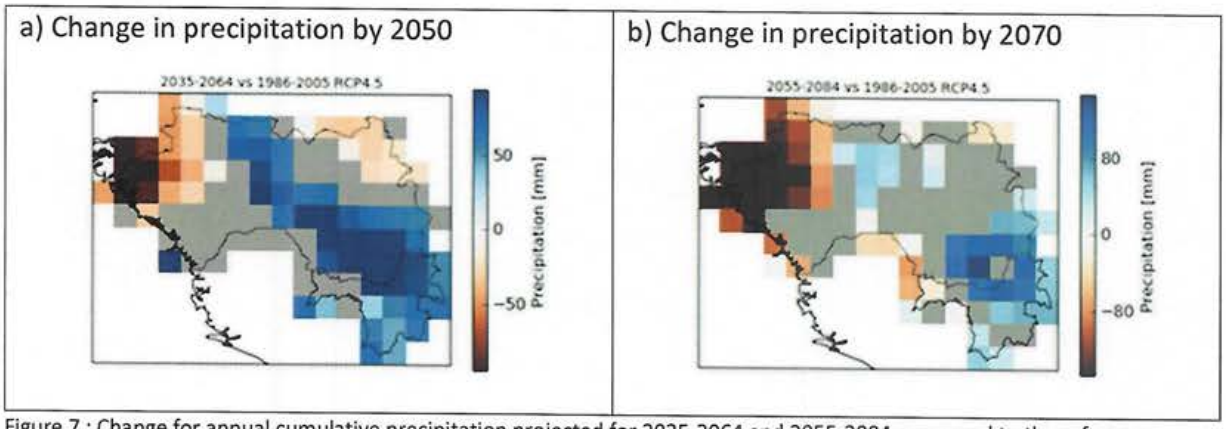


Figure 7 : Change for annual cumulative precipitation projected for 2035-2064 and 2055-2084 compared to the reference period 1986-2005. Grid-cells for which a model-disagreement is found are colored in gray. The projections are based on the emission scenario RCP4.5.

Climate change is also altering extreme rainfall patterns, which when they increase, cause flooding that is detrimental to crops. A suitable climate indicator is the RX5 (Figure 7), calculated as the cumulative total of 5 consecutive days of extreme rainfall. On the basis of this indicator, by 2050 and 2070 an increase in the RX5 can be observed over the Northern Forested Guinea. West of the Guinean ridge, cumulative rainfall over 5 days increases by 30 mm compared to historical values of about 150 mm. Floods are therefore expected to intensify in this region.

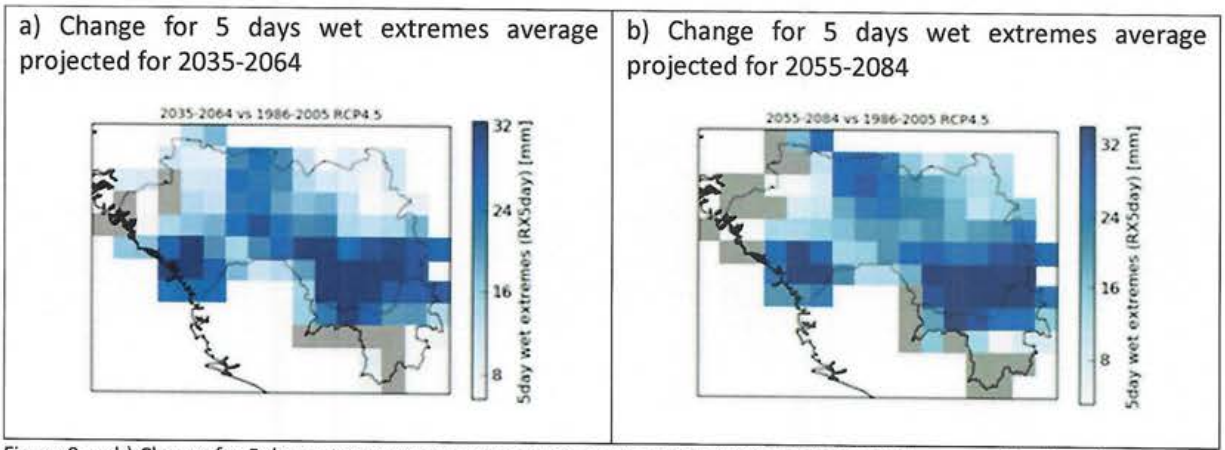
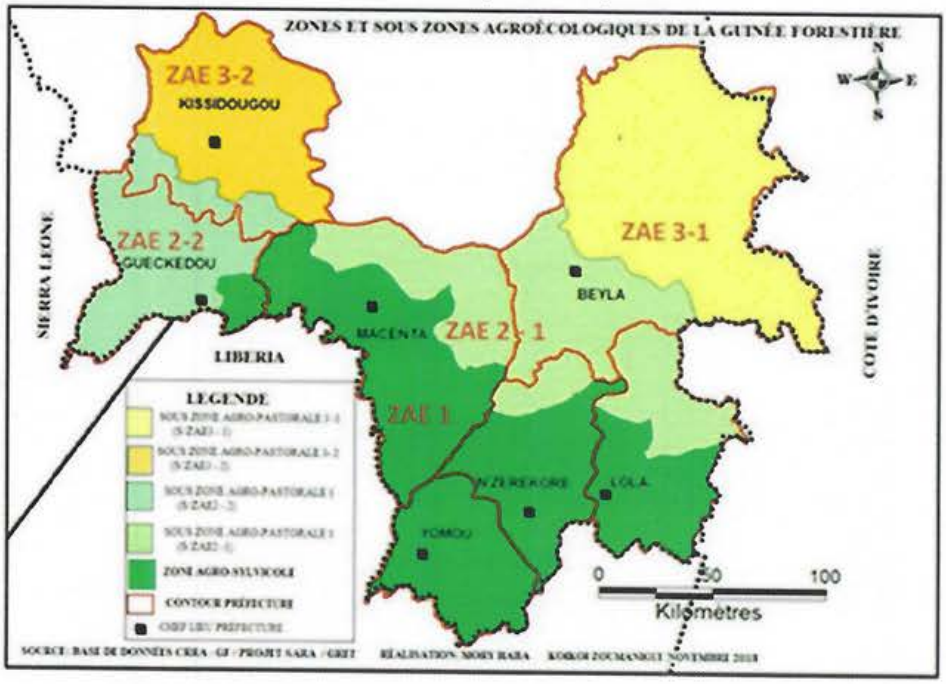


Figure 8 : a-b) Change for 5 days wet extremes average projected for 2035-2064 and 2055-2084 compared to the reference period 1986-2005. Grid-cells for which a model-disagreement is found are colored in gray. The projections are based on the emission scenario RCP4.5.

D. Impacts of climate change on agriculture

In Forested Guinea, the main crops are rice (2,599,164 tons in 2019), cassava (2,145,484 tons in 2109), maize (871,359 tons), groundnuts, fonio (530,227 tons in 2019), yam (159,818 tons in 2019), cowpea, oil palm, natural

rubber, coffee, tea, cocoa (17,342 tons of beans in 2017), banana and plantain (ribwort)[5]. The region can be divided into 3 agro-ecological zones with 5 sub-zones (figure 8: map and table).



Agroecological zones	Agroecological sub-zones	Ground cover	Rainfall (mm/year)	Agricultural production systems				Integration of agriculture with breeding
				Production systems	Subsistence	Cash	Breeding	
Agro-sylvicole Zone [ZAE 1]	[ZAE 1]	Relics of dense rainforest, woody secondary formations, natural palm tree	2000 - 2500	Coffee, oil palm, cocoa, rice, banana	Rice, cassava	Coffee, Cocoa, Hevea, Oil Palm	Pork, fish farming, poultry farms in peri-urban areas	Rice and fish farming, use of manure for market gardening
Agrosylvo-pastorale Zone [ZAE 2]	Sub-zone Agro-sylvopastorale Center-East (ZAE 2 -1)	Peri-forest savannah, woody fallows, remnants of dense rainforest	1750 - 2000	Coffee, rice, corn, banana plantain, breeding	Rice, corn, cassava, banana	Rice, corn, coffee	Large herds of cattle, sheep and goats	Animal traction, use of cow manure for market gardening
	Sub-zone Agro-sylvopastorale West (ZAE 2 - 2)	Peri-forest savannah, relics of dense rainforest	2000 - 2500	Coffee, rice, banana, breeding	Rice, Cajanus cajan (peas), banana	Rice, coffee	Herds of Cattle in pens, Cattle on stakes, sheep, goats, pigs	Few animal traction, use of cow manure for market gardening
Agropastorale Zone [ZAE 3]	Sub-zone Agropastorale North-East (ZAE 3 -1)	Peri-forest savannah, woody fallows, dry forest relics	1500 -1750	Rice, groundnuts, breeding	Rice, groundnuts, cowpeas	Rice, groundnuts, cowpeas	Cattle often on stakes, sheep, goats	A lot of animal traction, use of cow manure for market gardening
	Sub-zone Agropastorale North-West (ZAE 3 -2)	Wooded savannah, dry forest relics	1750 - 2000	Rice, breeding	Rice, groundnuts, banana	Rice, banana, coffee	Cattle in small herds, sheep, goats	Animal traction, use of cow manure for market gardening

Figure 9 : Map and table explaining the differences between the agro-ecological zones of Forested Guinea (Haba, 2019)

It can be estimated that climate change in Forested Guinea will have the following impact on crops in the region:

5 FAOstat.org

Crops		Rice		Market gardening	Corn	Cassava	Palm oil	Cocoa	Commercial Coffee (Extreme standard deviations)	Cowpea	Groundnuts	Yam
Mean yields (t/ha) in Forested Guinea (2014/2015)		0.89		nd	1.23	7.4	nd	0.5	0.06	0.72	0.79	8.18
Estimated impacts on yields for projections to 2050	% of variation			-3.8% à -5.8%		0 à -13%	-10%	-2%	0%	nd	nd	nd
	Yields					6.44 à 7.4		0.49				
Estimated impacts on yields for projections to 2070	% of variation	+15% in the Center and South	+20% if irrigation		-5 à -15%	0 à -25%			0%			
	Yields	1.0235	1.068		1.05 à 1.17	5.55 à 7.4						

Figure 10 : Impacts of climate change in Forest Guinea on agricultural production for 2050 and 2070. The projections are based on the emission scenario **RCP8.5**. source: Kinomé, 2020 from (Guinée, 2019) (IIED, 2020) (Lamah, 2013.)

Climate Impact	Crop(s)	Description of impact
Positive	Rice	By 2070, in Forest Guinea, the models agree on significant yield increases of in the central and southern regions compared to the yields recorded in 2000. This can be linked to the projected increase in rainfall in this particular region, which is highly beneficial to rice cultivation. With the implementation of irrigation systems on the currently non-irrigated plots, projections show an increase of around 20% in rice yields in the region.
Significantly Negative	Corn/Maize	On average across Guinea, the projections converge towards lower corn yields by 2050 and 2070. This decline in yields intensifies between 2050 and 2070. On small areas in the North-Eastern part of the Forested Guinea, yields are projected to decrease by 5 to 15% by 2070
	Cassava	Projections in Forested Guinea differ between the possibility of zero impact, and a decrease in yields of 13% by 2050 and 25% by 2070. Respecting the precautionary principle, the possibility of a significant decrease in yields for this crop should be considered
	Palm	According to the projections, the palm oil yields could decrease by 10% by 2050 in Forested Guinea
	Market Gardening	Vegetable cultivation is projected to be strongly affected by climate change, with an estimated 3.8 to 5.7% decline in yield by 2050. Irregular water availability combined with heat stress can lead to changes in crop yields and quality, with poor harvests
Negative	Fonio	With a wide variety of local cultivars, fonio is a cereal that has significant adaptive capacities to face climatic variations (Vall, 2011). With little documentation on this crop, there is no predictive model to estimate yield variation with climate change. However, the bibliography allows to put forward the hypothesis that fonio's yield will not be significantly impacted by the effects of climate change
Negligible	Cocoa	Cocoa yields in Forested Guinea are projected to fall by 2% by 2050. It would appear that the strategic and technical choices made by the smallholders (agroforestry system, size of cocoa trees) determine yields more than changes in climatic parameters.
No Impact	Coffee	The models used do not predict any impact of climate change for coffee yields in Forested Guinea.

Figure 11 : Impact of climate change on the different crops cultivated in forested Guinea

E. Vulnerability of the Forested Guinean communities

The PNDES (2017) identifies pre-existing vulnerability factors in Forested Guinea: (i) The incidence of poverty in Forested Guinea is the highest in the country with a rate of 66.9% against a national average of 56.9%. (ii) The region suffers from weak institutional capacities to support the rural development of the area. (iii) 97.2% of cultivated areas are rainfed, highly dependent on climatic hazards. (iv) The communities use agricultural practices that do not permit renewal of soil fertility. (v) Communities have a low financing capacity and poor access to financial services. (vi) Cattle breeding is dependent on deforestation and subject to overgrazing. (vii) Gender inequalities impede women's control over land in the productive plains; limiting their agricultural options for adaptation to climate change. (viii) Poor environmental management of forests leads to overall degradation of the natural resources on which all producers depend.

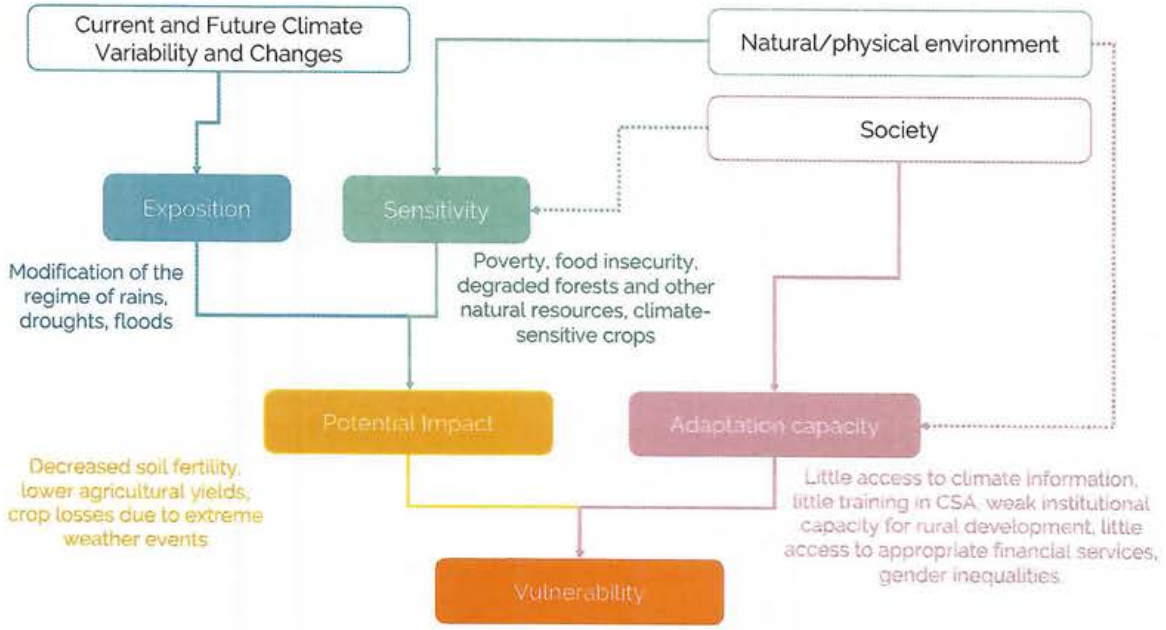


Figure 12: The Components of Vulnerability for Forested Guinea. Source: Kinomé 2020, adapted from Vulnerability Reference Guide, ICZM 2015

Two criteria can be used to predict the major impacts of climate change on the vulnerability of communities in Forested Guinea:

Criteria 1 - The sensitivity of agricultural productions: as the country's largest employer, the agricultural sector plays a key role in poverty reduction: it provides income for 57% of rural households (World Bank). Consequently, climate change has and will have a significant impact on agricultural production and rural populations, with mixed consequences as mentioned above. In Forested Guinea, the increase in torrential rains will lead to flooding on the lowlands and erosion on unprotected sloping plots.
In order to reduce the vulnerability of the communities, the following will be crucial, among others: (i) the possibility of setting up an irrigation system that will enable storing water and have secured water inputs across the growing seasons, (ii) the possibility of setting up anti-erosion systems on exposed crops.

Criteria 2 - Exposure to climate variability such as flooding: with the increase in sudden torrential rainfall, the lower altitude areas will be the most sensitive to flooding. Floods are destructive for housing and agricultural productions and can seriously increase the precariousness of the communities. Floods are also a factor of risk which is considered in household decisions making processes to invest (or not) in agricultural activities. This additional risk can directly

hinder the adoption of the solutions proposed by the project to strengthen the resilience of the most exposed communities.

Alongside these two criteria, which will exacerbate the vulnerability of communities, it should be noted that communities are already vulnerable owing to several factors described earlier. Consultations carried out during the PPG showed that current variability affects food production and food availability. Climate change impact the livelihoods and income of small-scale producers. One of the main insecurity mentioned by the farmers is the risk of losing yields due to such extreme events as drought and flooding. The population at greatest risk are those that are dependent on agriculture and natural resources, with livelihoods that are highly exposed to climate change impacts, and who have very limited capacity to adapt.

F. Institutional context

At the end of the Ebola crisis (2014/2015), Guinea took advantage of the "**Pan-African Vision 2063**" to draw up the "**Guinea Vision 2040**" at the national level, of which the **National Economic and Social Development Plan** (PNDES 2016-2020) is the operational instrument. The overall objective of this plan is to "promote strong, high-quality growth to improve the well-being of Guineans and bring about the structural transformation of the economy, while putting the country on a sustainable development trajectory". In particular, the mining sector and agriculture are designated as priority sectors for the country's economic recovery (PASANDAD, 2017).

To achieve this, the PNDES gives priority to the actions of the **Accelerated Programme for Food and Nutritional Security and Sustainable Development** (PASANDAD 2016-2020), which is a planning and development instrument for income-generating activities, particularly for women's activities in the processing and conservation of agricultural products, livestock farming and the production/processing of fish products. Given the stakes that Guinea is facing, food security is at the center of its government two main agricultural policy instruments:

- The **National Plan of Agricultural Investments and Food and Nutritional Security** (PNIASAN, 2018 – 2025): Defined by the **Agricultural Orientation Law** (LOA) and adopted within the framework of the implementation of the ECOWAS regional agricultural policy, the PNIASAN is an instrument for the harmonization, coordination, promotion and financing of structuring agricultural investments.
- The **National Policy of Agricultural Development** vision for 2018-2025 (PNDA): The PNDA addresses the issue of food security by aiming to increase the productivity of the main agricultural speculations, improve access to promising markets for agricultural products and improve the governance of the agricultural sector.

The PNDA is in line with the **National Strategy of Sustainable Development** (SNDD) published in 2019 by the Ministry of the Environment, Water and Forests.

Alongside the commitments made in the **Nationally Determined Contribution** (NDC); the SNDD thus constitutes the translation of Guinea's international commitments with a view to operationalizing sustainable development at the country level" (SNDD, 2019).

The inclusive reduction of the vulnerability of rural communities to the effects of climate change is one of the major issues addressed by the **National Climate Change Strategy** (SNCC), published in 2019 by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The strategy focuses on enhancing the capacities of national institutions for disaster risk reduction and mitigation, supporting the adaptation of communities to climate change.

The SNCC's mission is in full complementarity with the **National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction** planned for the period 2019 - 2023 (SNRRC). Emanating from the reference framework set out in the National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (PNGRRC), the strategy aims to provide the Guinean state with a central structure to unify and coordinate the government's actions in disaster risk management. As part of the response to the increased risk of climate-related disasters, the National Directorate of Meteorology is working on the project

"Strengthening climate information and early warning systems for resilient development and adaptation to climate change in Guinea". This project is associated with the approach developed in this proposed project.

In conclusion, the multiple strategies and programs aimed at strengthening and/or creating mechanisms to respond to food insecurity is an important sign of the Guinean Government's commitment to combating climate change. The approaches converge focusing on rural environment and the agricultural sector for improving the living conditions of populations and reducing their vulnerability. This proposed project is in line with this vision, and consequently with the development strategy implemented by the Republic of Guinea.

G. Barriers that need to be overcome

The proposed solution is to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacities of the most vulnerable local communities (with a focus on youth and women) in Forested Guinea, to face climate change and improve self-sufficiency in basic living needs of rural communities, and create conditions to enable its replication. To this end, the climate resilience of the agro-sylvo-pastoral activities/practices on the ground on needs to be reinforced, resulting in the accelerated adoption of techniques and approaches that constitute Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA). The strategy above depends on the existence and availability of reliable and usable information about the current and changing conditions of the regional hydrological, meteorological conditions and of the agro-ecological suitability of soils and landscapes. At the same time, priority investments to enhance climate resilience both at community as and household level will need to be adequately financed.

With a view to driving the expected change to reduce the vulnerability of rural communities coping with the climate change, the project faces several barriers (Figure 13) that this section proposes to develop:

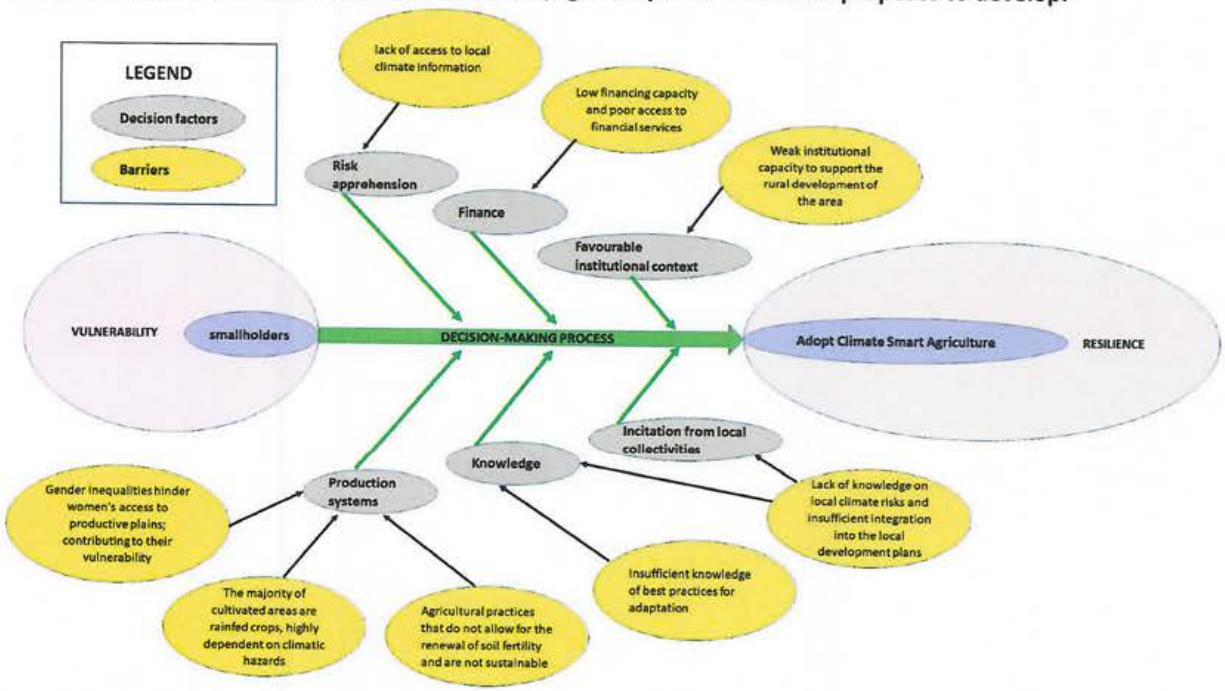


Figure 13 : Barriers of the ToC

[Inadequate agro-forestry systems and production methods in relation to climate change and the agro-ecological characteristics of the territory]

Paradoxically, the region with the most important agricultural export sectors (coffee, cocoa, hevea, oil palm, cola, and banana) is also where the poverty is most acute. The profits generated by these cash crops do not, in most cases,

trickle down to the most vulnerable. The intensification of poverty can be directly related to the low productivity of the agricultural and livestock sectors, which constitute their main sources of subsistence. Acute poverty and the influx of refugees from Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Côte d'Ivoire in Forested Guinea has exacerbated pressure on natural resources causing an imbalance due to the exploitation of ecosystems (Doligez, 2017). Land pressure is leading to the spread of slash-and-burn land, marking the end of the sustainability of the extensive agrarian system which used to be in place. The two immediate consequences of this transformation on production systems are the loss of soil fertility and the intensification of production methods. With less land in each generation, each worker has to intensify their work per unit area to maintain their income. Moreover, this phenomenon is exacerbated by the concentration of agricultural land at the level of the firstly arrived families in villages, generating different trajectories in family farming: households with neither land nor capital to access land (through renting) and/or production factors, who sell their labour power to the land owners; and in contrast, large landowners who base their production systems on the availability of precarious workers with no other opportunity than to sell their labour power. The former tends to become precarious, and the latter tend to maintain or increase their income. Between these two opposite trajectories, the majority of rural households have access to little areas, with 0.3 to 0.5 ha per household. They often have difficulty accessing the most fertile land (lowlands and micro-plains) reserved for large landowners, and are also forced to sell their labour force to supplement their income and/or access larger areas through renting. In this context the position of women is critical, with very limited access to property and fertile land combined with uncertain remuneration (GARAMBOIS, 2016).

Faced with a problem of limited extension of agricultural land, combined with a loss of fertility due to production systems that have become inadequate with land pressure, agricultural practices tend to intensify. In this context the Climate Smart Agriculture provides a triple response:

- Demonstrated intensification with improved production per unit area
- Allows for an intensification that is not dependent on chemical inputs which are often unavailable and too expensive.
- Resilience to climate hazards.

The current research, extension or farmers knowledge is not systematized and does not consolidate the evidence to introduce at scale the climate resilient farming practices.

[Limited financial capacity and limited access to credits for the adoption of innovative and resilient technologies]

The Guinean banking sector is characterized by its modest size (17 banks in 2018, and 23 active MFIs in 2017), with a progression however existing: according to the Global Findex, the share of bank account holders increased from 7% in 2014 to 23% in 2017. Against an average of 43% of banked individuals (2017) in Sub-Saharan Africa, Guinea has one of the lowest financial inclusion rates on the continent. Yet in 2016, 40% of adults aged 15 and over borrowed money during the year (Findex, 2017). Concentrated in urban areas, with a coverage of 37,143 inhabitants/point of service (DIALLO, 2018), MFIs do not offer significant financing opportunities in rural areas.

In addition to the lack of credit offers, there is a barrier related to the absence of official personal documents (required to establish formal bank accounts). Indeed, Guineans who wish to open an official bank account and access credit from financial institutions often face a lack of enforceable legal guarantees due to the high proportion of rural residents without land titles or with informal land rights.

Finally, although microfinance is a key channel for expanding access to finance, the sector meets only a small part of the demand for services from low-income populations and has low governance standards and poor loan repayment performance. In addition, the only existing agri-financial products is related to inputs, to help farmers acquire them prior to the growing period, and does not include climate change risks: drought, floods, crop failures and other types of damage caused by climate change and associated extreme weather events.

As described in the previous section, the trajectory of rural households becoming more precarious is characterized in particular by a lack of capital to access the factors of production required for a strategy to escape from the "*poverty*

trap" (A.Banerjee, 2019). Access to microcredit is therefore one of the main conditions for the successful operation of this project: without capital, the majority of vulnerable rural households will not be able to adopt the climate-smart agricultural practices developed to improve their living conditions and their resilience to climate change.

[Insufficient integration of hydro-meteorological and agro-ecological information into the decision-making processes related to local development]

Knowledge of agro-ecological dynamics and the integration of climate information into planning is essential to drive coherent change at the regional scale. The information produced has an impact in:

The identification of promising agricultural sectors to be developed: given the current intensification processes, it will be more relevant to opt for livestock and crops adapted to the new climate constraints. For example, on small areas and with uncertain pasture, it is safer to opt for pig farming than cattle farming.

Exposure to risk linked to agricultural investment: smallholders with access to climate information are better able to measure their risk-taking, and thus in better conditions to innovate in their production systems. For example, to adopt the climate-smart agricultural practices that will be promoted by the project.

Exposure to extreme climatic risks (for the agricultural sector and the living conditions of populations): in the case of an extreme climatic event, decision-making can have a vital impact. Climate information then plays an immediate role in the capacity of communities to react and cope with a disaster (as floods for example).

Territorial development: the communities' initiatives must be encouraged by a favourable environment at the institutional level and in territorial development policies. The implementation of a policy aiming to promote adaptation to climate change obviously requires solid prior documentation. This will guarantee the relevance of the projects supported.

However, climate information in Forested Guinea remains almost non-existent. Meteorological stations do not function, technical officers are understaffed and untrained; technical capacities (particularly in IT tools) do not allow data to be used correctly; institutions are not up to date on climate-related issues; and finally, the public collectivities do not provide appropriate responses on the ground (Gui-MétéoClimat, 2020). In addition, there is a lack of knowledge of the current agro-ecological dynamics, which makes it difficult to develop specific climate smart agricultural practices that are adapted to the constraints of smallholders.

Nevertheless, there are regular needs at the community level in Forested Guinea. For example, the municipality of Guéckédou has recurrent cases of flooding with multiple causes. Elsewhere in the region, farmers report that they are confronted with rainfall phenomena that disrupt agricultural calendars and lead to the loss of rice, groundnut and cowpea seedlings (Haba, 2019). See figures 10 and 11.

In conclusion, the resilience of communities is already concretely affected by the lack of climate information. There is a need to rehabilitate the information production system, and to integrate its products at all levels: from producer strategies, to research stations, to Local Development Plans for municipalities and in the institutional framework.

II. STRATEGY

A. The proposed long-term solution and the Theory of Change

The proposed long-term solution is to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacities of the most vulnerable local communities (with a focus on youth and women) in Forested Guinea, to face climate change and improve self-sufficiency in basic living needs of rural communities and create conditions to enable its replication.

First, it implies the Republic of Guinea to develop a framework for developing Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) through a CSA platform and the integration of CSA practices into Local Development Plans. This innovation for the country will be introduced, tested for Forested Guinea and documented for a large-scale replication. This is assumed as to have a positive impact on land productivity and preservation of natural resources (land, tree cover, water). To allow this CSA framework implementation, the CSA platform will be linked with financial services. This will open up a number of possibilities for income generation and improved quality of life for women and young people. The local communities on site will be empowered as key agents of change to promote the adoption of CSA practices.

The theory of change adopted for this project (see figure 11) proposes solutions to address in the long-term, these barriers, through 3 different outcomes. The 3 outcomes are:

- Outcome 1: Climate resilience of vulnerable communities (at least 14,000 farming households) of Forested Guinea area achieved by the introduction of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices on at least 20,000 ha of agro-sylvo-pastoral lands
- Outcome 2: Access of communities' members, CBOs, CSOs, and local authorities to adaptation finance is enhanced in Forested Guinea.
- Outcome 3: Climate information products and services for the development of CSA are developed and available for the communities and institutions

The proposed project is consistent with the goals of **LDCF Strategic Objective 1 "Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for adaptation"** and Strategic Objective 2 "Mainstream adaptation and resilience for systemic impact" and Strategic Objective 3 "Foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated adaptation".

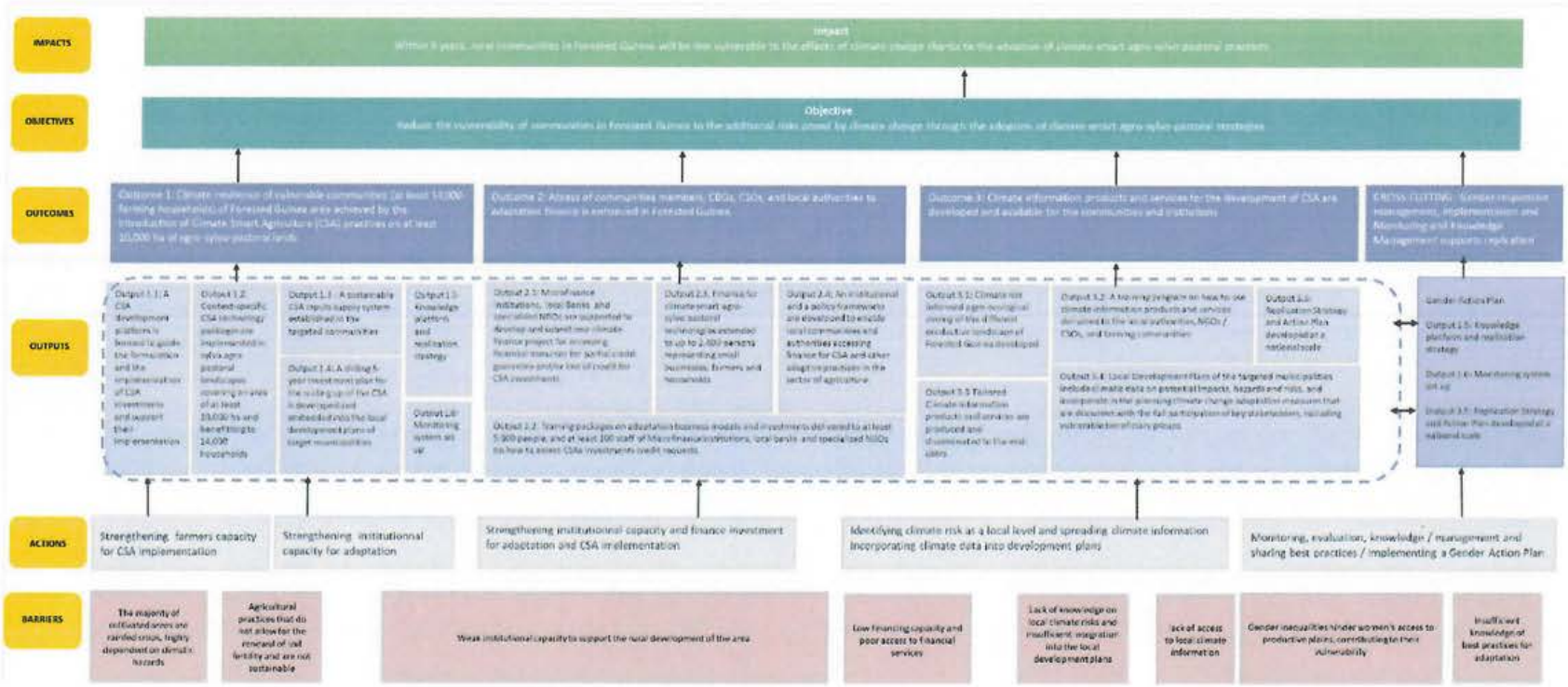


Figure 14 : Theory of Change

As we can see in the figure above, and in a logic of alignment with the **country program document** drawn up by UNDP in 2018, the change will be carried out with a global vision on three levels of actors:

1: Local institutions and authorities integrate a climate change component into their strategies. They are trained in the use of climate information and their capacity to integrate it into their development programs is enhanced. Local authorities' human resources are also provided with technical assistance to support the development of climate change adaptation projects and to help communities adopt climate-smart agricultural practices. This support promotes opportunities for training, employment and decision-making roles for women at the institutional level.

2: Micro-Finance Institutions (MFI) develop an equitable supply of financial services adapted to climate-smart agricultural practices. The internal policies of the MFI partners correspond to the Environmental and Social Safeguards of the UNDP and GEF. Non-financial services (agricultural advice) are also offered to beneficiaries in order to support them in the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices.

3: Targeted communities adopt climate-smart agricultural practices, improving their standard of living, their capacity to adapt to climate change, and the management of natural resources. Benefiting from institutional support and better access to financial services, these communities are supported by an agricultural advisory service that helps them develop their activities.

Cross-cutting component: Women's needs and strategic interests are taken into account in all decision-making organs relating to the project so that they participate in activities as much as men and benefit equally from opportunities.

In line with the project's strategy, the approach is to implement all the conditions required for the most vulnerable rural communities to move safely towards climate-smart and resilient agricultural production systems.

B. Identification of the intervention areas for the project

The preliminary selection of the villages visited by the team was made according to criteria of relevance and feasibility developed and agreed during the stakeholders' workshop organized on the 25th of June 2020 (see Table 1).

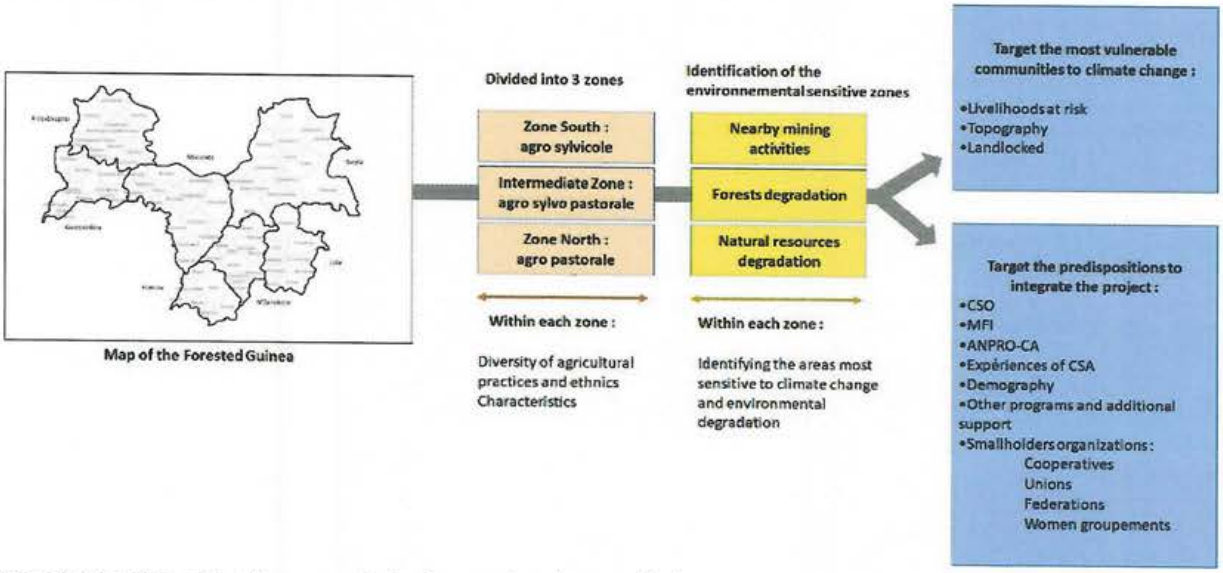
Table 1: criteria for the selection of intervention sites:

Priorities	Criteria	Nature of the criteria
Essential criteria	1. Consent of communities to participate in the project	Ethic
	2. Diversity of agricultural practices	
	3. Diversity of ethnic characteristics	Agro-ecological
	4. Forest degradation	
	5. Degradation of natural resources (soil, water)	Ethnic
	6. Livelihoods at risk	Environmental
	7. Soils erosion / degradation of soil fertility	Environmental
	8. Smallholders organizations:	Vulnerability
	• Cooperatives	Vulnerability
	• Unions	
	• Federations	Predispositions
	• Women groups	
Secondary criteria	9. Nearby mining activities	Environment
	10. Accessibility of the village	Geographic / topographical
	11. CSOs organizations	Predispositions
	12. Experiences with CSA	Predispositions
	13. MFI organizations	Predispositions
	14. SERPROCA presence	Predispositions
	15. Presence of other programmes and additional support	Predispositions

A three-step process:

In order to conduct the selection phase, the process was carried out in 3 steps. Each step enabled the PPG team to further target the areas presenting the researched criteria in terms of environmental and social vulnerability, and representative of the diversities of Forested Guinea: social, environmental and economic.

Refer to the diagram below:



Step 1: Mapping of the 3 agro-ecological zones. See the map below:

Agro-sylvicole Zone [ZAE 1]: Relics of dense rainforest, woody secondary formations, natural palm tree

Agro-sylvo-pastorale Zone [ZAE 2]: Peri-forest savannah, woody fallows, remnants of dense rainforest

Agro-pastorale Zone [ZAE 3]: Peri-forest savannah, wooded savannah, woody fallow land, dry forest relics



Map of the 3 agro-ecological zones of the Forested Guinea (Haba, 2019)

Step 2: Identifying the areas that are most sensitive to climate change and environmental degradation.

Sensitive environments are particularly targeted, as they are the focus of issues relating to vulnerability to climate change. The following criteria were validated during the PPG inception workshop:

- Degradation of forests through the establishment of fields and forestry exploitation
- Degradation of natural resources (soil and water)
- Nearby mining activities

Step 3: Targeting the most vulnerable communities to climate change, having favourable environment for project implementation.

At this level two types of criteria have been identified: vulnerability criteria and predisposition criteria (= the conditions for project activities to be implemented). The approach consisted of making a round trip between the vulnerability of the targeted communities and the presence of elements indicating a favourable environment to implement the project. The objective was to target the most vulnerable communities, while capitalising on the opportunities in the area: presence of smallholders' organizations, women's organizations, support projects, etc. The project was also designed to help the most vulnerable communities to take advantage of the opportunities in the area.

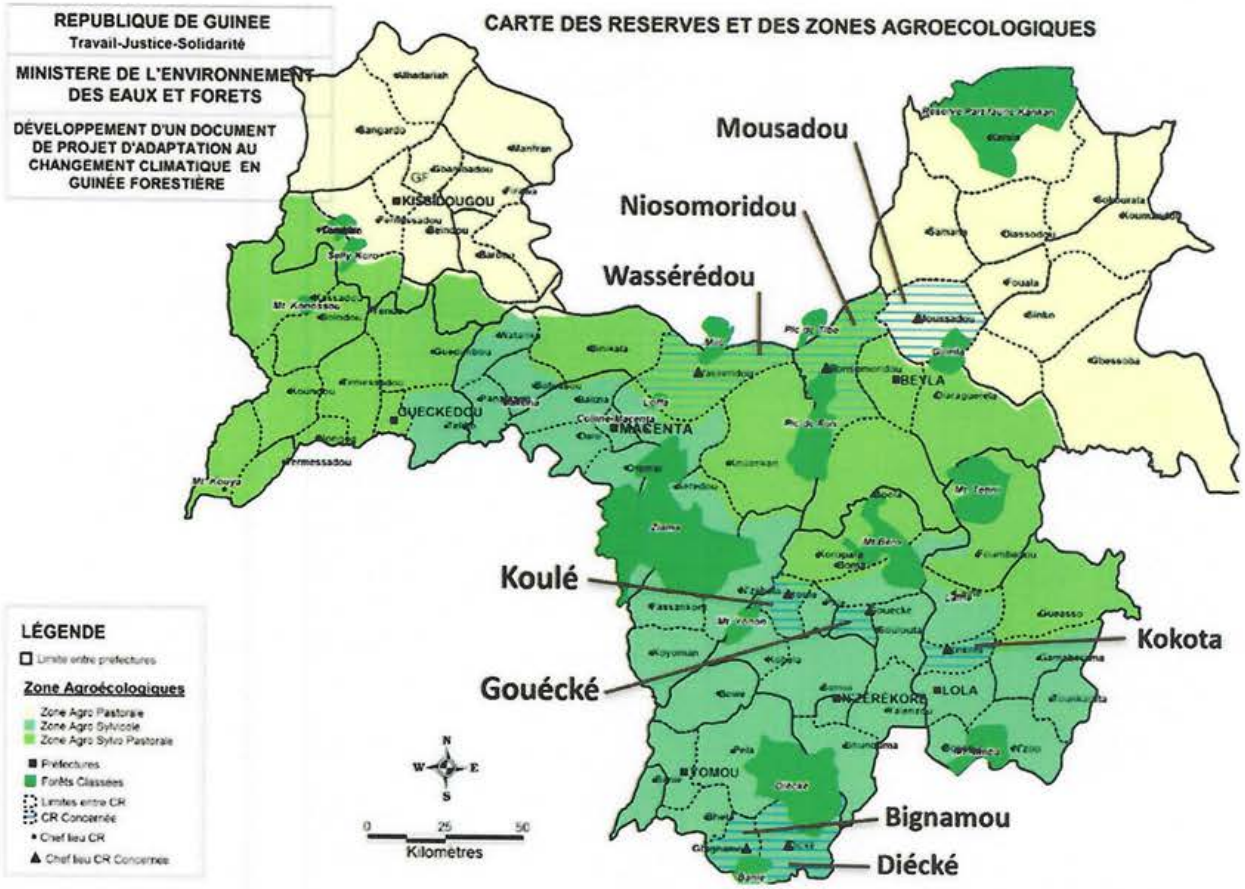
Vulnerability criteria	**Predisposition criteria**
• Livelihoods at risk • Soils erosion / degradation of the soil's fertility • Accessibility of the village	• Smallholders Organizations: Cooperatives Unions Federations Women groups • CSOs organizations • Experiences with CSA • MFI organizations • SERPROCA presence • Presence of other programmes and additional support

In conclusion: 8 municipalities targeted for the project implementation:

According to the identification phase, the selection of the areas of intervention allowed to highlight 8 local municipalities: see the table below.

Prefecture	Municipality	Zone AE	Principal ethnies		Degradation level		Mining activities	Protected areas	Total population 166.458 hab. (2020)	Total area : 3.829 Km²
			1	2	High	Medium				
Macenta	Wassérédou	2	Mania	Toma	X		**Diamond**	Milo	10 267	745
N'Zérékoré	Gouécké	1	Guerzé	Malinké	X			Mont Béro	22 913	134
	Koulé	1	Guerzé	Konianké	X			Mont Yonon	22 627	236
Lola	Kokota	1	Konon	Manon	X		**Gold**	Community forests of the Gadey Toua and Koko groups	17 471	212
Yomou	Diécké	1	Manon	Guerzé		X		Protected forest of Diécké	38 025	748
	Bignamou	1	Guerzé	Konianké	X			Classified forest of Banan	17 768	258
Beyla	Mousadou	3	Konianké	Peulh	X			Guirila	18 700	681
	Niosomoridou	2	Konianké	Manlinké	X		**Iron, gold, diamond**	Pic de fon	18 687	815

The 8 municipalities are distributed in 5 prefectures of the natural region of Forested Guinea. See their location on the map below:



C. Baseline of the past, future and ongoing projects

Under the "business-as-usual" scenario or baseline scenario, a range of activities would be undertaken, some of which would have positive impacts on resilience of communities. These activities will however be limited in scope, scale and sustainability. The most pertinent projects that will also form part of the current project's baseline are listed below:

Resilience of the rural communities facing climate change

Supported by the World Bank, AFD, IFAD, Japanese Cooperation, PPAAO-Guinea 2 (2019-2024), PADAG (2017/8-2023/4), PDNPG. (2018-2023), and WRDPSEM-NRB 2 aims to improve livelihoods and more generally to create conditions for rural development. Expected outcomes of these projects include improved access to agricultural equipment and infrastructure, improved cultivation techniques, increased yields and incomes, and improved value chains. In addition, the national fish farming development project financed by AFD and the extension phase of the PDRP-GF aim to promote and consolidate rural development, poverty reduction and food security in Forested Guinea through the development of integrated rice-fish farming. The development of integrated rice-fish farming is being promoted as one of the strategic responses to the threat of food insecurity and income reduction caused by the degradation of agricultural land and the reduction of agricultural productivity in the plains, as agriculture has traditionally and until now been the main source of income and food in the region. In the same area of intervention, the UNDP joint program for Forested Guinea, developed in response to the Ebola crisis and to strengthen the region's resilience to future shocks, supports the development of the agricultural sector and the improvement of livelihoods. However, as noted above, the development of agriculture, as the main source of livelihoods and food security in Forested Guinea, is highly vulnerable to the projected climate risks. Farming communities are not prepared to cope

with the impacts of climate change such as changing rainfall patterns, floods and increased heat. This may have a negative impact on the productivity of investments made by these projects and on the development of the agricultural sector in Forested Guinea. In addition, the success of integrated rice cultivation, in the context of totally rainfed rice cultivation in Forested Guinea, is threatened by the irregularity of rainfall, which does not guarantee the water input on the rice fields with the amount of water required during the different phases of the vegetative cycle of the rice that would allow optimal yield. Similarly, the success of fish farming will depend on the permanence of the optimal amount of water in fishponds after the rice harvest, which allows for optimal fish growth. However, the increase in the length and intensity of the expected dry periods in Forested Guinea is likely to lead to increased evapotranspiration and premature drying out of the ponds, which will negatively impact the productivity of fish farming. The existence of these projects will enable the successful scaling-up of adoption of rice-fish integrated farming.

In addition, two ongoing private sector initiatives stand out: SOGUIPAH and Café Ziama.

SOGUIPAH is an agro-industrial company processing natural rubber and oil palm. The company works with farmers in Forested Guinea under a concession regime where they grow rubber and palm oil which the company commits to purchase. In order to improve farmers' food security and their resilience to international market shocks, SOGUIPAH helps farmers to develop integrated rice-fish farming to complement oil palm and rubber tree cultivation. This is the case, for example, in the rural commune of Diécké, where SOGUIPAH is helping farmers and its workers to cultivate 80,000 ha of rice fields. In this system, the production of rice and fish aims to guarantee self-consumption, and to provide additional income to those from rubber and oil palm in order to reduce the vulnerability of farming communities. The fishponds, in addition to providing protein and income to the communities, should also help to stabilize the availability of groundwater, as well as soil moisture and fertility for plantations. Currently, SOGUIPAH is the largest fish farming operator in the country.

The Ziama coffee from Macenta is still a nascent rural development initiative in Forested Guinea. Ziama also operates with farmers in Forested Guinea under a concession regime where they grow the coffee that the company commits to purchase.

In November 2020, the AFD commissioned a feasibility study for the Ziama Biosphere Reserve conservation and development project in the framework of the Adapt'Action financing facility mechanism. This program is part of the development and management plan drawn up and validated by the Ministry in 2019 for a ten-year period (2020-2029) under the leadership of the N'Zérékoré Forestry Center which will be mobilized to implement components 1 and 3 of this current UNDP/GEF project. The Development and Management Plan (PAG) of the Ziama Biosphere Reserve was conducted with the support of the UE/UNOPS, USAID/FFI, Mano River Union/IUCN and the riparian communities.

The co-financing contribution of the baseline project for the Climate Smart Agriculture component is estimated at US$13.38 million.

Climate Finance

There is currently a project supporting the development of financial mechanisms for rural development: the PACV 3 (2016-2020). The project does not explicitly take climate change adaptation needs into account in its strategy, as climate financing is currently not available at the local level in Guinea. Indeed, the PACV 3 supports the creation of a Local Investment Fund (LIF / LIF) to finance a series of small investments (sub-projects) in the form of sub-grants in the selected RCs. The LIF is the mechanism for the transfer of funds to the RCs, which are then managed by the local communities. A total of 170 RCs were selected on the basis of the following criteria: (a) the need to complement investments in micro-projects and natural resource management; (b) the impact of the Ebola epidemic; and (c) the need to develop partnerships between RCs and mining companies.

A second objective of the PACV, relevant to this project, was to establish sustainable mechanisms for financing long-term local development, including community participation. This was done by supporting the creation of the FNDL and providing technical assistance to local authorities. Although the PACV3 aims to support investment in natural

resource management, there are visible gaps with regard to climate change adaptation considerations in the investments supported by the FNDL. Indeed, the FNDL aims to support the financing of investments foreseen in local development plans, which do not yet include the climate change dimension to particularly incentivize the shift towards resilient options. Finally, the PACV does not support microfinance institutions operating in Forested Guinea for the development of climate-specific financial products.

In a logic of alignment with the PACV, the support Project for the National Agency in charge of Financing the Local Communities (PANAFIC) has the objective of encouraging the inclusion of gender, climate change, natural resources and biodiversity in the Annual Investment Programmes (PAI) of the municipalities. With a budget of 10 million euros (AFD financing) for a period of 4 years (2019-2022), the PANAFIC is implemented through 3 components: (1) Support for the establishment and development of ANAFIC; (2) Capacity building for deconcentrated and decentralized administrations and (3) Financing of local authority investments.

Through the Adapt'Action Facility launched in 2017, AFD is also implementing a project entitled "Vertical integration of adaptation issues in Local Development Plans", which is particularly intended for the National Agency in charge of Financing the Local Authorities (ANAFIC). The project aims to strengthen the vertical integration of adaptation issues in local planning in order to strengthen the resilience of local authorities and populations that are most vulnerable to climate change and to promote resilient investments, particularly in infrastructure. More specifically, this will involve : (1) Strengthening the integration of adaptation issues into planning tools at local level by taking into account the current and expected effects of climate change; (2) Allowing the FNDL to award grants earmarked for adaptation to local authorities and establishing a monitoring system; (3) Strengthen the capacities for adaptation to climate change of local and regional authorities, territorial administration executives, Local Development Officers (LDO), Prefectural Development Services and CSOs involved in the preparation of the Local Development Plans ; and finally (4) support local and regional authorities to integrate and plan for adaptation measures appropriate to each local context.

The UN Joint Programme for Forested Guinea also supports the improvement of local communities' access to finance (with a positive bias for women) through the direct provision of small grants to women's groups and other community-based organizations and contributes to the local investment fund to help farming communities gain access to agricultural equipment.

The MGE (La Maison Guinéenne de l'Entrepreneur) supports young entrepreneurs in Forested Guinea by providing technical support to design their business plans, build bankable credit applications and train them in business management. However, this support does not include how to take into account and address climate risks in their business models and, how to include in their credit applications the investments needed to address climate risks.

The co-financing contribution of the "baseline projects" for the "climate finance" component was estimated at 4.820 million dollars.

Climate information for planning

The production of hydro-meteorological data in Forested Guinea is currently very limited. The national directorates of meteorology and hydrology (DNM-DNH) have only a few hydro-meteorological stations in the region, and most of them are currently out of service. In addition, there are few other operational meteorological stations among those owned and managed by SOGUIPAH as part of their meteorological monitoring in Forested Guinea. In this context, farming communities in Guinea do not have access to relevant climate information or early warning system products and services that could strengthen their resilience to climate risks.

Essential to fill this major gap, the project (GEFID 8023) on "Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Guinea" will strengthen the capacities of national hydro-meteorological services (including regional divisions of Forested Guinea) for monitoring extreme weather events and climate change, and develop and disseminate climate information products and services (CIPS) tailored to the needs of key stakeholders. With a budget of USD 5,350 million (5 million USD from GEF and 350.000 USD from UNDP) over 4 years (2019-2023), the project will support the upgrading of the weather

monitoring and forecasting network for Forested Guinea, and thus enable the development of specific CIPS requested by the peasant communities of Forested Guinea, CSOs and private sector actors. The CIPS will also be necessary for the integration of climate risks into local development plans.

PACV3 and PADAG are helping municipalities in Forested Guinea to improve local development planning by identifying and integrating into their LDPs (local development plans) the priority investments needed to foster agricultural development, food security and poverty reduction, land use planning and natural resource management. However, the lack of appropriate CIPS does not allow for the integration of climate risks and appropriate adaptation investments into the LDP development process. Furthermore, no provision has been made to integrate the investments needed to support the development of climate-smart agriculture into these LDPs. This gap is also noted in the Mano River Ecosystem Conservation and International Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project (IUCN/GEF) implemented for the 2017 to 2020 period, which operates on natural resource management with the Forestry Centre of N'Zérékoré (CFZ) and the MEDD.

The joint program of the United Nations system also supports the development of agriculture in Forested Guinea by strengthening the capacity of the national directorates of meteorology and hydrology to provide farmers with meteorological information (agricultural calendars, dissemination of meteorological information with local radio stations and community organizations), and by training in the use of meteorological information for agricultural decision-making.

The co-financing contribution of the baseline projects for the climate information component was estimated at US$ 5.4 million.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

A. Expected results:

Note: All proposed practices have been subject to the SESP (Annex 4) to ensure risk avoidance or the implementation of appropriate management and/or mitigation measures.

Component 1: Frameworks for promoting a Climate Smart Agricultural Model	
Outcome 1: Climate resilience of vulnerable communities (at least 14,000 farming households) of Forested Guinea area achieved by the introduction of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices on at least 20,000 ha of agro-sylvo-pastoral lands.	
Co-financing amounts for outcome 1:	15,780,000 US$
LDCF financing:	4,950,000 US$

With the project implementation:

The long-term strategy for sustainable and climate resilient regional development will be to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities that are the most threatened by climate change. Therefore, climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral practices need to be promoted by agricultural technicians and adopted by farmers to make existing systems more resilient. Under Component 1, the intervention provides for the establishment of a sharing platform for CSA that will guide the implementation and expansion of CSA practices in the 8 targeted municipalities and then to other parts of the Forested Guinea.

In the case of the Forested Guinea, the diagnosis carried out during the PPG showed that CSA solutions revolve around the following points: (i) Soil management, (ii) Crop management, (iii) Livestock management, (iv) Agroforestry, (v) Aquaculture. Additionally, CSA technology packages will also be produced to structure the project's support to communities, following a landscape management approach including: 1) sustainable land and water management strategies; 2) the use of resistant seeds; 3) the integration of adapted climate information in agricultural decision-making processes; 4) agroforestry strategies combining crops, endogenous tree species and animal husbandry; 5) the sustainable management of pastures and other innovative agro-sylvo-pastoral practices as part of an ecosystem stabilization approach. To facilitate the adoption and implementation of CSA practices an input supply system will be developed, ensuring the timely availability of quality inputs at affordable prices.

Output 1.1: A CSA development platform (involving government authorities, farmers, the private sector, research entities) is formed to guide the formulation and the implementation of CSA investments and support their implementation.

Under this a platform of actors from civil society, farmers, the private sector, research institutes and local and governmental authorities will be developed with the aim of capitalizing on CSA knowledge and sharing of good agricultural practices and disseminating them on a large-scale enabling member to improve their adaptive capacities. The principle of this platform is based on the pooling of experiences of agricultural actors in Forested Guinea and the introduction of CSA innovations. Stakeholders wishing to engage in the implementation of CSA practices will benefit from methodological, financial and capacity enhancing support (refer to Output 1.2), in order to ensure the sustainability of their initiatives. The project will finance the creation of the platform, through a local consultant, who shall initiate the platform development and build a roadmap, but also facilitate the financing of exchange workshops, demonstration crops and the sharing of good practices, and the capitalisation of tools to be disseminated (refer to Output 1.5).

Although the project will initiate the creation of this, the Centre Forestier de N'Zerekoré (CFZ) will ensure the coordination of the platform in the long term (roadmap implementation, secretariat and organization of meetings). The SERPROCA services will have a key role to train the lead farmers and disseminate the information to farmers. In

Annex B, a table presents the members of the platform that were approached during the PPG consultations and their responsibilities.

The CSA development platform is based on the sharing of good practices. Thus, in the first quarter of the project implementation, the project will finance a study with two objectives:

- Perception and knowledge of farmers and agricultural extension workers of MA and MEDD on the impact of climate change on agricultural and forestry productivity in their communities.
- Capitalization of good practices of the actors in the field of CSA.

This work will also take into account recent work by IRAG, GRET and MGE, in particular the report entitled "Agroecology: a solution to the effects of climate change on agrarian systems in Forested Guinea?". The study will target the project beneficiaries within the 8 municipalities. Farmers will be selected using a multi-stage sampling procedure. Approximatively 800 farmers and up to 60 agriculture and forestry extension workers in the Forested Guinea will be interviewed for the study. Quantitative data for the study will be collected on:

- Socio-economic characteristics of farmers and agriculture and forestry staff.
- Perception and knowledge of farmers and agriculture and forestry staffs on climate change and its impacts on crop production and productivity.
- Effects of extreme weather events on agricultural and forestry production and income.
- Climate change adaptation strategies used by farmers over the years.
- Farmers' and agriculture and forestry staff's recommendations on possible interventions to enhance farmers adaptive capacity to climate change.

The aim is to produce practical guides by sector for CSA practices, which can then be disseminated within the platform and serve as a support for stakeholder training. The deliverable will therefore be a range of CSA tools (knowledge, awareness raising, cartography, risk analysis, technical itineraries, soil management, water management, crops monitoring, etc.) in different formats to enable the members of the platform to take ownership of them. These tools will make it possible to support farmers in the implementation of CSA, taking into account the specific vulnerabilities of each agro-ecological zone, land use, conflict risks, gender balance in access to resources and in participatory management approaches.
A table presenting the different CSA practices to develop is presented in Annex B.

Consultations with farmers and technical services, and with the past experiences of several projects, in particular with the FAO, have shown that it is necessary to accompany the process of adopting good agricultural practices with capacity enhancing and demonstration crops that allow the smallholders and technicians to see the practices, their results and impacts. The project will therefore enable the setting up of a school field for each intervention municipality (a field-school will be made up of several small crops of 100 to 200 m2). These on farm trials will be set up in collaboration with smallholders, and participatory action-research on resilient cropping systems conducted. Control and plots will be established and analysis of differences in yields, pests and diseases attacks, productivity, soil organic matter and carbon stocks will be conducted.

IRAG will be responsible for managing this experimental school field, and the SERPROCA for welcoming the smallholders and members of the platform to visit the crops. The project will finance the capacity building of 26 SERPROCA officers (with a progressive number of women trained and nominated as agents to reach a goal of 50% of women), responsible for monitoring and running the school fields. These trainings will be provided by the Guinean Environmental Assessment Agency (AGEE).

Under output 1.1, the capacity enhancement will also be targeted for at least 210 lead farmers, members of the smallholders ' unions in the 5 prefectures targeted by the project. The lead farmers will be selected from the start of the CSA platform according to their level of mobilization in the unions, their experience of previous support, their motivation for CSA and their capacity to learn and transmit (at least knowing how to read and write). Young people and literate women will be selected as a priority. This capacity enhancement, both theoretical and practical, will take place on both technical and managerial dimensions of the farm. The first two-day training of lead farmers will be held to train the 210 farmers and will deal with (i) Explaining the main causes of global climate change and its likely

impacts in Forested Guinea, and (ii) Identifying sustainable CSA and land management practices for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The learning environment during the workshop will be an "interactive mode" – a combination of interactive plenary discussions and group "simulation" exercises, and experience sharing will be carried out. The facilitators will use experiential learning approach, which starts with what participants already know together with time tested learning-by-doing, where concepts, principles and process will be explained and assignments given.

During the workshop, the facilitators will provide the participants with handouts and resource materials which will be complied into a comprehensive training manual that will be used to train project beneficiaries during the implementation of the action. This training will therefore be an important step towards enhancing capacity ensuring beneficiaries are equipped with hands on skills to facilitate CSA and SLM trainings/process among the communities they are working with.

A training manual will be developed to be used both during the training workshop as a workbook and afterwards as a resource material that participants can use to train others. The methodology of the Lead farmers (Training of Trainers) training is participatory and adopts learning-by-doing values, the customized training for this project is output-oriented, focused on 'practice', and aimed to help beneficiaries gain both conceptual and practical skills on how to plan, and implement and monitor CSA practices for climate change adaptation in a participatory manner.

Through cascade training, a total of 3,150 farmers after year 1 will be trained on CSA and SLM as a climate change adaptation for smallholder farmers.

Strengthening the knowledge of women farmers on agronomic principles and technical itineraries will contribute to improving the quantity and quality of products in less strenuous conditions and to controlling production costs. Improving the mastery of economic reasoning and planning tools and processes will contribute to improving the management of material and financial resources and, ultimately, to improving profitability and household incomes. The various training and meeting times throughout the project will enable the lead Farmers to create a network that will ensure the sustainability of emulation, the exchange of experience and the dissemination of knowledge beyond the project. The gender issue will be addressed in a transversal way.

Finally, the CSA development platform aims to disseminate CSA practices in all of the Forested Guinea's municipalities. Information meetings concerning these tools will be organized and will help to raise awareness among farmers and technicians. Farmers' testimonies will be broadcast on local radios. The platform will build, with the help of the consultant in charge of its animation, a plan for the dissemination of CSA techniques throughout the whole of Forested Guinea.

The activities to be implemented to achieve this result are:

Activity 1.1.1: Undertake procedural and institutional arrangements to set up a platform for the exchange and dissemination of CSA good practices

Activity 1.1.2: Carry out a study on perception on the impacts of CC and capitalization of CSA good practices

Activity 1.1.3: Implementation of trainings for agriculture and forestry extension workers (MEDD and MA)

Activity 1.1.4: Setting up of school fields and trainings for 210 lead farmers

Activity 1.1.5: Dissemination of CSA practices in all the municipalities of Forested Guinea

Output 1.2: Context-specific CSA technology packages are implemented in sylvo-agropastoral landscapes covering an area of at least 20,000 ha and benefitting to 14,000 households.

Under output 1.2, the objective is to upscale CSA practices that will be identified under output 1.1. The consultations carried out during the PPG have identified several CSA packages to be implemented (see figure 21). Specific innovation will be developed for rice and cassava as they are the two main crops in Forested Guinea and impacted by climate change (see section "impact on climate change on agriculture" page 13). A soil fertility package will be developed for all crops. A sustainable management of forests, including fire management practices and agroforestry, will be implemented directly by the MEDD (CZF and CEGENS).

Crops / farming practices - baseline	Description of the CSA package
CSA innovation for rice	
Rice - baseline Rice is the most important crop in Forested Guinea. According to Ecoagris, the mean productivity of 0,62 T/ha, whereas productivity around 5 T/ha might be accessible for farmers with trainings, equipment, quality seeds and adapted farming practices. Climate risks are both flooding in inland valley and extended dry periods. Smallholders face also challenge in market access.	**System of Rice Intensification (SRI):** The SRI method is very much suited for the agro-ecological zones of the project. Climate-smart practices and innovations that will be spread are: composting and mulching, SRI, using optimal planting distance (which decreases competition between plants, decreases the quantity of seeds needed and enables farmers to weed with a pushweeder, which improves weed control and is less labour intensive, which benefits all farmers, especially women). Another aspect of SRI is applying the wetting and drying method, in which the fields are not continuously inundated, so that the emission of GHG (especially CH4) can be reduced significantly. Planting bananas at the head of fields, enables farmers to regulate the water more easily. The practices contribute to climate resilience as well as increased and diversified productivity. IRAG, through the Centre Régional de Recherche Agronomique de Foulayah (CRRAF) linked with the Africa-Rice Institute, will be involved.
CSA innovation for cassava	
Cassava Cassava is the second most important crop in Forested Guinea, used as food and cash crop. It is key for food security. It is highly adaptable to climate change and drought resistant and has the potential to build long-term resilience to the uncertainties posed by variability in climate. However, the cassava is mainly planted as a sole crop on ridges or heaps. The conventional tillage practices often result to soil degradation and emissions of carbon dioxide.	**Cassava-legume intercropping systems:** Planting cassava on flat land to permit intercropping with legumes (e.g. groundnut) could lead to an improved soil fertility, an increase in amount of organic carbon storage in the soil through decomposition of crop residue, reduction of nitrous oxide (N2O) emissions through nitrogen fixation[6]. The technical package consists in trainings, improved legumes seeds (ex. Groundnut), cassava cuttings and tools such as cutlasses, hoes, axes and headpans.
CSA innovation / soil fertility for others crops (maize, groundnuts, fonio, etc)	
Soil fertility One of the major problems faced by villagers is the maintenance of soil fertility. Farmers interviewed during the PPG need innovation for the regeneration of degraded lands.	The CSA package will include organic fertilization based on compost, green manures, Karisol, crop association/rotation, defense and restoration of soil fertility through the use of cover plants including fodder plants, anti-erosion strips, quickset hedges and associated crops (Federbia and maize for example), animal traction with shallow ploughing and for Zaï practices.

6. Jarvis, A. et al. (2012). Is Cassava the Answer to African Climate Change Adaptation? Tropical Plant Biol. 5, 9-29.

Crops / farming practices - baseline	Description of the CSA package
The project will improve the fertility of the cultivable soils in the intervention area in order to increase agricultural productivity.	**Karisol:** Specific training on Karisol production will be organized (60% cake resulting from the extraction of Shea butter, 20% of cocoa pods and 20% vegetable compost). **Stone lines, Zaï and ANR techniques:** Stone lines are known but less used by the farmers. They induce a natural process of terracing as they trap sediments. Stones lines allow to rehabilitate eroded lands. To maintain these stone lines in the long term, it is important to plant them with useful plants such as *Gliricidia sepium*, *Brachiaria brizantha*, *Marandu* or *ruziziensis*, *Pennisetum purpureum* or *Andropogon gayanus*. The focus will be on setting the example and on convincing farmers of the effectiveness of such techniques so that they replicate them on their own initiative.
CSA innovation for forestry	
Forestry - During the PPG consultations, the farmers reported difficulties linked to natural resources management. They felt that excessive logging on their land, especially on coffee and cocoa plantations, is one of the main causes of the variability in rainfall and high temperatures observed in recent years.	**Sustainable management of forests and fire management practices:** A bushfire prevention and control strategy will be developed in the 8 communes of the project zone. A national consultant will develop the strategy, based on the involvement of the ecovillage committee. Each commune will be endowed with a specific simple plan including: (i) the situation description (reference assessment), (ii) the measures required to sustainably manage and control forests fires, (iii) the responsibilities of each stakeholders, (iv) a detailed work plan and budget. Each plan will be validated by stakeholders during meetings, before its official approval by authorities. More importantly, sensitization and communication campaigns will be implemented regarding the slash-and-burn methods, which is widely used in the project boundary. **Tree plantation and agroforestry:** In order to cope with bad practices such as slash-and-burn agriculture, deforestation, woodcutting and uncontrolled bush fires, which play an important role in climate change, the project under the responsibility of the RGTA-DI will support producers in the establishment of 8 nurseries (one per communes) in which 10,000 seedlings will be produced each year. Teak species, Moringa species, Gliricidia sepium, Carapa species, Orange tree, Mango tree, Afzelia africana, Carapa procera will be planted. This includes the reforestation in the form of agroforestry (cocoa/banana) and for the protection of spring heads and the restoration of fallow land.
CSA innovation / agro-pastoral integration for cattle breeding	
Cattle breeding The PPG consultations reported an increase number of conflicts between breeders and farmers. Livestock encounter difficulties in accessing pasture during the dry season (February to June). This situation has unfavorable consequences on the activities of women market gardeners	**Communal livestock yards with pastoral wells and manure pits:** The project will support the beneficiary agro-pastoralists in the establishment of 8 collective parks with a total area of 4 ha (i.e., 0.5 ha/park). Each park, built with barbed wire supported by a quickset hedge, will be equipped with a pastoral well and a manure pit (storage of organic matter) with a capacity of about 2,000 head of oxen including cows and calves belonging on average to 200 owners (men, women and youth) of the village. In practical terms, the system will make it possible to create and maintain not only a sustainable balance in the management of the environment, but also to promote socio-economic complementarity between the agro-pastoralists of the same land, the

Crops / farming practices - baseline	Description of the CSA package
with the periodic destruction of their market garden areas due to the raving of livestock.	final outcome of which is diversification (integration of agriculture and livestock farming) of the services provided in a reciprocal manner. **Fodder plots (Panicum and Guatemala gracias):** This activity consists of the introduction and extension of two fodder crops (Panicum and Guatemalan gracies) for the benefit of agro-pastoralists. For this purpose, a fodder plot will be installed in each of the 8 sites of the collective parks for dissemination and extension on the spaces retained for this purpose. In total, 8 ha (1 ha per plot) will be installed for 8 collective parks.
CSA innovation for Vegetable gardening	
Market gardening Market garden production is key, both for household nutrition (40% of children under 5 years old suffer from chronic or acute malnutrition), for income generation and for women's autonomy. The market garden has much lower yields than in neighboring countries. The low rotation of crops or vegetable species leads to the multiplication of diseases and pests, which are poorly controlled due to a lack of technical knowledge, while intensive chemical fertilization practices contribute to the continuous impoverishment of the soil.	**Establishment and promotion of innovative and resilient market gardening systems:** This activity will set up agroecological market gardening plots over several seasons in order to test the different agroecological practices while evaluating their agronomic and economic results. It will train at least 50 women per municipalities targeted by the project.

Figure 15: CSA packages that can be implemented under output 1.2 (source: PPG)

Output 1.2 will be implemented through three implementation mechanisms:

- Direct implementation of sustainable forest related practices over 5,000 ha (fire management practices, tree plantation and agroforestry) by MEDD.
- Train at least 5,000 women for the establishment and promotion of innovative and resilient market gardening systems for Forested Guinea.
- Small grants for farmers organizations to enable them mobilizing CSA packages (system of Rice intensification, cassava-legume intercropping systems, soil fertility techniques, agro-pastoral integration)

As regard the small grants mechanism, the UNDP team in charge of the GEF small grants program will provide support. The objective is to reach 14,000 farmers thanks to cascading transfer of knowledge and skills within farmers' organizations, from the members of the CSA development platform (especially lead farmers) to farmers' groups, then unions and then farmers' federations. In Forested Guinea, the National Confederation of Peasant Organizations of Guinea (CNOP-G) brings together six federations; 83 unions and cooperatives; 3,455 groups. It has a total of 75,856 members, 43% of whom are women.

The project will finance technical support for local organizations (CSOs - farmers' groups) in the implementation of CSA, and the provision of adapted CSA technical packages to smallholders. A call for expressions of interest will be disseminated by the project to local organizations (CSOs - farmers' groups) present in the 8 intervention municipalities in order to encourage them to mobilize and implement CSA practices capitalized by the CSA platform (refer to Output 1.1). The project will select organizations interested in implementing CSA tools, based on their experience, seniority, local anchoring and capacity to mobilize the farmers. The selection criteria will be validated

within the CSA development platform and will include at least: (i) high motivation of the project proponent, (ii) the farmers' organization do not promote slash and burn practice, (iii) at least 50% of women are involved, (iv) chemical will not be used, (v) no forced labor. At least 26 operators will be selected by a committee associating members of the CSA platform, the associated local authorities and the public technical services. At least half of the beneficiaries will be women's organizations.

Recognized for its CSA expertise (firm or NGO), and associated with IRAG and ANPROCA, technical assistance will be recruited through an international call for tenders. This technical assistance will aim to (i) help the organizations to formulate requests for the implementation of CSA practices (respond to the call for expression of interest), (ii) strengthen the organizational, technical and financial capacities of the selected organizations, (iii) provide technical support for the implementation of CSA techniques, and (iv) animate the network of 210 relay farmers by providing them with technical advice. The IRAG and the SERPROCA, with the international expertise, will make CSA packages available (see table 21). In addition, the following actions can be included: (i) Provision of resilient seeds for climate-sensitive crops such as rice, maize, cassava, groundnuts and vegetable crops; (ii) training kits and creation of image-based support tools for women market gardening crops, (iii) information kits for accessing climate credit and finance (component 2); (iv) provision of climate information (produced under Component 3).

The organizations supported by the project and accompanied by IRAG and international technical assistance will choose one or more elements of this package to implement it with its member farmers.

The activities to be implemented to achieve this result are:

Activity 1.2.1: Direct implementation of sustainable forest related practices on 5,000 ha (fire management practices, tree plantation and agroforestry) by MEDD.

Activity 1.2.2: Train at least 5,000 women for the establishment and promotion of innovative and resilient market gardening systems.

Activity 1.2.3: Call of projects and selection of operators implementing CSA practices

Activity 1.2.4: Technical support for operators through the recruitment of international expertise

Output 1.3: A sustainable CSA inputs supply system established in the targeted communities

By introducing a "one-stop-shop" approach. It will support the development of a sustainable CSA inputs supply system in Forested Guinea. It will effectively connect the different actors in the chain, leading to an improved crops production system. The one-stop-shop will provide the following services: (i) provision of loans, (ii) provision of mechanization services (power tillers), (iii) organization of required trainings, (iv) provision of resilient seeds, (v) collection and buying of crops.

The project will support the creation of 5 one-stop-shops (one per targeted prefecture). Using its already existing network for the agricultural inputs' distribution, the Ministry of Agriculture will provide the locals and staff. The lead farmers (paysan relais) will be appointed as an agent to link farmers to the one-stop-shop. They will be trained by the project to effectively link the smallholder farmers with the one-stop shop. The Lead farmers will play a role such as organizing trainings and sharing climate information.

The one-stop-shop will offer trainings on CSA practices (materials developed under outputs 1.2), resilient seeds, small loans to be repaid in-kind (developed under output 2.3), tools, power-tiller/ploughing services, climate information (produced under output 3.3) and a reliable market for their produce. The one-stop-shop will set a privatized service system for equipment (e.g ploughing instead of burning) to facilitate climate-smart agriculture. The project will finance at least 8 power tillers, 2 compost shredders and 100 push weeders, to provide access to our target group. Push weeders support the practice of ploughing-in weeds rather than burning it and compost shedders encourage compost preparation. Farmers have to pay for mechanisation services. The equipment services can be part of the interest-free loans to be provided to the farmers.

The supply of resilient seeds to the one-stop-shops will be managed by a system set up by the IRAG station in Sérédou. The seed production system (for rice, maize, cassava, groundnuts, market gardening crops) is based on IRAG's collaboration with multiplier producers who receive lots of seeds on their farms for multiplication. The latter will be trained and equipped to carry out this multiplication work, under the supervision of IRAG. The quantities of

multiplied seeds will then be resold in the following season. The plan for the multiplication and resale of resilient seeds is proposed in the table below:

Year	Number of smallholders	Planted area / year
1st year	2,800	2,000
2nd year	5,600	4,000
3rd year	8,400	6,000
4th year	11,200	8,000
5th year	14,000	10,000
Total	**14,000**	**10,000 Ha**

Figure 16 : Planning table for the resale of multiplied seeds

The National Directorate of Agriculture (DNA) will provide support to certify the resilient seeds, and list them in a farmers' seed catalogue for optimal dissemination of information about this vegetal material. The resilient seeds multiplied as a priority are those on which SERPROCA has already developed expertise in its support to the smallholders: rice, maize, cassava, groundnuts and vegetable crops (PASANDAD 2016-2020). As the agricultural advisory service, SERPROCA will support farmers in the adoption of these seeds and their integration into existing technical itineraries. Finally, ANASA will rely on SERPROCA to collect the data needed to produce statistics on crop yields. Feedback on seed performance will thus allow to set up a system of seed certification at regional and national levels.

The activities to be implemented to achieve this result are:

Activity 1.3.1: Train the lead farmers (paysan relais) to effectively organize trainings, share climate information

Activity 1.3.2: Set up a service system for farmers to hire equipment and access to small credit

Activity 1.3.3: Support the distribution of resilient seeds produced by IRAG

Output 1.4: A sliding 5-year investment plan for the scaling up of the CSA is developed and embedded into the local development plans (LDPs) of target municipalities

This output will be carried out in conjunction with output 3.4, which aims to integrate climate information into LDPs. Indeed, a consultant will be recruited to accompany in a "learning by doing" approach local development agents (LDAs), prefectural development services (SPDs), CSOs and commune representatives. The consultant will be responsible for leading the process of identifying and integrating adaptation measures and developing the five-year investment plan after training of local stakeholders. The approach adopted, which will lead to the integration of the climate and CSA dimension in the LDPs of the communes, will be as follows:



Figure 17 : The CSA investment plan development chain integrated into LDPs (Source Kinomé, adapté de la directive pour la planification de l'adaptation, CCNUCC)

The recruited consultant will assist the 8 targeted municipalities in the elaboration of a five-year investment plan, based on the duration of the LDP, for the dissemination of the CSA at the local authority level. A stakeholder consultation process will identify the priorities to be funded to contribute to adaptation to climate change and/or the fight against its adverse effects. To this end, the CEGENS (Centre de gestion de l'environnement des Monts Nimba-Simandou) and the CFZ (Centre Forestier de N'Zérékoré) will be widely involved in the process and will mobilize their expertise in terms of knowledge of the interactions between ecosystems and communities in the region. Their participation in the process will provide an additional guarantee of the relevance of the priorities to be

funded. These five-year investment plans will be developed on an inclusive basis with the full and effective participation of the communities concerned and in accordance with the CLIP protocol to be defined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan. Finally, the integration of climate issues in the LDPs is part of the process of developing CSA financing mechanisms for local authorities: only the elements included in the LDPs and IPAs of the municipalities are eligible for the FNDL and FODEL.

The activities to be implemented to achieve this result are:

Activity 1.4.1 (identical with activity 3.4.1): Form the working group (LDO, SPD, CSOs and municipalities) and recruit the consultants in charge of support

Activity 1.4.2: Organize consultations to identify relevant CSA adaptation/investment options at the community level

Activity 1.4.3: Prioritize the CSA interventions to be undertaken at the community level, and estimate the costs of the selected interventions and distribute them over the five-year investment plan.

Activity 1.4.4: Submit investments to ANAFIC for validation of the eligibility of expenditure to funds such as FNDL, FODEL and other Government allocations.

Output 1.5: Knowledge platform and replication strategy

Under Output 1.1, the Project will set up a CSA platform to enhance adaptation within the participating communities. In order to disseminate best adaptation practices to other municipalities of Forested Guinea and to make them available at a national level, a broader CSA platform will be developed under output 1.5.

The project will set up a national CSA knowledge platform to bring together the results (successes and failures) of past and on-going CSA interventions, to provide decision-makers and project managers with enhanced technical guidance.

Results from the present project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zones through existing information sharing networks and forums. For instance, the project will contribute to the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA) and will seek partnership with the Initiative for the Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA initiative The project will engage in specific forums and networks for microfinance such as the microfinance African week https://www.ada-microfinance.org/evenements/semaine-africaine-microfinance, and the African Microfinance Transparency. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and any other network that could be beneficial to the project implementation in terms of teachings. The project will produce a case study and share it to the CSA guide (https://csa.guide/) managed by the CGIAR, and to the database Evidence for Resilient Agriculture (https://era.ccafs.cgiar.org/). It will also shared case study from component 2 to the Portail FinDev (https://www.findevgateway.org/). It will identify, analyse, and share lessons that could facilitate the design and implementation of similar interventions.

The project will facilitate a lesson learning process as part of the everyday work of the project team to feed into the adaptive management process. The lessons will be systemized and shared with interested stakeholders on a continuous basis, including ongoing national and international CSA projects. See details in the M&E Plan section. Good practices will be identified and documented through (i) the production of thematic practical sheets (participatory management, CSA practices, agroecology, agroforestry, composting, climate information use, early warning mechanism, inclusion/gender, etc.), (ii) the implementation of an online platform: guidelines for the development of a CSA package and "toolbox", (iii) the development of a training program to individual capacity building in CSA for professional staff of national, region and municipal administrations as well as NGOs and community leaders. The project will identify experienced " entrepreneurs/farmers " at the local level to carry out interventions in a mentoring role and provide practical advice. As a result, funding for Activity 1.5.1 will enable the rest of the country to benefit from best practices.

Based on the lessons learned with activity 1.5.1 (described in the paragraph above), the project will develop a replication strategy and action plan to scale-up and mainstream CSA approaches in Forested Guinea at national level. To this end, the project will support the identification and adoption of effective coordination processes/mechanisms

relating to planning and CSA strategy and practices among National technical services and among their provincial delegations. National stakeholders who participated into Activity 1.5.1 will involve key support for the development of this strategy, to the extent that they already understand adaptation challenges and have experienced CSA practices.

All the stakeholders will be consulted through national consultation workshops on climate change and adaptation in Guinea, supported by international expert input. The Strategy and Action Plan will also integrate dissemination of CSA practices and climate information in other regions of Guinea. To this end, a first step could be the identification of "pilot plots", which will support the replication strategy at the regional scale.

The activities to be implemented to achieve this result are:

Activity 1.5.1: Replication of the CSA platform for good practices dissemination to other regions

Activity 1.5.2: Production of thematic practical sheets for good CSA practices

Activity 1.5.3: Set up an online platform with the guidelines for the development of a CSA package and "toolbox"

Activity 1.5.4: Development of a training program to individual capacity building in CSA

Activity 1.5.5: Development of a Replication Strategy and Action Plan to scale-up and mainstream CSA practices

Activity 1.5.6: Organize national consultation workshops on climate change and adaptation in Guinea

Activity 1.5.7: Identify the target plots which will be used as supports for the replication strategy

Output 1.6: Monitoring system set up

Under output 1.6, the project intends to facilitate systematic tracking of the implementation of project components via participatory M&E processes. The project will facilitate involvement of NGOs, government organizations and local communities in the M&E process via the project web-site, annual reporting, focus groups, round tables, meetings, and participation in the project board meetings. Resources are specifically set aside to monitor progress and exercise adaptive management to allow for learning and relevant updating of the strategies.

Relevant capacity support measures for especially IRAG, SERPROCA and ANASA staff through international collaborations (expert visits, seminars, trainings, e-learning opportunities) will be organized. A clear information sharing plan, based on the needs of information users and decision-makers with be developed and implemented.

Finally, the entire M&E plan will be based on the systematic collection of data disaggregated by gender and ethnicity in order to monitor the project's contribution to promoting gender equality. To that end, monthly coordination meeting will be dedicated to gender & equity goals.

Finally, to ensure gender is well integrated thorough project implementation, the PMU will be trained by a specialist on gender-integrated planning and project implementation at least once a year.

The activities to be implemented to achieve this result are:

Activity 1.6.1: Implementation of the monitoring-evaluation system, integrating gender goals

Activity 1.6.2: Training for the PMU, IRAG, SERPROCA, ANASA, MEDD on gender-integrated planning and project implementation

Component 2: Financing for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices	
Outcome 2: Access of communities' members, CBOs, CSOs, and local authorities to adaptation finance is enhanced in Forested Guinea.	
Co-financing amounts for outcome 2:	5,320,000 US$
LDCF financing:	1,500,000 US$

With the project implementation:

LDCF resources will be used to support and organize the expansion of climate change financing in Forested Guinea. Component 2 aims to support access to climate finance through, among other things, the following elements:

- Strengthen the capacity of financial intermediaries
- Support implementing partners to develop financial solutions that promote CSA adoption
- Address the bottlenecks (supply, demand and accessibility) that limit the flow of agricultural credit in Forested Guinea
- Raise awareness on CSA financial products and train key stakeholders

In order to enable microfinance partner organizations to bring climate financial solutions to smallholders, it is proposed to support at least 6 MFIs (or a local bank/specialized NGO) that cover the 5 targeted prefectures in Forested Guinea. Component 2 will notably allow to:

- Train a total of up to 5,000 beneficiaries (at least 50% of whom are women) and members of civil society organizations on how to develop bankable credit applications for CSA investments.
- Support at least 2,400 persons representing the selected farmers, small businesses, and households (with a positive bias of at least 60% for the number of female beneficiaries who will also be from different ethnic backgrounds) to develop credit applications and access financing that will enable them to invest in climate-smart agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies.
- Fund the training and recruitment of CSA experts who will assist Component 2 implementing partners to identify, in collaboration with the selected financial institutions, climate-smart investments needed to bring greater resilience to borrowers' activities (and reduce the risk of non-repayment).
- To finance the recruitment of experts or structures specialised in microfinance and the adaptation of existing products in order to: (i) support financial institutions in the process of adapting or developing new CSA credit products in each prefecture; (ii) to support beneficiaries and communities in participating in the design of the new credit products; and (iii) to enhance the communities' financial education through training, awareness-raising and the activities of the Village Savings and Loan Banks.

Component 2 will also aim at strengthening the institutional, regulatory and policy frameworks needed to improve access to climate finance. This will involve support for deconcentrated and decentralized authorities to develop financing mechanisms for adaptation to climate change in their areas of competence and within their territories. The objective at national authorities' level is to plan priority investments aimed at strengthening resilience to climate change, both at the level of communities and individuals.

Output 2.1: Microfinance institutions, local Banks and specialized NGOs (at least one in each prefecture) are supported to develop and submit one climate finance project for accessing financial resources and/or line of credit for CSA investments

Under Output 2.1, it is proposed to develop partnerships with financial institutions, support them in adapting CSA credit products; and finally, to obtain specific financing for lines of credit.

The process begins with the organization of seven sessions of awareness raising on CSA among MFIs, local banks and specialized NGOs. Each session will take place in the form of a one-day workshop. This session will be led by SERPROCA agents who master CSA approach and CSA financing (following their planned training in component 1). The training of financial institutions (banks, microfinance institutions and specialized NGOs) will give these actors a better understanding of CSA and will broaden their vision on the possibilities of financing in this sector. Indeed, financial institutions do not often have agricultural or sustainable development experts on their staff to analyze agricultural risks when preparing credit application.

The participation of management executives in these awareness-raising activities is necessary. It will facilitate decision-making in financial institutions with regard to the adaptation of credit products tailored to include aspects of CSA. The Rural Finance Expert of the Project Management Unit (PMU) will present component 2 during this session, providing an overview expected results of this component as well as the role that financial institutions will be expected to play.

Following the raising-awareness initiatives, a process of engagement with financial institutions can take place during which the PMU will identify financial institutions and specialized NGOs willing to participate in the project. To do so, agreements in the form of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the project and the financial institutions will be established in order to specify roles and expected results.

The list below presents the pre-selected financial institutions that could participate in the project implementation:

Prefectures	Financial institutions
Kissidougou (région de Faranah)	MUFFA, CRÉDIT RURAL DE GUINÉE, FINADEV et FODA
Macenta (région de N'Zérékoré)	MUFFA, CRÉDIT RURAL DE GUINÉE,FINADEV et FODA
Beyla (région de N'Zérékoré)	CRÉDIT RURAL DE GUINÉE et FODA
Lola (région de N'Zérékoré)	CRÉDIT RURAL DE GUINÉE et FODA
N'Zérékoré (région de N'Zérékoré)	MUFFA, CRÉDIT RURAL DE GUINÉE, YETE MALI et FODA
Yomou (région de N'Zérékoré)	CRÉDIT RURAL DE GUINÉE et FODA
Gueckedou (région de N'Zérékoré)	FINADEV et FODA

Figure 18 : Presentation table of potential financial institutions as project partners

4 microfinance institutions are present in the region of Forested Guinea. In additional to these institutions, the project can look to add specialized NGOs and banks such as: Société Générale and Afriland First Bank in Nzérékoré and Ecobank in Gueckedou.

Once commitments are formalized, MFIs will be supported by a rural finance technical assistance firm or NGO with experience in the development of new financial products to adapt credit products to include CSA aspects. Following a call for proposals, the role of the selected firm/NGO will be to provide technical assistance over a period of four months to the financial partners of the project in the development of CSA financial products and the submission of their proposals for access to financial resources for the partial credit guarantee and/or the line of credit for CSA investments.

In order to adapt credit products to include CSA aspects, the financial institutions will strengthen the product team within their organization, to include the requisite expertise and resources (operations manager, branch manager, credit officer, representatives of other departments: communication, marketing, accounting, etc.) and members of the General Management.

The technical assistance firm or NGO will support the different project teams in the implementation of the following sub-activities:

- Further collect data for a better understanding of the real needs, desires and motivations of the potential consumers interested in CSA financial products. The technical assistance provided will also seek to evaluate for each financial institution the potential consumer base who could be interested in the future financial products. (some examples are presented in the following table). Data collection will be carried out through thematic group discussions.
- Share key findings with each financial institution product team, and identify, within the institution, financial products that would best align with the needs assessed based on information collected in the field. Identify the adaptation points of the financial products to take into account the needs of customers on the CSA. During these workshops, each product team will proceed with the technical validation of the prototype's characteristics, the identification of adaptations (on the Management Information System, the Accounting System, etc.) to be made, to ensure the successful dissemination of the product.
- Validate adapted financial product with customers. After the technical development of the prototypes of the financial products, at least two group discussions will be held to gather customer feedback on these products.
- Finalize the financial product prototypes with the product teams of the financial institutions based on the results of the last group discussions.
- Support for the setting up of the pilot test.

Main features	Items
Possible objectives	The financial products can relate to the following (non-exhaustive list): - Acquisition of a solar irrigation system, consisting of reservoirs and solar pump for water drainage - Access to land facilitated (especially for women) - Acquisition of a drip watering device - Traditional agricultural credit product combined with agricultural micro insurance to fight drought and loss of income - Financing the acquisition of species and breeds of animals (more resilient) - Financing the construction and/or acquisition of improved stoves, solar cookers and solar dryers - Access to solar energy for craftsmen, processors of agricultural products, etc.
Amount	Depending on the equipment to be financed
Climatic risks identified for the activity	Infertile land, delayed harvests, overcutting of trees (destroying rice fields, fonios and miles)
Interest rates	Offer an interest rate that takes into account the institution's policy and does not increase the cost of credit.
Reimbursement	Take into account the repayment capacity of the beneficiaries.
Reimbursement frequency	The frequency of repayment should be adjusted to the farming schedule and the rate of cash inflow.
Duration	Take into account the economic life of the equipment financed in determining the duration of the loan.
Other credit-related costs	Define other costs related to credit as: application fees, various commissions so that they do not act as a barrier to accessing credit.
Guarantees	Guarantees of blocked deposits, pledging of acquired equipment, use of the partial credit guarantee system.

Figure 19 : Table presenting the different characteristics of a CSA credit product

These different technical elements will have to be defined with each financial institution according to the purpose of the selected CSA credit. The technical assistance firm will ensure that financial products are accessible to women farmers or women's farming associations, and/or create specific products adapted to women's constraints and needs

The TA firm will then support financial institutions in setting up and submit projects to access financial resources for the partial credit guarantee and/or the line of credit for CSA investments.

Along with technical assistance, the project will improve accessibility to materials and inputs allowing the implementation of CSA technologies such as solar pumps, drip irrigation system, solar cookers, solar dryers etc.

Thus, for consumer farmers whose activities will require the acquisition of such inputs to enable them to adapt their practices to CSA, the project will set up input grants in order to facilitate the acquisition of these inputs. This grant will be given directly to the beneficiary, but on the basis of the purchase contract for the beneficiaries to be able to select adequate inputs for their activities. The project will monitor the proper implementation of the grants. This mechanism will make it possible, on the one hand, to directly reach vulnerable populations by facilitating the acquisition of equipment and strengthen them on their agricultural practices, making them stronger assets for IMF institutions.

Activities to be implemented to achieve this result are:

Activity 2.1.1: Raise awareness of Financial Institutions about CSA

Activity 2.1.2 Formalize the commitment of financial institutions and suppliers

Activity 2.1.3: Recruit a rural finance technical assistance firm or NGO with experience in the development of new financial products

Activity 2.1.4: Adapt financial products for CSA funding

Activity 2.1.5: Support the submission of climate finance projects (led by MFIs) for accessing financial resources for the partial credit guarantee and/or line of credit for CSA investments

Activity 2.1.8: Set up the grant for access to equipment for beneficiaries

Activity 2.1.9: Monitor the execution of inputs acquisition contracts

Output 2.2: Training packages on adaptation business models and investments delivered to at least 5,000 people, and at least 100 staff of Microfinance institutions, local banks and specialized NGOs on how to assess CSAs investment credit requests.

To achieve output 2.2, it is proposed to set up trainings for beneficiaries on business models and adaptation investments. This will be undertaken by a firm or an NGO specialized in rural entrepreneurship and with a good knowledge of CSA financing. The recruitment of this organization will also be done through a call for proposal. The selected structure will have a double mission:

1) Conduct a training of trainers (ToT) of the project implementation structures (SERPROCA, ANASA, APIM, Cooperative, Women's Group). The ToT will cover the following sessions:
   a) Rural entrepreneurship: economic model in the case of CSA
   b) Investments to adapt to CSA
   c) The ToT will also include a specific module on gender awareness / or integrate gender considerations (e.g. inequalities affecting women) throughout the training and how trainers can address these.

2) Train staff members of microfinance institutions, local banks and specialized NGOs on how to assess CSA investment credit applications.

The Training of Trainers (ToT) on CSA will target representatives of SERPROCA, ANASA, APIM, women's groups and cooperatives. In addition to the required parity, the selection criteria will focus on entrepreneurship prerequisites, the capacity to transmit knowledge, and any other criteria deemed relevant by the implementation team (including the gender referent) and/or the training organization. A selection of candidates spread over the 5 prefectures will be applied in order to have resource persons in all areas of the project. To do so, the firm will develop the training module on economic models and adaptation investments. The module will include a trainer's guide and a participants' workbook. It will be based on real-life situations and will take into account the cultural aspects of the project area.

The training of trainers will aim to train participants on the technical content of the two sessions of the module and on andragogy in order to strengthen their capacity as trainers. For the training, 49 participants will be selected. Two ToT sessions of 24 and 25 participants will be organized and at the end of the training, 35 participants will be retained as trainers.

Once trained on the themes of climate-smart agriculture and its financing, the trainers will in turn organize trainings for farmers. The first two trainings of each new trainer will be organized under the supervision of experts from the firm selected for this purpose. The trainers will also have the role of supporting farmers in the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices. Each trainer will have to conduct at least 6 trainings of 25 participants each, for a total of 150 people trained. Thus, with 35 trainers, 5,250 people will benefit from CSA training and support in the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices.

For the training of the 5,000 beneficiaries (of which at least 50% are women) and members of civil society organizations on how to prepare applications for bankable credits for CSA investments, the representativeness of the diversity of social groups among the participants will be ensured by a wide dissemination of information. The communication channels most commonly used in the villages will be used: rural and community radios, village animators, weekly markets. Focal points who can cover all the villages will also be sent to organize the selections and trainings.

In order to concretize the granting of agro-credit (CSA), some staff members of microfinance institutions, local banks and specialized NGOs will be trained to assess investment credit applications for the implementation of CSA activities. This training, facilitated by the recruited firm, will provide microfinance institutions with a grid for analyzing credits for CSA investments. The training will focus on the following notions: presentation of CSA concepts, climate risks and mitigation strategies, analysis of a CSA investment credit application, the assessment of the applicant's capacities, and follow-up of CSA investment applications. The training will also integrate gender considerations.

Four trainings of 25 participants each will be organized, for a total of 100 staff members from microfinance institutions, local banks and specialized NGOs will be trained.

Activities to be implemented to achieve this result are:

Activity 2.2.1: Recruitment of a firm or NGO specialized in rural entrepreneurship and with good knowledge of CSA financing.

Activity 2.2.2: Training of Trainers (ToT) on CSA

Activity 2.2.3: Scale-up of training on business models and CSA adaptation investments

Activity 2.2.4: Train staff of microfinance institutions, local banks, and specialized NGOs in techniques for assessing CSA investment loan applications.

Output 2.3: Finance for climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies extended to up to 2,400 persons representing small businesses, farmers and households.

In order to achieve result 2.3, it is proposed on the one hand to support communities in strengthening their financial education for better financial decision making, and on the other hand to provide support to small businesses, farmers and households in the preparation of applications for climate-smart agriculture financing. The objective is to concretize the submission and then the financing of their credit applications for CSA.

In the first instance, a training of trainers (ToT) in financial education will be provided for representatives of SERPROCA, ANASA, APIM, women's groups and cooperatives. The participants will be distributed so as to have at least three trainers in each of the rural communes concerned by the project. An NGO or a firm specialised in inclusion and financial education will be recruited to conduct this training of trainers. The selected structure will also organise training and supervision of the village savings and credit union facilitators. These facilitators will be recruited from communities that will be selected as not being covered by a microfinance institution and/or being very distant (more than 30 km) from the microfinance institutions selected as partners of the project in the area. The mission of the NGO or the firm will be to strengthen, where necessary, the Village Savings and Loan Groups (GVEC) in remote communities by creating Village Savings and Loan Banks. At least eight GVECs will be created and/or strengthened under the project. The selected firm or NGO will develop the financial education training module (Trainer's Guide and Participant's Workbook) and the Village Savings and Loan Banks facilitator's guide.

For the training of trainers in financial education, the following training modules will be proposed: introduction to financial education, financial products and services (including CSA financing products developed by financial institutions), debt management, savings and family budget. The objective of this training is to create a pool of trainers whose mission will be to strengthen communities in the understanding of financial products in order to



improve their financial decision-making in the context of the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices. To this end, two ToT sessions of 24 participants each will be organised and at the end of the training, 24 participants will be selected as financial education trainers. The trainers thus selected will each have to lead at least 4 training sessions with 25 participants per session for the good transmission of knowledge. The financial education transmission sessions will involve a total of 2,400 people representing small businesses, farmers and households. Selection criteria for beneficiaries will include: (i) living and working in the project areas, (ii) having obtained a CSA credit or having followed training on business models and adaptation investments; (iii) having applied the training in the field (with reference to the various follow-up sessions).

The training of the trainers will focus on mastering the four stages of the creation and/or development of the Village Savings and Credit Cooperatives (CVEC). It will therefore focus on the following concepts: overview of the CVECs, community mobilisation, training of groups (leadership in the group and election, internal regulations, the first savings, loan and repayment meeting, etc.), monitoring and supervision of a CVEC (the development and maturity phases). A total of 8 trainers will be trained on the creation and development of village savings and credit banks. These trainers will be responsible for strengthening the structuring and/or development of existing CVECs identified by the project or for creating CVECs in communities living far from financial services.

Workshops will also be organised by the NGO or firm specialized in inclusion and financial education to enhance women's capacities in financial literacy, financial management communication, "self-confidence", and "empowerment" and financial management (in local languages). Note that in N'Zérékoré, 54% of women are employed in agriculture (EDS, 2018), and that in 2018, 56% of women working in the agricultural sector were not paid for the work done, and only 29% were paid with cash (EDS, 2018).

In addition to these workshops, the NGO or the firm specialised in inclusion and financial education will also organize two workshops in each prefecture to bring together beneficiaries and financial institutions of the area. The objective will be to enable farmers and households who are not members or clients of any financial institution to have a first contact with a view to joining a financial institution. For those motivated to benefit from a credit enabling them to develop climate-smart agricultural activities; the preparation and submission of financing application files will be carried out with the help of the offices opened in the premises of the SERPROCA and the APIM. The officers who will participate in the various training sessions of the project will provide the beneficiaries with advice, guidance and assistance in the preparation of their funding application requests.

Finally, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will monitor, in collaboration with financial institutions, all the funding granted for the CSA broadcasting support. It will receive from the financial institutions the lists of credit beneficiaries with the following information: the beneficiary, gender, activity, type of credit, amount, duration; the name of the membership structure (Cooperative, Women's Organisation, civil society structure, etc.); and the location. Depending on the periodicity chosen, an update on the situation of CSA credits will be sent to the PMU for the monitoring of social performance indicators.

Activities to be implemented to achieve this result are:

Activity 2.3.1: Training of trainers in financial education

Activity 2.3.2: Scaling up of the financial training to 2,400 persons, representing the selected small businesses, farmers and households.

Activity 2.3.3: Organize targeted workshops on enhancing women's capacities in financial management and entrepreneurship.

Activity 2.3.4: Training and monitoring-coaching of trainers in monitoring the creation/development of Village Savings and Credit Unions (CVECs) in remote communities with difficult or no access to financial services.

Activity 2.3.5: Workshops for meetings between financial institutions and farmers

Activity 2.3.6: Preparation and submission of applications for funding of climate-smart agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies

Activity 2.3.7: Monitoring of Beneficiary Financing

Output 2.4: An institutional and a policy frameworks are developed to enable local communities and authorities accessing finance for CSA and other adaptive practices in the sector of agriculture.

In order to achieve ouput 2.4, it is proposed to implement training on climate change issues for communities and local authorities. This will lead to the integration of climate issues in the eligible expenses by the funds granted by ANAFIC to communities (notably FNDL and FODEL for communes in mining areas).

The training will focus on raising awareness of development issues; on the differentiated impacts of climate change on production systems; how access to finance can influence the capacities of different social groups (men/women, ethnic groups, etc.) to adapt and the constraints they face; and also, on the integration of climate issues in the programmes and budgets of local authorities. It will include messages about existing gender inequalities and how they influence people's vulnerabilities to climate change.

This training will bring together communal teams, Local Development Officers (ADL in French), representatives of ANAFIC, other government agencies or local government support structures and programmes as well as members of civil society. Each structure will be asked to nominate at least one person from their different departments to ensure that the structure is represented at its different decision-making levels. Thus, as criteria for the selection of participants, we can retain: (i) be a member of a CSO or local government, (ii) live in the project area, (iii) have responsibilities in a department of the structure. An officer from the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forestry will mobilize his or her expertise on CSA issues to facilitate the training. The latter will be assisted by SERPROCA agents.

At the end of this training, a workshop will be organized to identify CSA-related activities that can be integrated into the action plans of local communities and the programs of civil society organizations. This will then be submitted to ANAFIC for validation to confirm the eligibility of expenditures. Finally, the local authorities will be supported by SERPROCA agents in the preparation and submission of credit applications to the funding sources identified during the above-mentioned workshop. The follow-up of the financing of the files will also be under the supervision of the PMU.

Activities to be implemented to achieve this result are:

Activity 2.4.1: Training on climate change issues for local communities and authorities

Activity 2.4.2: Integration of CSA and climate issues into eligible expenditures by NAFAC's community funds

Activity 2.4.3: Assistance in the preparation and submission of financing applications

Component 3: Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices		
Outcome 3: Climate information products and services for the development of CSA are developed and available for the communities and institutions.		
	Co-financing amounts for outcome 3:	6,000,000 US$
	LDCF financing :	1,980,000 US$

With the GEF intervention (alternative adaptation option):

LDCF resources will be used to produce a climate risk study (Output 3.1) specific to the Forested Guinea and sufficiently precise and local for stakeholders to take ownership of it. It will provide input for local short- and medium-term planning, but also for reflection on long-term agricultural development (evolution of agro-ecological zones, production basins, etc.). This component will also make it possible to develop the capacities of local stakeholders to use this climate information (Output 3.2), in particular to integrate climate products and services into the agricultural development planning process. To overcome the barrier of accessibility of climate products at the local level, the project will produce adapted agro-meteorological bulletins (Output 3.3) whose usefulness will be measured among farmers.

In component 3, LDCF resources are used to support local authorities in integrating priority adaptation strategies and measures into LDPs (Output 3.4).

Output 3.1: Climate risk informed agro-ecological zoning of the different productive landscape of Forested Guinea developed

The aim is to produce a vulnerability study and climate risk mapping for agriculture at the scale of the Forested Guinea. This study will be structured according to the three agro-ecological zones of the region: agro-silvicultural zone, agro-sylvo-pastoral zone, agro-pastoral zone (see figure 8). This study will have to:

- To identify, characterise and assess the vulnerability to climate change of these 3 agro-ecological zones of Forested Guinea, placing consultation with local stakeholders at the heart of the process.
- Carry out a foresight exercise on the evolution of the current agro-ecological zoning (carried out by IRAG in partnership with CIRAD nearly 30 years ago).
- Propose adaptation solutions that are realistic, socially acceptable, economically viable and have a negligible or even positive impact on the environment (nature-based solutions).
- Propose recommendations on long-term agricultural development planning.
- Intervene in a participatory framework, notably through the facilitation of workshops, and by clearly integrating gender issues.
- Promote the appropriation of the results of the study at all levels through the production of capitalisation and communication tools.

A steering committee will be established to lead the study. Members will be trained in the method of vulnerability and climate risk analysis. These trainings will integrate gender considerations

Then, the steering committee will produce ToR for the study, ensuring that risk assessments methods include gender considerations: the team that will conduct the study must collect gender-disaggregated data and relevant information to understand different vulnerabilities.

The activities to be implemented to achieve this result are:

Activity 3.1.1: establish a steering committee for this study and train in the method of vulnerability and climate risk analysis. This activity will result in the production of ToRs for the study.

Activity 3.1.2: Undertake the climate risk and forecasting study that include a set of priority ranked recommendations for the agriculture sector planning.

Activity 3.1.3: Organise at least 8 brainstorming workshops on resilient agricultural development based on the results of the study.

Output 3.2: A training program on how to use climate information products and services delivered to the local authorities, NGOs / CSOs, and farming communities.

The aim here is to strengthen the capacities of local actors (local development officers, prefectural development services, CSOs, municipalities representatives, producer organizations, agricultural enterprises). An analysis of specific capacity building needs will be carried out at the beginning of the project in order to clearly define the content and modalities of the training courses. Training materials will be created and made available in such a way that they can be easily understood by as many people as possible. On the basis of the consultations carried out during the GMP, these training modules will cover at least the following topics:

- Climate change, its impacts on agriculture and adaptation issues in the Forested Guinea
- The acquisition and analysis of historical and future climate data and explore the consequences for agricultural practices and planning.
- Conducting participatory vulnerability analyses and identifying appropriate adaptation measures at the local level (taking into account local knowledge);
- Taking gender into account in vulnerability analyses and identifying adaptation measures that are differentiated according to the needs and priorities of different social groups;
- Taking into account uncertainties and risks of maladaptation;
- Measuring the impact of adaptation measures.

The activities to be implemented to achieve this result are:

Activity 3.2.1: assess specific capacity building needs

Activity 3.2.2: create training support for the local actors

Activity 3.2.3: organise training workshops

Output 3.3: Tailored Climate information products and services are produced and disseminated to the end-users.

Under this output, the project will deliver climate information products and services to farmers. Based on the consultations done during the PPG and the evaluation of the previous EBA GEF project, two main products have been identified as the most efficient to support farmers in decision-making: an agro-meteorological and hydrological bulletin, and daily radio communication. As mentioned earlier, the CSA platform created under output 1.1 and the "one stop shop" created under output 1.3 will provide a service to disseminate the bulletin to farmers, the communes, the financial institution (outcome 2) and the technical services.

The GEF will finance the process of co-designing the bulletin and the radio emission. It will start by a needs assessment for each type of agricultural production in order to tackle the most useful climate information in the most practical form. The project will work in partnership with DNM and SOGUIPAH, and based on the results of the EBA project implemented by UNDP in Upper Guinea, and on the results of the climate risk study (result 3.1). The PMU, DNM and SOGUIPAH will develop an agro-meteorological and hydrological bulletin for agro-pastoral communities. This bulletin will be designed to meet the needs of users in the agricultural sector (and will therefore be based on an analysis of specific needs, targeted by agro-ecological zone and by crop type and gender, ensuring that the needs of women farmers and women-led households are assessed). It will be available in several forms (paper, radio, video, etc.). It will include a section for putting the information provided into perspective, a characterization of the start, end and length of the farming seasons based on the average climatology, but also general information on the hydrological systems and the type of farming and livestock farming practices in the Forested Guinea. The "forecast" section includes forecasts of cumulative rainfall from May-June-July-August-September-October, and forecasts of the end dates of the rainy season. Finally, a section on "agro-meteorological advice and guidance" offers advice on various topics (agriculture, water resources, health, civil protection). This seasonal bulletin will be regularly updated in the ten-day bulletins which are published from August to December. At least 500,000 people will benefit from the climate services (in particular through the 7 FM radios of Forested Guinea).

The activities to be implemented to achieve this result are:

Activity 3.3.1: Analysing users' needs for climate products and services

Activity 3.3.2: Drawing up an agro-meteorological and hydrological bulletin in the most appropriate forms

Activity 3.3.3: Evaluate the relevance and usefulness of the agro-meteorological and hydrological bulletin and improve it.

Output 3.4: Local Development Plans of the targeted municipalities include climatic data on potential impacts, hazards and risks, and incorporate in the planning climate change adaptation measures that are discussed with the full participation of key stakeholders, including vulnerable beneficiary groups.

The integration of adaptation into Local Development Plans (LDP) is key to sustain and deploy resilience at the local level. Hence, the GEF project will finance the participatory approach needed to integrate adaptation measure and budget into the LDP.

The consultations and analyses carried out during the PPG show that adaptation is not sufficiently integrated into LDPs. Out of the 8 targeted municipalities by the project, only one (Gouécké) has sufficiently robust elements (vulnerability analysis, identification of adaptation options, planning and monitoring-evaluation). The GEF fund will fill these gaps.

Targeted municipalities	Implementation LDP period	Integration of adaptation	LDP Revision processus
Wassérédou		To plan	n/a
Gouécké		Yes, with the support of the RGDE	n/a
Koulé	2016 - 2020	Weak	Being finalised
Kokota	2016 - 2020	Weak	Being finalised
Diécké	2017 - 2021	Weak	Planned for 2021
Bignamou	2016 - 2020	Weak	Being finalised
Mousadou	2020 - 2024	Weak	Planned for 2024
Niosomoridou		To plan	n/a

The project will recruit a consultant to support the 8 targeted municipalities in understanding and analyzing the risk study (result 3.1) and in identifying and planning adaptation measures including the cost evaluation and the budgeting. The consultant will mobilize all the knowledge produced under component 1 and discussed with local stakeholders within the CSA platform. In order to be aligned with the national process, the consultant will base its work on the capitalisation report on the process of integrating climate into LDPs and the methodological guide for developing LDPs (UNDP, 2018) and the guide for enhanced integration of adaptation into LDPs (Adapt'Action project). Attention will be paid on the link between the climate risks evaluated under component 1 and the socio-economic diagnosis done in the LDP, in order to have a robust revised LDP.

This support will be carried out in a "learning by doing" approach by local development officers (LDAs), prefectural development services (SPDs), CSOs and the municipalities representatives. The consultant will be in charge of leading the process of identifying and integrating adaptation measures after training of local actors.

The activities to be implemented to achieve this result are:

Activity 3.4.1: Form the working group (LDO, SPD, CSOs and municipalities) and recruit the consultant in charge of coaching

Activity 3.4.2: Identify and prioritize adaptation measures (including local knowledge) taking into account the potentially different needs and interests of men and women.

Activity 3.4.3: Integrate adaptation measures in the 8 LDPs (including MRV system) and validate the LDPs amended by the concerned municipalities.

Output 3.5: Replication Strategy and Action Plan developed at a national scale

In continuation with the replication strategy and action plan developed in the Output 1.5, the project will capitalize on the implementation successes of climate information products and services for communities and institutions. In order to guarantee the coherence of approaches at a national scale, the project will follow the methodology of the two climate specific complementary projects (refer to the list of the associated complementary projects):

1. **Integration of adaptation issues within the Local Development Plans** (Projet d'intégration verticale des enjeux d'adaptation dans les Plans de Développement Locaux)
2. **Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Guinea** (Renforcement du système d'informations climatiques et d'alertes précoces pour la résilience du développement et l'adaptation au changement climatique en Guinée)

These two projects aim to integrate climate information and adaptation investments within the Local Development Plans of the municipalities. And create climate information available for the smallholders and stakeholders in the fields. The tools which will be developed are an updated guide for the Local Development Plans; products of climate information easy to disseminate and relevant to the needs of the targeted users; systems of early warning for

Initiative and Objective	Coordination with project
2016- 2020	
Projet d'Appui au Développement Agricole du Pôle G (PADA-G) The objective of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction and stimulate economic growth in Forested Guinea. The project specifically aims to improve long-term food security and increase the income of the populations in the prefectures of Kissidougou, Guéckédou and Macenta. This will be achieved through the sustainable intensification, diversification and valorisation of rice and cash crops (oil palm and coffee) by ensuring the inclusion of the rural vulnerable communities, including women and youth. Funding : FADD, Guinean Gov., Beneficiaries 2017-2024	Collaboration with the PADA-G will take place at the level of the implementation of components 1 and 2 of the project. The present project will capitalize on the experiences of the PADA-G in the prefectures of Kissidougou, Guéckédou and Macenta, and will notably mobilize the expertise of the implementation team to organise the training courses. Exchanges of best practices will enable the adoption of the best approaches to ensure the inclusion of women and young people in the project.
Projet de Développement National de la Pisciculture en Guinée forestière (PDNPG) The project promotes the diversification of agricultural activities to improve and secure the income of rural populations in Forested Guinea, and to increase the local supply of fresh fish and rice in a region structurally marked by a nutritional deficit. Funding : AFD 2018-2023	Strongly involved in component 1, this project will be the reference for implementing support to the development of rice-fish farming. The National Aquaculture Agency of Guinea (ANAG) will also be mobilized with its experts in the field. Particular attention will be given to the respect and continuity of the development approach undertaken for more than 20 years for the support of rice-fish farming in Forested Guinea.
UN system joint program for the development of the Forestry Guinea Developed in response to the Ebola crisis, the program aims to strengthen the region's resilience to future shocks, and supports the development of the agricultural sector for the improvement of livelihoods.	Throughout the project, the UN system joint program will be able to share its network and knowledge of local organizations and its expertise in enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities and improving livelihoods.
Water Resources Development Program and Sustainable Ecosystems Management of the Niger river basin (WRDPSEM) The objective of the programme is to achieve a sustainable increase in the overall productivity of existing water resources in order to promote the economic development of the region. Funding : World Bank, NBA 2012- 2021	The project will capitalize on the results of the WRDPSEM in particular for component 1, concerning the protection and preservation of natural resources.
Projet d'appui à l'Agence Nationale de Financement des Collectivités Locales (PANAFIC) The project aims to : (1) support the installation and development of ANAFIC, (2) strengthen the capacities of deconcentrated and decentralised administrations, and (3) finance the local authorities investments.	Largely related to component 3 (climate information), the PANAFIC project will be involved as much as possible regarding capacity enhancing of local authorities; and the development of financing mechanisms (notably with the FNDL

Initiative and Objective	Coordination with project
Funding : AFD (10 millions/euro) 2019 et 2022	hosted by ANAFIC) for adaptation to climate change at the municipalities territorial level.
Projet de Protection de la Biopshère de Ziama Funding : Adapt'Action de l'AFD Currently being formulated, this program will certainly be part of the continuity of the development and management plan of the Ziama Biosphere Reserve planned for the period 2020 – 2029	Associated on component 1, the Ziama biosphere protection project will be involved in all activities related to the development of climate smart agricultural production methods, making it possible to avoid the extension of new agricultural areas gained from the forest.
Projet d'intégration verticale des enjeux d'adaptation dans les Plans de Développement Locaux Funding : Adapt'Action de l'AFD Currently being formulated, this program aims to (1) Strengthen the integration of adaptation issues into planning instruments at the local level by taking into account the current and expected effects of climate change; (2) Enable the FNDL fund to award grants earmarked for adaptation to local authorities and establish a monitoring system; (3) Strengthen the capacities for adaptation to climate change of local and regional authorities, territorial administration executives, Local Development Officers (LDOs), Prefectural Development Services (PDSs) and CSOs involved in the preparation of LDPs; and finally (4) support local and regional authorities in planning that integrates adaptation measures appropriate to each local context.	In accordance with result 3.4 of this project, it is planned that the LDPs of the targeted municipalities will integrate climate data on potential impacts, hazards and risks and incorporate climate change adaptation measures into their planning. This process of updating the LDPs will follow the approach developed by the project of vertical integration of adaptation issues in the LDPs. The specific expertise of this project will be mobilized to replicate what has been undertaken in their 5 target municipalities. This will ensure that consistency is maintained at the national level in the development processes of the municipalities' LDPs. The ANAFIC will be at the forefront of the collaboration, as it is the coordinating body of the project for the vertical integration of adaptation issues in LDPs.
Projet de Renforcement du système d'informations climatiques et d'alertes précoces pour la résilience du développement et l'adaptation au changement climatique en Guinée The project « Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Guinea » will strengthen the capacities of national hydro-meteorological services (including regional divisions of Forested Guinea) for monitoring extreme weather events and climate change, and develop and disseminate climate information products and services (CIPS) tailored to the needs of key stakeholders. Funding : PNUD / GEF (5.350 millions USD) 2019 - 2023	Supporting the upgrading of the weather monitoring and forecasting network for Forested Guinea, this project will be consequently associated to the component 3 for the production of climate information. The implementation team will capitalize on the specific developed CIPS of this project, in order to harmonize the approach and avoid overlapping in the activities. Finally, the CIPS will also be used for the integration of climate risks into local development plans.

Figure 20 : List of the associated complementary projects

C. Risks

The project strategy, described in detail within this project document, makes the following key assumptions in proposing the GEF intervention:

- National political commitment and support for the development (including all other stakeholders developing projects) of a coordinated approach within the Forested Guinea Region will remain very high.
- Local communities will change their behaviour when provided with appropriate CSA and move away from vulnerable agricultural practices.

As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probablity are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR. The project risks assessment and mitigation measures is in Annex 4.

D. Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation:

As a National Implementation Modality (NIM) project, the implementation will be directed by the National Directorate of Water and Forests, under the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). Their role is to function as the national entity designated by UNDP to assume responsibility for delivering on the project objective and outcomes, and the entity accountable to UNDP for the use of funds. During implementation a number of other stakeholders will be involved in the project, including local communities. Key stakeholders were informed about the project and its objectives and have participated in baseline surveys and workshops to identify priorities for interventions, determine the project baseline and selected impact and outcome indicators. A stakeholder engagement plan is further outlined in Annex 7.

Stakeholders	Role
Public sector / Institutions of the Government of Guinea	
• Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) • With its National Directorate of Forests and Wildlife: **project implementation agency** Official name: Direction Nationale des Forêts et de la Faune: **DNFF**	The DNFF, under the supervision of the MEDD, will be the executing agency for the project. Its role is to coordinate and implement the project's activities across all components. Alongside the other active implementation partners in component 3, the DNFF will be at the forefront of integrating climate change adaptation into planification processes. The Directorate will also ensure the engagement of the complementary relevant ministries/government entities for each activity. The DNFF will implement the project in collaboration with the targeted municipalities, technical agencies of the government (SERPROCA, IRAG), international development partners, CBOs, CSOs (NGOs and community-based organizations of the CNOP-G) and the private sector (SOGUIPAH, service providers recruited for the project).
• AGEE: Guinean Environmental Assessment Agency Official name: Guinean Environmental Assessment Agency	For the ESMP the project will associate the AGEE whose support modalities will be determined by the PMU at the beginning of the project. The AGEE will also be involved in the output 1.1 for the training of the SERPROCA officers.
• Ministry in charge of Agriculture	The Ministry of Agriculture will be largely involved in the implementation of the project, notably through its National Rural

Stakeholders	Role
	Promotion and Agricultural Advice Service (SERPROCA), the National Agency of Agricultural Statistics (ANASA) and the Agronomic Research Institute of Guinea (IRAG). Under the Ministry, these organizations will be in charge of coordinating the CSA platform; setting up field schools and providing training to smallholders (result 1.1); disseminating CSA technology packages (result 1.2) and evaluating the performance of the agricultural techniques promoted; developing and disseminating resilient seeds (result 1. 3); train microfinance institutions in the specificities of agricultural activities in the order to develop CSA credit products (result 2.1); support (technical aspects) local authorities in the definition of activities to be planned and financed to strengthen adaptation to climate change (components 2 and 3).
• Ministry in charge of Livestock	With its national directorates, the Ministry will deploy its expertise to supervise CSA promotion activities (component 1) during the implementation of the project. Its expertise in the sector will also be mobilized during the development of CSA credit products (component 2), requiring very specific conditions to support the implementation of animal breeding activities by guaranteeing the security of borrowers in terms of credit management.
• Ministry of Energy, Hydraulics and Hydrocarbons (MEHH) • With its National Directorate of Hydraulics	The expertise of the Ministry and its National Directorate of Hydraulics will be essential for the production of climate information. As the effects of climate change will have a significant impact on rainfall, the DNH will in particular ensure the documented monitoring of changes in rainfall, watercourses and water availability in order to make the climate information products as relevant as possible (component 3).
• Ministry of the Territory Administration and Decentralization (MATD) • With its National Directorate of Decentralization (DND) • And its Directorate General for Appropriation and Support for Basic Social Services (DGAASSB)	In charge of local collectivities, the MATD is in charge of management and planning tools for the municipalities. Through its National Directorates for Decentralization and Directorate General for Appropriation and Support for Basic Social Services, the Ministry ensures that Local Development Plans and Annual Investment Plans are properly disseminated and appropriated. To this end, it mobilizes its internal expertise which it deploys to local authorities in the field. These are the Local Development Officers (LDOs), whose remuneration is directly deducted from the Government's allocations to local authorities.
• National Agency for the Financing of Local Authorities (ANAFIC)	The MATD will also mobilize its National Agency for the Financing of Local Authorities (ANAFIC) to support the project (component 3) on the issues of integrating the climate dimension in the municipalities' LDPs. ANAFIC will combine this with its expertise in the financing of local collectivities to provide to the municipalities the means to finance adaptation investments. Finally, ANAFIC will ensure that the project is consistent with the other initiatives underway, including the project (Adapt'Action) for the vertical integration of climate issues in the municipalities' LDPs.

Stakeholders	Role
• Ministry in charge of the Plan	In charge of strategic planning for development, the Ministry in charge of the Plan will mobilize its regional and prefectural directorates to assist - alongside the support of MATD services - local authorities in integrating the climate issues into their Local Development Plans.
• Ministry of Transports	Through the involvement of its National Directorate of Meteorology, the Ministry of Transport is a key stakeholder in the project. Its expertise will be required for component 1 (CSA promotion) and mainly for component 3 related to climate information. The rehabilitation of meteorological stations and the training of climate data collection officers will be carried out under its supervision. Close collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Breeding, and Environment will ensure maximum coherence in the development of climate products and services (component 3).
• National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM)	Very active in the component 3, the DNM will coordinate activities for the collection, processing and analysis of climate data and the dissemination of climate information. It will also be in charge of collecting and analyzing climate data for the circulation of early warnings on extreme weather events.
• National Directorate of Pollution, Nuisance and Climate Change (DNPNCC)	In the complementary project aiming to set up early warning systems to prevent extreme climatic hazards, the DNE will contribute to the realization of all the climate products needed to provide climate information. The project will allow the popularization and dissemination of climate information and products with a view to their inclusive use.
• National Agency of Agricultural Statistics (ANASA) / National Center for Environmental Monitoring and Observations (CNSOE) • National Office for the Climatic Services (CNSC)	The CNSOE, under the supervision of ANASA, with the CNSC ; will provide significant expertise in monitoring the project. These monitoring bodies will evaluate the performance of the production systems promoted by the CSA platform and implemented in the school fields. They will also contribute to the monitoring of the environmental and social impacts.
• National Aquaculture Agency of Guinea (ANAG) •Union of the Fish Farmers of the Forested-Guinea (FPR-GF)	The ANAG and the FPR-GF will be involved in component 1 for the development of rice-fish farming. They will mobilize experts in the field to make sure the project follows the ANAG development approach undertaken for more than 20 years to support the development of rice-fish farming in Forested Guinea.
Field organizations / research centers	
• Agronomic Research Institute of Guinea (IRAG), having an office in the city of Sérédou in Forested Guinea • Bossou Research Centre	These organizations will be privileged partners to develop CSA approaches, adapted to the specific contexts of the project's targeted areas. They will ensure the adequacy between the proposed practices and the field conditions.

Stakeholders	Role
•Local Consultative Committees, created during the Mano River Union (FEM) project implementation • Village Land Management Committees created during the PDPEF (FIDA) project implementation	
• Environmental Management Center for the Nimba and Simandou Mounts (CEGENS) • Forestry Center of N'Zérékoré (CFZ) • Guinean Office of National Parks and Wildlife Reserves (OGPNRF) • Guinean Timber Office (OGUIB) • General Directorate of the Nature Conservation Officers (DGCCN) • Other Forestry Centers and Groupments	They manage the community use of the forests and will play an important role in identifying sustainable practices for natural resource management in the project areas. This contribution will be framed by the CSA Platform planned in the output 1.1. The CEGENS and the CFZ will participate in the reforestation strategy developed in the CSA packages within output 1.2. They will also mobilize their expertise to support the municipalities in the identification of adaptation investments to select and fund.
• APIM (Professional Association of Microfinance Institutions)	As an umbrella body for microfinance institutions, it will ensure the mobilization of micro-finance institutions in the project, and will play the role of facilitator in the implementation of CSA credit products within microfinance institutions and the monitoring of CVECs.
Deconcentrated and decentralized authorities	
<u>Within the region of N'Zérékoré:</u> Regional Directorates of Meteorology; Agriculture; Environment, Water and Forests; Planification; Local Development. The Strategic Office for Development (Bureau Stratégique de Développement:BSD)	The regional technical directorates are responsible for the implementation of government policies at the regional level. Their role includes coordinating the implementation of regional action plans. Their role in this project will be to provide rural municipalities with advisory support as well as to participate in the monitoring of project activities. The BSD will be consulted within the project steering committee for its accurate knowledge of the area.
<u>5 Targeted prefectures:</u> Lola / Yomou / N'Zérékoré / Macenta / Beyla <u>Within each prefecture</u> • Prefectoral Directorate of Environment, Water and Forests • Prefectoral Directorate of Agriculture • Prefectoral Directorate of rural engineering • Prefectoral Directorate of Animal Breeding • Prefectoral Directorate of Planning • Prefectoral Directorate of Mines	Among their prerogatives, the prefectures circulate, execute and control national directives and policies, implement laws/regulations and ensure security; execute public expenditure within the prefecture; animate/coordinate and control all prefectural administrative directorates and their officers ; exercise supervision over urban and rural municipalities; promote micro-projects and support local authorities, community groups, cooperatives, NGOs in the management of their projects; and plan and promote socio-economic and cultural development (through prefectural development plans). Therefore, the 5 targeted prefectures will participate in the monitoring of the project's field activities and will ensure that project activities are in line with and contribute to the implementation of their prefectural development plans. Moreover, the prefecture officers will play a key role in

Stakeholders	Role
•Prefectoral Directorate of Local Development	supporting the municipalities for the revision of their new Local Development Plans integrating the climate issues.
• National Rural Promotion and Agricultural Advice Service (SERPROCA)	With regional and prefectorial branches, SERPROCA is the public farm advisory service. This service will be a major beneficiary of the project, which will aim to strengthen its capacities before the SERPROCA itself implements the project CSA activities with the targeted rural communities.
8 Targeted municipalities : Sangardo / Koundou / Daro / Wassérédou / Gouécké / Koulé / Kokota / Foumbadou / Diécké / Bignamou / Boola / Sinko / Niosomoridou	The municipalities are deliberative bodies whose members are elected by the community. They are responsible for defining local public policies in their respective territorial units, in accordance with the decentralisation process. They will participate in the implementation of the project and help to supervise the activities. The municipalities will have a very important role in integrating climate issues into the Local Development Plans.
Organizations of the Civil Society	
CSOs : • Youth organizations • Women organizations • Smallholders organizations • Retailers groupments • Cooperatives • Smallholders Unions • CNOP-G : National Confederation of the Smallholders Organizations in Guinea	They will be among the main beneficiaries of the project and will participate in the implementation and monitoring of the project activities.
Partners Organizations	
Partners : Institutions and NGOs • PNUD, FEM, FAO, UNOPS • UNFCC focal points • Guinean Office of Entrepreneurship (MGE)	They will play an active role in networking between implementation partners, and contributing to project the information sharing. They will be invited to participate in the project steering committee.
Private sector	
SOGUIPAH : Guinean Society of Oil Palm and Rubber Trees (Société Guinéenne de Palmiers à Huile et Heveas)	In the Forested Guinea, SOGUIPAH operates under a concession regime with farmers. The company invests heavily to support the climate adaptation and the economic resilience of its farmers by helping them develop integrated rice-fish farming. SOGUIPAH will be involved in the development of rice-fish farming as it is planned in component 1.
MicroFinance Institutions in Forested Guinea: • Finadev • Muffa • MC2 • Crédit Rural de Guinée (Rural Credit of Guinea) • FODA (Agricultural Development Fund)	They will be solicited during calls for tenders to produce the financial services proposed in component 2.

Stakeholders	Role
Local banks : • Ecobank • Afriland First Bank • SGBS • BICIGUI • UBA • VISTA Bank • Orabank • FNBBank	They will be solicited during calls for tenders to produce the financial services proposed in component 2.

Figure 21 : Stakeholders and role foreseen in project implementation

E. Gender equality and Women's Empowerment

The Gender analysis conducted between July and September 2020 (annex 9), with the complements from local consultants and, drew on the assessment of the integration of gender considerations in the national adaptation process of Guinee, conducted in 2019 (MEDD, 2019) and which provides an overview of the institutional landscape in terms of capacities and levels of commitment on gender equality. These studies provided further information on the differences that exist between men and women in terms of their use and management of natural resources; the role that women play as the main managers of land and forests; the different priorities between men and women and the incentives to which they respond for the preservation of resources; and socio-economic inequalities which limit the adaptation opportunities of certain groups compared to others. Reported in the National-level review of implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 2019, the situation of women's rights in Guinee is also characterized by pervasive inequalities, social discriminations and gender based-violence (92% of women aged 15-49 reporting having suffered abuse at least once in their lifetime

52.4% of women involved in agriculture have the status of family helpers in farms and are therefore considered as agricultural labor. This lack of consideration of women farmers obscures their interests and their needs for water, or inputs for their agricultural activities and their concerns in this sub-sector (market gardening being their main source of income). When agricultural water is scarce, especially in the context of climate change: their interests, needs and concerns take a back seat, and their participation in the policy and decision-making process is insignificant, especially in the context of community or collective management of irrigation water The inclusion of women's farming associations in the first component of this project aims to better assess and act upon women's needs and strategic interests in the planning and sharing of climate-smart agriculture techniques.

In Forest Guinea, traditional governance norms drastically reduce women's access to land. One avenue for women to better access and even own land, is for them to buy plots and this is where the 2nd component of the project could help women farmers better secure their resources, as well as addressing some of their key concerns including:
- the low level of equipment of women producers and / or the lack of improved equipment for certain essential agriculture activities;
- difficulties of access to improved seeds (short cycle and high yield) and inputs;
- Lack of information on existing opportunities;
- barriers linked to access to appropriate technology and innovation in production, processing and marketing;
- the weakness of advisory support and technical training and in terms of structuring groups and cooperatives.

Classified as GEN[2] (i.e. gender equality is a significant objective), the project will implement a dedicated Gender Action Plan (GAP) with the aim to:

1) Establish a gender-balanced project management team that provides opportunities for women (national staff in particular) to take part and lead decision-making, implementation activities and monitoring processes;
2) Ensure that the project does not perpetuate existing inequalities but promote equitable opportunities for women in targeted areas to participate in, and benefit from activities;
3) Collect gender- and ethnicity-disaggregated data/information to inform M&E and adaptive management responses.

To address these objectives, the detailed GAP in annex 9 follows a three-level approach:

. **Institutional level:** Ensuring that a gender-responsive project management team implement the Gender Action Plan throughout the duration of the project (Objective 1)

. **Mainstreaming level:** Gender equality is integrated in the project logical framework to contribute in reducing gender gaps in access to and control over resources, with gender-responsive indicators so that they can be measured during regular M&E processes (Objective 2)

. **Monitoring level:** Collect gender- and ethnicity-disaggregated data/information to understand how the project is achieving is gender-responsive objectives and to inform M&E and adaptive management responses (cross-cutting). (Refer to Annex 8 for the GAP Monitoring level)

F. Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

To ensure the long-term sustainability of project interventions, it is important to consider four categories of sustainability, namely: i) institutional sustainability, ii) financial and economic; and iii) social sustainability, and iv) environmental sustainability. The proposed project's approach to each of these categories is described below.

The project will invest considerable resources in **institutional sustainability** via improvement of capacities of the local decentralized authorities of Forested Guinea, the MEDD and its national directories, the National Directory of Meteorology, and through the establishment of CSA platform management board. All project planning processes and activities will be aligned with existing government institutional and planning frameworks. Support for the review of the existing local development plans at the scale of the public communities will contribute to much-needed integration of sustainability considerations into these development plans and guide appropriate measures for the effective implementation of CSA practices in forested Guinea.

Indeed, training and capacity development will further enhance the capacity of institutions to plan, implement and monitor interventions and promote a better balancing of socio-economic and environmental benefits of development programs.

Successful implementation of the project will spark an interest among other donors and, therefore, enhance **financial sustainability** of project outcomes. By building capacity of stakeholders, the project will ensure continued implementation of project outcomes, and serve as a successful prototype for replication in other climate sensitive rural areas. As also indicated in the baseline discussion, significant investments are already being made by funding organizations, government institutions and communities in addressing climate change issues, and these are expected to continue beyond the life of the project. For long-term sustainability to be feasible outside of donor-funded projects, these interventions must yield sufficient financial benefits. The project will therefore promote climate-smart agriculture technologies, increasing income generation through the smallholders and their livelihood activities. Indeed, the CSA practices, once adopted by the farmers, will increase their yields. On some crops, such as market gardening it will allow small-holders farmers to develop a commercial activity and create very small businesses integrated in the local economy. These benefits can also be indirect benefits – such as reduced loss of income due to land degradation or natural disasters, that will secure the farmers' well.

Finally, capacity enhancement programs initiated through the proposed project will strengthen the capacity of communities and government institutions to make informed investment decisions for the effective adoption of climate smart agricultural technologies, itself strengthening the smallholder's resilience to climate change. This will ensure both social and economic sustainability of interventions.

Social sustainability will, therefore be achieved by enhancing the capacity of public communities and agricultural advisory services to undertake their own management plans for the promotion and the implementation of CSA practices.

By providing the appropriate technical support to communities and incorporating knowledge, information and best practices on climate change adaptation and natural resource management, the project will equip communities with the skills they need to incorporate sustainability into land use with interventions at farm and regional levels.

Community-based interventions have proven to constitute an effective vehicle for building resilience, as well as addressing social drivers of vulnerability and other factors related to social exclusion. By mobilizing these communities and support them to organize in local groups (school-fields, small micro-finance institutions, producer groups exchanging about their practices etc.) the population will develop group capacities and social skills. The constant implication and integration of women in the activities will also support this financial sustainability. The organizational capacity of the local communities to implement CSA practices will also be developed through training programs provided to community members and government staff. Social sustainability of project outcomes will be in compliance with the SESP conducted during the project preparation (annex 4).

Overall, the project is expected to improve local community livelihoods and wellbeing through a better access to financial services and climate information, allowing the adoption of CSA technologies. The SESP did not identify issues that would result in negative social impacts

Innovation and potential for scaling up:

The project will bring together proven and new elements in its on-the- ground interventions and add value through specific national-level elements. Innovation on the ground includes the creation of tailored climate information products and services in complementarity with the development of climate smart agricultural models identified from smallholders' practices and referenced by the local IRAG research station. The integration of the climate issues within the Local Development Plans is also a significant innovation in Guinea.

The lessons learned from the project via the CSA platform will be made available nationally for replication through the dissemination of project results, recommendations and experiences including demonstration of best CSA practices. This will be achieved through developing and supporting a specific communication plan, which will include making project information available in a timely manner through e.g. the project quarterly bulletins, policy briefs, publications, and website; through UNDP, and GEF Program Frameworks, as well as through participation in international CSA meetings. The project will engage local media and government communication channels to raise awareness and disseminate key outcomes of the project to help facilitate wider uptake. The project will take steps towards scaling up the on-site enforcement activities piloted through the project across the whole national agricultural promotion services. To achieve the greatest-possible up-scaling of best practices emerging from this project and predecessor projects, a Replication Strategy and Action plan will be developed and implemented. The monitoring and evaluation system will also give the possibility to adjust the project strategy to constantly adapt to local needs and identify the right levers for scaling up.

By training local stakeholders and decision-makers, and by focusing on women and young people as key development protagonists, project beneficiaries have the best chances of becoming multipliers and of securing benefits beyond the direct investment. Part of the long-term strategy is for such approaches to be replicated in other parts of Forested Guinea beyond those directly targeted by the project and also in the other Guinean natural regions. Finally, one of the long-term objectives of the national development policy is for profits derived from the mining industry to be invested in the rural economy (PNDES, 2017). If well succeeded, this strategy would in the long term generate important financial means to promote the expansion of CSA in Guinea with less dependency on foreign aid for development.

Innovations in the approach to strengthening the microfinance sector to provide accessible capital for the transition to climate change adaptation and resilience practices include

- Linking microfinance institutions with banking institutions in the context of guarantee funds and/or lines of credit. Indeed, refinancing by banks of microfinance institutions is almost non-existent. The relationship that exists between these two sectors is one of deposits and withdrawals of liquidity by microfinance institutions from banks. Thus, the establishment of guarantee funds and/or lines of credit through banks will allow the institutions in these sectors to create a new link that could lead beyond the project to the refinancing of microfinance institutions by banks
- Capacity building on the financing of CSAs on the one hand for financing institutions and on the other hand for beneficiaries. Indeed, in the practices for financing in the new sectors, it is often the financing institutions that are in charge of training their beneficiaries. Knowing that these institutions often have a small staff, training sessions are often not organized, or when they are organized, they are mostly focused on the conditions of access to credit and do not allow the beneficiaries to understand the concepts or the issues.
- The training of trainers with the state's supervisory structures and development support organizations will provide skills in each prefecture that can be used for future training or awareness-raising.

The strengthening of the microfinance sector will contribute to the financial viability of localized adaptation actions in that it will allow beneficiaries to access technologies and adapted means of production that will allow them to carry out their activities without interruption and taking into account climatic or environmental conditions. In addition, the agents of the state and development organizations will ensure the continuity of the advice and assistance that the beneficiaries may need.

IV. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *1 – 2 – 5 – 12 – 13 - 15*
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): *Response to climate change (PNUD Country Program Document)*

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Baseline[1]	Mid-term Target[2]	End of Project Target
Project Objective: Reduce the vulnerability of communities in Forested Guinea to the additional risks posed by climate change through the adoption of climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral strategies	**Mandatory** Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	*Total beneficiaries: 0* *Women= 0%* *Men = 0%*	Total beneficiaries > 350,000 *Women = 50 %* *Men = 50 %*	*Total beneficiaries > 651.800* *Women = 50 %* *Men = 50 %*
	Mandatory Indicator 2: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)	*0 hectares*	CSA principles applied in 2% of land (7.700 ha)	CSA principles applied in 5% of land (20.000 ha) by end of project, and with potential for replication.
	Indicator 3: Number of indirect beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	*Women = 0* *Men = 0*	*Women =½final objective* *Men = ½ final objective*	*Total indirect beneficiaries = Population of the 5 prefectures targeted in forested Guinea (2020): 1'538.721 people* *Women (52%) = 800,721* *Men (48%) = 738,586*
	Indicator 4: Communities' perception of their livelihood stake in the CSA adoption, measured through the periodic and independent application of the 'Most Significant Change' (MSC) methodology	*Not Applicable* *The MSC technique is to be applied once the project has been launched and some form of change has occurred. The baseline corresponds to all assessments that corroborate the situation analysis for this project, particularly with respect to resilience and livelihoods vulnerability to climate change.*	*Changes in livelihoods vulnerability are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique*	*Changes in livelihoods vulnerability are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique*
Project component 1	*Frameworks for promoting a Climate Smart Agricultural Model*			
Project Outcome 1 Climate resilience of vulnerable communities (at least 14,000 farming households) of Forested Guinea area achieved by the introduction of Climate Smart	*Indicator 5:* Number of households who adopted CSA practices	*Households: 0*	*At least 5.600 households*	*Households :14.000*
	Indicator 6: number of workers of the SERPROCA trained to the CSA practices and agricultural advisory service, disaggregated by gender (individual people).	*Number of women workers: 0* *Number of men workers: 0*	*Number of women workers: >=8* *Number of men workers: =18*	*Number of women workers: >=8* *Number of men workers: =18*

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Baseline[1]	Mid-term Target[2]	End of Project Target
Agriculture (CSA) practices on at least 20,000 ha of agro-sylvo-pastoral lands	*Indicator 7: Number of project lessons published and disseminated on CSA*	*0 lessons published* *9 topics have been identified:* *Fiche sur les semences : 0* *Fiche sur le compost : 0* *Fiche sur les pratiques agricoles climato intelligentes : 0* *Fiche sur l'utilisation de l'information climatique : 0* *Fiche sur la diversification : 0* *Fiche sur l'aquaculture : 0* *Fiche sur maraichage : 0* *Fiche sur la lutte biologique contre les maladies et ravageurs : 0* *Fiche sur les aspects économiques du développement d'une activité agricole : 0*	*4 lessons published*	*9 lessons published*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	Output 1.1: A CSA development platform (involving government authorities, farmers, the private sector, research entities) is formed to guide the formulation and the implementation of CSA investments and support their implementation Output 1.2: Context-specific CSA technology packages are implemented in sylvo-agropastoral landscapes covering an area of at least 20,000 ha and benefitting to 14,000 households Output 1.3: A sustainable CSA inputs supply system established in the targeted communities Output 1.4: A sliding 5-year investment plan for the scaling up of the CSA is developed and embedded into the local development plans of target municipalities Output 1.5: Knowledge platform and replication strategy Output 1.6: Monitoring system set up			
Project component 2	*Financing for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices*			
Project Outcome 2 Access of communities' members, CBOs, CSOs, and local authorities to adaptation finance is enhanced in Forested Guinea	*Indicator 8:* number of CSA microcredit beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	*Total : 0* *Women = 0* *Men = 0*	*Total = 1.500* small businesses, farmers and households *Women = 50%* *Men = 50%*	*Total: > 2.400* small businesses, farmers and households *Women = 50%* *Men = 50%*
	Indicator 9: Number of trained community members, community-based organizations, civil society and financial institutions	*Total = 0* *Members of community-based organizations = 0* *Members of civil society organizations = 0* *Total = 0* *Bank = 0* *MFI = 0* *Specialized NGOs = 0*	*Total = 2 500* *Members of community-based organizations = 1500* *Members of civil society organizations = 1 000* *Total = 50* *Bank = 15* *MFI = 30* *Specialized NGOs = 5*	*Total = 5 000* *Members of community-based organizations = 3 000* *Members of civil society organizations = 2 000* *Total = 100* *Bank = 30* *MFI = 60* *Specialized NGOs = 10*

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Baseline[1]	Mid-term Target[2]	End of Project Target
	Indicator 10: Number of communities' members, CBOs, CSOs financed.	Members of community organizations carrying out economic activities related to the CSA =0 Members of civil society organizations carrying out economic activities related to CSA =0	Members of community organizations carrying out economic activities related to CSA = 1000 Members of civil society organizations carrying out economic activities related to CSA = 600	Members of community organizations carrying out economic activities related to the CSA = 2000 Members of civil society organizations carrying out economic activities related to CSA = 1200
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	Output 2.1: Microfinance institutions, local Banks and specialized NGOs are supported to develop and submit one climate finance project for accessing financial resources and/or line of credit for CSA investments Output 2.2: Training packages on adaptation business models and investments delivered to at least 5,000 people, and at least 100 staff of Microfinance institutions, local banks and specialized NGOs on how to assess CSAs investments credit requests Output 2.3 Finance for climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies extended to up to 2,400 persons representing small businesses, farmers and households Output 2.4: An institutional and a policy frameworks are developed to enable local communities and authorities accessing finance for CSA and other adaptive practices in the sector of agriculture.			
Project component 3	*Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices*			
Project Outcome 3 Climate information products and services for the development of CSA are developed and available for the communities and institutions.	*Indicator 11:* Number of communities and gender-disaggregated beneficiaries in targeted areas have access to climate information: households listening to rural radio & people who subscribed to the FB page of the CSA platform	To be completed during the MSC evaluation *(Radio + FB) Total households = 0* *Women = 0 %* *Men = 0 %*	To be completed during the MSC evaluation *(Radio + FB) Total households = 200.000* *Women = 50 %* *Men = 50 %*	To be completed during the MSC evaluation *(Radio + FB) Total households: 500.000* *Women = 50 %* *Men = 50 %*
	Indicator 12: number of workers of the SERPROCA agricultural advisory service using the climate information	*0*	26	*26*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	Output 3.1: Climate risk informed agro-ecological zoning of the different productive landscape of Forested Guinea developed Output 3.2: A training program on how to use climate information products and services delivered to the local authorities, NGOs / CSOs, and farming communities Output 3.3 Tailored Climate information products and services are produced and disseminated to the end-users Output 3.4: Local Development Plans of selected municipalities include climatic data on potential impacts, hazards and risks, and incorporate in the planning climate change adaptation measures that are discussed with the full participation of key stakeholders, including vulnerable beneficiary groups. Output 3.5: Replication Strategy and Action Plan developed at a national scale			

~~VI.~~V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. The project monitoring and evaluation plan will also facilitate learning and ensure knowledge is shared and widely disseminated to support the scaling up and replication of project results.

If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[7]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held 2 months from the first disbursement date, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
h. Formally launch the Project.

7 See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):
The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core Indicators:
The GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators included as Annex will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):
The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by December 20, 2025. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):
An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by March 20, 2028. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:

The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[8] and the GEF policy on public involvement[9].

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	*$10,000*	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	None. Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee not counted	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of gender and project indicators in results framework	*$25,000 = 2,500*5yrs Gender Expert + 2,500*5yrs M&E Expert* *Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee not counted*	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None. Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee & UNDP staff not counted	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	*None*	On-going.
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	None. Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee & UNDP staff not counted	On-going.
Addressing environmental and social grievances	None	On-going
Project Board Meetings	*$10,000 = 2,000*5yrs*	Annually
Supervision missions	None[10]	Annually
Oversight/troubleshooting missions	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Mid-term GEF* Core indicators *and Climate Change Adaptation Framework	*$5,000 M&E Expert*	*Before mid-term review mission takes place.*

8 See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

9 See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

10 The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
	Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee & UNDP staff not counted	
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	*$45,000 = 30,000 IC, 15,000 LC* *Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee & UNDP staff not counted*	*December 20, 2025*
Terminal GEF Core indicators *and Climate Change Adaptation Framework*	*$8,000 M&E Expert* *Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee & UNDP staff not counted*	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) and management response	*$60,000 = 40,000 IC, 20,000 LC* *Pro rata of PM salary & TA fee & UNDP staff not counted*	*March 20, 2028*
M&E / KM related travel expenses	$48,750 = 9,750*5yrs	*On-going*
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English/or French	*$10,000* = $5,000 each	*After the validation of each reports (MTR and TE)*
	USD 221,750 *2,51% of GEF grant NOT total budget.*	*Add to TBWP*

Figure 22 : Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

~~VII.~~VI. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

A. Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)- National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF), under the CO Support to NIM, over a period of five years, from January 2023 to December 2027.

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The project will be implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture for component 1 and in particular the agricultural research institute of Guinea (IRAG), and especially its branch "the agronomic center of Sérédou", and the National Rural Promotion and Agricultural Advice Service (SERPROCA). The Strategic Office for Development (Bureau Stratégique de Développement - BSD) will be consulted too, for its accurate knowledge of the area. The project will also be implemented in partnership with the National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM) under the Ministry of Transport (MT).

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Project stakeholders and target groups:

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project**. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board/Steering Committee meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 2: Project governance structure

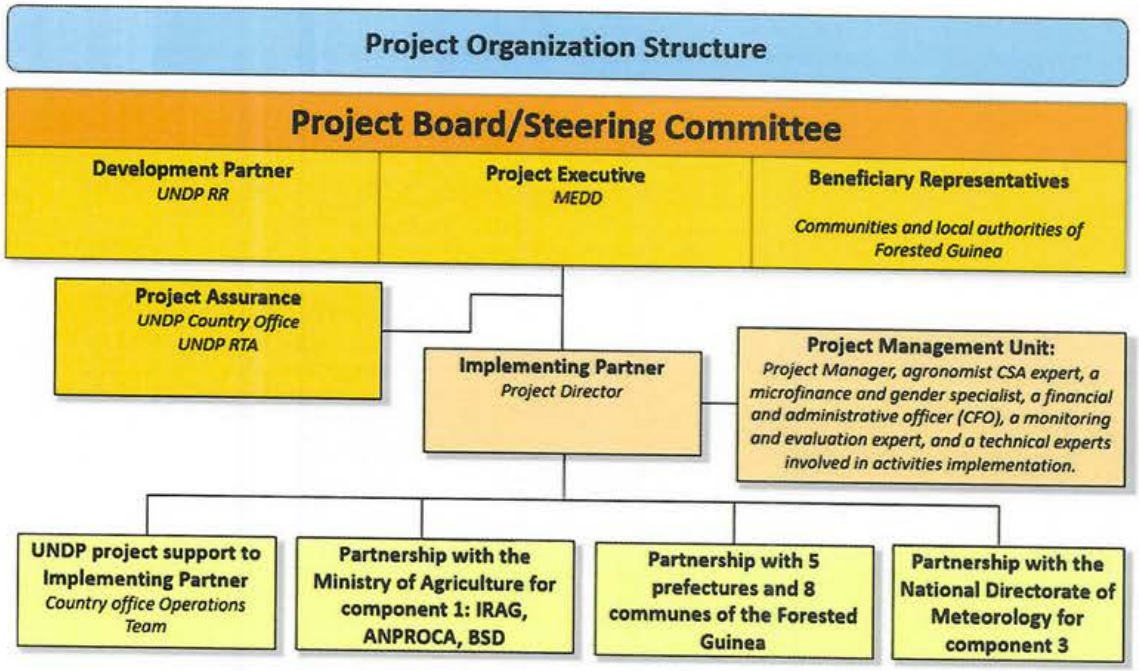


Figure 23 : Project organization structure

The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

UNDP project support: The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of $28,115 for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support services and for the cost of these services to be charged to the project budget. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document.

To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by Environment Programme Analyst UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by the Operations Manager, which must be different than the UNDP person performing the assurance function listed above], who will report Deputy Resident Representative.

Section 4: Roles and Responsiblities of the Project Organization Strucutre:

a. **Project Board:** All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programs;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project;
- Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;

- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports;
  Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project** Executive: This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD).
2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are the 5 prefectures and the 8 communes involved in the project, and the CSA platform (to be created under output 1.1).
3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: UNDP Resident Representative.

b. **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional),

at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is/are: *Mamadou Ciré Camara, Environment Programme Analyst.*

c. **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

   designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

   The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: *The Project Manager*

~~VIII.~~VII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is *USD 36,950,000.* This is financed through an *LDCF* grant of *USD* 8,850,000, *USD 400,000* from UNDP in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and *USD* 27,700,000 in other co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIF and will be reported to the GEF during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	In cash and in kind	150,000 USD + 7,750,000 USD = 7,900,000 USD
National Agency for Financing of collectivities (ANAFIC)	In kind	3,500,000 USD
National Agency for Aquaculture of Guinea (ANAG)	In kind	6,500,000 USD
National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM)	In kind	50,000 USD
National Confederation of Peasant Organizations of Guinea (CNOPG)	In kind	50,000 USD
Ministry of Agriculture and livestock (MAE)	In kind	9,700,000 USD
UNDP	In cash	400,000 USD

Figure 24 : Co-financing sources and activities related

Implementing Partner (IP) request for UNDP to provide country support services: The Implementing Partner for this project is the National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF) - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of $28,115 for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed to this request. The GEF execution **support letter** (signed by the GEF OFP and the IP) detailing these support services is included in Annex. To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services (i.e. not done by same person to avoid conflict of interest). See latest guidance available from BPPS NCE-VF team.

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each detailed plan under the multi-year work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/CTA and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an

exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.

b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.

c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Project extensions: The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's guidance set out in UNDP POPP.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen at the end date calculated by the approved duration after the Project Document signature or at the revised operational closure date as approved in the project extension. Any expected activity after the operational date requires project extension approval.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[11]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

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11 See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. If Operational Closure is delayed for any justified and approved reason, the Country Office should do all efforts to Financially Close the project within 9 months after TE is completed. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

~~IX.~~VIII. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Proposal or Award ID:	107165	Atlas Primary Output Project ID:	107544
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Increased resilience and adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable communities to climate change in Forested Guinea		
Atlas Business Unit	GIN10		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	PIMS 6016		
Implementing Partner	MEDD (DNFF)		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party [2] , IP or UNDP)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	*See Budget Note:*
COMPONENT 1: Frameworks for promoting a Climate Smart Agriculture Model	UNDP	62160	LDCF	71200	International Consultants	65,700	58,500	58,500	78,000	26,000	286,700	1
	MEDD (DNFF)			71300	Local Consultants	72,000	57,500	82,500	70,000	57,500	339,500	2
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	37,400	37,400	37,400	37,400	37,400	187,000	3
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	100,000	182,500	-	50,000	-	332,500	4
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	120,000	160,000	120,000	120,000	80,000	600,000	5
				72300	Materials & Goods	130,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	120,000	760,000	6
				72600	Grants	-	544,000	646,000	544,000	272,000	2,006,000	7
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	77,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	102,000	8
	MEDD (DNFF) / UNDP			71600	Travel	43,060	42,060	42,060	42,060	42,060	211,300	9
	MEDD (DNFF)			75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	125,000	10
		Sub-total LDCF				**670,160**	**1,283,960**	**1,187,460**	**1,142,460**	**665,960**	**4,950,000**	
	MEDD (DNFF)	04000	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	11
	MEDD (DNFF) / UNDP			72200	Equipment and Furniture	45,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	5,000	100,000	12
	MEDD (DNFF)			71600	Travel	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	13
		Sub-total UNDP				**65,000**	**40,000**	**35,000**	**35,000**	**25,000**	**200,000**	
	Total Outcome 1					**735,160**	**1,323,960**	**1,222,460**	**1,177,460**	**690,960**	**5,150,000**	

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party [2] , IP or UNDP)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	*See Budget Note:*
COMPONENT 2: Access to climate finance	**UNDP**	**62160**	**(LDCF)**	71200	International Consultants	58,500	52,000	52,000	58,500	0	221,000	14
	MEDD (DNFF)			71300	Local Consultants	32,500	12,500	54,500	40,000	17,500	157,000	15
				71400	Contractual Services-Indiv	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	187,500	16
	MEDD (DNFF) / UNDP			72200	Equipment and Furniture	66,534	24,356	21,820	21,820	21,820	156,350	17
	MEDD (DNFF)			72800	Information Technology Equipement	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	18
				72300	Materials & Goods	11,380	5,380	5,380	5,380	5,380	32,900	19
				72600	Grants	-	-	60,000	60,000	-	120,000	20
	MEDD (DNFF) / UNDP			71600	Travel	47,555	47,555	47,555	47,555	47,555	237,775	21
	MEDD (DNFF)			75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	35,000	35,350	39,625	35,125	43,625	188,725	22
					Sub-total LDCF	**298,969**	**224,641**	**328,380**	**315,880**	**183,380**	**1,351,250**	
					Total Outcome 2	**298,969**	**224,641**	**328,380**	**315,880**	**183,380**	**1,351,250**	
COMPONENT 3: Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices	**UNDP**	**62160**	**LDCF**	71200	International Consultants	58,500	91,000	45,500	13,000	-	208,000	23
	MEDD (DNFF)			71300	Local Consultants	37,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	37,500	262,500	24
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	62,500	25
	MEDD (DNFF) / UNDP			72100	Contractual Services-Companies	300,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	20,000	590,000	26
	MEDD (DNFF)			72300	Materials & Goods	63,476	63,476	63,476	63,476	63,476	317,380	27
	MEDD (DNFF) / UNDP			71600	Travel	43,324	43,324	43,324	43,324	43,324	216,620	28
	MEDD (DNFF)			75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	29
					Sub-total LDCF	**565,300**	**412,800**	**367,300**	**334,800**	**226,800**	**1,907,000**	
					Total Outcome 3	**565,300**	**412,800**	**367,300**	**334,800**	**226,800**	**1,907,000**	
COMPONENT 4:	**UNDP**	**62160**		71200	International Consultants	-	-	30,000	-	40,000	70,000	30

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party [2] , IP or UNDP)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	*See Budget Note:*
Monitoring and Evaluation				71300	Local Consultants	-	-	15,000	-	20,000	35,000	31
				71600	Travel	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,750	48,750	32
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	5,000	5,000	15,000	5,000	18,000	48,000	33
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	12,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	20,000	34
					Sub-total LDCF	26,750	16,750	17,750	16,750	89,750	221,750	
					Total Outcome 4	26,750	16,750	71,750	16,750	89,750	221,750	
Project Management	MEDD (DNFF)	62160	(LDCF)	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	66,750	66,750	66,750	66,750	66,750	333,750	35
	UNDP			74100	Professional Services	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	36
	MEDD (DNFF)			72500	Supplies	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	37
				72400	Communications & Audio Visual Equip	7,627	7,627	7,627	7,627	7,627	38,135	38
	UNDP			74596	Direct Project Costs - GOE	5,623	5,623	5,623	5,623	5,623	28,115	39
					Sub-total GEF	**84,000**	**84,000**	**84,000**	**84,000**	**84,000**	**420,000**	
	MEDD (DNFF)	04000	UNDP	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	6,250	6,250	6,250	6,250	6,250	31,250	40
				72400	Communications & Audio Visual Equip	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	41
				72500	Supplies	15,550	15,550	15,550	15,550	15,550	77,750	42
				72300	Material & Goods	5,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	41,000	43
				73400	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	44
					Sub-total UNDP	**36,800**	**40,800**	**40,800**	**40,800**	**40,800**	**200,000**	
					Total Project Management	**120,800**	**124,800**	**124,800**	**124,800**	**124,800**	**620,000**	
					SUB-TOTAL LDCF	**1,645,179**	**2,022,151**	**2,038,890**	**1,893,890**	**1,249,890**	**8,850,000**	
					SUB-TOTAL UNDP	**101,800**	**80,800**	**75,800**	**75,800**	**65,800**	**400,000**	
					PROJECT TOTAL	**1,746,979**	**2,102,951**	**2,114,690**	**1,969,690**	**1,315,690**	**9,250,000**	



Sources of Funds	Amount Year1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Total
LDCF	1,645,179	2,022,151	2,038,890	1,893,890	1,249,890	8,850,000
UNDP	101,800	80,800	75,800	75,800	65,800	400,000
Government/MEDD	1,580,000	1,580,000	1,580,000	1,580,000	1,580,000	7,900,000
National Agency for Financing of collectivities (ANAFIC)	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	3,500,000
National Agency for Aquaculture of Guinea (ANAG)	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	6,500,000
National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
National Confederation of Peasant Organizations of Guinea (CNOPG)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Ministry of Agriculture and livestock (MAE)	1,940,000	1,940,000	1,940,000	1,940,000	1,940,000	9,700,000
TOTAL	7,286,979	7,642,951	7,654,690	7,509,690	6,855,690	36,950,000

Figure 25: Summary of Funds

#	Comments
Component 1	
1	a) International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 1: 286,700 $ a) Technical Advisor – part-time over 4 years (Y1, Y2, Y3 and Y 4) @ USD 65,000/ year (650$ x 100 days per year; Total over 4 years: $260,000) – 50% under Component 1, 30% under Component 2 and 20% under Component 3. Provides critical support to all technical and M&E aspects of the project, Including inter alia on vision and roadmap building for the CSA platform, coordination of stakeholders within the CSA platform, supervising the capacity development plan design and implementation, institutional and policy framework such as integration of CSA into LDP, communications, capacity needs assessments, capacity development plan, capacity development, CSA practices interventions and related financing solutions, M&E including support to annual, mid-term and terminal reporting, support to establishment of monitoring and database, and development of key knowledge management products (CSA best practice compilation, setup of project, project stories and lessons learned). @130,000$ b) IC to develop the capacity development program – 40 days @650$/day per year. @130,000$ c) IC to train the PMU on gender-integrated planning and project implementation @900$*8 days in year 1. @7,200$ d) IC to develop a replication strategy (from the project area to the whole region of Forested Guinea to the national level). 30 days @650$/day in year 4. @19,500$
2	a) Local Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 1: 339,500 $ a) LC specialized in multi-stakeholder animation processes and CSA – will create, animate and coordinate the CSA development platform. 100 days @250$/day in year 1, then 40 days the following years. @65,000$ b) LC ("trainer") for implementation of capacity development plan- pool of 160 days per year @250$/day to implement the plan (including trainings of lead farmers, but also gender and communication training). @200,000$ c) LC to build the sliding 5-year investment plan for scaling up of the CSA through a "learning by doing" approach – This LC will also support communes to integrate climate risks and information into LDP – 50% under component 1, 50% under component 3. 100 days @250$/day in year 3 and 10 days @250$/day in year 4. @27,500$ d) LC to train the PMU on gender-integrated planning and project implementation 250$*8 days in year 1 + 250$*10 days per year during all project duration. @12,000$ e) LC to develop a replication strategy (from the project area to the whole region of Forested Guinea to the national level). 40 days @250$/day in year 4. @10,000$ f) LC to implement the Gender Action Plan (see details in Annex 7): 20 days@250$ per year over 5 years. @25,000$
3	Contractual services individual: @ 187,000$ a) Agronomist / CSA expert, full time over 5 years @ USD 25,000/year – 100% under Component 1. @125,000$ b) 2 x Driver @6,200$ / year. @ 62,000$
4	332,500$. Contractual services to lead the capitalization process of CSA good practices, develop practical tools to be disseminated through the CSA platform (e.g. pictures books explaining resilient gardening for women) and development of the capacity development program for ANPROCA advisors (at least 26) and lead farmers (at least 210 "paysan relais") – 100,000 USD in year 1 and 50,000 USD in year 2. Iterative process: 50,000 USD in year 4. Rehabilitation of the sites of the DNFF and agriculture, 132 500 $.
5	Installation of 8 school fields (one per commune of intervention) – demonstration plots including capacities to welcome farmers' study trips. @ 120,000 $ in year 1, 160,000 $ in year 2, 120,000 $ in year 3, 120,000 $ in year 4 and 80,000 $ in year 5. Sum @600,000$ Relevant office (furniture) and field and communication equipment (GPS, printer cartridges, paper, stationery, visualization materials for training and workshops, flipcharts etc.) needed both by the project team and by the CSA development platform. @200,000$. Material & goods for forestry adaptation measure implementation by MEDD: (i) afforestation in woodlots and for rehabilitation of degraded forests (nurseries, seeds, etc.), (ii) nurseries establishment, (iii) soil fertility restoration, (iv) material for bushfire prevention (pan, tank, etc.). @400,000$.
6	Material needed to create the one-stop shop in each of the 5 prefectures concerned by the project (locals are provided by Ministry of Agriculture – material is financed by the project). Costs of resilient seeds produced by IRAD (and distributed through the one-stop-shop) are included. Sum @ 760, 000 $. Rehabilitation and equipment of the 5 prefectures, @ 130,000 $ in year 1. Improved seeds: 200$/ha x 500 ha/year starting in year 2. Hence 100,000$ in years 2 to 5. Agricultural tools (tiller, seed drill, seed cleaner, ridgers etc.) @ 230,000 $. 70,000 $ in year 2, 70,000 $ in year 3, 70,000 $ in year 4 and 20,000 $ in year 5.
7	Grants for at least 59 CSA projects to be allocated to local farmers organizations to disseminate technical CSA packages to farmers. @USD 34,000 / each grant.
8	Acquisition of computers, printers, copiers, cameras, GPS etc. for Staff and support staff, @ 70 000 $ in year 1. Support to local radios and communication tools to disseminate CSA practices and climate information and implementation of the Gender Action Plan (see annex 7) @ 32;000 $. 7,000 $ in year 1, 7,000 $ in year 2, 6,000 $ in year 3, 6,000 $ in

#	Comments
	year 4 and 6,000 $ in year 5. @Sum 102,000$
9	Travel budget for project team, MEED, the members of the CSA development platform and its partners, and additional experts involved in Component 1 - covering vehicle and transport and DSA, including for travel to training events, including international travel. Sum @ 211,300$. Per year: 4 * 900km * $0.25 km-fuel charge+4*3*8*120 DSA @ 62,100 $. Additional travel in the first year to the establishment of the CSA development platform (@1000$). International and National travel (2 x USD 1500 per year + 50*200$+1500+8*200+18*120 of DSA) per year @ 91,300$.Travel for the PMU and supervising mission (@ 56,900$). 11,380$ per year.
10	Training workshops and meetings under the capacity development plan, including in-house trainings using UNDP, MEDD and MA facilities as well as external trainings. Also training workshops and meetings of the CSA development platform (at least 4 regular meetings and training events per year) and related to the implementation of the communication plan and stakeholders. Breakdown of the costs: CSA platform meetings and steering committee workshops (@5000$ per year) + 13 lead farmers groups x 10 meetings/yr x 100$/meeting = 13000$/year for the lead farmers + 2 000 to 7000$/year for trainings sessions organisation. Sum @125,000$
11	Local facilitator (one for each prefecture): USD 15,000 per year. @75,000$
12	Equipment of the PMU offices, the facilitators (one in each prefecture) and technical services. 5,000$ in year 1, 20,000$ in year 2, 15,000$ in year 3, 15,000$ in year 4 and 5,000$ in year 5. @ 60,000$. 1 vehicle @40,000 USD in the first year. Sum 100,000$
13	Travel for the PMU and supervising mission. @25,000$
Component 2	
14	International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 2: @ 221,000$. a) Technical Advisor – part-time over 4 years @ USD 65,000/year (Total: $325,000) – 30% under Component 2. See budget note #1. @78,000$ b) IC specialized in the development of new financial products. 60 days @650$/day in year 1. @39,000$ c) IC specialized in rural entrepreneurship and CSA financing, in charge of organizing training sessions on business models and adaptation investments for local "trainers" among implementing partners and staff of local financial institutions. 50 days @650$/day in year 2 and 3. @65,000$ d) IC specialized in financial literacy to provide training to at least 1,500 small businesses, farmers and households. 60 days @650$/day in year 4. @39,000$
15	International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 2: @ 157,000$. a) LC specialized in the development of new financial products. 130 days @250$/day in year 1. @32,500$ b) LC specialized in rural entrepreneurship and CSA financing, 50 days @250$/day in year 2 and 3. @25,000$ c) LC ("trainer") for scaling-up training sessions on business models and CSA adaptation investments of 90 days @250$/day in year 3 and 4. @45,000$ d) LC to support the preparation and submission of applications for funding of climate-smart agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies 78 days * @250$/day in year 3 and 70 days *@250$/day in year 4. @37,000$ e) LC to support the preparation and submission of financing applications for local authorities. 70 days @250$/day in year 5. @17,500$
16	Contractual services individual: @187,500$ a) Gender and Microfinance Expert, full time over 5 years @ USD 25,000/year – 100% under Component 2. @125,000$ b) M&E expert, full time over 5 years @25,000/year - 50% under Component 2 and 50% under Component 3. @62,500$
17	116,350$ Cost for communication & material development and printing, including of brochures and information materials, training materials. 26,534$ in year 1, 24,356$ in year 2, 21,820$ in year 3, 21,820$ in year 4 and 21,820$ in year 5. 1 vehicle @40,000 USD, in the first year. Sum @156,350$
18	Sum @ 50, 000$. Support to local radios and communication tools to disseminate information about trainings. 10,000 $ per year.
19	Motorcycles for facilitators (x2), 3,000$ per motorcycle in year 1. Purchase of fuel and lubricants needed for the project, 5,380$ per year. Sum @32,900@ 11,380$ in year 1 and 5,380$ for each of the years 2, 3, 4 and 5.

#	Comments
20	Financial support for the CSA equipment and inputs for CSA practices as described in output 2.1. Total @120,000$ The objective is to facilitate the definition of interest rates lower than those currently practiced in the field, which are in the order of 3.5 to 4% per month, and to aim for rates of 1.5 to 2% per month.
21	a) Travel budget for project team, MEDD, the members of financial institutions, and additional experts involved in Component 2 - covering vehicle and transport and DSA, including for travel to training events, including international travel. Per year: 3 * 900km * $0.25 km-fuel charge + 120$ DSA for 3 * 8 days. @17,775$ b) International travel (2 x USD 1000 + 200$ DSA*150) per year. @160,000$ c) LC: 120$ DSA*100 per year. @60,000$. d) @ Total 237,775$
22	Raising-awareness of Financial Institutions about CSA: 7 sessions*@5,000$/session in year 1. @35,000$ Trainings of Trainers on CSA: 2 sessions*@7,862.5/session in year 2. @15,725$ Scaling-up of training on business models and CSA adaptation investments @20,000$ in year 3. @20,000 Trainings on assessing CSA investment loan applications: 4 sessions*@3,500$/session in year 4. @14,000$ Financial literacy trainings for 1,500 small businesses, farmers and households with targeted workshops on capacity building for women: 1500$ in year 4. @1,500$ Workshops for meetings between financial institutions and farmers: 2 workshops* 2,400$*5 prefectures in year 5. @24,000$ Training on climate change issues for local communities and authorities @19,625$ for each of the years 2; 3, 4 and 5. @78,500$ Sum @188,725$
Component 3	
23	International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 3: @208,000$ a) Technical Advisor – part-time over 4 years @ USD 65,000/year (Total: $260,000) – 30% under Component 3. See budget note #1. @52,000$ b) IC to assess capacities building needs and develop training programs and material. – 70 days per years @650$/day for years 1 and 2. @91,000$ c) IC to drive the integration of adaptation into LDP (50 days per years @650$/day for year 2 and 3). @65,000$
24	Local Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 3: @262,500$ a) LC to train farming communities, NGO and local authorities to climate information and services (100 days per year @250$ per day*5yrs) @125,000$ b) LC specialist in designing agro-meteorological bulletin (50 days per year @250$ per day*5yrs) @62,500$ c) LC specialized in adaptation integration into LDP (100 days per year in year 2, 3 and 4 @250$ per day*5yrs) @ 75,000$
25	Contractual services individual: @62,500$ a) M&E expert, full time over 5 years @25,000/year - 50% under Component 3. @62,500$
26	Contractual services to carry out the vulnerability study and mapping of climate risks, including extensive participative consultation within the 5 targeted prefectures. Including the organisation of workshops. Recruitment through an international tender. Budget: USD 200,000. The budget for the dissemination and uptake strategy is 100,000$, as it includes several workshops at the local level in the communes, at the regional level and at the national level, including with national and subnational government officials, private sector actors and local community groups and individual producers. Dissemination of the study and training of local stakeholders: 80,000$ in years 2, 3 and 4 @ 240,000$. Dissemination of climate information in rural radio stations @ 50, 000 $ all years (10,000$ in years 2, 3, 4 and 20,000$ I year 5). Sum @ 590,000$
27	Material for support DNM in improving the quality of climate information (identified in activity 3.3.1) @ 60,000$ per year. @300,000$ 17,380$ Cost for communication & material development and printing, including of brochures and information materials, training materials, 3,476$ per year in the years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Sum @317,380$
28	a) Travel budget for project team, and additional experts involved in Component 3 - covering vehicle and transport and DSA including for travel to training events, including international travel. Per year: 3 * 900km * $0.25 km-fuel charge + DSA for 120 * 3 * 8 days + 1,000$*3 (1,000$ per trip) + DSA 200*100 + DSA 120*50. @162,775$ b) Travel for the PMU and supervising mission (@ 10,769$$ per year) @53,845$. c) @ Total sum @ 221,620$

#	Comments
29	a) Trainings and awareness raising events with communities; training for women groups. 5 (training)* 10,000$ per year. @250,000$ @ Total Sum @250,00$
Component 4	
30	International Contractual Services for independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE): @ 70,000$. As under the M&E budget: a) IC for midterm evaluation @30,000$ b) IC for terminal evaluation @40,000$
31	Local Contractual Services for independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE): @35,000$. As under the M&E budget: a) LC for midterm evaluation @15,000$ b) LC for terminal evaluation @20,000$
32	M&E/ KM related travel expenses: @48,750$ a) The M&E Plan and Budget Part 1 @ 43,750$. Breakdown of travel costs: As under the M&E budget, per year: 10 * 900km * $0.25 km-fuel charge + 120$ DSA for 10* 3 pax * 2 days+300$.@8,750$ per year. @43,750$ b) The M&E Plan and Budget Part 2 @ 5,000$. Breakdown of travel costs: As under the M&E budget, per year: 120$ DSA for 5* 1 pax * 1 day+400$.@1,000$ per year. @5,000$
33	Professional Services: 48,000$ The M&E Plan and Budget Part 3 @48,000$. Service contracts for national experts: annual project indicator monitoring including on gender (USD 5,000/yr), MTR TT (USD 5,000), MTR translation (USD 5,000), TE TT (USD 8,000), TE translation (USD 5,000).
34	Inception workshop and Project board meetings @ 20,000$ a) Inception workshop: 10,000$ b) Regular Project Board meetings: 2,000*5yrs @ 10,000$
PMC	
35	Contractual services individual: @333,750$ a) Project Manager, full-time over 5 years @ USD 48,000/year – 100% under PMC – see note #3. @240,000$ b) Financial Officer, full time over 5 years @USD 25,000/year –75% under PMC and 25% under PMC fund UNDP. @93,750$
36	Professional Services: 10,000$ a) Audit fees (USD 2,000/yr) @10,000$
37	Office equipment, computers, printers, telecoms equipment, office supplies incl. materials needed for communication, and printer cartridges, paper, stationery, visualization materials for training and workshops, flipcharts. @ 2,000$ per year. @10,000$
38	Visibility, comms videos, applying storytelling approach etc. @7,627$ per year. @38,135$
39	For a total amount of 28,115 US$ @ 5,623 US$ per year, Direct Project Costs for UNDP CO is estimated to assist GdG/MEDD (DNFF) with payment processes, manufacturer selection, equipment procurement, preparation and management of contracts, and purchase order assistance. Adjustments will be made each year as appropriate.
40	Contractual services individual: @31,250$ Financial Officer, full time over 5 years @USD 25,000/year –25% under PMC fund UNDP and 75% under PMC fund GEF. @31,250$
41	Comms videos, applying storytelling approach etc.; but also, ongoing communication costs, including cell phone contracts and internet connectivity and Visibility, comms videos, applying storytelling approach etc. @ 5,000$ per year. @25,000$
42	This budget line covers the expenses for office equipment and consumables including the purchase of ink cartridges and paper for printing, photocopies and binding training documents needed for the training sessions. @ 15,550/year. @77,750$
43	This budget line covers the purchase of fuel and lubricants needed for the project. @ 5,000$ in year 1 and 9,000$ per year for years 2, 3, 4 and 5. @41,000$
44	This budget line covers the operations and maintenance needed for the missions to carry out activities, @ 5,000$ in year. @25,000$



~~X.~~IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Guinea and UNDP, signed on 1975, February 13. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF) ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

~~XI.~~X. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

    i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

    ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

    iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

    iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

    v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

    b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.



8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

12. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in

contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

~~XII.~~XI. MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. GEF Budget Template (available from BPPS NCE-VF)
2. GEF Execution Support Letter (available at www.thegef.org or from BBPS NCE-VF)
3. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
4. Multiyear Workplan
5. Monitoring Plan
6. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
7. UNDP Atlas Risk Register
8. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
9. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
10. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)
11. Gender Action Plan
12. Gender Analysis
13. Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation especially
14. LDCFF Core indicators
15. GEF Taxonomy
16. Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment may not be required for EAs if less than US$300,000 will be transferred to IP
17. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party)
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*M&E*	*Sub-Total*	*PMC*	Total (USDeq.)		
Equipment and Furniture	116,350$ Cost for communication & material development and printing, including of brochures and information materials, training materials. 26,534$ in year 1, 24,356$ in year 2, 21,820$ in year 3, 21,820$ in year 4 and 21,820$ in year 5.1 vehicle @40,000 USD, in the first year. Sum @156,350$		156,350			156,350		156,350	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)/UNDP
Equipment and Furniture	Installation of 8 school fields (one per commune of intervention) – demonstration plots including capacities to welcome farmers' study trips. @ 120,000 $ in year 1, 160,000 $ in year 2, 120,000 $ in year 3, 120,000 $ in year 4 and 80,000 $ in year 5. Sum @600,000$Relevant office (furniture) and field and communication equipment (GPS, printer cartridges, paper, stationery, visualization materials for training and workshops, flipcharts etc.) needed both by the project team and by the CSA development platform. @200,000$.Material & goods for forestry adaptation measure implementation by MEDD: (i) afforestation in woodlots and for rehabilitation of degraded forests (nurseries, seeds, etc.), (ii) nurseries establishment, (iii) soil fertility restoration, (iv) material for bushfire prevention (pan, tank, etc.). @400,000$.	600,000				600,000		600,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Materials & Goods	Material for support DNM in improving the quality of climate information (identified in activity 3.3.1) @ 60,000$ per year. @300,000$17,380$ Cost for communication & material development and printing, including of brochures and information materials, training materials, 3,476$ per year in the years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.Sum @317,380$			317,380		317,380		317,380	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Materials & Goods	Material needed to create the one-stop shop in each of the 5 prefectures concerned by the project (locals are provided by Ministry of Agriculture – material is financed by the project). Costs of resilient seeds produced by IRAD (and distributed through the one-stop-shop) are included. Sum @ 760, 000 $.Rehabilitation and equipment of the 5 prefectures, @ 130,000 $ in year 1.Improved seeds: 200$/ha x 500 ha/year starting in year 2. Hence 100,000$ in years 2 to 5.Agricultural tools (tiller, seed drill, seed cleaner, ridgers etc.) @ 230,000 $. 70,000 $ in year 2, 70,000 $ in year 3, 70,000 $ in year 4 and 20,000 $ in year 5.	760,000				760,000		760,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party)
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*M&E*	*Sub-Total*	*PMC*	Total (USDeq.)		
Materials & Goods	Motorcycles for facilitators (x2), 3,000$ per motorcycle in year 1. Purchase of fuel and lubricants needed for the project, 5,380$ per year. Sum @32,900@11,380$ in year 1 and 5,380$ for each of the years 2, 3, 4 and 5.		32,900			32,900		32,900	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Communic & Audio Visual Equip	Visibility, comms videos, applying storytelling approach etc. @7,627$ per year. @38,135$					-	38,135	38,135	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Information Technology Equipmt	Acquisition of computers, printers, copiers, cameras, GPS etc. for Staff and support staff, @ 70 000 $ in year 1. Support to local radios and communication tools to disseminate CSA practices and climate information and implementation of the Gender Action Plan (see annex 7) @ 32;000 $. 7,000 $ in year 1, 7,000 $ in year 2, 6,000 $ in year 3, 6,000 $ in year 4 and 6,000 $ in year 5.@Sum 102,000$	102,000				102,000		102,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Information Technology Equipmt	Sum @ 50, 000$. Support to local radios and communication tools to disseminate information about trainings. 10,000 $ per year.		50,000			50,000		50,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Grants	Financial support for the CSA equipment and inputs for CSA practices as described in output 2.1. Total @120,000$The objective is to facilitate the definition of interest rates lower than those currently practiced in the field, which are in the order of 3.5 to 4% per month, and to aim for rates of 1.5 to 2% per month.		120,000			120,000		120,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Grants	Grants for at least 59 CSA projects to be allocated to local farmers organizations to disseminate technical CSA packages to farmers. @USD 34,000 / each grant.	2,006,000				2,006,000		2,006,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)



Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party)
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*M&E*	*Sub-Total*	*PMC*	Total (USDeq.)		
Services to projects - GOE	For a total amount of 28,115 US$ @ 5,623 US$ per year, Direct Project Costs for UNDP CO is estimated to assist GdG/MEDD (DNFF) with payment processes, manufacturer selection, equipment procurement, preparation and management of contracts, and purchase order assistance. Adjustments will be made each year as appropriate.					-	28,115	28,115	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	UNDP
Contractual Services - Individ	a) Contractual services individual: @187,500$a) Gender and Microfinance Expert, full time over 5 years @ USD 25,000/year – 100% under Component 2. @125,000$b) M&E expert, full time over 5 years @25,000/year - 50% under Component 2 and 50% under Component 3. @62,500$		187,500			187,500		187,500	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Contractual Services - Individ	Contractual services individual: @ 187,000$a) Agronomist / CSA expert, full time over 5 years @ USD 25,000/year – 100% under Component 1. @125,000$b) 2 x Driver @6,200$ / year. @ 62,000$	187,000				187,000		187,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Contractual Services - Individ	Contractual services individual: @333,750$a) Project Manager, full-time over 5 years @ USD 48,000/year – 100% under PMC – see note #3. @240,000$b) Financial Officer, full time over 5 years @USD 25,000/year –75% under PMC and 25% under PMC fund UNDP. @93,750$					-	333,750	333,750	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Contractual Services - Individ	Contractual services individual: @62,500$a) M&E expert, full time over 5 years @25,000/year - 50% under Component 3. @62,500$			62,500		62,500		62,500	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Contractual Services - Individ	Professional Services: 48,000$The M&E Plan and Budget Part 3 @48,000$. Service contracts for national experts: annual project indicator monitoring including on gender (USD 5,000/yr), MTR TT (USD 5,000), MTR translation (USD 5,000), TE TT (USD 8,000), TE translation (USD 5,000).				48,000	48,000		48,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	UNDP



Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party)
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*M&E*	*Sub-Total*	*PMC*	Total (USDeq.)		
Contractual Services-Companies	332,500$. Contractual services to lead the capitalization process of CSA good practices, develop practical tools to be disseminated through the CSA platform (e.g. pictures books explaining resilient gardening for women) and development of the capacity development program for ANPROCA advisors (at least 26) and lead farmers (at least 210 "paysan relais") – 100,000 USD in year 1 and 50,000 USD in year 2. Iterative process: 50,000 USD in year 4. Rehabilitation of the sites of the DNFF and agriculture, 132 500 $.	332,500				332,500		332,500	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Contractual Services-Companies	Contractual services to carry out the vulnerability study and mapping of climate risks, including extensive participative consultation within the 5 targeted prefectures. Including the organisation of workshops. Recruitment through an international tender. Budget: USD 200,000. The budget for the dissemination and uptake strategy is 100,000$, as it includes several workshops at the local level in the communes, at the regional level and at the national level, including with national and subnational government officials, private sector actors and local community groups and individual producers.Dissemination of the study and training of local stakeholders: 80,000$ in years 2, 3 and 4 @ 240,000$. Dissemination of climate information in rural radio stations @ 50, 000 $ all years (10,000$ in years 2, 3, 4 and 20,000$ I year 5). Sum @ 590,000$			590,000		590,000		590,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)/UNDP

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party)
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*M&E*	*Sub-Total*	*PMC*	Total (USDeq.)		
International Consultants	a) International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 1: 286,700 $a) Technical Advisor – part-time over 4 years (Y1, Y2, Y3 and Y 4) @ USD 65,000/ year (650$ x 100 days per year; Total over 4 years: $260,000) – 50% under Component 1, 30% under Component 2 and 20% under Component 3. Provides critical support to all technical and M&E aspects of the project, Including inter alia on vision and roadmap building for the CSA platform, coordination of stakeholders within the CSA platform, supervising the capacity development plan design and implementation, institutional and policy framework such as integration of CSA into LDP, communications, capacity needs assessments, capacity development plan, capacity development, CSA practices interventions and related financing solutions, M&E including support to annual, mid-term and terminal reporting, support to establishment of monitoring and database, and development of key knowledge management products (CSA best practice compilation, setup of project, project stories and lessons learned). @130,000$b) IC to develop the capacity development program – 40 days @650$/day per year. @130,000$c) IC to train the PMU on gender-integrated planning and project implementation @900$*8 days in year 1. @7,200$d) IC to develop a replication strategy (from the project area to the whole region of Forested Guinea to the national level). 30 days @650$/day in year 4. @19,500$	286,700				286,700		286,700	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	UNDP
International Consultants	International Contractual Services for independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE): @ 70,000$. As under the M&E budget:a) IC for midterm evaluation @30,000$b) IC for terminal evaluation @40,000$				70,000	70,000		70,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	UNDP

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party)
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*M&E*	*Sub-Total*	*PMC*	Total (USDeq.)		
International Consultants	International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 2: @ 221,000$.a) Technical Advisor – part-time over 4 years @ USD 65,000/year (Total: $325,000) – 30% under Component 2. See budget note #1. @78,000$b) IC specialized in the development of new financial products. 60 days @650$/day in year 1. @39,000$c) IC specialized in rural entrepreneurship and CSA financing, in charge of organizing training sessions on business models and adaptation investments for local "trainers" among implementing partners and staff of local financial institutions. 50 days @650$/day in year 2 and 3. @65,000$d) IC specialized in financial literacy to provide training to at least 1,500 small businesses, farmers and households. 60 days @650$/day in year 4. @39,000$		221,000			221,000		221,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	UNDP
International Consultants	International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 3: @208,000$a) Technical Advisor – part-time over 4 years @ USD 65,000/year (Total: $260,000) – 30% under Component 3. See budget note #1. @52,000$b) IC to assess capacities building needs and develop training programs and material. – 70 days per years @650$/day for years 1 and 2. @91,000$c) IC to drive the integration of adaptation into LDP (50 days per years @650$/day for year 2 and 3). @65,000$			208,000		208,000		208,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	UNDP

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party)
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*M&E*	*Sub-Total*	*PMC*	Total (USDeq.)		
Local Consultants	a) Local Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 1: 339,500 $a) LC specialized in multi-stakeholder animation processes and CSA – will create, animate and coordinate the CSA development platform. 100 days @250$/day in year 1, then 40 days the following years. @65,000$b) LC ("trainer") for implementation of capacity development plan- pool of 160 days per year @250$/day to implement the plan (including trainings of lead farmers, but also gender and communication training). @200,000$c) LC to build the sliding 5-year investment plan for scaling up of the CSA through a "learning by doing" approach – This LC will also support communes to integrate climate risks and information into LDP – 50% under component 1, 50% under component 3. 100 days @250$/day in year 3 and 10 days @250$/day in year 4. @27,500$d) LC to train the PMU on gender-integrated planning and project implementation 250$*8 days in year 1 + 250$*10 days per year during all project duration. @12,000$e) LC to develop a replication strategy (from the project area to the whole region of Forested Guinea to the national level). 40 days @250$/day in year 4. @10,000$f) LC to implement the Gender Action Plan (see details in Annex 7): 20 days@250$ per year over 5 years. @25,000$	339,500				339,500		339,500	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Local Consultants	International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 2: @ 157,000$.a) LC specialized in the development of new financial products. 130 days @250$/day in year 1. @32,500$b) LC specialized in rural entrepreneurship and CSA financing, 50 days @250$/day in year 2 and 3. @25,000$c) LC ("trainer") for scaling-up training sessions on business models and CSA adaptation investments of 90 days @250$/day in year 3 and 4. @45,000$d) LC to support the preparation and submission of applications for funding of climate-smart agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies 78 days * @250$/day in year 3 and 70 days *@250$/day in year 4. @37,000$ e) LC to support the preparation and submission of financing applications for local authorities. 70 days @250$/day in year 5. @17,500$		157,000			157,000		157,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD(DNFF)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party)
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*M&E*	*Sub-Total*	*PMC*	Total (USDeq.)		
Local Consultants	Local Contractual Services for independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE): @35,000$. As under the M&E budget: a) LC for midterm evaluation @15,000$ b) LC for terminal evaluation @20,000$				35,000	35,000		35,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	UNDP
Local Consultants	Local Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 3: @262,500$a) LC to train farming communities, NGO and local authorities to climate information and services (100 days per year @250$ per day*5yrs) @125,000$b) LC specialist in designing agro-meteorological bulletin (50 days per year @250$ per day*5yrs) @62,500$c) LC specialized in adaptation integration into LDP (100 days per year in year 2, 3 and 4 @250$ per day*5yrs) @ 75,000$			262,500		262,500		262,500	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Training, Workshops and Confer	a) Trainings and awareness raising events with communities; training for women groups. 5 (training)* 10,000$ per year. @250,000$@ Total Sum @250,00$			250,000		250,000		250,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Training, Workshops and Confer	Inception workshop and Project board meetings @ 20,000$a) Inception workshop: 10,000$b) Regular Project Board meetings: 2,000*5yrs @ 10,000$				20,000	20,000		20,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	UNDP
Training, Workshops and Confer	Raising-awareness of Financial Institutions about CSA: 7 sessions*@5,000$/session in year 1. @35,000$Trainings of Trainers on CSA: 2 sessions*@7,862.5/session in year 2. @15,725$Scaling-up of training on business models and CSA adaptation investments @20,000$ in year 3. @20,000Trainings on assessing CSA investment loan applications: 4 sessions*@3,500$/session in year 4. @14,000$Financial literacy trainings for 1,500 small businesses, farmers and households with targeted workshops on capacity building for women: 1500$ in year 4. @1,500$Workshops for meetings between financial institutions and farmers: 2 workshops* 2,400$*5 prefectures in year 5. @24,000$Training on climate change issues for local communities and authorities @19,625$ for each of the years 2; 3, 4 and 5. @78,500$Sum @188,725$		188,725			188,725		188,725	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)

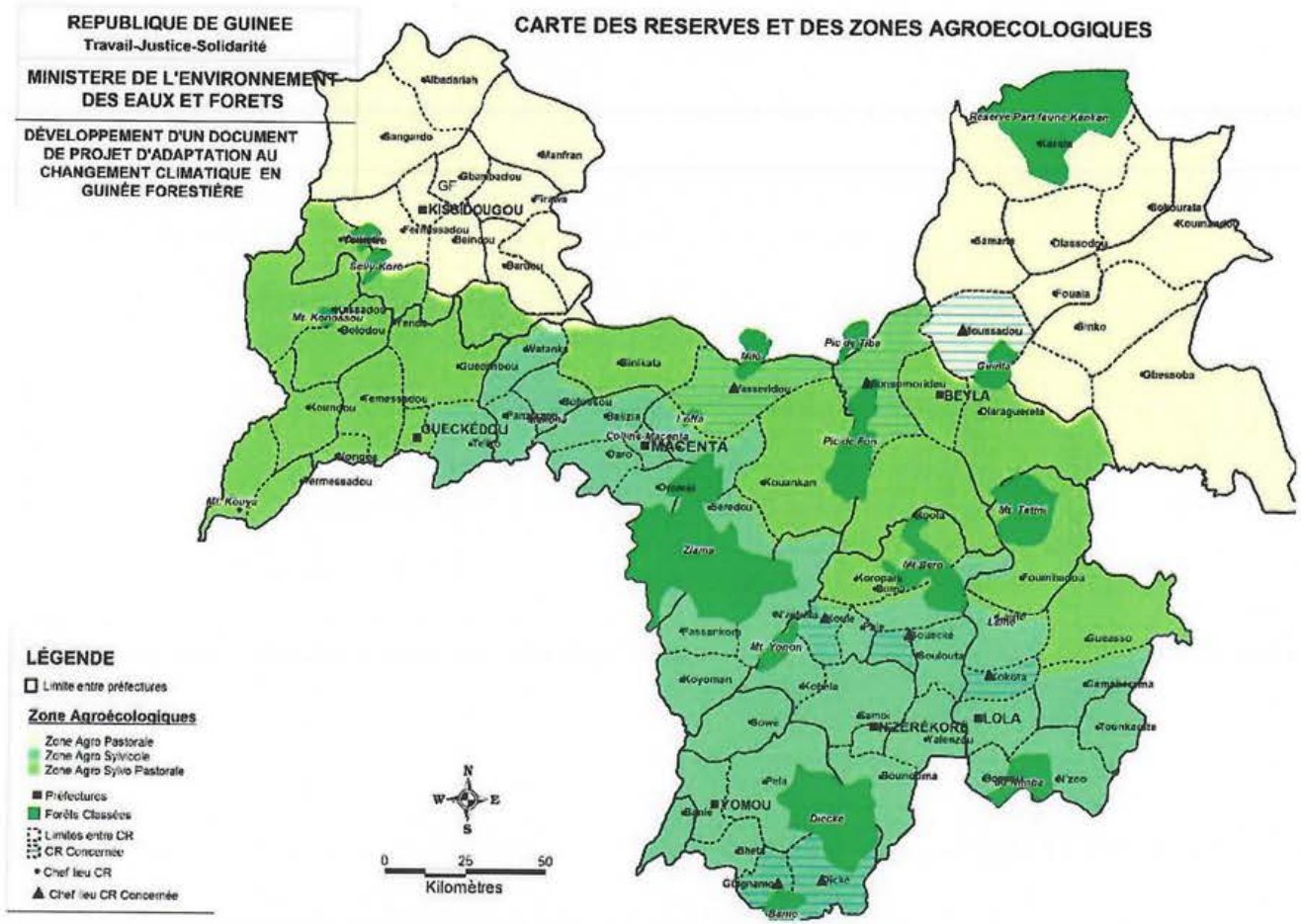
Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party)
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*M&E*	*Sub-Total*	*PMC*	Total (USDeq.)		
Training, Workshops and Confer	Training workshops and meetings under the capacity development plan, including in-house trainings using UNDP, MEDD and MA facilities as well as external trainings. Also training workshops and meetings of the CSA development platform (at least 4 regular meetings and training events per year) and related to the implementation of the communication plan and stakeholders. Breakdown of the costs: CSA platform meetings and steering committee workshops (@5000$ per year) + 13 lead farmers groups x 10 meetings/yr x 100$/meeting = 13000$/year for the lead farmers + 2 000 to 7000$/year for trainings sessions organisation. Sum @125,000$	125,000				125,000		125,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Travel	a) Travel budget for project team, and additional experts involved in Component 3 - covering vehicle and transport and DSA including for travel to training events, including international travel. Per year: 3 * 900km * $0.25 km-fuel charge + DSA for 120 * 3 * 8 days + 1,000$*3 (1,000$ per trip) + DSA 200*100 + DSA 120*50. @162,775$b) Travel for the PMU and supervising mission (@ 10,769$$ per year) @53,845$.c) @ Total sum @ 221,620$			216,620		216,620		216,620	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)/UNDP
Travel	a) Travel budget for project team, MEDD, the members of financial institutions, and additional experts involved in Component 2 - covering vehicle and transport and DSA, including for travel to training events, including international travel. Per year: 3 * 900km * $0.25 km-fuel charge + 120$ DSA for 3 * 8 days. @17,775$b) International travel (2 x USD 1000 + 200$ DSA*150) per year. @160,000$c) LC: 120$ DSA*100 per year. @60,000$.d) @ Total 237,775$		237,775			237,775		237,775	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)/UNDP
Travel	M&E/ KM related travel expenses: @48,750$a) The M&E Plan and Budget Part 1 @ 43,750$. Breakdown of travel costs: As under the M&E budget, per year: 10 * 900km * $0.25 km-fuel charge + 120$ DSA for 10* 3 pax * 2 days+300$.@8,750$ per year. @43,750$b) The M&E Plan and Budget Part 2 @ 5,000$. Breakdown of travel costs: As under the M&E budget, per year: 120$ DSA for 5* 1 pax * 1 day+400$.@1,000$ per year. @5,000$				48,750	48,750		48,750	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	UNDP



Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party)
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*M&E*	*Sub-Total*	*PMC*	Total (USDeq.)		
Travel	Travel budget for project team, MEDD, the members of the CSA development platform and its partners, and additional experts involved in Component 1 - covering vehicle and transport and DSA, including for travel to training events, including international travel. Sum @ 211,300$.Per year: 4 * 900km * $0.25 km-fuel charge+4*3*8*120 DSA @ 62,100 $.Additional travel in the first year to the establishment of the CSA development platform (@1000$).International and National travel (2 x USD 1500 per year + 50*200$+1500+8*200+18*120 of DSA) per year @ 91,300$.Travel for the PMU and supervising mission (@ 56,900$). 11,380$ per year.	211,300				211,300		211,300	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)/UNDP
Supplies	Office equipment, computers, printers, telecoms equipment, office supplies incl. materials needed for communication, and printer cartridges, paper, stationery, visualization materials for training and workshops, flipcharts. @ 2,000$ per year. @10,000$					-	10,000	10,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	MEDD (DNFF)
Professional Services	Professional Services: 10,000$a) Audit fees (USD 2,000/yr) @10,000$					-	10,000	10,000	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) through National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF)	UNDP
	Total	**4,950,000**	**1,351,250**	**1,907,000**	**221,750**	**8,430,000**	**420,000**	**8,850,000**		



Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites



Map of the 8 municipalities proposed for the project implementation

Municipalities : Koulé, Kokota, Niosomoridou, Diécké, Bignamou, Wassérédou, Gouécké, Mousadou

Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan

EXECUTION SCHEDULE	Years / Trimesters	1 (1 2 3 4)	2 (1 2 3 4)	3 (1 2 3 4)	4 (1 2 3 4)	5 (1 2 3 4)	post project
Component 1: Frameworks for promoting a Climate Smart Agricultural Model							
Output 1.1: A CSA development platform (involving government authorities, farmers, the private sector, research entities) is formed to guide the formulation and the implementation of CSA investments and support their implementation.	**Activity 1.1.1:** Setting up a platform for the exchange and dissemination of CSA good practices						
	Activity 1.1.2: Carry out a study on perception on the impacts of CC and capitalization of CSA good practices						
	Activity 1.1.3: Capacity building of agriculture and forestry extension workers (MEEF and MA)						
	Activity 1.1.4: Setting up of school fields and trainings for 210 lead farmers						
	Activity 1.1.5: Dissemination of CSA practices in all the municipalities of Forested Guinea						
Output 1.2: Context-specific CSA technology packages are implemented in sylvo-agropastoral landscapes covering an area of at least 10,000 ha and benefitting to 14,000 households.	**Activity 1.2.1:** Direct implementation of sustainable forest related practices on 5,000 ha (fire management practices, tree plantation and agroforestry) by MEEF.						
	Activity 1.2.2: Train at least 5,000 women for the establishment and promotion of innovative and resilient market gardening systems.						
	Activity 1.2.3: Call of projects and selection of operators implementing CSA practices						
	Activity 1.2.4: Technical support for operators through the recruitment of international expertise						
Output 1.3: A sustainable CSA inputs supply system established in the targeted communities	**Activity 1.3.1:** Train the lead farmers (paysan relais) to effectively organize trainings, share climate information						
	Activity 1.3.2: Set up a service system for farmers to hire equipment and access to small credit						
	Activity 1.3.3: Support the distribution of resilient seeds produced by IRAG						

EXECUTION SCHEDULE	Years / Trimesters	1 (1 2 3 4)	2 (1 2 3 4)	3 (1 2 3 4)	4 (1 2 3 4)	5 (1 2 3 4)	post project
Component 1: Frameworks for promoting a Climate Smart Agricultural Model							
Output 1.4: A sliding 5-year investment plan for the scaling up of the CSA is developed and embedded into the local development plans of target municipalities	**Activity 1.4.1 (identical with activity 3.4.1):** Form the working group (LDO, SPD, CSOs and municipalities) and recruit the consultants in charge of support						
	Activity 1.4.2: Organize consultations to identify relevant CSA adaptation/investment options at the community level						
	Activity 1.4.3: Prioritize the CSA interventions to be undertaken at the community level, and estimate the costs of the selected interventions and distribute them over the five-year investment plan.						
	Activity 1.4.4: Submit investments to ANAFIC for validation of the eligibility of expenditure to funds such as FNDL, FODEL and other Government allocations.						
Output 1.5: Knowledge platform and replication strategy	**Activity 1.5.1:** Replication of the CSA platform for good practices dissemination to other regions						
	Activity 1.5.2: Production of thematic practical sheets for good CSA practices						
	Activity 1.5.3: Set up an online platform with the guidelines for the development of a CSA package and "toolbox"						
	Activity 1.5.4: Development of a training program to individual capacity building in CSA						
	Activity 1.5.5: Development of a Replication Strategy and Action Plan to scale-up and mainstream CSA practices						
	Activity 1.5.6: Organize national consultation workshops on climate change and adaptation in Guinea						
	Activity 1.5.7: Identify the pilot plots which will be used as supports for the replication strategy						
Output 1.6: Monitoring system set up	**Activity 1.6.1:** Implementation of the monitoring-evaluation system, integrating gender goals						
	Activity 1.6.2: Training for the PMU on gender-integrated planning and project implementation						

EXECUTION SCHEDULE		Years	1				2				3				4				5				post project
		Trimesters	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Component 2: Financing for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices																							
Output 2.1: Microfinance institutions, local Banks and specialized NGOs (at least one in each prefecture) are supported to develop and submit one climate finance project for accessing financial resources for partial credit guarantee and/or line of credit for CSA investments.	**Activity 2.1.1:** Raise awareness of Financial Institutions about CSA																						
	Activity 2.1.2: Formalize the commitment of financial institutions																						
	Activity 2.1.3: Recruit a rural finance technical assistance firm or NGO with experience in the development of new financial products																						
	Activity 2.1.4: Develop financial products for CSA funding																						
	Activity 2.1.5: Support the submission of climate finance projects (led by MFIs) for accessing financial resources for the partial credit guarantee and/or line of credit for CSA investments																						
Output 2.2: Training packages on adaptation business models and investments delivered to at least 5,000 people, and at least 100 staff of Microfinance institutions, local banks and specialized NGOs on how to assess CSAs investments credit requests.	**Activity 2.2.1:** Recruitment of a firm or NGO specialized in rural entrepreneurship and with good knowledge of CSA financing.																						
	Activity 2.2.2: Training of Trainers (ToT) on CSA																						
	Activity 2.2.3: Scale-up of training on business models and CSA adaptation investments																						
	Activity 2.2.4: Train staff of microfinance institutions, local banks, and specialized NGOs in techniques for assessing CSA investment loan applications.																						

EXECUTION SCHEDULE		Years	1				2				3				4				5				post project
		Trimesters	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Component 2: Financing for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices																							
Output 2.3: Finance for climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies extended to up to 2,400 persons representing small businesses, farmers and households.	**Activity 2.3.1:** Training of trainers in financial education																						
	Activity 2.3.2: Scaling up of the financial training to 2 400 persons, representing the selected small businesses, farmers and households.																						
	Activity 2.3.3: Organize targeted workshops on enhancing women's capacities regarding their needs and interests.																						
	Activity 2.3.4: Training and monitoring-coaching of trainers in monitoring the creation/development of Village Savings and Credit Unions (CVECs) in remote communities with difficult or no access to financial services.																						
	Activity 2.3.5: Workshops for meetings between financial institutions and farmers																						
	Activity 2.3.6: Preparation and submission of applications for funding of climate smart agro sylvo pastoral technologies																						
	Activity 2.3.7: Monitoring of Beneficiary Financing																						
Output 2.4: An institutional and a policy frameworks are developed to enable local communities and authorities accessing finance for CSA and other adaptive practices in the sector of agriculture.	**Activity 2.4.1:** Training on climate change issues for local communities and authorities																						
	Activity 2.4.2: Integration of CSA and climate issues into eligible expenditures by NAFAC's community funds																						
	Activity 2.4.3: Assistance in the preparation and submission of financing applications																						

EXECUTION SCHEDULE		Years	1				2				3				4				5				post project
		Trimesters	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Component 3: Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices																							
Output 3.1: Climate risk informed agro-ecological zoning of the different productive landscape of Forested Guinea developed	**Activity 3.1.1:** establish a steering committee for this study and train it in the method of vulnerability and climate risk analysis. This activity will result in the production of ToRs for the study.																						
	Activity 3.1.2: Drawing up the climate risk and forecasting study																						
	Activity 3.1.3: Organise at least 8 brainstorming workshops on resilient agricultural development based on the results of the study.																						
Output 3.2: A training program on how to use climate information products and services delivered to the local authorities, NGOs / CSOs, and farming communities.	**Activity 3.2.1:** assess specific capacity building needs																						
	Activity 3.2.2: create training support for the local actors																						
	Activity 3.2.3: organise training workshops																						
Output 3.3: Tailored Climate information products and services are produced and disseminated to the end-users.	**Activity 3.3.1:** Analysing users' needs for climate products and services																						
	Activity 3.3.2: Drawing up an agro-meteorological bulletin in the most appropriate forms																						
	Activity 3.3.3: Evaluate the relevance and usefulness of the agro-meteorological bulletin and improve it.																						

EXECUTION SCHEDULE		Years	1				2				3				4				5				post project
		Trimesters	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Component 3: Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices																							
Output 3.4: Local Development Plans of the targeted municipalities include climatic data on potential impacts, hazards and risks, and incorporate in the planning climate change adaptation measures that are discussed with the full participation of key stakeholders, including vulnerable beneficiary groups.	**Activity 3.4.1:** Form the working group (LDO, SPD, CSOs and municipalities) and recruit the consultant in charge of coaching																						
	Activity 3.4.2: Identify and prioritize adaptation measures (including local knowledge) taking into account the potentially different needs and interests of men and women.																						
	Activity 3.4.3: Integrate adaptation measures in the 8 LDPs (including MRV system) and validate the LDPs amended by the concerned municipalities.																						
Output 3.5: Replication Strategy and Action Plan developed at a national scale	**Activity 3.5.1** (to be implemented with the activity 1.5.2): Development of a Replication Strategy and Action Plan to scale-up and mainstream the use of climate information																						
	Activity 3.5.2 (identical with activity 1.5.6) Organize national consultation workshops on climate change and adaptation in Guinea																						

Annex 5: Monitoring Plan

This Monitoring Plan and the M&E Plan and Budget in Section VI of this project document will both guide monitoring and evaluation at the project level for the duration of project implementation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets		Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		Mid-Term	End of Project					
Project objective Reduce the vulnerability of communities in Forested Guinea to the additional risks posed by climate change through the adoption of climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral strategies	***Indicator 1*** # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Total beneficiaries > 350,000 *Women = 50 %* *Men = 50 %*	*Total beneficiaries > 651,800 ha b.* *Women = 50 %* *Men = 50 %*	Project participants, population of targeted prefectures	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	PMU and UNDP	Project documentation	**Risks:** Political and institutional instability disrupts minimal governance conditions necessary for project implementation. **Assumptions:** Continued commitment of project partners, including Government agencies and investors/developers
	Indicator 2 Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)	CSA principles applied in 2% of land (7.700 ha)	CSA principles applied in 5% of land (20 000 ha) by end of project, and with potential for replication.	Area of targeted prefectures	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	PMU and UNDP with the support of the SERPROCA	Public documentation	
	Indicator 3 Number of indirect beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	*Women =½final objective* *Men = ½ final objective*	*Population of the 5 prefectures targeted in forested Guinea (2020) : 1'538.721 people* *Women (52%) = 800,721* *Men (48%) = 738,586*	Local statistics	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	PMU and UNDP	Public documentation	
	Indicator 4 *Communities' perception of their livelihood stake in the CSA adoption, measured through the periodic and independent application of the 'Most Significant Change' (MSC) methodology*	*Changes in livelihoods vulnerability are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique*	*Changes in livelihoods vulnerability are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique*	Target audience / survey respondents' views	*The MSC technique is to be applied once the project has been launched and some form of change has occurred. The baseline corresponds to*	PMU	Survey	

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets		Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		Mid-Term	End of Project					
					all assessments that corroborate the situation analysis for this project, particularly with respect to resilience and livelihoods vulnerability to climate change.			
Project Outcome 1 Climate resilience of vulnerable communities (at least 14,000 farming households) of Forested Guinea area achieved by the introduction of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices on at least 20,000 ha of agro-sylvo-pastoral lands	***Indicator 5*** Number of households who adopted CSA practices	*At least 5.600 households*	*Households :14.000*	Project participants	Annually	PMU with the support of the SERPRO-CA	Review of documentation, site visits	The MEDD (through the DNFF) is a suitable institution to coordinate stakeholders and to lead the CSA platform. All stakeholders collaborate in the CSA platform. Local authorities include CSA into their development plans. The National Directorate of Agriculture (DNA) and other relevant stakeholders provide support to set up the CSA inputs supply systems.
	Indicator 6 Area of agricultural land converted to climate smart agriculture (hectares)	*At least 5.000 ha*	*> 10.000 ha*	Area of targeted prefectures	Annually	PMU with the support of the SERPRO-CA	Review of documentation, site visits	
	Indicator 7 *Number of workers of the SERPROCA trained to CSA and farming advisory services, disaggregated by gender.*	*Women officers >= 8* *Men officers: 18*	*Women officers >= 8* *Men officers: 18*	Data of the SERPROCA service	Annually	PMU and implementation partners	Review of documentation, records	
	Indicator 8 *Number of project lessons published and disseminated on CSA*	*4 lessons published*	*9 lessons published*	Project documents	Annually	PMU	Presence or absence of published lessons	

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets		Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		Mid-Term	End of Project					
								Communities will commit to engage and change behaviors. Gender mainstreaming will be appreciated as an important success factor for increased resilience in Guinea. Other stakeholders have interest to learn from lessons and successful practices developed by the project.
Project Outcome 2 Access of communities' members, CBOs, CSOs, and local authorities to adaptation finance is enhanced in Forested Guinea	***Indicator 9*** Number of CSA microcredit beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	*Total = 1.500* small businesses, farmers and households *Women = 50%* *Men = 50%*	*Total > 2.400* small businesses, farmers and households *Women = 50%* *Men = 50%*	Microfinance institutions	Annually	PMU and the MFI partners of the project	Microfinance institutions records	Microfinance institutions, local Banks and specialized NGOs are willing to develop climate finance products. Local authorities dedicate specific financial resources to CSA development. The National Agency for the Financing of Local Authorities (ANAFIC) allows the financing of CSA
	Indicator 10.1 Number of trained community members, community-based organizations, civil society and financial institutions	*Total = 2 500* *Members of community-based organizations = 1500* *Members of civil society organizations = 1 000* *Total = 50* *Bank = 15* *MFI = 30* *Specialized NGOs = 5*	*Total = 5 000* *Members of community-based organizations = 3 000* *Members of civil society organizations = 2 000* *Total = 100* *Bank = 30* *MFI = 60* *Specialized NGOs = 10*	Project participants	Annually	PMU and the MFI partners of the project	Minutes of the training sessions	

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets		Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		Mid-Term	End of Project					
	Indicator 10.2 The device access of communities' members, CBOs, CSOs, and local authorities to adaptation finance is enhanced in Forested Guinea.	Number of partner financial institutions = 4 Number of CVECs created/enhances = 4	Number of partner financial institutions = 4 Number of CVECs created/enhanced = 8	Communities' members, CBOs, CSOs, and local authorities	Annually	PMU	Observation, survey	within the funds it allocates to the municipalities (as the FNDL)
	Indicator 11.1 Number of communities' members, CBOs, CSOs financed, disaggregated from the different structures	Members of community organizations carrying out economic activities related to CSA = 1000 Members of civil society organizations carrying out economic activities related to CSA = 600	Members of community organizations carrying out economic activities related to the CSA = 2000 Members of civil society organizations carrying out economic activities related to CSA = 1200	Communities' members, CBOs, CSOs, and local authorities	Annually	PMU	Survey, Microfinance institutions records	
	Indicator 11.1 Number of CSA activities of local authorities financed	Adaptation funding from local authorities = 5	Adaptation funding from local authorities = 5	Local authorities' development plan	Annually	PMU with the support of the public officers in charge of the financial management of collectivities (Receveur communal)	Survey, Microfinance institutions records, Financial monitoring of the collectivities	
Project Outcome 3 Climate information products and services for the development of CSA are developed and available for the	***Indicator 12.1*** Number of communities and gender-disaggregated beneficiaries in targeted areas have access to	To be completed during the MSC evaluation *(Radio + FB) Total people = 200.000* *Women = 50 %*	To be completed during the MSC evaluation *(Radio + FB) Total people: 500.000* *Women = 50 %* *Men = 50 %*	Project participants	Monthly	PMU	Survey, FB page	The steering committee established in activity 3.1.1. is able to conduct the climate risk study.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets		Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		Mid-Term	End of Project					
communities and institutions.	climate information: house holds listening to rural radio & people who subscribed to the FB page of the CSA platform	*Men = 50 %*						Communities are using the available climate information. Local authorities commit to use climate information in the design and implementation of their LDPs.
	Indicator 12.2 Within the Most Significant Change approach (indicator 4), will be determined the number of households, enabled to: (i) prepare and respond effectively to extreme weather events; (ii) plan and adopt sustainable and climate-smart agro-sylvo-pastoral practices	*Changes in livelihoods capacity to cope with climate change are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique*	*Changes in livelihoods capacity to cope with climate change are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique*	Project participants	*The MSC technique is to be applied once the project has been launched and some form of change has occurred. The baseline corresponds to all assessments that corroborate the situation analysis for this project, particularly with respect to resilience and livelihoods vulnerability to climate change.*	PMU	Survey	
	Indicator 13 number of workers of the SERPROCA agricultural advisory service using the climate information	26	26	Workers od SERPROCA	Monthly	PMU	Observation, survey	

Annex 7: UNDP Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	Political and institutional instability (coup of Sept 2021 and the following transition) disrupts minimal governance conditions necessary for project implementation	Political	**L = 3** **I = 3** **Risk Level** : *Moderate*	After the state coup in September 2021, the situation is fragile and the risk of political and institutional destabilization exists. UNDP as several ungoing project that are still under implementation. As main activities are in the field with farmers, and as the PMU is located in Forested Guinea, the project activities, even if they would be slowed down, would not stop.	MEDD
2	Low capacity of local authorities and staff of decentralized institutions to support the development of CSA practices, financial mechanisms and sustainable management of natural resources	Organizational	**L = 3** **I = 3** **Risk Level** : *Moderate*	The project will strengthen capacities of local authorities through training and will invest, where possible and through implementing partners, in awareness raising campaigns, building local capacities, introducing alternative technologies and production methods. The project will work with other projects and programs active at project site level on a plethora of sustainable livelihoods activities.	MEDD
3	Low political will of Prefectures authorities to create/ adjust planning tools	Political	L = 2 I = 3 **Risk Level** : *Moderate*	Involvement of key political players on both local and regional levels to ensure opportunities and benefits from mainstreaming climate change adaptation into local decision. They will be trained and capacitated as a measure to instigate their interest in the project and foster support.	PMU
4	Low commitment of targeted vulnerable rural communities	Social and Environmental	L = 2 I = 3 **Risk Level** : *Low*	A participatory approach, including site-visits, interviews and consultations with local communities to identify needs and assess priorities have been applied during the PPG. Same participatory approach will be carried out during the project implementation.	PMU
5	Inadequate land and forest regulations could create disincentives to the adoption of CSA practices	Social and Environmental	L = 3 I = 3 **Risk Level** : *Moderate*	The project will support the adjustment of LDPs that will regulate the access and use of natural resources. These custom laws will compensate the absence of appropriate land and forest regulations. Also, the experience and knowledge generated from their application could promote the strengthening of the regulation framework at national level necessary to promote sustainable and long-term land-use planning at the community level. Finally, the project will collaborate with other initiatives focusing on the policy reform	PMU Local consultive committees
6	Guinea is a least developed country and among the ten poorest countries in the world. This means that there are only very limited financial resources	Social and Environmental	L = 4 I = 4	The project will allocate sufficient funds to the implementation of specific activities and manage the project in such a way that these challenges will be addressed without jeopardizing the overall success.	PMU

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	available. Combined with bad infrastructure, this increases overall project delivery costs and poses extra challenges		**Risk Level** : *Substantial*		
7	Climate risks: there is a risk of losses and damages of assets and produce as a result of extreme climate events across the Forested Guinea. This may affect the economic return of CSA investments and in turn reduce the capacity of borrowers to pay off their debt, discourage them for future CSA investments, jeopardize the development of climate finance and reduce the climate change adaptation capacity of the Forested Guinea communities	Social and Environmental	**L** = 3 **I** = 3 **Risk Level** : *Moderate*	In coordination with the GEFID 8023 project "Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Guinea", the output 3.3 of this LDCF project will ensure that the Forested Guinea communities targeted in the output 2.3 have access to the CIPS produced by this LDCF (output 3.3.) and early warning information produced by the GEFID 8023. Furthermore, in coordination with the training planned under the output 1.2, the output 3.2 will include training activities on how to manage extreme climate change events impacts on their farming activities. Furthermore, in coordination with the output 2.3, the project will ensure that the climate finance credit provided to the communities include credit insurances (or payment protection insurance).	PMU
8	Fiduciary risks: there is a risk that funds are not used for the intended purposes; do not achieve value for money; and/or are not properly accounted for. This can be due to a variety of factors, including lack of capacity, competency or knowledge; bureaucratic inefficiency; and/or active corruption	Socio environmental Financial	**L** = 3 **I** = 2 **Risk Level** : *Low*	In coordination of the output 2.1, a proper fiduciary risk assessment and mitigation plan will be developed. The mitigation plan will inform the project capacity building and its implementation during the project will be supported by on-going performance monitoring by a Financial. These financial institutions will also be supported by experts for their development, and will participate in the selection of potential clients to ensure a successful dissemination of the products.	PMU National Agency for the Financing of Local Authorities
9	Social resistance against the involvement of women in activities; Low participation of women; Project interventions are not gender-	Gender	**I = 2** **L = 1** **Risk level: low**	*To mitigate these risks, the project will pursue thorough and gender responsive communication showing the benefits of gender equality for both women and men. The involvement of stakeholders will be ensured at all levels, with special regard to involving women and men. A focal point will be recruited within the PMU, and will ensure the implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy. Women will be recruited in the*	PMU

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	sensitive and gender-responsive.			*Project Board to support the implementation of the project activities in a gender-sensitive manner.*	
10	Risk of the COVID-19 pandemic: there is a risk that project activities will be slowed down because of restrictions	Health	**L = 3** **I = 2** **Risk Level** : *Low*	According to the National Agency for health security (2020), the main cluster of Covid-19 is Conakry. To mitigate these risks, the PMU is based in Nzérékoré which avoided long travels and will set up the berrier gestures. Most of the activities (CSA practices, training, etc.) will be implemented locally. To sustain the work with the central ministries in Conakry and with international consultants, the project will be able to set up regular exchanges by means of Internet communications as already done during the first waves of COVID-19	
11	Inadequate support and lack of access to capital for local producers, SMEs and small scale farmers to invest in and financially sustain business creation and agriculture transition actions	Financial	**L = 3** **I = 2** **Risk Level** : *Low*	Financing for the creation of SMEs is generally absent from banking and microfinance institutions for several reasons, including o High mortality rate of the SME institutions created because often the preliminary market and feasibility studies are not carried out. When they are carried out, these studies are done by a consultant or a structure and the appropriation of the results by the promoters is often difficult o Lack of access to support and accompaniment structures due to high costs as promoters often have very limited means o The absence of long-term funds from financing institutions that can provide these types of financing Thus, for the financing of SMEs and small farmers wishing to invest and financially support business creation and ecological transition actions, the project will enter into agreements with the various state funds and development structures that finance job creation for young people and women. The project will ensure the follow-up of the beneficiaries in their activities and their repayments.	

Annex 8: Overview of Technical Consultancies

Position/Title Rate Budget Note	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		For Project Management
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager *Rate: $48,000/year* *Budget Note 3*	*12 months / year over 5 years*	*The Project Manager (PM), together with the Technical Advisor will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.* *Duties and Responsibilities* • *Manage the overall conduct of the project.* • *Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.* • *Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.* • *Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.* • *Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.* • *Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form.* • *Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.* • *Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.* • *Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed.* • *Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.* • *Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.* • *Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;* • *Capture lessons learned during project implementation.* • *Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.* • *Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.* • *Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR.*

Position/Title Rate Budget Note	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• *Prepare the GEF PIR;* • *Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;* • *Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;* • *Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators.* • *Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.*
M&E expert *Rate: $25,000/year* *Budget Note 13*	*12 months / year over 5 years*	Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the M&E Officer will have the responsibility for project monitoring and evaluation. **Duties and Responsibilities** Specific responsibilities will include: • Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards; • Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary; • Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results; • Oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan; • Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results; • Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses; • Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products; • Support project site M&E and learning missions; • Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports.



Position/Title Rate Budget Note	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Technical Assistance		
Outcome 1		
Local / National contracting		
Agronomist / CSA expert *Rate: 25,000/year* *Budget Note 3*	*12 months / year over 5 years*	Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Agronomist/CSA expert will have the responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of Component 1. *Duties and Responsibilities* • Monitor progress in the implementation of Component 1 • Provide guidance and expertise for all Component 1 outputs, with a focus on the development of a CSA platform, CSA technology packages, a CSA inputs supply system and a sliding 5-year investment plan for the scaling up of the CSA
Project Finance officer *Rate: $25,000/year* *Budget Note 3*	*12 months / year over 5 years*	Duties and Responsibilities • Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager; • Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GoI financial rules and procedures; • Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP; • Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions; • Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s); • Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues; • Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities; • Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.
International / Regional and global contracting		
Technical Advisor *Rate: $65,000/ year*	*100 days per year over 5 years*	The Technical Adviser (TA) will be responsible for providing overall technical backstopping to the Project. He/She will render technical support to the Project Manager, staff and other government counterparts. The TA will coordinate the provision of the required technical inputs, reviewing and preparing Terms of Reference and reviewing the outputs of consultants and other sub-contractors. The TA will be an experienced international expert, staffed on a part-time (100 days per year, over the 5-year project). He/She will report directly to the National Project Coordinator and may consult with the UNDP RR in case of conflict or delicate issues.

Position/Title Rate Budget Note	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		He/She will provide critical support to all technical and M&E aspects of the project, Including inter alia on vision and roadmap building for the CSA platform, coordination of stakeholders within the CSA platform, supervising the capacity development plan design and implementation, institutional and policy framework such as integration of CSA into LDP, communications, capacity needs assessments, capacity development plan, capacity development, CSA practices interventions and related financing solutions, M&E including support to annual, mid-term and terminal reporting, support to establishment of monitoring and database, and development of key knowledge management products (CSA best practice compilation, setup of project, project stories and lessons learned).
		Outcome 2
Gender and Microfinance Expert *Rate: 25,000/year* *Budget Note 13*	*12 months / year over 5 years*	Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Gender and Microfinance Expert will have the responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of Component 2 and Gender Action Plan. *Duties and Responsibilities* • Monitor progress in the implementation of Component 2 • Provide guidance and expertise for all Component 2 outputs • Monitor progress in the implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work; • Engage, liaise and collaborate with national and local women grassroots associations, human rights association and/or any relevant organizations that will support sustained engagement with local communities, particularly with women's groups; • Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary; • Work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project;



Annex 9: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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Executive Summary

The impacts of climate change in Forest Guinea occur in a context already characterized by issues of food insecurity, poverty, high illiteracy rates and inequalities of access to land and resources that constraint the economic and social development and the overall well-being of communities .

The long-term strategy for sustainable and climate resilient regional development aims to support the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities. One of its main objectives is to reduce the vulnerability of communities in Forested Guinea to the additional risks posed by climate change through the adoption of climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral strategies.

The project will promote Climate Smart Agriculture models for the improvement of smallholders adaptation capacities facing climate change. The expected result is to reduce smallholders vulnerabilities, and improve their living conditions. This will be achieved through implementation of three components:

Component 1 : Frameworks for promoting a Climate Smart Agricultural Model.

Component 2 : Financing for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices.

Component 3 : Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices.

For climate change adaptation projects to meet the needs of populations, they must take into account the differences that exist between different social group, their roles and their interests.

The overall aim of the Stakeholder engagement plan is to support the development of constructive relationships between the different stakeholders implementing the project and those affected by it. Effective engagement aims not only to uphold the rights of local communities to participate in decisions that may affect them but also to achieve the project's outcomes in terms of social and environmental sustainability.

In line with UNDP Guidelines on equity, fairness and equal distribution of benefits among beneficiaries, the project will be implemented closely with the stakeholders identified during the design phase. With the start of project implementation, an inception phase must allow sufficient time for a new round of consultations to take place in targeted communities. This will address the principles of Relevance, Inclusion and Equity and Accountability.

Summary of stakeholders, their interests and planned engagement

Stakeholder group	Why included (interests)	Engagement method	Timeline
Populations in Forested Guinea	Target groups	To engage: regular site visits and public meetings and/or focus groups; Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants; phone calls. To inform them: regular site visits and public meetings and/or focus groups; phone calls; radio.	Early on and throughout the project duration
Populations in Forested Guinea (including women and non-natives)	Target groups	Purposive focus groups, interviews and meetings targeting women's associations and under-represented minorities	Early on and throughout the project duration
Civil society (Farmers' unions ; Union des Jeunes et des Femmes pour le Développement, N'Zérékoré)	Fairness of activities	To engage: regular site visits; phone calls; Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants. To inform them: regular site visits; phone calls.	Throughout the project duration
Governmental institutions (national level) : DNFF, SERPROCA, ANASA, DNM	Implementing partners	Inception workshop; Emails, phone calls	Throughout the project duration
Local authorities (local level) : Prefectures and 8 target municipalities	Implementing partners	Site visits, phone calls, mails	Early on and throughout the project duration
Research centres / local organisations: IRAG	Implementing partners	Site visits, phone calls, emails	Throughout the project duration

Stakeholder group	Why included (interests)	Engagement method	Timeline
Private sector (local banks)	Potential applicants to call for projects	One day workshop, Meetings, phone calls, mail, agreements.	Throughout the project duration
Development partners	Partners	Workshop, emails.	Throughout the project duration

Résumé (Français)

Les impacts du changement climatique en Guinée forestière interviennent dans un contexte déjà caractérisé par des problèmes d'insécurité alimentaire, de pauvreté, de taux d'analphabétisme élevés et d'inégalités d'accès à la terre et aux ressources qui entravent le développement économique et social et le bien-être général des communautés.

La stratégie à long terme pour un développement régional durable et résilient face au climat vise à soutenir les moyens d'existences des communautés les plus vulnérables. L'un de ses principaux objectifs est de réduire la vulnérabilité des communautés de Guinée forestière aux risques supplémentaires posés par le changement climatique grâce à l'adoption de stratégies agro-sylvo-pastorales intelligentes face au climat.

Le projet promouvra des modèles d'agriculture intelligente face au climat pour l'amélioration des capacités d'adaptation des petits exploitants face au changement climatique. Le résultat attendu est de réduire les vulnérabilités des petits exploitants et d'améliorer leurs conditions de vie. Cet objectif sera atteint grâce à la mise en œuvre de trois composantes :

Composante 1: Cadres pour la promotion d'un modèle d'agriculture intelligente face au climat.

Composante 2: Financement pour l'adoption de pratiques agricoles intelligentes face au climat.

Composante 3: Information climatique et intégration de l'adaptation dans les pratiques locales.

Pour que les projets d'adaptation au changement climatique répondent aux besoins des populations, ils doivent prendre en compte les différences qui existent entre les différents acteurs, leurs rôles et leurs intérêts.

L'objectif général du plan d'engagement des parties prenantes est de soutenir le développement de relations constructives entre les différentes parties prenantes mettant en œuvre le projet et ceux qui sont concernés par celui-ci. Un engagement efficace vise non seulement à faire respecter les droits des communautés locales à participer aux décisions qui peuvent les affecter, mais aussi à atteindre les résultats du projet en termes de durabilité sociale et environnementale.

Conformément aux directives du PNUD sur l'équité, la justice et la répartition équitable des avantages entre les bénéficiaires, le projet sera mis en œuvre en étroite collaboration avec les parties prenantes identifiées lors de la phase de conception. Avec le début de la mise en œuvre du projet, une phase de démarrage doit laisser suffisamment de temps pour qu'une nouvelle ronde de consultations ait lieu dans les communautés ciblées. Cela permettra de répondre aux principes de pertinence, d'inclusion, d'équité et de responsabilité.

Résumé des parties prenantes, de leurs intérêts et des activités d'engagement

Groupe de parties prenantes	Pourquoi inclus (intérêts)	Méthode d'engagement	Calendrier
Populations de la Guinée forestière	Groupes cibles	Visites régulières de sites et réunions publiques et / ou groupes de discussion; Entrevues avec des représentants des intervenants et des informateurs clés; Appels téléphoniques. Pour les informer: visites régulières des sites et réunions publiques et / ou groupes de discussion; Appels téléphoniques; radio.	Au début et pendant toute la durée du projet
Populations en Guinée forestière (y compris les femmes et les 'étrangers')	Groupes cibles	Groupes de discussion, entretiens et réunions ciblés sur les associations de femmes et les minorités sous-représentées	Au début et pendant toute la durée du projet
Société civile (Groups de paysan.nes ; Union des Jeunes et des Femmes pour le Développement, N'Zérékoré)	Équité des activités	Visites régulières des sites; Appels téléphoniques; Entrevues avec des représentants des parties prenantes et des informateurs clés. Pour les informer: visites régulières des sites; Appels téléphoniques.	Pendant toute la durée du projet
Institutions gouvernementales (niveau national): DNFF, SERPROCA, ANASA, DNM	Partenaires de mise en œuvre	Atelier de lancement; E-mails, appels téléphoniques	Pendant toute la durée du projet
Autorités locales (niveau local): Préfectures et 8 communes cibles	Partenaires de mise en œuvre	Visites de site, appels téléphoniques, courriers	Au début et pendant toute la durée du projet
Centres de recherche / organisations locales: IRAG	Partenaires de mise en œuvre	Visites de site, appels téléphoniques, courriels.	Pendant toute la durée du projet
Secteur privé (banques locales)	Candidats potentiels à un appel à projets	Atelier d'une journée, réunions, appels téléphoniques, courrier, accords.	Pendant toute la durée du projet
Partenaires de développement	Partners	Atelier, courriels	Pendant toute la durée du projet

Introduction

In line with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, the project 'Increased resilience and adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable communities to climate change in Forested Guinea' aims to strengthen the social and environmental sustainability and benefits of supported interventions through inclusive and effective partnerships.

The design and implementation of the project relies on the assessment of needs and priorities of populations living in Forested Guinea, enabled by continuous engagement with relevant stakeholders during the inception phase and throughout the duration of the project. Attention placed on the diversity of needs between community members in different locations of Forested Guinea also aims to better tailor project activities, incorporate local knowledge and identify potential constraints and conflicts to avoid and mitigate project-related risks and adverse impacts.

The continuous update and implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will support mechanisms for stakeholders to provide feedback and for the project management unit to monitor if the project is achieving its intended results, to identify potential unintended consequences; and, overall, provide meaningful access to dialogue and decision-making in development processes.

Stakeholder Analysis

A.Stakeholder engagement prior to project design

The planning process at its earliest stages first relied on the mapping of the geographical area where the project will be implemented. A brainstorming between members of the team who wrote the ProDoc enabled to conduct a preliminary listing of community groups, organisations, local authorities, and development partners to identify all potential stakeholders who have an interest in, or could be affected by the project. This list was populated based on secondary information collected during desk reviews, the gender analysis, and meetings with UNDP.

The initial list of identified stakeholders was reviewed and updated by all members of the team prior to planning the site visits and interviews. However, the process was iterative and consultations also enabled 'snowball' sampling to target stakeholders suggested by consulted participants and ensure that the stakeholder mapping was as inclusive and gender responsive as possible.

The identification process was then updated and refined as the design of the project took shape and the full scope of the project's activities – and range of potential stakeholders – was better understood.

B.Stakeholder engagement during project design

Stakeholders at the institutional and national level from relevant ministries, governmental agencies, civil society and financial partners were convened into a virtual kick off meeting (25/06/2020) organised and facilitated by UNDP to inform participants about the project and its objectives, to present the team of consultants responsible for writing the ProDoc and to provide opportunities for participants to share their suggestions.

At the local level, national consultants conducted a 20-day fieldwork to meet governmental representatives, local authorities, associations and villagers who were invited to take part in consultations to identify their priorities in relation to sustainable management of land and forest. This series of consultations took place in Forested Guinea in August 2020 and primary data were collected in the administrative centers of seven (7) targeted prefectures : Kissidougou, Guéckédou, Macenta, Nzérékoré, Yomou, Lola, Beyla.

In the administrative centers of the prefectures, fourteen (14) focus group discussions were carried out and 166 people took part in them. The socio-economist consultant consulted 61 informants, including territorial administrators, heads of prefectural and regional services for the environment, water and forests. The national

specialist in rural development consulted 105 representants of regional and prefectural services of agriculture, animal husbandry, beekeeping, crafts and weather services. In total

At the municipal level, eight (8) focus group discussions were conducted in rural municipalities (Yèndè, Nongoa, Balizia, Sérédou, Koulé, Diécké, Kokota, Bossou, Nionsomoridou). These discussions were jointly led by the team of consultants who mobilised their interview guides to cover different areas of interest and inform the context analysis. In total, ninety-two (92) people participated in FGDs at the municipal level: representatives of the communities (mayors, municipal councilors, heads of Districts / neighborhoods and sectors), close supervisory authorities (sub-prefects and assistant sub-prefects) , municipal / sub-prefectural officials (general secretaries, receivers, civil status officer, water and forestry, agriculture and livestock officers, resource users, representatives of CSOs).

At the village level, eight (8) FGDs were carried out in six villages (Bailian, Kolladou, Tokpata, Diawassou, Kissibou), with a total number of one hundred and ten (110) participants, including heads of sectors, heads of districts, notables, religious leaders, NGOs representatives, groups' members, youth and women's organizations, and resource users.

Furthermore, 3 focus group discussions took place at the Research Center level (Agronomic Research Center for Forest Guinea (CRA-GF) Seredou, Bossou Environmental Research Center and Mont Nimba Environmental Management Center and Simandou) in which nineteen (19) participants were present.

In total, the consultants led 33 focus groups (14 at Prefecture level, 8 at CR level, 8 at villa / sector level and 3 at Research Center level) in which 387 individuals took part (see summary in Table 1). Each focus groups have been recorded, translated and transcribed in French, with summaries including the date, location and duration of the discussion.

Discussions covered the following themes: the organization and functioning of local decision-making structures; past and ongoing projects in the region, peace and conflict resolution processes, modes of land acquisition and transmission; institutions responsible for land management and use, channels of communication with communities; possible roles, concerns and power relations in resource management.

Particular emphasis was placed on understanding conflict dynamics at the local level in order for the project to better involve communities and contribute to peace building. To understand the themes related to the impacts of climate change, the consultant regularly asked his interlocutors to remember the changes that have occurred over time and the community reactions to these changes.

As regard the microfinance actors, the following consultations have been carried out:

- 5 banking institutions have been met: 3 in forested Guinea (Ecobank in Gueckedou, Société Générale and Afriland First Bank in Nzérékoré). 2 in Conakry (FBNBank and Afriland First Bank).
- 12 microfinances institutions have been met: 3 in Kissidougou (MUFFA, CRÉDIT RURAL DE GUINÉE ET FINADEV), 2 in Gueckedouou (CRÉDIT RURAL DE GUINÉE ET FINADEV), 3 in Macenta (MUFFA, CRÉDIT RURAL DE GUINÉE ET FINADEV), 4 in Nzérékoré (MUFFA, CRÉDIT RURAL DE GUINÉE FINADEV ET YETE MALI). The mission also met in Conakry with the general management of the following institutions CRÉDIT RURAL DE GUINÉE, FINADEV, YETE MALI and WAKILI).
- 6 Focus groups have been organized:
    - In Kissidougou: 1 group discussion with 31 participants involved in agricultural activities (rice, corn, fonio and market gardening)
    - In Gueckédou: 02 group discussions conducted with 18 participants engaged in agricultural activities (rice, corn, fonio, coffee and market gardening)
    - In Macenta: 01 group discussion conducted with 25 participants engaged in agricultural activities (coffee, banana, tuber rice, corn, fonio, and market gardening)

- In Nzérékoré: 02 discussions were held with 28 participants involved in agricultural activities (coffee, bananas, tuber rice, corn, fonio, and market gardening).

1. Limitations

Two main limitations during the initial stakeholder engagement are analysed below and will influence the propositions made in the next section for a more inclusive stakeholder engagement process during the inception and implementation phases of the project.

First, the process of consulting local stakeholders in Forest Guinea was not gender-responsive enough. The Covid-19 pandemic prevented the international gender consultant to join the team in the field while the field budget did not allow the recruitment of a national gender specialist to support and lead the consultations on the ground. This significantly constrained the participation of women, youth and other community members that tend not to take part in village meetings or to express their opinions, because they were not targeted as groups to be consulted separately in all villages visited (except in two instances). Efforts were developed prior to the fieldwork to bring the whole team on the same page with the findings of the gender analysis and with the social safeguarding principles. Interview guides were adapted to include questions to complement the gender analysis and this allowed the gathering of rich information on the specificities of gender inequalities in Forest Guinea. The main shortcoming relate to methodological approaches to ensure gender and age inclusive consultations (e.g. lack of women/ elderly/ youth-only interviews, and lack of equal numbers between focus groups discussions with women and those with men). A meaningful gender-responsive approach to consultation requires human and financial resources that need to be allocated from the beginning of the design process.

Second, it was challenging for the team to balance the social safeguarding requirements for meaningful, effective and informed consultation processes on the one hand, and communities' expectations on the other hand, particularly when they are invited to formal consultative processes (which include the signature of forms, the sharing of their challenges, needs and priorities, their time, etc.) and where their village might not be eventually targeted by the project. Such expectations can be managed as part of a clear introduction of the consultants' team, the project their work for and the reasons why they seek the opinions of community members, but consultative processes still raise expectations and the team felt they could not ask community members to sign attendance forms for example to prevent misunderstandings especially in villages that were eventually not selected.

Reflection on these two limits have guided the approach presented in the stakeholder engagement plan, so that the strategy and the resources allocated can better support more inclusive, meaningful and informed consultation processes at the inception phase of the project.

2. Project Stakeholders

An initial list of stakeholders was generated at the beginning of the design phase, relying on desk reviews, initial workshop, and expert input from UNDP office focal points as well as national and international consultants. The fieldwork period allowed the team to revisit the list and clarify relevant stakeholder groups.

***Table 2**: Stakeholder Analysis*

Stakeholders	Interests at stake in relation to the project	Effect of project on interests (+ 0 -)	Importance of stakeholder for project 's success 1=Little/No Importance 2=Some Importance 3=Moderate 4=Very Important 5=Critical player	Degree of Influence of Stakeholder 1=Little/No Influence 2=Some influence 3=Moderate Influence 4=Significant Influence 5=Very Influential
Intended beneficiaries				
Villagers and farmers in Forest Guinea (men)	Targeted groups	+	5	1
Villagers and farmers in Forest Guinea (women and non-natives)	Targeted groups	+	5	0
Indigenous groups (Manon, Kpèlè, Konia, Konon Loma, Kissi)	Targeted groups			
Youth	Targeted groups	+	5	0
Community and traditional leaders				
Local and religious leaders (typically men)		+	5	2
Civil society				
Union des Jeunes et des Femmes pour le Développement, N'Zérékoré	Impacts of the project for women and the youth	+	2	0
Groupements féminins et Unions / Organisations de producteurs/trices (see list Table 2)	Targeted beneficiaries; fairness	+	4	1
Groupements de commerçant.e.s		+	3	0
CONIFIC-G : Confédération interprofessionnelle de la filière café-cacao de Guinée		+	1	0
CNOP-G		+	3	3
FNPCG : Fédération nationale des planteurs de café-cacao de Guinée		+	1	0
Radio Environnement (Mme Idiatou Camara)	Reports on project's effects and share information;	0	1	2
Public sector / governmental institutions				

National Directorate of Water and Forests, under the Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MEFF) Direction Nationale des Forêts et de la Faune: **DNFF**	Effectiveness of the project and beneficial impacts	+	5	5
Ministère de l'Agriculture: Agricultural Research Institute of Guinea (IRAG) & National agency for rural promotion and agricultural advisory services (ANPROCA)	Effectiveness of the project; promotion of their activities	+	5	5
Ministère en charge de l'Elevage	Take part in decision processes for developing activities	+	5	5
Ministère de l'Energie, de l'Hydraulique et des Hydrocarbures (MEHH) & Direction Nationale de l'Hydraulique (DNH)	Produce climate information		4	3
Ministère des Transports	Key role in implementing project	+	5	5
Direction Nationale Meteorologie	Produce climate information	+	5	4
Ministère de l'Administration, du Territoire et de la Décentralisation (MATD) & Direction Nationale de la Décentralisation (DND)	Manage Local Development Agents (key actors for the implementation of activities)	+	3	5
Agence Nationale de Financement des Collectivités (ANAFIC)	Key role in integrating climate information into local development plans	+	5	4
Ministère du Plan	Maintain role of coordination and influence	+	3	4
Direction Nationale des Pollutions, Nuissances et Changements Climatiques	Key role in implementing the project	+	5	3
L'Agence NAtionale des Statistiques Agricoles (ANASA) / Centre National de Surveillance et d'Observations Environnementales (CNSOE)	Monitoring the project	+	5	2
Research centres / local organizations				
IRAG de Sérédou	Advice on relevance of activities	+	5	5
Centre de Bossou		+	2	1

Comités Consultatifs Locaux mis en place par le projet de la Mano River Union (FEM)		+	3	0
Comités de gestion du terroir villageois mis en place par le projet PDPEF (FIDA)		+	3	0
CEGENS : Centre de gestion de l'environnement des Monts Nimba-Simandou		+	5	4
Office Guinéen des Parcs Nationaux et Réserves de Faunes (OGPNRF)		+	1	2
l'Office Guinéen du Bois (OGUIB)		+	1	2
la Direction Générale du Corps des Conservateurs de la Nature (DGCCN)		+	1	2
le Centre Forestier de Nzérékoré (CFZ)		+	5	5
Autres Centres forestiers et Groupements Forestiers		+	2	0
Local authorities				
Prefectures (7 in total) : Lola / Yomou / N'Zérékoré / Macenta / Beyla / Guéckédou / Kissidougou	Implement policies and support monitoring	+	5	5
in N'Zérékoré et Faranah : Directions régionales de la météorologie ; de l'agriculture ; de l'environnement et des eaux et forêts.	Provide advice to municipalities	+	2	3
SERPRO-CA : Agence Nationale de Promotion du Conseil Agricole (sous la tutelle du Ministère de l'Agriculture)	Benefit from the project for capacity building and establish its influence	+	5	5
Municipalities (8 to target) : Wassérédou / Gouécké / Koulé / Kokota / Mousadou / Diécké / Bignamou / Niosomoridou	Support the implementation of the project	+	5	5
Private sector				
SOGUIPAH	Outcomes in rizi-pisciculture	+	4	4
Local banks (Ecobank, Afriland First Bank, SGBS, BICIGUI, UBA, VISTA Bank, Orabank, FNB Bank)	Outcomes for their banking products	+	5	3
Microfinances institutions in Forested Guinea (Finadev, Muffa, MC2, Crédit Rural de Guinée)	Outcomes for their financial products	+	5	3
Development partners				
PNUD, FEM, FAO, UNOPS	Effective and positive impacts of project	+	5	5



Focal point UNFCCC	Effective and positive impacts of project	+	1	2
Maison Guinéenne de l'Entrepreneuriat (MGE)	Effective and positive impacts of project	+	1	1

***Table 3**: Stakeholder importance and influence matrix*

Importance: Low ——> high		
	Group 1: High Importance/Low Influence - Target communities in Forest Guinea - Farmers' groups and unions - Women's organizations	**Group 2:** High Importance/High Influence - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) & Direction Nationale des Forêts et de la Faune: DNFF, Agriculture, Livestock and Transport - Local authorities (prefectures) - Research centres - SERPRO-CA - Local banks
	Group 3: Low Importance/Low Influence - Local conservation offices and forest centres - DGCCN - OGPNRF	**Group 4:** Low Importance/High Influence - National government
	Influence low ——————————————>high	

***Group 1** Stakeholders are very important to the success of the activity but may have little influence on the process. They may require special emphasis to ensure that their interests are protected and that their voices are heard.*

***Group 2** Stakeholders are central to the planning process as they are both important and influential. These should be key stakeholders for partnership building.*

***Group 3** Stakeholders are not the central stakeholders for an initiative and have little direct influence on its success or failure. They are unlikely to play a major role in the overall process of project implementation.*

***Group 4** Stakeholders are not very important to the activity but may exercise significant influence. These stakeholders can sometimes create constraints to project implementation. Even if they are not involved in the planning process, there may need to be a strategy for communicating with these stakeholders and gaining their support.*

***Table 4**: List of identified groups/ unions of producers and feminine associations*

Group's name	***Representative***	***Main activity***	***Contacts***	***Location***
Les aliments Laforg International	Pierre Lamah	Attiéké et pain de manioc	622705358	N'Zérékoré
Union Agropastorale des Femmes des Groupements Féminins de Koulé	Kèbè Lamah	Riz étuvé	622139288	N'Zérékoré
APHV	Florent Haba	Huile de palmiste, savon	621060440	N'Zérékoré
Union des Jeunes et des Femmes pour le Développement	Seny Kolié	Savon kabakudu	662938526	N'Zérékoré
Savonnerie Mombéa	Alhassane Diallo	Savon kabakudu	622263617	N'Zérékoré
Union Yèlogué	Marie Kolié	Riz étuvé	625038081	N'Zérékoré
Atelier Petit Kaman	Kaman Kpoghomou	Equipements agricoles	669562007	N'Zérékoré
Groupement Yélogué	Céh Oké Monèmou	Huile de palme et palmiste	628275482	N'Zérékoré
Groupement Yanhoudogho	Samuel Solié	Huile de palme	664236542	N'Zérékoré
Sophie Anne et Compagnie	Marie Louise Haba	Huile de palme et miel sauvage	664238804	N'Zérékoré
Union des Groupements Féminins de Guéckédou	Sia Germaine Millimouno	Riz étuvé	622270396	Guéckédou
Huilerie Fatou Rose	Anatin Millimouno	Huile de palmiste, savon	621950084	Guéckédou
Groupement la Paix pour la production de Manioc	El Hadj Moussa Millimouno	Farine de manioc et légumes	626520223	Macenta
Groupement Sabari	Mawa Cissé	Légumes séchés	666045823	Macenta
AGAFEM-COFRASAD	Mariama Touré	Fonio et gingembre	622245488	Kissidougou
ROKAK	Yaya Keita	Gingembre	622113345	Kissidougou
Groupement Kaladenko	Marie Sia Yombouno	Riz étuvé	622119318	Kissidougou
Yola Saponification	Mabety Samoura	Savon kabakudu	628832304	Lola
Entreprise Telibha	Togba Bamba	Huile de palme	623337763	Lola
Groupement Benkadi	Mamadi Kourouma	Prestation de services	620173789	Lola
Entreprise Deminko	Oumar Sidibé	Prestation de services	620100121	Yomou
Groupement Gbêloko	Mabana Kourouma	Savon kabakudu	622349582	Yomou
Coopérative Solidarité	Ibrahima Kaba	Prestation de services	620645646	Yomou
Groupement Lanaya saponification	Makagbè Sacko	Savon kabakudu	622110403	Beyla
Mini Laiterie de Beyla	Safiatou Diallo	Produits laitiers	628861326	Beyla
Groupement Lanaya Tiadè	Massigbè Doukourè	Pâte d'arachide	628660799	Beyla

3. Preliminary conflict analysis

The Forested Guinea region is marked by a high cultural diversity and a plurality of religions (Islam, Christianity, and animism). Manon, Kpèlè, Konia, Konon Loma, Kissi communities are all indigenous peoples. This ethno-cultural mosaic is completed by the Peulhs from Fouta, the Soussous from Lower Guinea, the Malinke from Upper Guinea and foreigners from neighbouring countries.

Forested Guinea is one of the country's most vulnerable regions to social and ethnic-religious conflicts. The prefecture of N'Zérékoré is experiencing regular intermittent intercommunity conflicts , and so is the prefecture of Beyla which has seen Konianke and Guerzé communities in intermittent conflict over the past years, and where human rights NGOs have reported trafficking of weapons of war.

These conflicts often stem from persistent intra- and inter-ethnic rivalries, from the weakening of traditional authority due to the abolition of the chieftaincy in 1957, from the opposition of ethnic and religious leaders, from the lack of economic opportunities among the youth, from the modification of the state land code during the Sekou Touré regime, and from on-going suspicion of electoral fraud in favor of certain communities. The presence in the region of demobilized ex-combatants from the war zones of neighbouring countries and of military recruits sent back from the camps of Kaleya and Kissidougou adds to the complexity and violence of the outbreaks, resulting in significant loss of human life as well as material damage. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights reported that revenge and mob justice are increasing at an alarming rate in Guinea.

The project, because it affects key land use aspects and aims at generating financial flux within these communities, may inadvertently trigger these recurrent outbreaks of violence between the different ethnic communities. The impact of such outbreaks, if not prevented adequately through a conflict-sensitive methodology, could give rise to significant social unrest.

This risk is particularly present in light of Output 1.2 which will affect tenure rights at the local level. Because tenure encompasses uses, the project support to the establishment of 13 collective parks may create tenure related tensions if not managed with appropriate consultations. These parks concern a total area of 6.5 ha (i.e., 0.5 ha/park), built with barbed wire supported by a quickset hedge, with a capacity of about 2000 head of oxen including cows and calves. Tensions could also be linked to the decision of the location of the two fodder crops (Panicum and Guatemalan gracies) for the benefit of agro-pastoralists, to be introduced and extended.

To partly mitigate and address such risks, an appropriate Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) (see section 8 below).

Stakeholder engagement Plan

A.Objectives and principles

The overall aim of the Stakeholder engagement plan is to support the development of constructive relationships between the different stakeholders implementing the project and those affected by it. Effective engagement aims not only to uphold the rights of local communities to participate in decisions that may affect them but also to achieve the project's outcomes in terms of social and environmental sustainability. The objectives of stakeholder engagement therefore include the following:

- **strengthening development results through effective partnerships;**
- **identifying stakeholder priorities to better tailor project activities, opportunities and benefits;**
- **identifying potential constraints and conflicts that could affect project effectiveness;**
- **learning from and incorporating local knowledge to improve project design in order to avoid and mitigate project-related risks and impacts;**
- **providing a feedback and monitoring mechanism to ensure the project is achieving its intended results, and identifies potential unintended consequences; and,**
- **providing meaningful access to dialogue and decision-making in development processes.**

In line with UNDP Guidelines on equity, fairness and equal distribution of benefits among beneficiaries, the project will be implemented closely with the stakeholders identified during the design phase. With the start of project implementation, an inception phase must allow sufficient time for a new round of consultations to take place in targeted communities. This will address the following principles:

4. Relevance:

The team in charge of the implementation of the project should conduct these consultations so that they engage directly with people targeted as beneficiaries, particularly in areas not initially included in the targeted zone of intervention. This will support relevance and adaptive planning between communities' needs and the project's activities and the way these activities are implemented. To ensure its relevance, the project must also continually draw on a good understanding of the differences that exist between populations, their livelihoods, underlying inequalities and vulnerabilities, so that activities are adapted to the contexts.

5. Inclusion and equity:

Right from the start of the inception phase, the appointment of a dedicated gender specialist as part of the management team should ensure a fully gender-responsive approach to stakeholder engagement, consultations and project implementation.

The Gender Action Plan (GAP) aims to ensure that the project does not perpetuate existing inequalities but promotes equitable opportunities for women in targeted areas to participate in, and benefit from activities. The GAP also requests the management team to collect gender- and ethnicity-disaggregated data/information to inform M&E and adaptive management responses. Therefore, the activities of the project will actively seek the perspectives of women and ethnic minorities, elderly, youth, and other groups that are typically under-represented in decision-making processes, to take their views into account when adapting and implementing activities. To facilitate their participation in the project, the implementing team, should engage with a local CSO active in advocating for women's rights as this will support the implementation of culturally appropriate mechanisms/processes to facilitate the increased participation of women, youth and the elderly. The project will systematically conduct purposive focus groups, interviews and meetings targeting women's associations and under-represented minorities to balance information collected from other stakeholders who are usually the primary decision-makers (traditional leaders, and local authorities).

6. Accountability:

Through effective engagement with different stakeholders, the project will foster communication mechanisms that allow affected groups to express their views and report issues. This aims to support the management team and collaborative implementing partners to address such issues in a timely and adequate manner, or adapt the project accordingly if needed. Appropriate communication channels, co-produced with local communities and adapted to

each area, will also enable the establishment of feedback mechanisms to support the M&E of the project and a Grievance Redress Mechanism to manage and respond to risks.

B.Overview of engaged stakeholders, interests and main engagement methods

Table 5: Summary of stakeholders, their interests and planned engagement

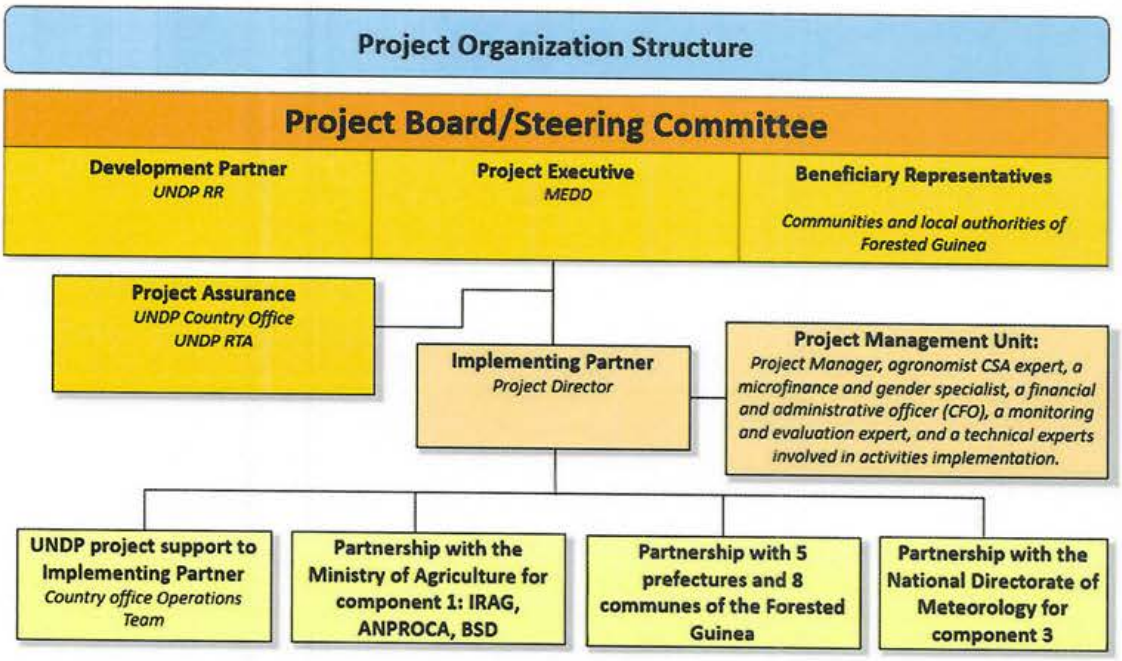
Stakeholder group	Why included (interests)	Engagement method	Timeline
Populations in Forested Guinea	Target groups	To engage: regular site visits and public meetings and/or focus groups; Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants; phone calls. To inform them: regular site visits and public meetings and/or focus groups; phone calls; radio.	Early on and throughout the project duration
Populations in Forested Guinea (including women and non-natives)	Target groups	Purposive focus groups, interviews and meetings targeting women's associations and under-represented minorities	Early on and throughout the project duration
Civil society (Union des Jeunes et des Femmes pour le Développement, N'Zérékoré)	Fairness of activities	To engage: regular site visits; phone calls; Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants. To inform them: regular site visits; phone calls.	Throughout the project duration
Governmental institutions (national level) : DNFF, SERPRO-CA, ANASA, DNM	Implementing partners	Inception workshop; Emails, phone calls	Throughout the project duration
Local authorities (local level) : Prefectures and 8 target municipalities	Implementing partners	Site visits, phone calls, mails	Early on and throughout the project duration
Research centres / local organisations: IRAG	Implementing partners	Site visits, phone calls, emails	Throughout the project duration
Private sector (local banks)	Potential applicants to call for projects	One day workshop, Meetings, phone calls, mail, agreements.	Throughout the project duration
Development partners	Partners	Workshop, emails.	Throughout the project duration



C. Engagement structures and methods

7. Governance of the project:

Figure 1: *Project organization structure*



8. Engagement with populations in Forested Guinea involved in agriculture (target groups):

Early round of gender-responsive consultations to obtain informed consent:

Prior to the start of the implementation phase, a round of consultations with populations in targeted areas of interventions will be conducted by the implementation team to present the project and collect immediate feedback and to potentially adjust the planned activities to ensure their relevance.

To ensure that women and non-natives community members have equal opportunities to be informed, to express their views, and to take part in project activities, purposive focus groups, interviews and meetings targeting women's associations and under-represented minority groups will be conducted by the PMU at inception.

Project-affected people and communities must also be informed of UNDP's Accountability Mechanism and the project level Grievance Redress Mechanism to be developed jointly with the implementing partners (see section on Grievance Redress Mechanisms). The initial round of consultations at inception will be an opportunity to conduct awareness raising and provide information about UNDP's Accountability Mechanism. This, however, will need to be carefully prepared so that these mechanisms are simple, clear and accessible to community members, ideally co-produced with them, (language, format, etc.) particularly in remote locations with low levels of literacy.

Further engagement during implementation:

To engage with intended beneficiaries, regular site visits and purposive focus groups will be conducted throughout the project, particularly with women's associations and under-represented minorities. Interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants and regular phone calls will be needed. To inform wider groups, regular site visits and public meetings and/or focus groups and radio channels could be mobilised.

For component 3, since agro-pastoral communities in forested Guinea are the targeted end-users of weather and climate information and services, the PMU, DNM, DNH, and SOGUIPAH will develop an agro-meteorological bulletin designed to meet the needs of producers in the agricultural sector (and therefore will be based on an analysis of their specific needs, disaggregated by agro-ecological zone, by type of crop and by the gender of producers). The bulletin will take several forms (paper, radio, video, etc.) based on the different contextual requirements and feedback from both producers, research centres and local authorities. This seasonal bulletin will be updated regularly in the ten-day bulletins which are published from August to December.

9. Engagement with Civil society organisations:

Engagement:

A local CSO (i.e. women's rights association) should be involved as a partner right from the start of the project. They could support the Gender focal point of the management unit to carry out activities that aim to target women's and youth groups, they could provide feedback on the planned and implemented activities, support feedback mechanisms from the community level as go-betweens. Overall, a close and sustained partnership with a local CSO throughout the project will support the implementation of the Gender Action Plan and therefore ensure that activities do not perpetuate inequalities.

Farmers unions and groups of producers and processors will also be involved in the management and animation of the platform for CSA development (outcome 1.1). They will be invited to meetings while some farmers will act as go-betweens to strengthen linkages between the platform and communities.

They will also be a key group to engage with during the monitoring of the project to help assess whether previously agreed activities are being implemented and are working as intended, and identify alternatives where there are failings. Communication will be maintained through regular phone calls, field visits and groups' meetings.

Capacity building: (Outcome 2.2)

The training of trainers (ToT) in CSA will target representatives of women's groups and cooperatives as well as representatives of institutions of SERPROCA and ANASA. In addition to the required parity among participants, the selection criteria will included background experience in entrepreneurship, the ability to transmit knowledge, and any other criterion deemed relevant by the implementation team, the gender focal point and the organization / firm delivering the training. Candidates from 7 prefectures will be encouraged to applied in order to have resource people in all the project areas, and a total number of 49 participants will be selected for the training. Two ToT sessions of 24 and 25 participants will be organized and at the end of its training, 35 participants will be retained as trainers.

Once trained in the themes of climate-smart agriculture and its financing, the trainers will in turn organize training for producers. The first two training sessions for each new trainer must be organized under the supervision of experts from the firm retained for this purpose. The trainers will also have the role of supporting producers in the adoption

of climate-smart agricultural practices. Each trainer will have to lead at least 6 training sessions of 25 participants each, i.e. a total of 150 people trained. Thus, with 35 trainers, 5,250 people will benefit from CSA training and support in the adoption of CSA practices.

Henceforth, 5,000 people (at least 50% of whom are women) and members of civil society organizations will be offered training on how to prepare requests for bankable loans for CSA investments. To ensure the diversity of beneficiaries and the representativeness of marginalised social groups, the project will disseminate information of training courses as widely as possible through the most common communication channels in villages: rural and community radios, village leaders, weekly markets. Focal points who can cover all villages will also be sent to organize selections and training.

10. Engagement with Governmental institutions (national level):

A *project inception workshop* will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to discuss (i) any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially formulated, (ii) the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies, and conflict resolution mechanisms; (iii) the results framework, monitoring plan and national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; (iv) responsibilities for monitoring the risk log, SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements, project grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) ; gender action plan and knowledge management strategy.

11. With Local authorities (local level):

Engagement: (Component 3) At least 13 workshops will be organised with local authorities to discuss resilient agricultural development based on the results of risk and vulnerability assessments.

Capacity building: Component 2 will aim to strengthen the institutional, regulatory and policy frameworks necessary for better access to climate finance. This will involve support for deconcentrated and decentralized authorities to develop financing mechanisms for adaptation to climate change within the scope of their powers and in their territories. The objective at the level of national authorities is to plan priority investments aimed at strengthening resilience to climate change, both at the level of communities and individuals.

As part of component 3, needs for institutional capacity building will be assessed and results will inform the organisation of trainings for local authorities. Women's needs and strategic interests will be assessed and acted upon, so that their knowledge and skills are supported, valued, and taken into account in adaptation planning.

12. With Research centres:

See activities involving civil society organisations, which will also support people working in local research centres.

13. With the Private sector:

With Outcome 2.1 aiming to develop partnerships with financial institutions for the financing of climate-smart agriculture (CSA); developing CSA credit products; and financing lines of credit, the project will work on raising awareness among financial institutions. This will take the form of a one-day workshop in Zérékoré and sessions will be led by SERPROCA agents with expertise in CSA approaches and CSA funding (following their training under component 1). All participants will be supported financially to attend, and gender-responsive measures will be put in place to encourage women to join and ensure parity among participants (e.g. reserved place for women or minimum quota of 30% of women's participation, appoint a gender-balanced team of facilitators, provide support for childcare i.e. pay a baby-sitter for the duration of the workshop and inform women that this service will be available). Raising the awareness of banks, microfinance institutions and specialized NGOs with the support of agriculture specialists

will give these organisations a better understanding of, and broaden their vision of the financing possibilities in this sector.

The participation of senior management in these sensitizations is necessary. It will facilitate decision-making in financial institutions with regard to the development of CSA credit products. The Rural Finance Expert of the Project Management Unit (PMU) will present during his/her sessions, the component 2 of the project, the expected results of this component as well as the role that financial institutions can play.

Capacity building: A technical assistant will support financial institutions in setting up and submitting projects to access financial resources for the partial credit guarantee and / or the line of credit for CSA investments.

Stakeholder engagement Timetable

Table 4: *Stakeholder engagement timetable*

Activity	Semesters (5 years)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Inception phase										
Inception phase with gender-responsive consultations in the 8 target municipalities	X									
Engage with local CSO as partner for implementation of the GAP										
Update Gender Action Plan and SEP and propose Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	X									
Inception workshop (national level) to validate the results framework and the GRM	X									
Establishment of an FPIC protocol for the project	X	X								
Grievance mechanism in place, including response	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Implementation phase										
Training of agents				X	X					
Set up of model farms with appropriate stakeholder participation				X	X					
Set up and management of the platform for CSA development				X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vulnerability assessments conducted in a gender-responsive manner										
Training of financial institutions								X	X	
GAP and SEP revision					X					
Meetings with local authorities to ensure cross-sectoral coordination with appropriate stakeholder participation		X		X		X		X		X
Stakeholder engagement through capacity enhancement and technical support		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Communication and outreach activities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Activity	Semesters (5 years)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Meetings of the Steering Committee		X		X		X		X		X
Monitoring of compliance with project safeguards	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GAP and SEP evaluation										X
Project monitoring with participation of stakeholders	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Knowledge management including systematization, testimony, and perceptions of stakeholders			X		X		X		X	
Publication of lessons learnt										X

Stakeholders participation in the CSA Platform (component 1)

Organizations (refer to the acronyms table)	Roles in the CSA platform
CFZ	Coordination and secretariat of the CSA platform (implement the roadmap, organize the meeting and share the results)
SERPROCA	Train the lead farmers Disseminates all information (climatic and agricultural) to the smallholders Bring farming innovation to the CSA platform
IRAG	Experiments and share production models that are resilient to climate change; Hosts study visits to the centre of Sérédou (IRAG) IRAG's Crop Production Service identifies diseases and pests, and will propose effective and organic solutions.
DNM with its local officers	Record and analyse climate data (rainfall, temperature, wind, humidity, etc.) and share climate information within the platform.
CNSC	Mobilises the information produced by the DNM in order to optimise its potential for use at smallholders' level.
DNFF	Ensures good coordination between the actors of the platform, the MEDD and the other national directorates related to climate, environment and agriculture
CNSOE / ANASA	Works alongside IRAG and SERPROCA to evaluate the performance of the production systems promoted by the platform and implemented on the school fields.
CEGENS / OGPNRF / OGUIB / DGCCN / Centre de Bossou	Check the conformity of the proposals promoted by the platform with the legislation applied to the use of natural resources. Contribute to the identification of sustainable practices for the management of natural resources.
Regional and Prefectural Authorities, with their technical directorates for agriculture, meteorology, the environment, rural	Contributing to the promotion of CSA Provide technical support for the implementation Preventing any possibility of conflict between stakeholders / and helping to resolve conflicts that are not avoided Feedback the content of the platform's exchanges to the decentralised State bodies, and request validation for specific points.

engineering and animal breeding.	Call on other technical departments according to specific needs: mines, housing and urban planning, planning.
Targeted municipalities	Supervise the implementation of activities in their municipalities. Contribute to the identification of target groups and training locations (school crops). Elect municipal representatives responsible for representing their municipalities within the platform (parity required).
Women Groups / organizations Youth groups CNOP-G. « Comités Consultatifs Locaux » « Comités de gestion du terroir villageois »	Share their good practices; are involved in the steering and animation of the platform. (The smallholders / women / youth organizations present in the 8 identified municipalities will be the first targeted to integrate the platform).
NGO: GRET / MGE / APDRA / PAM / TRIAS / UNFCC / local ngos	Provide technical expertise upon specific requests of the platform. Contribute to capitalisation by sharing the platform's information. Share their knowledge of the networks of local actors to help implement the solutions promoted by the platform.
Private sector: SOGUIPAH / Ziama Coffee / MFI	Are associated with the platform on specific thematics concerning access to markets, access to credit, contractualisation on concession regime models.

Figure 26 : Prospective members of the CSA platform and their roles

Grievance Redress Mechanism

Given some of the risks identified in the SESP, a Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM) must be developed for people concerned with or potentially affected by the project to have a means to express their grievances for consideration and redress.

UNDP's Accountability Mechanism (the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm) are available but more specific mechanisms need to be identified in Guinea.

Project beneficiaries and partners will be encouraged to use a project's Grievance Redress Mechanism, developed during the inception phase with inputs from consulted stakeholders so that the most appropriate communication channels are identified and set up. Different channels could be explored (e.g. dedicated focal point in each municipality, designated referent with his/her phone number communicated to target groups, facebook messenger as the UNDP Guinea is active on facebook (https://www.facebook.com/PNUDGuinea/, etc.). Based on adequate and timely awareness-raising, the PMU will need to take responsibility for ensuring that project-affected people are informed of UNDP's Accountability Mechanism and the GRM throughout the project.

In some UNDP-supported projects, where there is potential for social and environmental impacts, and risk of grievances arising from those impacts, UNDP will require and support the establishment of a project-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Though UNDP's SRM remains available to stakeholders in every UNDP-supported project,

project-level GRMs can be better suited to respond to project-related grievances because they are tailored to the project context, staffed by individuals with good understanding of risks and issues related to the project, and able to engage more directly and rapidly to address concerns raised by project stakeholders.

If, in the process of completing Part B of UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening, one or more risks are categorized as moderate or higher (Part B, Question 3), a project-level GRM must be identified as part of the management measures in response to that risk (Part B, Question 6).

Projects have the option to identify either 1) separate mechanisms to address potential grievances specific to each of the medium/high risks identified in the SESP; or 2) one mechanism to address all potential grievances related to the project. The decision on whether to develop one or several mechanisms will depend on a number of factors, including what mechanisms the implementing partner has in place to address potential project-related grievances, the potential to use existing national grievance mechanisms (e.g. a national human rights ombudsman) for project-specific concerns, and the quality and effectiveness of those existing mechanisms.

UNDP's Guidance Note on GRM includes more information on the core functions and design principles of a GRM and how to assess the quality and capacity of an existing GRM. Once UNDP (ideally jointly with the implementing partner) has screened and identified the moderate/high risks and potential associated GRMs, and has assessed the capacity and suitability of existing GRMs, UNDP will make one of the following determinations:

If it is found that an implementing partner has sufficient capacity and means of addressing potential project-related grievances, the SESP and project should further elaborate how the existing GRM(s) will be accessed and utilized during project implementation.

- If it is found that an implementing partner requires additional capacity to address potential project-related grievances, the project could include activities and budget to strengthen existing GRM capacity while also identifying an interim or alternative means of addressing project-related grievances while those activities are occurring (e.g. a project-GRM based within the project steering committee or project board).
- *If it is found that the implementing partner has no capacity or interest in hosting the entry point for receiving and responding to project-related grievances, the project could designate the project governing body (e.g. project steering committee or project board) as the project-GRM. The project could include a Terms of Reference outlining the roles, responsibilities and functions of this project-GRM (see example ToR in Guidance Note on GRM).*

Monitoring and Reporting

The project will involve affected stakeholders in monitoring the project's anticipated impacts and management measures throughout implementation. The participation of CSOs, farmers' unions and local authorities through sustained engagement will help in assessing whether previously agreed measures are being implemented and working as intended, being responsive to grievances, and identifying alternatives where there are failings.

Annex 11: Gender Analysis and Action Plan

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1.Summary

The impacts of climate change in Forest Guinea are projected to substantially affect surface and groundwater resources, disturb agriculture seasons, spread crop diseases and pests, and reduce biodiversity. These adverse impacts intervene in a context already characterized by issues of food insecurity, poverty, high illiteracy rates and inequalities of access to land and resources that constraint the economic and social development and the overall well-being of communities.

The long-term strategy for sustainable and climate resilient regional development aims to support the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities. To this end, the project focuses on the climate resilience potential of agro-sylvo-pastoral practices. One of its main objectives is to reduce the vulnerability of communities in Forested Guinea to the additional risks posed by climate change through the adoption of climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral strategies.

The Least Developed Countries Fund Council has recently approved the Project Identification Form (PIF) for the *full*-sized project titled 'Strengthening the resilience of Guinea Forestry vulnerable communities to climate risks' implemented through the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development *(MEDD).* UNDP commenced a detailed project preparation phase and the gender analysis and action plan below has been prepared to support the final project document for approval/endorsement by the GEF CEO.

The gender analysis and action plan developed along with the project document for the project 'Strengthening the resilience of Guinea Forestry vulnerable communities to climate risks' will promote Climate Smart Agriculture models for the improvement of smallholders adaptation capacities facing climate change. The expected result is to reduce smallholders vulnerabilities, and improve their living conditions. This will be achieved through implementation of four components that address the key barriers identified for effective climate adaptation and vulnerability reduction.

Component 1 : Frameworks for promoting a Climate Smart Agricultural Model.
Component 2 : Financing for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices.
Component 3 : Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices.

For climate change adaptation projects to meet the needs of populations, they must take into account the differences that exist between different social groups and which might shape their use and management of natural resources; the role that women play as the main managers of land and forests; priorities between men and women and the incentives to which they respond for the preservation of resources; and socio-economic inequalities which limit the adaptation opportunities of certain groups compared to others.

This understanding requires an analysis of these differences in the context of Forest Guinea, in order to plan targeted actions that allow everyone, and particularly people who tend to be discriminated against based on their social identity: their gender, age, ethnicity, geographic location, etc., to participate in, and benefit from, development activities equally.

The gender analysis includes detailed information on the situation of women's rights in the context of the proposed intervention, key socio-economic indicators as well as a synthesis of socio-cultural norms that are relevant for the design and implementation of the project. It shows that despite achievements of legal

and equal rights for women, gender disparities persist and are manifested in most sectors of life in Guinea. This is mainly due to insufficient application of legal texts and the existence of legal loopholes in certain sectors, in a context where these texts and the redress mechanisms are unknown to the population, in particular women, exacerbated by high illiteracy rates, socio-cultural constraints, poverty, and the weakness of the judicial system.

Based on the gender analysis, the project "Increased resilience and adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable communities to climate change in Forested Guinea" is classified as GEN[2] (i.e. gender equality is a significant objective). The project will implement a dedicated Gender Action Plan (GAP) with the aim to:

- Establish a gender-balanced project management team that provides opportunities for women (national staff in particular) to take part and lead decision-making, implementation activities and monitoring processes;
- Ensure that the project does not perpetuate existing inequalities but promote equitable opportunities for women in targeted areas to participate in, and benefit from activities;
- Collect gender- and ethnicity-disaggregated data/information to inform M&E and adaptive management responses.

The detailed GAP described in Table 1 follows a three-level approach:

> ***Institutional level***: Ensuring that a gender-responsive project management team implement the Gender Action Plan throughout the duration of the project (Objective 1)
> ***Mainstreaming level:*** Gender equality is integrated in the project logical framework to contribute in reducing gender gaps in access to and control over resources, with gender-responsive indicators so that they can be measured during regular M&E processes (Objective 2)
> ***Monitoring level:*** Collect gender- and ethnicity-disaggregated data/information to understand how the project is achieving is gender-responsive objectives and to inform M&E and adaptive management responses.

2.Resume in french

Les impacts du changement climatique en Guinée forestière devraient considérablement affecter les ressources en eaux de surface et souterraines, perturber les saisons agricoles, propager les maladies et les ravageurs des cultures et réduire la biodiversité. Ces impacts négatifs interviennent dans un contexte déjà caractérisé par des problèmes d'insécurité alimentaire, de pauvreté, de taux élevés d'analphabétisme et d'inégalités d'accès à la terre et aux ressources qui entravent le développement économique et social et le bien-être général des communautés.

La stratégie à long terme pour un développement régional durable et résilient au climat vise à soutenir les moyens de subsistance des communautés les plus vulnérables. À cette fin, le projet se concentre sur le potentiel de résilience climatique des pratiques agro-sylvo-pastorales. L'un de ses principaux objectifs est de réduire la vulnérabilité des communautés de Guinée forestière aux risques supplémentaires posés par le changement climatique grâce à l'adoption de stratégies agro-sylvo-pastorales intelligentes face au climat.

Le Fond pour les pays les moins avancés a récemment approuvé le formulaire d'identification de projet (PIF) pour la totalité du projet intitulé `` Renforcer la résilience des communautés forestières vulnérables

aux risques climatiques de Guinée " mis en œuvre par le Ministère de l'Environnement et du Developpement Durable (MEDD). Le PNUD a entamé une phase de préparation détaillée du projet et l'analyse genre assorti de son plan d'action ci-dessous ont été préparés pour appuyer le document de projet final pour approbation par le Directeur général du FEM.

Le projet cherche a promouvoir des modèles d'agriculture intelligente face au climat pour l'amélioration des capacités d'adaptation des petits exploitants face au changement climatique. Le résultat attendu est de réduire les vulnérabilités des petits exploitants et d'améliorer leurs conditions de vie. Cet objectif sera atteint grâce à la mise en œuvre de quatre composantes qui s'attaquent aux principaux obstacles identifiés pour une adaptation efficace au climat et une réduction de la vulnérabilité.

Composante 1: Cadres pour la promotion d'un modèle d'agriculture intelligente face au climat. Composante 2: Financement pour l'adoption de pratiques agricoles intelligentes face au climat. Composante 3: Information climatique et intégration de l'adaptation dans les pratiques locales.

Pour que les projets d'adaptation au changement climatique répondent aux besoins des populations de manière pertinente et adéquate, ils doivent prendre en compte les différences qui existent entre les différents groupes sociaux et qui pourraient façonner leur utilisation et leur gestion des ressources naturelles; le rôle que jouent les femmes en tant que principales gestionnaires des terres et des forêts; les priorités entre les hommes et les femmes et les incitations auxquelles ils répondent pour la préservation des ressources; et les inégalités socio-économiques qui limitent les possibilités d'adaptation de certains groupes par rapport à d'autres.

Cette compréhension nécessite une analyse de ces différences dans le contexte de la Guinée Forestière, afin de planifier des actions ciblées qui permettent à tous, et en particulier aux personnes qui ont tendance à être discriminées en raison de leur identité sociale: leur sexe, leur âge, leur appartenance ethnique, leur situation géographique, etc., de participer aux activités de développement et en bénéficier de manière égale.

L'analyse de genre comprend des informations détaillées sur la situation des droits des femmes dans le contexte de l'intervention proposée, des indicateurs socio-économiques clés ainsi qu'une synthèse des normes socioculturelles pertinentes pour la conception et la mise en œuvre du projet. Cette analyse montre qu'en dépit de la réalisation des droits légaux et égaux pour les femmes, les disparités entre les genres persistent et se manifestent dans la plupart des secteurs de la vie en Guinée. Ceci est principalement dû à une application insuffisante des textes juridiques et à l'existence de vides juridiques dans certains secteurs, dans un contexte où ces textes et les mécanismes de recours sont méconnus de la population, en particulier des femmes, exacerbés par des taux d'analphabétisme élevés, des contraintes socio-culturelles, la pauvreté et la faiblesse du système judiciaire.

Sur la base de l'analyse de genre, le projet «Augmentation de la résilience et de la capacité d'adaptation des communautés les plus vulnérables au changement climatique en Guinée forestière» est classé GEN [2] (c'est-à-dire que l'égalité des genres est un objectif important). Le projet mettra en œuvre un plan d'action dédié au genre (GAP) dans le but de:

- Mettre en place une équipe de gestion de projet équilibrée entre les sexes qui offre aux femmes (en particulier le personnel national) la possibilité de participer et de diriger la prise de décision, les activités de mise en œuvre et les processus de suivi;

- Veiller à ce que le projet ne perpétue pas les inégalités existantes mais favorise des opportunités équitables pour les femmes des zones ciblées de participer et de bénéficier des activités;
- Recueillir des données / informations ventilées par sexe et par origine ethnique pour éclairer le S&E et les réponses de gestion adaptative.

Le GAP détaillé décrit dans le tableau 1 suit une approche à trois niveaux:

Niveau institutionnel: S'assurer qu'une équipe de gestion de projet sensible au genre met en œuvre le plan d'action pour l'égalité des sexes pendant toute la durée du projet (Objectif 1)
Niveau d'intégration: L'égalité des sexes est intégrée dans le cadre logique du projet pour contribuer à réduire les écarts entre les sexes dans l'accès et le contrôle des ressources, avec des indicateurs sensibles au genre afin qu'ils puissent être mesurés au cours des processus réguliers de S&E (Objectif 2)
Niveau de suivi: collecter des données / informations ventilées par sexe et ethnicité pour comprendre comment le projet atteint ses objectifs sensibles au genre et pour informer le S&E et les réponses de gestion adaptative.

3.Background

UNDP prioritizes gender mainstreaming as its main strategy to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment. Gender mainstreaming is the process of assessing any planned action in all areas and levels to determine the implication for women and men. It is a strategy for making women's, as well as men's, concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects so that women benefit equally. Gender mainstreaming aims to transform unequal social and institutional structures in order to make them profoundly responsive to gender, and, when realized, it ensures that both women and men benefit equally from the development process. It involves much more than simply adding women's participation to existing strategies and programmes. Special attention and action is often required to compensate for the existing gaps and inequalities that women currently face.

The UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021 is aligned with the 2030 Development Agenda and UNDP's Strategic Plan. The strategy recognizes gender equality as a human right as well as instrumental to the achievement of sustainable development. It considers women and men as active agents of change and development, not simply beneficiaries and vulnerable groups and it recognizes how working with men and boys is of critical importance to change gender norms and attitudes and achieve gender equality.

The GEF Council approved a new GEF Policy on Gender Equality, in November 2017. The policy outlines the need to address gender equality and promote women's empowerment and requires gender-responsive actions, from design to implementation, monitoring and evaluation to ensure that GEF programs and projects are not only designed with a good understanding of relevant gender differences, roles and needs, but also actively pursue activities that contribute to equal access to and control over resources, decision-making, and empowers women and girls.

Both UNDP and the GEF require a gender responsive approach, in which the particular needs, priorities, power structures, status and relationships between men and women are recognized and adequately addressed in the design, implementation and evaluation of activities. The approach seeks to ensure that women and men are given equal opportunities to participate in and benefit from an intervention, and promotes targeted measures to address inequalities and promote the empowerment of women.

4.Approach

As an essential step in the realization of the Gender Action Plan, the gender analysis presented below compiles information gathered through a review of the policy literature at the national level, project documents, academic literature on climate change, resilience and intersectionality, and primary data collected by national consultants in Forest Guinea. This analysis includes detailed information on the situation of women's rights in the context of the proposed intervention, key socio-economic indicators as well as a synthesis of socio-cultural norms that are relevant for the design and implementation of the project.

A first review of the existing documentation on Guinea and the literature made it possible to target the missing information to better understand how socio-economic inequalities linked to gender differences influence adaptation to climate change. This review was a first step in the gender analysis. National statistics and the 2018 Demographic Health Survey, as well as the Beijing +25 Report of 2019, were important sources of information for this. The report of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - MEDD, of 2019 "For a National Adaptation Plan (PNA) process that responds to gender issues in Guinea", and produced by consultants of the PNA Global Network / International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), was useful to get an overview of the institutional landscape and how gender equality is currently addressed at the governmental level.

For a project focused on land management, it is necessary to understand any differences between household members and between community members in terms of decision-making and governance in complex rural and agrarian systems. Access and use of wood and non-wood forest products, as well as property rights over natural resources concerning land, forests, or animals are some of the many areas of exploration which require a deeper understanding of specific local characteristics. To gather information in all of these areas, visits and interviews in Forest Guinea were essential, as well as ensuring that the methodology could facilitate the collection of data on gender (in)equalities. Ideally, a dedicated gender consultant/ researcher would have carried out data collection in a gender-responsive manner in the field (e.g. conduct key informant interviews focused on gender-related issues (i.e. barriers to access and control resources, sexual and reproductive health and rights, political representation and participation, gender-based violence, etc.), focus group discussions with women's groups, and with groups of people of different age and ethnicities, etc.). The pandemic context however, challenged the initial approach. To compensate the absence of a dedicate gender consultant in the field, the team revised the research tools that were going to be used by national consultants and added questions to the survey questionnaires and / or to the interview guides to ensure that some of the key gender-related issues could still be investigated, particularly around land access. The team also collected information on the presence of NGOs active in supporting women's rights and economic and social empowerment, and the contact details of women's groups of producers and traders. All the data and the analysis resulting from the field visits are included in the field report produced by Kefing Conde, Socio-economist Consultant, and referred to below as "Field report".

The information from this analysis aims to support the identification of activities around the three axes of the project, namely: the dissemination of climate-smart agricultural techniques, access to finance and the dissemination of climate services. These will be detailed in the Gender Action Plan.



5.Gender Analysis

The gender analysis was first carried out and written in French in line with the main language of policy documents and to better share it with the rest of the team to invite feedback. It was structured around the following five questions:

1. What is the context?
2. Who does what?
3. Who has access and controls what?
4. Who decides?
5. Who knows what?

The following section provides a summary of the initial document (in Annex A).

Status of gender equality in Guinea

The assessment of the integration of gender considerations in the national adaptation process of Guinee, conducted in 2019 (MEDD, 2019) provides an overview of the institutional landscape in terms of capacities and levels of commitment on gender equality particularly at the governmental level. In addition to this, several key national assessments provides important information on the status of women's rights in the country. As reported in the National-level review of implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 2019, the situation of women's rights in Guinea is still characterized by pervasive inequalities and social discriminations. The following summary is based on a detailed gender analysis conducted in French and available in Annex 9.

14. The promotion of gender equality at the policy level

The National Gender Policy was revised in 2017 under the name of the Revised National Gender Policy (PNGR) with a view to "adapt it to the international, regional, sub-regional and national context in connection with sustainable development by 2030", and for it to be in line with the SDGs, the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the Decade on the Empowerment of African Women (MPFEPV, 2017). The Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and Vulnerable Persons (MPFEPV) is the governmental insitution responsible for promoting women's rights and mainstream gender equality. Under its leadership, Ordinance 025 of July 13, 2018 established a Gender and Equity service in almost all ministries, the equivalent of a Central Administration Division, which has "the mission of implementing of the Government's Policy in the field of Gender and Equity and to ensure its follow-up "(MPFEPV, 2017). According to decree No. 2015/1257 / MFPREMA / CAB, the Gender and Equity department comprises three units: a unit for studies, monitoring and control of actions in the field of gender; a unit promoting Equity and Gender Equality; and a training and awareness unit each composed of 3 people. However, disparities between the ministries are evident: in July 2019 the Gender and Equity service of the MEDD was composed of 23 people, that of the Ministry of Mines comprised 12 people, that of the Ministry of Livestock five people and that of the Ministry of 'Farming one person. A MEDD report (2019) notes the lack of qualified human resources both in the domains of gender equality and adaptation to climate change at the government level and in particular within the Gender and Equity department of the MEDD and other ministries.

Regarding environmental policies and specifically those addressing climate change, the NDC formulated in 2015, indicates that gender is a cross-cutting issue which must be taken into account in all development

programmes and projects. No further recommendations on supporting gender outcomes are indicated and the policy links this consideration to the necessary support of the international community. The NAPA (2007) does not mention gender concerns while the NAP process is still ongoing (see MEDD, 2019 for more insights).

15. Right status of women

Article 8 of the Constitution of Guinea of 2010 states that "All human beings are equal before the law. Men and women have the same rights. No one must be disadvantaged or privileged because of their sex, birth, their race, ethnicity, language, beliefs and opinions political, philosophical or religious." This equality principle is reaffirmed in the new Constitution of April 2020 and a parity principle was proposed in Article 9 al. 3 of the proposed draft of the Constitution (Drame et al., 2020). However, it is unclear if the new Constitution enshrines or not this principle since the controversy around the difference between the text that was voted by referendum in March 2020 and the text that was submitted in April (the new text is not publicly available).

The juxtaposition of three types of law (customary, religious and legislative) creates confusion which undermines respect for women's rights (Comite CEDEF, 2014). The civil code is currently being revised due to the discriminatory provisions against women it contains, among which:

- a lower legal age of marriage for women: 17 for women against 18 for men (and the possibility that this limit may be lifted on a case-by-case basis)
- a man is the head of the family (article 324), in this capacity, he has the right to choose the place of residence of the family (articles 247 and 331), and he can prevent his wife from exercising a profession of his choice (article 328). In the event of divorce, a woman obtains custody of her children only up to the age of 7 years: "except special agreement between the parties, children as soon as they reach the age of seven, will be entrusted to their father "(article 359).
- the husband can ask for a divorce "because of his wife's adultery" (article 341) while the wife can only do so "when he has maintained his concubine in the marital home" (article 342).

While written law is the only officially recognized source of law, customary or religious law prevails in some regions including in Forest Guinea.

16. The participation and representation of women in political decision-making bodies

In 2012, women represented only 22 percent of deputies (25 out of 114) in the National Assembly (PNDES, 2017). In the government of May 26, 2018, there are four women ministers out of 33 (Guinean Government, 2018); only 29.38% of civil servants are women, and there is only one in eight female regional governors (MPFEPV, 2017). In 2020, there are still only 6 women out of 38 ministers. Despite the political will, women's participation in public, political and decision-making life has not seen significant progress (MASPFE, 2019).

The under-representation of women is even more obvious in the decentralized administration. Of the 33 prefectures in the country, only two are headed by women and only one governorate (out of eight) is under the control of a woman in 2017. According to statistics provided by the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI)), out of the 29,669 candidates for councilor posts for all 342 constituencies in the municipal elections of February 4, 2018, there were only 7,070 women (or 23.8%). Yet, the Guinean constitution requires that 30% of places be granted to women on each candidate list for legislative and municipal elections, a quota recently revised upwards. From now on, the lists of candidates for these elections must be strictly equal (Republic of Guinea, 2018).



At the level of customary authorities, the village chief assisted by the council of elders continues to represent the customary authority. Religious authorities include men and women leaders of sacred forests, Imams for Muslims, catechists for Catholics and pastors for Protestants. The mode of social organization does not often attribute the status of head of household to women. Thus 85% of people live in households headed by a man. Women are heads of households only when they are widows, married to a polygamist who is declared the head of another household, or when the spouse is absent. These three situations account for almost all households headed by women (UNICEF, 2015). In 2014, 17.8 percent of households in Guinea were headed by women. Among these women heads of household, 36.1% did not have access to drinking water (Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and National Institute of Statistics, 2017). According to the field report, in the Toma, Guerzé, Kono, Kissi and Manon communities, women have a certain decision-making power, particularly with regard to economic and social questions. In the Malinké, Kouranko and Konianké communities, the power of women is very limited; most decisions are made by men.

As of January 17, 2018, in Forest Guinea, there were six federations, 83 unions and cooperatives (including two that do not belong to any federation), 3,455 groups totalling 75,856 members, 43% of whom are women (Field report). The seven DPEDD (Prefectural Directorate for the Environment and Sustainable Development) together have 637 executives and agents, 7% of whom are women (field report).

17. Access to education and information

About two-thirds of the Guinean population are illiterate. This problem affects women much more than men: 84% of women and 61% of men in rural areas have no education level compared to 44% and 24% respectively among those in urban areas (EDS, 2018). The literacy rate is higher among men (53%) than among women (24%) aged 15-49, while the illiteracy rate of women and girls is very high, as is the dropout rate, particularly due to early marriage or pregnancy as well as domestic trafficking. The enrolment rate of girls in Guinea is 74.6% in primary education and 35.8% in secondary education (2012-2013) (Comite CEDEF, 2014).

Several mechanisms and channels for transmitting information exist in local languages. People interviewed in Forested Guinea say they use the radio services (rural, community) and telephones in the first place if necessary to pass the information. All social strata have access to these local media. Places of worship (mosques, churches) and periodic and / or spontaneous meetings between populations and authorities / technical services are also used to inform the communities. There are traditional communicators in the villages (including town criers). Consultants observed the generalization of the practice of posters, particularly in town halls and administrations. However, the use of posters when a third of the population is illiterate potentially raises questions in terms of the effectiveness of information sharing.

18. Gender norms and violence

Socio-cultural constraints place more importance on the reproductive role of women (Republic of Guinea, 2018). Through marriage, and levirate, a woman can be considered in some communities as part of the patrimony of the husband and can be bequeathed against her will to another member of the family or to other relatives (Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and National Institute of Statistics, 2017). Child marriages remain a common practice in most ethnic and religious groups in the country, favored by social and economic pressure as well as the practice of the sororate (obligation imposed on the sister of a deceased wife to marry her brother in law) (CEDEF Committee, 2014). The prevalence rate of early marriage is one of the highest in the world: on average 3 in 5 girls are married before their 18th

birthday. In Forest Guinea, the prevalence rate of early marriage is over 70%: a figure twice as high as the average for Sub-Saharan Africa (37%) (AFD, 2016)

Between 2012 and 2018, the percentage of women who think it is justified for a man to beat his wife (either because she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children , or refuses to have sex with him) decreased significantly from 92% to 67%. For men, this percentage rose from 66% to 55% (EDS, 2018). In 2012, 92% of women aged 15 to 49 were victims of violence (State Ministry for the Economy and Finance, 2013); 80.7% in 2016 (MPFEPV , 2019). Domestic violence perpetrated by spouses is the most frequent and takes many forms: physical assault, psychological or sexual violence, threats or coercion that can lead to death (MPFEPV , 2017a). More than half of women living in N'Zérékoré declared having suffered violence perpetrated by their partners or husbands.

In all Guinean communities, it is a disgrace and a grave insult for a person to be described as non-excised, even though Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting became illegal in 2000 (Article 6 of the Law of 10 July 2000 on Reproductive Health protects women and men against torture and cruel treatment affecting the body and in particular the genitals). Some consequences for the non-excised include stigmatization, exclusion from women's groups or associations, refusal to speak, non-participation in customary ceremonies, lack of respect, mockery, insults and offensive comments (United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2016). "Apart from social pressure, and despite health risks, many women perceive FGM / C as a symbol of female power, self-assertion and liberation from the grip of men (men do not have right to access FGM camps, to know what is happening there or to talk about it). In addition, excision confers on girls and women an identity, a certain social and adult status, collective recognition and a feeling of belonging to the community" (United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2016).

Guinean women, particularly in rural areas, have difficulty accessing adequate health services, in particular obstetric care and family planning (Comite CEDEF, 2014). The maternal mortality rate has fallen by almost 34.7% over the past 20 years, but it remains one of the highest in sub-Saharan Africa: one in 26 women is at risk of dying in childbirth (WHO, 2015). In 2016, among women who gave birth during the last 2 years preceding the interview, 85% received antenatal care from qualified health personnel; 57% gave birth in a health facility and 63% benefited from the assistance of qualified health personnel (Republic of Guinea, 2018). Nevertheless, significant disparities persist between women according to certain socio-demographic characteristics, in particular the place of residence, the level of education and the quintile of household economic well-being. The use of modern contraceptive methods remains very limited and barely changing. Social and cultural barriers are, for many women, obstacles to accessing family planning services (Republic of Guinea, 2018).

19. Human Trafficking

Guinea is a country of origin for trafficking to Mali, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Italy, France and Switzerland. It is also a transit country from Nigeria, Senegal, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire (MPFEPV , 2019). Types of exploitation of victims include:

- Domestic exploitation;
- Sexual exploitation;
- Economic exploitation;
- Exploitation in mines and quarries, particularly in Forest Guinea;
- Exploitation in cashew, cocoa and coffee plantations in Basse and Guinée Forestière;
- Exploitation through begging;

- Exploitation in the informal sector.

Trafficking is an important issue to bear in mind for the design and implementation of the project. The following section flags the difficulties faced by stakeholders in agriculture and the resulting migration patterns to better cope with challenges. This context aggravates risks of trafficking, particularly for the most vulnerable groups which is why the activities must reach them and support their livelihoods.

To conclude on the status of gender equality in Guinea, gender disparities persist and are manifested in most sectors of life in Guinea despite achievements of legal and equal rights for women. The insufficient application of legal texts and the existence of legal loopholes in certain sectors, in a context where these texts and the redress mechanisms are unknown to the population, in particular women are exacerbated by high illiteracy rates, socio-cultural constraints, poverty, and the weakness of the judicial system (Republic of Guinea, 2018).

Gender roles in natural resource governance & management

National-level gender analysis was complemented by data collected in Forest Guinea by national consultants to provide further information on the differences that exist between men and women in terms of their use and management of natural resources; the role that women play as the main managers of land and forests; the different priorities between men and women and the incentives to which they respond for the preservation of resources; and socio-economic inequalities which limit the adaptation opportunities of certain groups compared to others.

20. Gender division of work

In terms of the gender division of labour, reproductive work is disproportionately borne by women, particularly the provision of healthcare, cooking and the collection of water and fuel. Men's assigned roles include clearing and ploughing. Women (wives, unmarried daughters and other 'protected' women) take care of the housework; they carry out slash-and-burn culture and the maintenance of the fields. They also participate in the harvest alongside men before ensuring winnowing and transport. Young people from the age of 7 to 8 participate in the work in the fields (Field report).

One of the main harvesting activities practiced in Forest Guinea is the extraction of red oil, mainly by women with the support of young people to harvest the fruit. The extraction of red oil is economically very important in household income. Part of this oil is used for consumption, the second part is marketed, and exported to other regions of the country. However, returns are limited due to the artisanal method used (Field report).

Subsistence agriculture is also primarily performed by women: in 2018, 56% of women working in the agricultural sector were not paid for the work performed, and only 29% were paid in cash (EDS, 2018). Among women working in the agricultural sector, 64% are self-employed compared to 35% working for a family member. In N'Zérékoré, 54% of women work in agriculture and take part both in land preparation and post-harvest activities. They maintain the livestock and ensure almost all of the activities carried out in fishing, from capture to marketing through processing. The marketing of rice, oil, bananasis largely carried out by women. However, 52.4% of women involved in agriculture have the status of family helpers in farms, and are therefore considered as agricultural labour not as farmers. This lack of consideration of women farmers obscures their interests and their needs for water, or inputs for their agricultural activities and their concerns in this sub-sector (market gardening being their main source of income). When

agricultural water is scarce, especially in the context of climate change: their interests, needs and concerns take a back seat, and their participation in the policy and decision-making process is insignificant, especially in the context of community or collective management of irrigation water. The inclusion of women's farming associations in the first component of this project aims to better assess and act upon women's needs and strategic interests in the planning and sharing of climate-smart agriculture techniques.

21. Access to land and other productive resources

Additionally, traditional governance norms in Forest Guinea drastically reduce women's access to and control over land. While men grant them permissions to work certain plots, women have little or no access to rich plains and lowlands. Social norms disadvantage women's ownership but also that for other community members considered foreign to the village. A complex system of land acquisition is controlled by local authorities and customary rules, while a parallel government system also applies, sometimes in contradiction (for details, please refer to the Gender analysis in French). One avenue for women to better access and even own land, is for them to buy plots and this is where the 2nd component of the project could help women farmers better secure their resources. This component will facilitate women's access to credit schemes via local financial institutions which will be trained to address some of the barriers that women face, as well as addressing some of their key concerns including:

- the lack of access to improved equipment for certain essential agriculture activities for women;
- difficulties of access to improved seeds (short cycle and high yield) and inputs;
- Lack of information on existing opportunities;
- barriers linked to access to appropriate technology and innovation in production, processing and marketing;
- the weakness of advisory support and technical training and in terms of structuring groups and cooperatives.

In Forest Guinea, women explained using fast-growing seeds for market gardening that are offered to them by technical services of the government, the chambers of agriculture or by private stakeholders specializing in the marketing of entrants. Support for women is generally oriented towards market gardening and processing (parboiling, shelling) and marketing activities. There are groups / cooperatives of rice parboilers made up mostly of women in several large communes (Field report).

Critically, subsistence farming no longer meets the needs of agricultural production units in Forested Guinea according to field reports. Producers are constrained to engage in parallel or alternately in cash-generating activities or to transition to another sector or migrate. Rural exodus is a significant characteristic of the experiences of young people. Compared with 2012, the proportion of women and men aged 15-49 working in the agricultural sector is declining: from 52% to 37% of women, and from 52% to 40% of men (EDS, 2018). Resilience-building strategies must carefully recognise barriers to opportunities for women, for young people or for people living in the area who are considered outsiders (because they belong to a different ethnic group or come from a different region), to be able to engage in sustainable agriculture and/or in income-generating activities.

Nine out of ten active workers work in the informal sector: 66% as self-employed in the non-formal sector and 24% as family helpers / apprentices while employees in the formal sector represent only 9% of the total employed. The primary sector and commerce alone absorb the bulk of jobs (65.7% and 14.8% respectively) (Republic of Guinea, 2018). However, less than one in three women (27%) is employed in the non-agricultural sector (Republic of Guinea, 2018). Women suffer from occupational segregation and are mainly found in low-paid, unskilled labor sectors. In contradiction with article 18 of the Guinean

Constitution, women's access to employment is not equal to that of men, so that they are over-represented in the informal sector which does not provide any social protection (CEDEF Committee, 2014).

22. Decision-making processes

According to the national-level survey of 2018 (EDS, 2018), 73% of women say they decide for themselves how to use the money they earn (compared to 61% in N'Zérékoré); 14% state that this decision is taken jointly with the husband / partner; 14% say that it is their spouse who mainly decides on the use of the money they earn (EDS, 2018). Conversely, 90% of men aged 15-49 say they decide for themselves how their income is used. In only 3% of cases, they said the decision to use was a joint decision. "Women in relationships with a spouse earning money were also asked who decides how the money is used. The results show that for 18% of women, the decision to use the husband's earnings is made jointly by the couple, while this proportion is only 3% according to men's statements. "(EDS, 2018) Women say it is difficult for them to speak candidly in the presence of their husbands or male elders and that interventions do not meet their needs often enough (Human Rights Watch, 2018).

In terms of conflict management, particularly around land issues, the field report note that the following entities play a major role:

- Traditional village leaders know the history of land and land owners and have the means to exert local social pressure on the protagonists. For resource users, they are relatively effective in managing local conflicts because they rely on customs recognised by all. The main limitation is that all arrangements made remain oral agreement.

- The heads of sectors, districts and elected municipal officials have, like village authorities, a good knowledge of the physical environment and of people. Their authority is recognized and covers several villages, but they lack the necessary police force to enforce some of their decisions.

- Territorial administrators and agents of the technical governmental services enjoy a certain degree of credit when they deal with disputes alongside elected officials and traditional authorities. Individually taken, they are not the main point of contact.

- Courts use law to manage land disputes. For several people interviewed, the legal way of settling disputes contributes to the destruction of social cohesion instead of reconciling the positions of the protagonists. They are accused of paternalism and corruption (Field report).

At each level, women's presence and representation is limited or inexistent.

Gender Action Plan

23. Rational

The GEF-funded project on "Increased resilience and adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable communities to climate change in Forested Guinea" is classified as GEN[2] (i.e. gender equality is a significant objective). The project will implement a dedicated Gender Action Plan (GAP) with the aim to:

- Establish a gender-balanced project management team that provides opportunities for women (national staff in particular) to take part and lead decision-making, implementation activities and monitoring processes;
- Ensure that the project does not perpetuate existing inequalities but promote equitable opportunities for women in targeted areas to participate in, and benefit from activities;
- Collect gender- and ethnicity-disaggregated data/information to inform M&E and adaptive management responses.

Hence, the detailed GAP is described in Table 1 below and follows a three-level approach:

Institutional level: Ensuring that a gender-responsive project management team implement the Gender Action Plan throughout the duration of the project (Objective 1)

Mainstreaming level: Gender equality is integrated in the project logical framework to contribute in reducing gender gaps in access to and control over resources, with gender-responsive indicators so that they can be measured during regular M&E processes (Objective 2)[12]

Monitoring level: Collect gender- and ethnicity-disaggregated data/information to understand how the project is achieving is gender-responsive objectives and to inform M&E and adaptive management responses.

In line with national policies as well as UNDP and GEF guidelines, the project will adopt the following principles in its day-to-day management:

- Demonstrate gender responsiveness in all interactions with project stakeholders;
- No use of language or behaviour denoting bias and disrespect for any individual based on gender or ethnicity;
- Avoid gender stereotyping in project documents, and communication outputs;
- Support zero tolerance for sexual harassment, gender-based violence and/or sexual exploitation and abuse of men, women, girls and boys that may occur in connection with any of its supported activities.

[12] During the PPG phase, suggested activities to achieve Objective 2 of the GAP, have been integrated in the ProDoc logframe and associated budget

24. Gender Action Plan

Table 1: Gender Action Plan

Objective / Outcomes / Outputs	*Actions*	*Indicators and Targets*	*Responsibility*	*Timeline*	*Budget*
Objective 1: Ensuring that a gender-responsive project management team implement the Gender Action Plan throughout the duration of the project	Dedicate a role in the Project Management Unit to support and monitor the effective implementation of the Gender Action Plan She/He must have expertise in delivering gender equality related outcomes at the project level. Project manager's TOR should also include as a requirement the delivery of the GAP.	Indicator: Project Gender Officer to support implementation of gender action plan and related activities Target: Project Gender Officer in place with minimum 50% of his/her timededicated to support the gender-integrated implementation of the project.	Implementing partner	Inception phase	Salary of the Gender officer + Expenses budget for the duration of the project to fund extra support as and when needed ($10,000)
	Organise a training for the PMU on gender-integrated planning and project implementation and on risks related to gender inequalities including Gender-based Violence. There are a few courses available: NAP-Ag course focuses on adaptation planning: http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/resources/learning/gender-training-guide/en/	Indicator : PMU have increased capacity around gender-climate-environment issues and can support gender mainstreaming Target: At least one training (week long) once a year, especially in case of staff turnover Target all staff complete the UN course on gender and environment Target: All relevant TORs contain gender equality goals,mainstreaming aspects and	UNDP	Inception phase & throughout project duration	$10,000

Objective / Outcomes / Outputs	Actions	Indicators and Targets	Responsibility	Timeline	Budget
	UNDP also produced with GEF a free online course on Gender and Environment, and versions recently launched in French.	require relevant expertise on gender equality related issues.			
	Conduct a minimum of one week of consultations and engagement with targeted community members, focusing on groups of women, groups of young people, of different ethnic identities to discuss the relevance (or lack of) of the project activities and discuss any necessary adjustments to ensure that their interests are addressed. Use this time to also scope out any relevant CSOs who will be skilled and interested in collaborating with the PMU on gender-related capacity building.	Baseline: Plan d'Engagement des Parties Prenantes (SEP) Means of verification : field report from participatory activities and consultations Indicator: Gender action plan and related activities are developed with the priorities voiced by of women, young people and people from ethnically marginalized groups, and consider the barriers faced by these groups. Target: revised implementation plan (logframe) validated the project governance Target: the GAP reflects the adaptation of the activities based on communities' feedback	PMU	Inception phase	Fee rate of a gender specialist to support consultations if needed
	Ensure that all consultancy procurement promote gender equality and include gender-related tasks/deliverables.	Baseline: no processes, no TORs Indicator: all calls for consultancy and TORs are reviewed by Project gender officer Target: All relevant TORs contain gender equality goals and mainstreaming aspects.	PMU	Throughout project duration	/

Objective / Outcomes / Outputs	*Actions*	*Indicators and Targets*	*Responsibility*	*Timeline*	*Budget*
	Allocate extra-support to advise on gender-mainstreaming throughout the project and the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan	Baseline: no processes, no TORs Indicator: a budget line is dedicated to fund ad-hoc gender-related support if required Target: All relevant TORs contain gender equality goals and mainstreaming aspects.	PMU	Throughout project duration	Days of a gender specialist as and when required (e.g. 5 days per year)
	To address the risk of Gender-based Violence highlighted in the SESP and in the Gender analysis, establish a process in the Stakeholder Response Mechanism to record GBV cases and related complaints and decide how to respond in collaboration with local CSOs and existing institutional mechanisms in place (if any)	Indicator: any VBG cases is recorded and responded to with a protective and appropriate mechanism at programme level Target: all PMU members know what the mechanism is	PMU / UNDP	Inception phase	/
	Produce a knowledge product on gender-related concerns in relation to forest management and climate adaptation in Forest Guinea and how the programme addressed inequalities	Indicator: learning around gender-integrated planning is recorded and shared at the end of the programme Target: one knowledge product focusing on progress in gender outcomes	PMU	End of project	$2,000 (for editing, and publishing support)
Objective 2: Integrating gender and equity-related objectives throughout the project log frame	Monitor the effective integration of gender and equity-related goals in each of the project's activities	Baseline: no monitoring process Indicator : reporting based on gender- and ethnicity disaggregated data Means of verification: monthly coordination meeting dedicated to gender & equity goals	Gender project officer	Throughout project duration	/

Objective / Outcomes / Outputs	Actions	Indicators and Targets	Responsibility	Timeline	Budget
		Target: systematic collection of gender- and ethnicity disaggregated data and gender-focused information			
Outcome 1	*Climate resilience of vulnerable communities (at least 14,000 farming households) of Forested Guinea area achieved by the introduction of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices on at least 20,000 ha of agro-sylvo-pastoral lands*		Indicator 5: Number of household who adopted CSA practices **Gender-responsive target: a quota of 500 women-led households (mid-line) and 1,000 (end-line were supported**		
Outputs/ Activities	Output 1.1: A CSA development platform is formed to guide the formulation and the implementation of CSA investments and support their implementation **Activity 1.1.3 aims to equip and train 26 agents: equal opportunities should be created for women to be trained** **Activity 1.1.4 : any analysis of agriculture value chains must include a gender analysis**	Baseline: 0 agents are women Indicator: Increase number of women are trained and nominated as agents Target (end-line): 50% of trained agents are women Means of verification: Gender analysis included in all studies commissioned or conducted during the project	PMU	Throughout	Plan for extra days of gender specialist to conduct gender analyses
	Output 1.2: Context-specific CSA technology packages are implemented in sylvo-agropastoral landscapes covering an area of at least 20,000 ha and benefitting to 14,000 households **Activity 1.2.3: training of implementation partners should be facilitated in collaboration with national women's associations (e.g. to support gender-responsive capacity building)**	Indicator: The PMU collaborates with CSOs to support capacity building at programme and project levels Target: at least one women's association(s) (e.g. African Initiatives for Women) is collaborating with the PMU in the implementation of the activities	PMU	Throughout	Dedicate a budget line to fund the sustained engagement of a local women's association (time to co-facilitate

Objective / Outcomes / Outputs	Actions	Indicators and Targets	Responsibility	Timeline	Budget
					any capacity building activities & budget for expenses) $10,000
	Output 1.3: A sustainable CSA inputs supply system established in the targeted communities Activity 1.3.1: Assessment of the national agricultural input distribution system includes a gender analysis	<u>Indicator:</u> Gender analysis included in the input distribution system assessment	PMU		/
	Output 1.4: A sliding 5-year investment plan for the scaling up of the CSA is developed and embedded into the local development plans of target communities **Activity 1.1.1: the recruitment of consultant(s) must include a requirement that they have gender expertise and/or experience in facilitating social inclusion in local development planning**	<u>Indicator:</u> ToRs include gender-responsive requirements	PMU		Consider increasing the budget for the recruitment to make sure the relevant expertise is covered
Outcome 2	*Access of communities members, CBOs, CSOs, and local authorities to adaptation finance is enhanced in Forested Guinea*		Indicator 9: number of CSA microcredit beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people) Target (mid- and endline): 50% women		
Outputs/ Activities	Output 2.1: Microfinance institutions, local Banks and specialized NGOs are supported to develop and submit one climate finance project for accessing financial resources and/or line of credit for CSA investments	<u>Indicator:</u> Include gender-responsive objectives in the ToRs for recruiting an NGO or consultants who will develop the financial products	PMU		Consider increasing the budget for the recruitment

Objective / Outcomes / Outputs	Actions	Indicators and Targets	Responsibility	Timeline	Budget
	Activities 2.1.3 & 2.1.4 : Ensure that financial products are accessible to women farmers or women's farming associations, or create specific products adapted to women's constraints and needs				to make sure the relevant expertise is covered
	Output 2.2: Training packages on adaptation business models and investments delivered to at least 5,000 people, and at least 100 staff of Microfinance institutions, local banks and specialized NGOs on how to assess CSAs investments credit requests Activity 2.2.2: Ensure that the recruitment of participants to the training for trainers is supporting women's applications Activity 2.2.4: Include a specific module on gender awareness / or integrate gender considerations (e.g. inequalities affecting women) throughout the training and how trainers can address these	<u>Indicator:</u> The ToRs and/or selection process of participants encourage women's to apply (e.g. no gender stereotypes or bias in the ToRs, setting up of quota if needed) <u>Indicator</u>: Training pack integrate gender considerations	PMU		Consider increasing the budget for the training to make sure the relevant expertise is covered
	Output 2.3 Finance for climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral technologies extended to up to 2,400 persons representing small businesses, farmers and households Activity 2.3.2: Scaling up of the financial training to 2 400 persons, representing the selected small businesses, farmers and households.	<u>Target</u>: at least 50% of beneficiaries are women	PMU		/
	Output 2.4: The institutional and policy frameworks developed to enable local		PMU		/

Objective / Outcomes / Outputs	Actions	Indicators and Targets	Responsibility	Timeline	Budget
	communities and authorities access to finance for CSA and other adaptive practices in the sector of agriculture. Activity 2.4.1: Include messages about existing gender inequalities and how they influence people's vulnerabilities to climate change in the awareness raising activities conducted with local authorities	Indicator: the awareness training includes key messages about gender inequalities			
Outcome 3	*Climate information & mainstreaming adaptation into local practices*		Indicator 9.1: Number of communities and gender-disaggregated beneficiaries in targeted areas have access to climate information : households listening to rural radio & people who subscribed to the FB page of the CSA platform (target: 50% women)		
Outputs/ Activities	Output 3.1: Climate risk informed agro-ecological zoning of the different productive landscape of Forested Guinea developed **Activity 3.1.1: ensure that the training on vulnerability and risk assessments include methods to integrate gender considerations** **Activity 3.1.2: the team conducting the study collects gender-disaggregated data and relevant information to understand different vulnerabilities**	Indicator: ToRs include the objective to conduct a gender-integrated vulnerability assessment Indicator: the study includes a gender analysis and relies on gender-disaggregated data			/
	Output 3.2: A training program on how to use climate information products and services delivered to the local authorities, NGOs / CSOs, and farming communities				/

Objective / Outcomes / Outputs	*Actions*	*Indicators and Targets*	*Responsibility*	*Timeline*	*Budget*
	Output 3.3 Tailored Climate information products and services are produced and disseminated to the end-users **Activity 3.3.1: ensure that the needs of women farmers and women-led households are assessed through organising women-only group discussions (and involving CSOs where needed)** **Activity 3.3.2: based on needs assessed, climate services provide information relevant to women-led activities (maraichage/ gardening) and format are adapted to non-literate groups**	<u>Indicator:</u> the needs assessment include gender-disaggregated data Indicator : climate services are disseminated via relevant channels to non-literate groups	PMU		/
	Output 3.4: Local Development Plans of selected municipalities include climatic data on potential impacts, hazards and risks, and incorporate in the planning climate change adaptation measures **Activity 3.4.2: Identify and prioritize adaptation measures (including local knowledge) taking into account the potentially different needs and interests between men and women**	<u>Indicator:</u> women's needs and interests are reflected in the Local Development Plans Target: 100% of the 13 Local Development Plans prioritize adaptation measures that equally support women's interests Target: Local Development Planning committees include women in at least 30% of decision making positions	PMU		/
					Total: $32,000

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Annex 12 : Analyse Genre – Gender Analysis

Septembre 2020

Introduction :

Cette analyse de genre s'inscrit dans le cadre du projet « Renforcement de la résilience et des capacités d'adaptation des communautés locales les plus vulnérables au changement climatique en Guinée forestière ». En effet, pour que les projets d'adaptation au changement climatique répondent aux besoins des populations, ils doivent prendre en compte les différences qui existent entre hommes et femmes au niveau de :

- Leur utilisation et leur gestion des ressources naturelles,
- Du rôle que jouent les femmes en tant que principales gestionnaires des terres et des forêts,
- Des priorités différentes entre les hommes et les femmes et les incitations auxquelles ils ou elles répondent pour la préservation des ressources,
- Des inégalités socio-économiques qui limitent les opportunités d'adaptation de certains groupes par rapport à d'autres.

Cette compréhension nécessite une analyse de ces différences dans le contexte de la Guinée forestière, afin de prévoir des actions ciblées qui permettent autant aux hommes qu'aux femmes, et à tous les groupes sociaux qui se distinguent dans ses deux catégories en fonction de l'âge, l'ethnicité, la localisation géographique, etc., de prendre part aux activités de développement, et d'en tirer parti d'une manière égale.

Méthodologie :

L'analyse genre est une étape essentielle de la réalisation du Plan d'Action Genre, et permet de concentrer l'information recueillie au travers d'une revue documentaire, des entretiens et du terrain.

Sur la base du document cadre requis par le PNUD et en adéquation avec la politique sur l'Egalite de Genre du FEM (2017), cette analyse comprend des informations détaillées sur la situation des droits des femmes dans le contexte d'intervention, des indicateurs socio-économiques clés et les normes socio-culturelles. Une première revue de la documentation existante sur la Guinée et de la littérature a permis de cibler l'information manquante pour mieux comprendre en quoi les inégalités socio-économiques liées aux différences de genre influencent l'adaptation au changement climatique. Cette revue a constitué une première étape de l'analyse de genre. Les statistiques nationales et les l'Enquête démographique de Santé de 2018, ainsi que le Rapport Beijing +25 de 2019, ont constitué pour cela des sources importantes d'information. Le rapport du Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts- MEDD, de 2019 « Pour un processus de Plan National d'Adaptation (PNA) qui réponde aux questions de genre en Guinée2, et réalisé par les consultantes du Réseau mondial de PNA/ Institut international du développement durable (IISD), a également été largement utilise pour la présence analyse.

Pour un projet axé sur la gestion forestière, il est nécessaire de comprendre les différences entre hommes et femmes en termes de prise de décision et de gouvernance au niveau local et dans des systèmes ruraux et agraires complexes. L'accès et l'utilisation des produits forestiers ligneux et non ligneux, ainsi que les droits de propriété des ressources naturelles concernant la terre, les forêts, ou les animaux sont tout autant de domaines d'exploration aux spécificités locales. Pour réunir des informations dans tous ces domaines, les visites et les entretiens en Guinée forestière étaient essentielles, ainsi que de veiller à ce que la méthodologie puisse faciliter la collecte de données sur les inégalités de genre et la vulnérabilité qui en résulte. Pour cela, des questions ont été rajoutées aux questionnaires d'enquête et/ou aux guides

d'entretiens qui ont été réalisés sur le terrain par les consultants nationaux. Les entretiens devaient aussi permettre de recenser la présence d'ONG actives dans le soutien aux droits des femmes et à l'autonomisation économique et sociale, et de manière générale, de soutenir une cartographie des acteurs impliqués dans le développement rural local.

Toutes les données et l'analyse qui résultent des visites de terrain sont incluses dans le rapport de terrain réalisé par Kefing Conde, Consultant Socio-économiste, et référencé ci-après par « Rapport de terrain ».

Les informations de cette analyse visent à apporter des postes de réflexion pour l'identification des activités autour des trois axes du projet, à savoir : la diffusion des techniques agricoles climato-intelligentes, l'accès aux financements et la diffusion des services climatiques. Celles-ci seront détaillées dans le Plan d'action Genre.

L'analyse genre se décline autour les 5 questions suivantes :

1. Quel est le contexte ?
2. Qui fait quoi ?
3. Qui a accès et contrôle quoi ?
4. Qui décide ?
5. Qui sait quoi ?

Quel est le contexte?

Quel est le statut juridique des femmes dans le pays ou le projet est mis en œuvre ?	La vision du gouvernement guinéen est de « bâtir une société débarrassée de toutes les formes d'inégalités et d'iniquité, qui garantit à tous (hommes et femmes, filles et garçons) la réalisation de leur potentiel pour leur plein épanouissement » (MPFEPV, 2017).
Aperçu des progrès réalisés dans la promotion de l'égalité des sexes et de l'autonomisation des femmes au niveau politique (politiques clés, stratégies, plans d'action, engagements, etc.).	• D'après le Comité pour l'élimination de la discrimination à l'égard des femmes (CEDEF, 2014), des progrès ont été enregistrés en Guinée en matière d'amélioration du cadre institutionnel et réglementaire en vue d'accélérer l'élimination de la discrimination à l'égard des femmes et de promouvoir l'égalité des genres : La nouvelle Constitution (article 8) prône l'égalité des hommes et des femmes devant la loi ; le nouveau Code électoral fixe à 30 pour cent le quota minimum de représentation des femmes sur les listes électorales (CEDEF, 2014). • Ratification de la Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes en 1982 mais le Protocole CEDEF8 n'a pas été signé. • Le Protocole relatif aux Droits des Femmes en Afrique de la Charte Africaine des droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (dit Protocole de Maputo) est signé en 2003 (en revanche ce dernier n'a pas encore été ratifié par l'Assemblée Nationale). • La Politique Nationale Genre a été révisée en 2017 sous le nom de Politique Nationale Genre Révisée (PNGR) en vue de « l'adapter au contexte international, régional, sous régional et national en lien avec le développement durable à l'horizon 2030 », et pour qu'elle soit conforme aux ODD, à l'Agenda 2063 de l'Union Africaine et à la Décennie sur l'autonomisation de la femme Africaine (MPFEPV, 2017).
Informations sur l'institution gouvernementale chargée de l'intégration de la dimension de genre.	• Ministère de l'Action Sociale, de la Promotion Féminine et de l'Enfance (MPFEPV) • Sous l'impulsion du MASPFE, l'Ordonnance 025 du 13 juillet 2018 a institué un service Genre et Équité dans presque tous les ministères, l'équivalent d'une Division de l'Administration Centrale, qui a « pour mission la mise en œuvre de la Politique du Gouvernement dans le domaine du Genre et de l'Équité et d'en assurer le suivi » (MPFEPV, 2017). • Selon l'arrêté N° 2015/1257/MFPREMA/CAB, le service Genre et Équité comprend trois cellules : une cellule études, suivi et contrôle des actions dans le domaine du genre ; une cellule promotion de l'Équité et de l'Égalité de Genre ; et une cellule formation et sensibilisation chacune composée de 3 personnes. Cependant, des disparités entre les ministères sont évidentes : en juillet 2019 le service Genre et Équité du MEDD était composé de 23 personnes, celui du Ministère des Mines comprenait 12 personnes, celui du Ministère de l'Élevage cinq personnes et celui du Ministère de l'Agriculture une seule personne.

Comment les femmes et les hommes sont-ils considérés et traités par les codes juridiques coutumiers et formels et le système judiciaire (cela comprend une évaluation des documents délivrés par l'État tels que les cartes d'identité, l'inscription des électeurs et les titres de propriété, le droit à la terre, l'héritage, l'emploi, l'expiation des fautes et représentation légale)?	L'article 8 de la Constitution dispose que "les hommes et les femmes ont les même droits ». Cependant, la juxtaposition de trois types de droits (coutumier, religieux et écrit) créé une confusion qui nuit au respect des droits des femmes (Comite CEDEF, 2014). Le code civil en vigueur fait l'objet d'une révision en cours en raison des dispositions discriminatoires à l'égard des femmes qu'il contient, parmi lesquelles : - un âge légal de mariage inférieur pour les femmes : 17 ans pour les femmes contre 18 ans pour les hommes (et la possibilité que cette limite soit levée au cas par cas) - l'homme est le chef de famille (article 324), en cette qualité, il lui revient le droit de choisir le lieu de résidence de la famille (article 247 et 331), et il peut empêcher sa femme d'exercer un métier de son choix (article 328). En cas de divorce, la femme n'obtient la garde de ses enfants que jusqu'à l'âge de 7 ans : « sauf accord spécial entre les parties, les enfants dès qu'ils auront atteint l'âge de sept ans, seront confiés à leur père » (article 359). - le mari peut demander le divorce pour « cause d'adultère de sa femme » (article 341) alors que la femme ne peut le faire que « lorsqu'il aura entretenu sa concubine au domicile conjugal » (article 342). • Si le droit écrit est la seule source de droit reconnue officiellement, le droit coutumier ou religieux prévaut dans certaines régions. • L'article 6 de la loi du 10 juillet 2000 portant sur la Santé de la Reproduction, protège les femmes et les hommes contre la torture et les traitements cruels affectant le corps et en particulier les organes génitaux. Malgré cette loi, les mutilations génitales féminines continuent d'être une pratique répandue dans l'ensemble du pays.
Quelles sont les normes et valeurs de genre? Quelles sont les croyances, perceptions et stéréotypes liés au genre?	• Les pesanteurs socioculturelles accordent plus d'importance au rôle de reproduction des femmes (République de Guinée, 2018). • Entre 2012 et 2018, le pourcentage de femmes qui pensent qu'il est justifié qu'un homme batte sa femme (soit parce qu'elle brûle la nourriture, elle argumente avec lui, elle sort sans le lui dire, elle néglige les enfants, ou elle refuse d'avoir des rapports sexuels avec lui) a nettement diminué, passant de 92 % à 67 %. Chez les hommes, ce pourcentage est passé de 66 % à 55 %. (EDS, 2018)
Existe-t-il des différences entre les femmes et les hommes dans le contexte local en termes de droits, de ressources, de participation et de mœurs et coutumes liées au genre?	• Par le lien du mariage, la femme, à travers le lévirat, est considérée dans certaines communautés comme un élément du patrimoine de l'époux qui peut être légué contre son gré à un autre membre de la famille ou à d'autres proches. Il en est de même du sororat où elle est héritée par l'époux de sa défunte sœur, la plupart du temps contre son gré (Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale et Institut National de la Statistique, 2017). • Dans toutes les communautés guinéennes, c'est un déshonneur et une insulte grave pour une personne que d'être qualifiée de non-excisée. Certaines conséquences pour les non-excisées, comprennent la stigmatisation, la mise à l'écart de groupements ou d'associations féminines, le refus d'accorder la parole, la non-participation aux

	cérémonies coutumières, le manque de respect, les moqueries, injures et propos blessants (Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Droits de l'Homme, 2016). • « En dehors de la pression sociale, et malgré les risques liés à la santé, de nombreuses femmes perçoivent les MGF/E comme un symbole de pouvoir féminin, une affirmation de soi et une libération de l'emprise des hommes (les hommes n'ont pas le droit d'accéder aux camps d'excision, de savoir ce qui s'y passe ou d'en parler). En outre, l'excision confère aux filles et femmes une identité, un certain statut social et d'adulte, une reconnaissance collective et un sentiment d'appartenance à la communauté » (Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Droits de l'Homme, 2016).
Que disent les rapports récents sur les violences basées sur le genre (VBG) dans le pays et la zone du projet en particulier ?	• 92 % des femmes âgées de 15 à 49 ans étaient victimes de violences (Ministère d'État chargé de l'Économie et des Finances, 2013) ; 80,7% en 2016 (MPFEPV, 2019). • Les femmes en Guinée font l'objet de diverses formes de violence, de discrimination et d'injustice en raison de la persistance de préjugés socioculturels (ONU, 2016). • Les violences conjugales sont les plus fréquentes et se présentent sous plusieurs formes : agressions physiques, violences psychologiques ou sexuelles, menaces ou contraintes pouvant aller jusqu'à la mort. Plus d'une femme sur deux (63%) en sont victimes avec des proportions plus élevées en zone urbaine et dans les régions de Faranah, Kindia, Conakry et N'Zérékoré (MPFEPV, 2017a).
Violences physiques :	• Les violences physiques, la menace ou l'attaque, l'humiliation ou des empoignades de la part de leur conjoint, sont les formes les plus graves de violence conjugales. • Plus prépondérante chez les hommes (59%) que chez les femmes (55,7%), les gifles et autres coups (52,1%) sont les plus utilisées dans l'ensemble (MPFEPV, 2017a).
Violences sexuelles :	• Les femmes sont les plus touchées (29,3% contre 18,2 % chez les hommes au niveau national), et plus fréquemment en milieu urbain, chez les non musulmans et chez les personnes de niveau d'instruction plus élevé ou parmi les ethnies Sousous et Forestiers (MPFEPV, 2017a). • En 2017, 1961 cas de violences basées sur le genre ont été enregistrés au service de la médecine légale dont 360 cas d'agressions sexuelles (MPFEPV, 2019)
Violences verbales ou psychologiques :	Elles touchent toute la population guinéenne avec des degrés élevés et identiques chez les hommes (67,7%) et les femmes (67,3%). Les formes les plus fréquentes sont les injures (58%), et dans une moindre mesure, l'imposition de comportements et le contrôle des sorties et relations (MPFEPV, 2017a)
Violences économiques	Plus élevée chez les femmes (9,4%) que les chez les hommes (8,9%), dans les régions de Conakry et de Faranah, de Kankan et de N'Zérékoré et moins élevées à Mamou, et concernent l'empêchement d'avoir accès aux ressources.
Mutilations Génitales Féminines / Excision :	L'excision est illégale depuis 2000 mais, particulièrement ancrée dans les pratiques traditionnelles, elle reste pratiquée dans toutes les régions, quelque soit leur niveau de développement socio-économique (Comite

	CEDEF, 2014). La prévalence des MFG/E concerne 95 % des filles et femmes au niveau national, contre 84 % à N'Zérékoré (EDS, 2018).
Mariage d'enfants / mariages précoces :	Les mariages précoces et forcés demeurent une pratique courante dans la plupart des groupes ethniques et religieux du pays, favorisés par la pression sociale et économique ainsi que la pratique du sororat (obligation faite à la sœur d'une épouse défunte de se marier avec son beau-frère) (Comite CEDEF, 2014). Le taux de prévalence des mariages précoces est l'un des plus élevé dans le monde : en moyenne 3 filles sur 5 sont mariées avant leurs 18 ans. En Guinée Forestière, le taux de prévalence des mariages précoces est supérieur à 70% : un chiffre deux fois plus élevé que la moyenne de l'Afrique Subsaharienne (37%) (AFD, 2016)
Traite des femmes et des enfants	La Guinée est un pays d'origine de traite vers le Mali, la Côte d'Ivoire, le Sénégal, le Libéria, la Sierra Léone, la Guinée Bissau, la Mauritanie, l'Italie, la France, la Suisse. Elle constitue également un pays de transit en provenance du Nigeria, du Sénégal, du Liberia, de la Sierra Léone et de la Côte d'Ivoire (MPFEPV, 2019). Types d'exploitation des victimes : o L'exploitation domestique ; o L'exploitation sexuelle ; o L'exploitation économique ; o L'exploitation dans les mines et carrières notamment en Guinée Forestière ; o L'exploitation dans les plantations d'anacardier, de Cacao, de Café en Basse et Guinée Forestière ; o L'exploitation par la mendicité ; o L'exploitation dans le secteur informel.
Quelles sont les vulnérabilités connues des femmes et des hommes face aux changements climatiques ? Quelles sont les informations manquantes ?	• « Les hommes et les femmes guinéens sont tous affectés par les impacts négatifs des changements climatiques, mais chacun est impacté de manière différente, voire inégale, du fait de leurs différents rôles et responsabilités. En général, les guinéennes sont souvent plus vulnérables et plus sévèrement atteintes par ces impacts négatifs, en raison des inégalités de genre auxquelles elles font face, c'est-à-dire à cause des rôles inégaux auxquels elles sont assignées, du statut social inférieur qui leur est attribué, de leur manque d'accès aux ressources et de leur faible participation au processus de prise de décision au sein des ménages et au travail. » (MEDD, 2019) • En général et comparées aux hommes, les femmes sont plus vulnérables face à ces impacts négatifs des changements climatiques sur l'eau potable qui portent sur la santé, car en tant que responsables de la corvée d'eau et principales utilisatrices de l'eau dans le ménage, elles sont plus souvent en contact avec l'eau polluée et encourent plus de risques d'attraper les maladies transmises par celle-ci (MEDD, 2019).

Qui fait quoi?

Pour mieux comprendre: l'emploi du temps et la division du travail selon le sexe. Comment la division du travail selon le genre affecte le projet, et vice versa, comment le projet affecte la division du travail. Informations sur l'emploi du temps, les différences de genre entourant les besoins de disponibilité et l'attribution de temps. Implications des différences de genre sur l'engagements des membres des communautés et l'effet sur la pauvreté et l'équilibre entre travail productif et reproductif. Ces informations aident à déterminer la contribution des hommes et des femmes au bien-être de la famille, de la communauté et de la société.

Quelle est la division du travail entre les femmes et les hommes? Y a-t-il des changements dans la division du travail des ménages? Ces changements sont-ils partagés équitablement?	**Travaux domestiques :** • « Les travaux domestiques sont assignes aux femmes dans la société guinéenne et les femmes elles-mêmes le perçoivent ainsi. La majorité des femmes passent ainsi l'essentiel de leur temps à exécuter des tâches ménagères. Les jeunes filles (y compris les écolières) n'y échappent pas. » République de Guinée, 2018) • Les corvées d'eau et de bois de chauffe qui sont dévolues traditionnellement aux femmes et aux filles génèrent une charge de travail importante pour elles. Ces activités prennent une bonne partie de leur temps dans la journée, altèrent leur condition physique et les empêchent de s'adonner aux études et à d'autres tâches qui leur rapportent des revenus (Ministère d'État chargé de l'Économie et des Finances, 2013). **Production agricole** (sur la base des rapports de terrain en Guinée Forestière) **:** • Une solidarité de travail existe dans tous les villages. L'entraide entre voisins, entre frères, entre camarades d'âge et entre les générations est une pratique courante. On se prête des outils, des céréales et des animaux, on travaille à tour de rôle chez les membres d'une même association (Rapport de terrain) • La force de travail est essentiellement familiale et villageoise même si les exploitations recourent de plus en plus à de la main d'œuvre salariée étrangère ou locale. La coopération en matière de de travail est une forme d'assurance sociale pour une famille autochtone (Rapport de terrain). • L'agriculture vivrière ne permet plus de satisfaire les besoins des unités de production agricoles. Celles-ci se trouvent dans l'obligation de : pratiquer parallèlement ou alternativement aux activités agricoles des activités à finalité monétaire et ; s'inscrire dans des logiques de mobilités socioprofessionnelles. Pour assurer leur survie, l'ultime recours pour les jeunes reste la pratique d'activités à but essentiellement monétaire et/ou l'exode rural (Rapport de terrain). Chacune de ces stratégies soulèvent des questions quant aux opportunités des femmes exploitantes a pouvoir s'engager dans des activités rémunératrices compte tenu des obstacles auxquels elles font face.

Quelle est la participation des femmes et des hommes à l'économie formelle et informelle?	• Neuf actifs sur dix travaillent dans le secteur informel : 66 % comme indépendants du secteur non formel et 24 % comme aides familiaux/apprentis ; les salariés du secteur formel ne représentant que 9 % du total des actifs occupés. Le secteur primaire et le commerce absorbent à eux seuls l'essentiel des emplois (65,7 % et 14,8 % respectivement) (République de Guinée, 2018). • Moins d'une femme sur trois (27 %) est employée dans le secteur non agricole (République de Guinée, 2018) • Les femmes souffrent de la ségrégation professionnelle et se retrouvent principalement dans les secteurs de main-d'œuvre à bas salaire et sans qualifications. En violation de l'article 18 de la Constitution guinéenne, l'accès des femmes à l'emploi n'est pas égal à celui des hommes, si bien qu'elles sont sur-représentées dans le secteur informel qui ne fournit aucune protection sociale (Comite CEDEF, 2014). • Les femmes sont présentes dans l'ensemble du processus de production agricole, de la préparation des terres jusqu'aux activités post-récolte. Elles entretiennent le bétail et assurent la quasi-totalité des activités menées dans la pêche, de la capture à la commercialisation en passant par la transformation (Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale, 2017b). La commercialisation du riz, de l'huile, de la banane. est réalisée en grande partie par les femmes (Rapport de terrain). • Les hommes s'occupent quelquefois du labour et du transport des récoltes, mais souvent les femmes prennent en charge ces activités en rémunérant de la main d'œuvre agricole masculine (MEDD, 2019). • Selon l'étude sur l'autonomisation des femmes dans le secteur minier (MPFEPV, 2015), plus de 100 000 exploitants travaillent dans le secteur minier artisanal, dont 40 % de femmes. Elles travaillent de manière informelle dans les sites d'exploitation, elles ne sont pas impliquées dans le processus de négociation des retombées du travail et il n'existe aucune compensation consécutive aux pertes de terres accaparées par les mines (MPFEPV, 2017). • Par rapport à 2012, la proportion de femmes et d'hommes de 15-49 ans qui travaillent dans le secteur de l'agriculture est nettement en baisse. Elle passe de 52 % à 37 % chez les femmes, et de 52 % à 40 % chez les hommes • A N'Zérékoré, 54% des femmes sont occupées dans l'agriculture (EDS, 2018) • Parmi les femmes qui travaillent dans le secteur agricole, 64% sont à leur propre compte contre 35 % travaillant pour un membre de la famille. • 56 % des femmes travaillant dans le secteur agricole n'ont pas été payées pour le travail effectué, et seulement, 29 % ont été rémunérées en argent (EDS, 2018) En guinée forestière, l'extraction du sable et du gravier dans les lits des cours d'eau et dans les carrières est une activité qui occupe les jeunes, les femmes et les transporteurs (Rapport de terrain).
Qui prend les décisions et gère le temps et les ressources du ménage?	

Qui prend la responsabilité des soins les enfants et les personnes âgées?	• Il appartient aux femmes de dispenser les soins de santé nécessaires aux malades, selon les rôles qui leur sont assignés. Ceci constitue une charge de travail supplémentaire et une source de fatigue pour elles, tout en les exposant davantage au risque de transmission de la maladie, comme c'était le cas lors de l'épidémie d'Ebola en 2015. « Du fait du rôle spécial de la femme en tant que dispensatrice de soins aux personnes malades, tant à domicile que dans les centres de santé, l'épidémie affecte plus les femmes (53%) que les hommes (47%). Tous les décès liés à l'épidémie de la maladie à virus Ebola, accroissent la vulnérabilité des femmes et des filles. Celles-ci deviennent systématiquement la relève de leur mère décédée, dans la prise en charge des travaux domestiques, y compris les soins aux malades, les exposant davantage au virus Ebola, à la précarité et à d'autres formes de violences » (AFD, 2016).
Existe-t-il certaines activités que seul(e)s les femmes ou les hommes effectuent ?	• Traditionnellement les hommes s'occupent du défrichement et du labour. Les femmes (épouses, filles non mariées et autres protégées) s'occupent des travaux ménagers ; elles assurent les travaux d'écobuage, et d'entretien des champs. Elles participent aussi à la récolte auprès des hommes avant d'assurer le vannage et le transport. Les jeunes participent dès l'âge de 7 à 8 ans aux travaux des champs (Rapport de terrain). • L'une des principales activités de cueillette pratiquées en Guinée forestière est l'extraction de l'huile rouge, essentiellement par les femmes avec un appui des jeunes pour la récolte du fruit. L'extraction de l'huile rouge est économiquement très importante dans le revenu des ménages. Une partie de cette huile est utilisée pour la consommation, la seconde partie est commercialisée, et exportée vers d'autres régions guinéennes. Le mode d'exploitation artisanale utilisé donne des rendements très dérisoires (Rapport de terrain).

Qui a accès et contrôle quoi?

Pour mieux comprendre: les activités entourant l'accès au contrôle des ressources; la perception des différences de genre en matière d'accès aux ressources, revenus, temps, technologies et services, pour mieux identifier qui a accès aux meilleures opportunités.

Quelle est la situation en matière d'accès aux ressources foncières ?	• En Guinée Forestière, les normes traditionnelles de gouvernance réduisent drastiquement les possibilités d'accès des femmes à la terre. Si les hommes leur accordent des autorisations pour travailler certaines parcelles, les femmes accèdent peu ou pas aux plaines et bas-fonds riches (Rapport de terrain). • Ce sont les normes et les valeurs coutumières qui déterminent et garantissent les statuts de propriétaire et d'usufruitier. En conséquence, il existe une forte corrélation entre le statut de l'individu (autochtone, allochtone, étranger) et l'étendue des terres possédées. Les membres mâles des lignages fondateurs ont beaucoup plus d'opportunité d'accès aux de terres riches que les femmes, les allochtones et les étrangers. En termes de droit, certains membres du village ont le droit de vendre ou de planter des arbres, d'autres non. Il

	peut arriver souvent aussi que certains individus/familles aient le droit de planter, mais pas de vendre (Rapport de terrain). • Les droits de transférer, d'aménager, de coordonner l'exploitation du patrimoine et de transmettre la terre relève de la compétence exclusive des éléments mâles d'un lignage ou d'un village. Ce droit s'applique différemment aux ayant-droits et aux allochtones. Si un ayant-droit veut exploiter lui-même, déléguer, transmettre, il en discute au préalable avec les membres de sa famille ou de son lignage. Cependant, l'initiative de déléguer des droits à une femme ou à un étranger est soumise à l'autorisation préalable du conseil du lignage fondateur ou du conseil de de village (Rapport de terrain). • La gestion du foncier est caractérisée par la coexistence de règlements juridiques étatiques méconnus des usagers et de pratiques foncières coutumières. Les droits exprimés par les communautés rurales sur la ressource foncière combinent la norme coutumière, et les actes et institutions de l'Etat et des collectivités. Avec le développement des plantations de cultures pérennes, (anacarde, hévéa, palmier à huile, café, cacao) les droits fonciers ont beaucoup évolués et la vente de la terre s'est généralisée. Sur ces terres passées aux mains d'allochtones les premiers fondateurs de villages n'ont aucun droit. (Rapport de terrain). • Le mode d'accès est différent selon le type de terre (habitation, coteau, plaine, bas-fonds, forêt). Exception à la zone nord de Kissidougou et Beyla, il n'y plus de terres en indivision. Les modes d'accès à la terre dans les différentes communautés de la Guinée Forestière sont : - **l'héritage** : transmission de la terre de père en fils. Les filles sont exclues de l'héritage dans leurs familles paternelles. Cependant, une femme peut hériter des terres de son mari. Elle les exploitera à son compte mais ne peut les transmettre qu'à ses enfants ou aux enfants de la fratrie de son époux ; - **le fermage** : le propriétaire cède l'usage d'une parcelle à un locataire qui peut être une femme ou un homme contre une redevance en l'argent fixée de commun accord devant témoin ; - **le métayage** : le propriétaire autorise un.e exploitant.e à mettre en valeur une parcelle contre une redevance en nature ; - **Le don de terres agricoles** entre parents de sexe masculin semble être une pratique courante. Les allochtones qui souhaitent s'installer définitivement dans un lieu peuvent aussi obtenir de la terre en don, facilité lorsqu'ils épousent une femme autochtone ; - **Le prêt** peut être couramment fait, au nom de la solidarité, au bénéfice d'allochtones, de familles apparentées, des jeunes et des femmes; - **la vente de la terre** : le vendeur et l'acheteur établissent une attestation de vente qui est contresignée par l'autorité communale. Une femme qui en a les moyens peut acheter de la terre (Rapport de terrain).

Qui a accès et contrôle les ressources liées aux activités agricoles? Ex. la terre, le bétail, les services financiers, emploi, information et communication	• Les femmes guinéennes font face à des discriminations dans l'accès aux ressources productives telles que la terre, le crédit, les intrants, les moyens de production et la technologie, ce qui limite leur productivité (Ministère d'État chargé de l'Économie et des Finances, 2013). • Création de Mutuelles Financières des Femmes Africaines (MUFFA), une micro banque des femmes gérée par les femmes pour les femmes ; une initiative de son Excellence Professeur Alpha CONDE, Président de la République Chef de l'Etat (MPFEPV, 2019). • Création de structures de micro-banques essentiellement rurales et communautaires, non exclusives et accessibles autant aux hommes qu'aux femmes (MC2) (MPFEPV, 2019) • En Guinée Forestière, les femmes affirment utiliser les variétés de cultures maraîchères hâtives qui leurs sont proposées par les services techniques de l'Etat, les chambres d'agriculture ou par des comptoirs privés spécialisés dans la commercialisation des entrants. Les appuis aux femmes sont généralement orientés vers les activités maraichères et de transformation (étuvage, décorticage) et de commercialisation. On rencontre dans plusieurs grosses communes des groupements/ coopératives d'étuveuses de riz composées en majorité de femmes. (Rapport de terrain).
Quelle est la situation des femmes et des filles en matière d'accès a la sante et aux soins de santé maternelle et reproductive	• « Les femmes guinéennes, particulièrement dans les campagnes, peinent à accéder aux services de santé adéquats, en particulier de soins obstétriques et de planification familiale » (Comite CEDEF, 2014). • Le taux de mortalité maternelle a chuté de près de 34,7% au cours de 20 derniers années, mais il reste l'un des plus élevé de l'Afrique subsaharienne : une femme sur 26 risque de mourir en couche au cours de sa vie (OMS, 2015). • En 2016, 85 % des femmes ayant eu une naissance vivante au cours des 2 dernières années ayant précédé l'enquêté ont bénéficié de soins prénatals de la part d'un personnel de santé qualifié et un plus de la moitié d'entre elles ont effectué au moins quatre visites prénatales (République de Guinée, 2018). • 57 % des femmes ayant eu une naissance vivante au cours des 2 dernières années ayant précédé l'enquêté ont accouché dans un établissement de santé et 63 % d'entre elles ont bénéficié de l'assistance d'un personnel de santé qualifié). Néanmoins, des disparités importantes persistent entre femmes selon certaines caractéristiques sociodémographiques, notamment le milieu de résidence, le niveau d'instruction et le quintile de bien-être économique des ménages (République de Guinée, 2018). • L'utilisation des méthodes contraceptives modernes reste très limitée et n'évolue presque pas. Les barrières sociales et culturelles constituent, pour beaucoup de femmes, des obstacles à l'accès aux services de planning familial (République de Guinée, 2018).

Accès aux technologies de l'information	• En 2016, environ quatre Guinéens sur cinq (79,1 %) disposent d'un téléphone mobile dont 8,3 % un smartphone. • « Moins d'une fille de 15-24 ans sur dix (8 %) a déjà utilisé un ordinateur et 4 % d'entre elles ont utilisé un ordinateur au moins une fois par semaine au cours du mois ayant précédé l'enquête. Et au niveau national, près d'une jeune femme (15-24 ans) sur cinq (19,4 %) a déjà utilisé internet. L'utilisation des technologies de l'information et de la communication (ordinateur et internet) par les jeunes femmes est fortement liée à leur milieu de résidence, à leur niveau d'instruction et au niveau de bien-être économique du ménage dans lequel elles vivent » (République de Guinée, 2018).
Les femmes et les hommes bénéficient-ils également des ressources et les femmes et les hommes sont-ils susceptibles de bénéficier ressources, produits ou activités proposés par le projet au cours de ses différentes phases?	• Le pourcentage de femmes non rémunérées pour leur travail est plus élevé que celui des hommes (40 % contre 32 %) (EDS, 2018). • 52,4 % des femmes impliquées dans l'agriculture, ont le statut d'aides familiales dans les exploitations agricoles, et sont donc considérées comme main d'œuvre agricole (Ministère d'État chargé de l'Économie et des Finances, 2013). Ce manque de considération des femmes exploitantes agricoles occulte leurs intérêts et leurs besoins en matière d'eau pour leurs activités agricoles et leurs préoccupations dans ce sous-secteur (les cultures maraîchères étant leur principale source de revenus). Quand l'eau agricole se fait rare, particulièrement dans le contexte des changements climatiques : leurs intérêts, besoins et préoccupations passent au second plan, et leur participation au processus d'élaboration des politiques et de prise de décision est insignifiante, notamment dans le cadre d'une gestion communautaire ou collective de l'eau d'irrigation (Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale, 2017b).
Quels sont les obstacles et les opportunités en matière de mobilité et d'accès aux services adaptés aux besoins et intérêts des femmes et des hommes?	En guinée Forestière, les contraintes auxquelles font face les femmes pour accéder aux ressources incluent : - les difficultés d'accès à la terre et au crédit adapté aux besoins des femmes ; - le faible niveau d'équipement des productrices et/ou l'absence d'équipements améliorés pour certaines opérations culturales essentielles ; - les difficultés d'accès aux semences améliorées (à cycle court et à rendement élevé) et aux intrants ; - Le manque d'informations sur les opportunités existantes ; - les barrières liées à l'accès à de la technologie appropriée et à des formes d'innovation en matière de production, de transformation et de commercialisation ; - la faiblesse des appui-conseils et en formation technique et en matière de structuration des groupements et des coopératives (Rapport de terrain).

Qui décide?

Pour mieux comprendre: le pouvoir et la prise de décision; les priorités, les contraintes et les motivations. Cet ensemble d'informations se réfère à la capacité des gens à décider, influencer, contrôler, et faire respecter le pouvoir individuel et gouvernemental. Il s'agit d'examiner les capacités des institutions et les mécanismes en place pour soutenir équitablement les filles et les garçons, les femmes et les hommes, et de promouvoir l'égalité de genre parmi les groupes cibles. Cette catégorie comprend également un examen des besoins et intérêts différents des femmes et des hommes; les obstacles rencontrés par les femmes lorsqu'elles cherchent à répondre à leurs intérêts pratiques et stratégiques; une identification des opportunités pour prendre des décisions librement que ce soit au sein du ménage, de la communauté, de la municipalité et de l'état, et pour une plus grande égalité et autonomisation des femmes et d'autres groupes sociaux vulnérables dans le contexte du projet proposé.

Représentation des femmes dans les instances de décision politique au niveau national (progrès réalisés, statistiques).	• En 2012, les femmes ne représentaient que 22 pour cent des députés (25 sur 114) au sein de l'Assemblée Nationale (PNDES, 2017). • Dans le gouvernement du 26 mai 2018, il y a quatre femmes ministres sur 33 (Gouvernement Guinéen, 2018) ; seulement 29,38 % des agents de la fonction publique sont des femmes, et il n'y a qu'une femme gouverneur de région sur huit (MPFEPV, 2017). • Malgré la volonté politique, la participation des femmes à la vie publique, politique et à la prise de décision n'a pas connu de progrès significatif (MPFEPV, 2019).
Qui prend les décisions au sujet du développement local en Guinée forestière? Les femmes participent-elles aux décisions économiques et politiques?	**Au niveau des autorités gouvernementales déconcentrées** : La sous-représentation des femmes est très marquée dans l'administration déconcentrée. Sur les 33 préfectures du pays, deux seulement sont dirigées par des femmes et un seul gouvernorat est placé sous le contrôle d'une femme sur les huit que compte le pays, en 2017. Selon des statistiques fournies par la Commission Électorale Nationale Indépendante (CENI), sur les 29 669 candidats aux postes de conseillers pour l'ensemble des 342 circonscriptions aux élections communales du 4 février 2018, il n'y avait que 7 070 femmes (soit 23,8 %). Alors que la constitution guinéenne exige que 30 % des places soient accordées aux femmes sur chaque liste de candidature aux élections législatives et communales, un quota récemment revu à la hausse. Désormais, les listes de candidature à ces élections doivent être strictement paritaires (République de Guinée, 2018) **Au niveau des autorités coutumières :** Le chef de village assisté par le conseil des anciens continue de représenter l'autorité coutumière. **Au niveau des autorités religieuses :** Assurée par les responsables masculins et féminins des forêts sacrées, les Imams pour les musulmans, les catéchistes pour les catholiques et les pasteurs pour les protestants.

Qui participe à la prise de décision dans le ménage? Dans quels types de domaine les femmes participent-elles aux décisions (gestion du ménage, scolarisation des enfants, prise de décision familiale, planification familiale, etc.)?	• Le mode d'organisation sociale n'attribue pas souvent le statut de chef de ménages aux femmes. Ainsi 85% des personnes vivent dans des ménages dirigés par un homme. Les femmes ne sont chefs de ménages que quand elles sont veuves, mariées à un polygame qui est déclaré chef d'un autre ménage, ou quand le conjoint est absent. Ces trois situations comptent pour la quasi-totalité des ménages dont le chef est féminin (UNICEF, 2015). • En 2014, 17,8 pour cent des ménages en Guinée étaient dirigés par des femmes. Parmi ces femmes chefs de ménage, 36,1 % n'avaient pas accès à l'eau potable. La moitié des ménages féminins sont dirigés par une femme veuve ou divorcée et l'autre moitié par une femme mariée qui est chef de ménage de fait, en raison de l'absence du mari (Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale et Institut National de la Statistique, 2017).
Les positions de négociation des femmes et des hommes sont-elles différentes?	• 73 % des femmes déclarent décider elles-mêmes de l'utilisation de l'argent qu'elles gagnent (contre 61 % à N'Zérékoré) ; 14 % déclarent que cette décision est prise conjointement avec le mari/partenaire ; 14 % déclarent que c'est le conjoint qui décidait principalement de l'utilisation de l'argent qu'elles gagnent (EDS, 2018). • A l'inverse, 90 % des hommes de 15-49 ans déclarnt décider eux-mêmes de l'utilisation de leur revenu. Dans seulement 3 % des cas, ils ont déclaré que la décision d'utilisation était une décision conjointe. • « On a également demandé aux femmes en union dont le conjoint gagnait de l'argent qui décidait de l'utilisation de cet argent. Les résultats montrent que pour 18 % des femmes, la décision d'utilisation des gains du mari est prise conjointement par le couple alors que cette proportion n'est que de 3 % selon les déclarations des hommes. » (EDS, 2018) • Les femmes affirment qu'il est difficile pour elles de parler franchement en présence de leurs maris ou d'aînés de sexe masculin et que les solutions qui sont trouvées ne vont pas assez souvent dans le sens de leurs besoins (Human Rights Watch, 2018).
Qui est susceptible de participer aux structures décisionnelles aux différents niveaux ou phases du projet?	• La Guinée forestière comptait (à la date du 17 janvier 2018) : six fédérations ; 83 unions et coopératives (dont deux qui n'appartiennent à aucune fédération) ; 3455 groupements totalisant 75.856 membres dont 43% de femmes (Rapport de terrain). • Les sept DPEDD (Direction Préfectorale de l'environnement et du Developpement Durable) ont ensemble 637 cadres et agents dont 7% de femmes (rapport de terrain). • Les opérateurs privés (commerçants, transporteurs, acteurs des filières bois d'œuvre et des produits forestiers non ligneux) sont des acteurs majeurs qu'il ne faut nullement passer sous silence. Cependant, leur prise en compte, dans un environnement comme celui de la SMB, n'est pas simple parce qu'ils appartiennent souvent à des réseaux d'influence supra locaux qui dépassent largement la zone d'intervention de la société minière (Rapport de terrain).

Quelles sont les capacités des femmes et des hommes à prendre des décisions librement et à exercer leur pouvoir, que ce soit dans le ménage, la communauté, la municipalité et l'État.	Selon le rapport de terrain, dans les communautés toma, guerzé, kono, kissi et manon les femmes ont un certain pouvoir de décision notamment en ce qui concerne les questions économiques et sociales. Dans les communautés malinké, kouranko et konianké, le pouvoir des femmes est très restreint, l'essentiel des décisions sont prises par les hommes.
Quels obstacles les femmes et les autres groupes sociaux vulnérables rencontrent-ils pour répondre à leurs besoins et intérêts pratiques?	• Aucun groupe linguistique, ethnique ou religieux n'a un statut légal de 'minorité'; cependant, les groupes qui sont les plus importants numériquement (peul, malinkés, soussous, forestiers, musulmans, catholiques) sont plus avantagés que les petits groupes (UNICEF, 2015)
Implications politiques en lien avec le projet	• Les liens entre la planification de l'égalité des genres et l'adaptation aux changements climatiques ne sont pas explicites dans les politiques et stratégies de développement au niveau national : de grandes disparités de genre sont observées dans presque tous les secteurs socioéconomiques en Guinée (MPFEPV, 2017), mais peu de politiques sectorielles et aucun des documents politiques en lien avec l'adaptation aux changements climatiques n'abordent les questions de genre (MEDD, 2019). • Hormis le PNDES, qui « a vocation à opérationnaliser sur la période 2016–2020, la Vision d'une Guinée émergente et prospère à l'horizon 2040 » (République de Guinée, 2017), et qui mentionne parmi ses piliers et résultats stratégiques à la fois l'inclusion sociale des couches vulnérables, dont les femmes (Résultat stratégique n°5), et la résilience face aux catastrophes et l'adaptation aux changements climatiques (Résultat stratégique n°8), les liens entre la planification de l'égalité des genres et l'adaptation aux changements climatiques ne sont pas mis en évidence (MEDD, 2019). • Dans la version provisoire de la requête au Fonds vert pour le climat (MEDD, 2018a), il est mentionné que la Direction Nationale de la Promotion Féminine et du Genre sera un membre clé du Groupe de travail en charge d'établir des liens entre la recherche et les politiques pour soutenir la formulation et la mise en œuvre du PNA, ce qui constituerait une opportunité pour prendre en compte l'égalité des genres. Le projet prévoit également de mener des évaluations des risques climatiques et une analyse des dimensions socioéconomiques de la vulnérabilité, en particulier les différences de vulnérabilité entre hommes et femmes (MEDD, 2019).

Qui sait quoi?

Pour mieux comprendre: les besoins en capacités, les compétences, le niveau de connaissances et la valeur associée aux connaissances et aux capacités des femmes et des hommes. Cela peut aider à identifier des besoins à prendre en compte dans le projet.

Quels sont les niveaux de formation, d'éducation et d'alphabétisation des femmes, des hommes et des d'autres groupes sociaux en Guinée et dans la zone d'intervention du projet?	• Environ deux tiers de la population guinéenne sont analphabètes. Ce problème concerne beaucoup plus les femmes que les hommes : • 84 % des femmes et 61 % des hommes en milieu rural n'ont aucun niveau d'instruction contre 44 % et 24% respectivement parmi celles et ceux du milieu urbain (EDS, 2018). • Le taux d'alphabétisation est plus élevé chez les hommes (53 %) que chez les femmes (24 %) de 15-49 ans. • Le taux d'analphabétisme des femmes et des filles est très élevé tout comme le taux d'abandon scolaire, notamment en raison des mariages ou grossesses précoces ainsi que du fait de la traite domestique. Le taux de scolarisation des filles en Guinée est de 74,6% dans le primaire et de 35,8% dans le secondaire (2012-2013) (Comite CEDEF, 2014)
Quels sont les canaux de communication ?	• Plusieurs mécanismes et canaux de transmission de l'information existent dans les langues locales. Les acteurs disent utiliser en premier lieu au besoin les services des radios (rurales, communautaires) et les téléphones pour passer les informations. Toutes les couches sociales ont accès à ces médias locaux. Les lieux de cultes (mosquées, églises) et les rencontres périodiques et/ou spontanées entre les populations et les autorités/services techniques sont aussi utilisées pour informer les communautés. Il existe dans les villages des communicateurs traditionnels (y compris les crieurs publics). La mission a observé sur le terrain la généralisation de la pratique des affiches notamment dans les mairies et les administrations (rapport de terrain). L'utilisation d'affiches alors que eux tiers de la population est analphabète soulève potentiellement des problèmes de transmission d'information.
Les femmes et les hommes ont-ils un accès égal à l'éducation, aux connaissances techniques et / ou au perfectionnement des compétences?	• Malgré tous ces acquis, les disparités de genre persistent et se manifestent dans la plupart des secteurs de la vie nationale en Guinée, principalement en raison d'une insuffisante application des textes de lois et l'existence de vides juridiques dans certains secteurs, dans un contexte où ces textes et les mécanismes de recours sont méconnus de la population en particulier des femmes (du fait de l'analphabétisme, des pesanteurs socioculturelles, de la pauvreté, et de la faiblesse du système judicaire) (République de Guinée, 2018).
Quelle est la valeur associée avec les connaissances et les compétences respectives des femmes et des hommes? Les connaissances ou les compétences des femmes ou des hommes dans des domaines	En termes d'appréciation des performances des acteurs en charge de la gestion des conflits, notamment domaniaux, les entités suivantes jouent un rôle majeur: -les responsables traditionnels des villages connaissent l'histoire des espaces et des propriétaires des terres et ont des moyens d'exercer la pression sociale localement sur les protagonistes. Pour les usagers des ressources,