

**REQUEST FOR COUNTRY ALLOCATION OF UNDP COVID-19 2.0
RAPID FINANCING FACILITY**

Clearance

Criteria	Yes/No
Funding is provided to support the implementation of the UNDP Covid 2.0 offer in alignment with national priorities and needs, and in partnership with the UNCT and other partners.	Yes
Proposal is aligned with priorities identified in national socio-economic impact assessments and/or national Covid recovery plans.	Yes
Proposal is complemented by other funds	Yes
CO has expended at least 50 per cent of its RRF funding.	Yes
Gender marker ratings (GEN2 or 3) validated.	Yes

Technical Recommendation – Summary (100 words maximum):

The proposal identifies the need to diversify Guinea Bissau's relatively green economy (based on agriculture especially cashew production) by developing and strengthening a blue economy strategy. Given the economic potential of its marine resources this is sensible. The proposal emphasizes the development of a blue economy strategy through a multi-stakeholder process, building institutional capacity in blue economy and engaging the private sector. The focus is strategic, and the activities are reasonable and implementable. Implementation through DIM increases the chances of successful and timely implementation. The requested budget complements other resources of the CO.

Recommendation: technically cleared for endorsement

SUBSTANTIVE AREA OF RFF REQUEST

Please choose the most relevant area. **Green Economy**

PROPOSAL DETAILS (MAXIMUM APPROXIMATELY 3 PAGES)

Country: Guinea Bissau
Requestor: Duhitha Wijeyratne
Project title: Blue economy as a catalyst to green recovery
Requested amount: US\$ 1,500,000
Gender Marker: 2 GEN2
Date of submission: 31 October 2020 Auto set field. (STARS Ref no: [201031-000122](#))
Implementation Start Date: 1 December 2020
Implementation Complete Date: 30 May 2022

- Situation analysis** (maximum 3,000 characters)
Within the analysis, please include the gender differentiated impacts of COVID-19.

Guinea Bissau has a surface of 36,125 km², 28,000 km² on land, and 8,120 km² at sea, including 88 islands and islets in the Atlantic (the Bijagós archipelago) of which only 17 are inhabited. It has an ecologically rich and diverse Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of around 123,725 square kilometers. Around 60% of the population are under 25 years of age. On average, agriculture, fishery, and forestry

contribute up to 47% of GDP¹. Economic growth is highly erratic, fragile, and narrow-based. According to World Bank country data, in 2019, the GDP grew by 5%, mainly driven by private consumption and exports of cashew nuts, which account for more than 90% of exports, around 80% employment (mostly smallholder farming and seasonal daily labor), and 13% of government's revenue. Fish and wood account for 7% and for 3% of exports, respectively².

Despite the diverse marine and terrestrial ecosystem, Guinea Bissau has not embarked on a strategic reflection on the opportunities and risks of exploring its SIDS potential. The lack of vision and political will and weak governance prevented the development of a coherent developmental strategy built on a blue economy driven by green inclusive growth and sustainable development. Recurrent political and institutional crises have hampered a coherent approach to realizing the economic, social, and environmental potentials. The recently adopted national development plan does not directly feature a green or blue economy, resulting in several missed opportunities, such as the discouragement of external investment, fragile and weak private sector, and weak fiscal position that hindered the government's ability to invest in public services. Notwithstanding its limitations, the plan contains some entry points that could serve as a basis to devise interventions that will contribute to leverage some of the country's potential for a sustainable blue economy.

The country was significantly impacted by COVID-19 as shown by the COVID-19 Socio Economic Impact Assessment in Guinea-Bissau³, published in June 2020. The pandemic has affected the main economic actors, like informal workers and MSMEs with sectors like agriculture, transport, and tourism suffering the most. The poor and vulnerable segments of the population, mostly relying on small-scale agriculture and natural resources were the most affected. Women are disproportionately affected as their engagement in informal economic activities drastically slowed down and the burden of domestic care increased. There is anecdotal evidence estimating that efforts made in the recent past to reduce gender inequality is likely to reverse: Women work substantially in the hard-hit informal sector and confinement measures may increasingly lead to gender-based violence.

The participation of youth and women in formal economic activities is very low considering that youth, mainly young women, represent 72% of the unemployed population in the country. In addition to the lack of economic opportunities, social and cultural norms continue to limit their participation to the informal sector, thus perpetuating and increasing inequality and depriving the country of the potential productivity of a large portion of its human resources. With a noticeably young population and high youth unemployment, actions will be needed to levy a high burden off the youth and women.

As shown by the COVID-19 Socio Economic Impact Assessment the blue economy can be the key to recovery from COVID-19 impacts and to embark on a greener and more sustainable and inclusive development pathway in Guinea Bissau. Among the important natural resources accessible to the local population, marine resources, including fishery, had already suffered under climate pressure, and a weak governance framework. Lack of data and policy-oriented studies to inform public choice and guide government policies hinder the formulation of coherent recovery plans. Significant capacity building is required for national actors to make rational and sustainable choices regarding the utilization of natural resources in a transparent and accountable manner. A blue economy strategy adapted to Guinea Bissau SIDS reality requires the engagement of all, particularly women and youth. Such strategies should also be adapted to its SIDS reality (particularly inherent socioeconomic,

¹ Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/GW>

² National development plan 2020-2023 and African Development Bank Group, Guinea-Bissau Economic Outlook

³ Accessible at https://www.gw.undp.org/content/guinea_bissau/en/home/news-centre/covid-19-socio-economic-impact-assessment-in-guinea-bissau.html

demographic and environmental potential and vulnerability), taking advantage of its geographic diversity including islands, waterways and a recognition of the potential of a blue economy and sustainable tourism while prioritizing environmental protection and conservation of its vast biodiversity. The project can hence be an important contribution to address the SEIA recommendations.

The project will contribute to the implementation of the UNDP COVID 2.0 offer in alignment with national priorities and needs, most notably in the areas of green/blue economy, economic diversification, poverty and vulnerability and unemployment (particularly among youth and women), but will also contribute to the areas of governance and digitalization as a secondary relevant area of intervention.

The RFF 2.0 is an opportunity to strengthen partnership around the SIDS and blue economy in Guinea Bissau. More details on the partnerships that the project intends to build on are in the section 4.

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2. Proposal overview and expected outputs *(maximum 3,000 characters)*

Please elaborate on the proposal approach and how it is expected to lead to change at the output level. All Rapid Financing Facility proposals must be GEN2 or GEN3; therefore, please indicate how the country office proposes to address gender inequalities through concrete interventions.

A post-COVID-19 green and inclusive socio-economic recovery in Guinea-Bissau can be achieved by tailoring mid and long-term recovery measures that focus on the strengths, weaknesses, risks, and opportunities of Guinea-Bissau being a SIDS. The development of the green/blue economies stands at the center of Guinea Bissau's integrated socioeconomic response plan (SERP) to COVID-19. The key is to better understand the elements of green/blue economies and ways to operationalize it. The project is formulated to enhance the understanding of green/blue economy, through analytic policy-oriented studies and developing a national green/blue strategy, and support piloting of interventions and initiatives to operationalize it.

UNDP's socioeconomic assessment stresses that response to the impacts of COVID-19 cannot be achieved in a linear fashion by successively addressing first the health and humanitarian aspects while waiting for the socioeconomic response to start. Thus, the project aims to tackle the root causes of vulnerability through contributing to the strengthening and diversification of economic structure and fiscal position and addressing multi-challenges in the sphere of livelihood and inclusive sustainable growth, in line with the recommendations of the socioeconomic impact assessment.

The outputs are formulated to serve as a catalyst to help Guinea-Bissau reap the opportunities to redirect its economic development strategy acknowledging its SIDS character and the possibilities that lie in pursuing its green and blue economy potential. It is important to note that achieving the outcomes will require enhancing the management and sustainable utilization of natural resources related to oceans as well as data collection and assessments to guide mid and long-term planning (addressed under output 1).

The project is set out to achieve the main outcomes of developing an inclusive well-informed evidence-based national strategy for a blue economy that leaves no one behind (through interventions planned under output 1), creates the conditions for a conducive environment that ensures for engagement of all stakeholders, particularly women, youth and the private sector (through interventions planned under output 2), and enhances the institutional capacity of implementation (mainstreamed into outputs 1 and 2). This will contribute to the establishment of a blue economy driven by inclusive green growth and sustainable development also to the benefit of women and youth

that often engage largely in informal and daily wage activities (as planned under output 2). In addition, clearly defined gender sensitive indicators are included in the proposal to ensure women empowerment and improved foundations for their benefit from the project.

The proposal includes two programmatic outputs: first, to (i) strengthen national and community-based institutions' capacities to integrate blue economy opportunities into post-Covid-19 green recovery and second, (ii) to enhance private sector capacity to directly engage in and benefit from green recovery as part of the country COVID-19 future endeavors for building forward better.

Output 1: Strengthen national and community-based institutions' capacities to integrate blue economy opportunities into post-Covid-19 green recovery

Under Output 1, support will be provided to:

- (i) establish a dialogue platform with all stakeholders including women and youth;
- (ii) formulate a national strategy on the blue economy, including an investment plan;
- (iii) support the improvement of data collection for SDG 14;
- (iv) support the establishment of a comprehensive natural resources governance legal framework and implement an advocacy plan;
- (v) strengthen accountability and transparency mechanisms for natural resources' management, and finally
- (vi) carry out a vulnerability mapping to better identify the left behind, including informal female workers.

Output 2: Enhance private sector capacity to directly engage in and benefit from green recovery as part of the country Covid-19 forward building

Under Output 2, the project intends to support private sector's green recovery. This includes supporting MSMEs to improve inclusiveness in value chains, with a focus on youth and women entrepreneurship empowerment, taking into consideration the most vulnerable local communities' needs. The RFF2.0 project will:

- i. Implement a national study/analysis on the food-water-energy-health nexus investment opportunities that will serve as a pilot for an integrated multi-sector approach to recovery;
- ii. Develop a methodology for a data collection and analysis of the reality of the MSMEs ecosystem (annual barometer for MSMEs) in support to the private sector recovery strategy that will be developed;
- iii. Support entrepreneurship, with a focus on female targets, through studying the adoption of a cluster development approach to value chains related to blue economy priority sectors and will include specific vocational training, entrepreneurial skills development, technical support, mentoring and raising awareness in fishing communities (where women are particularly overrepresented).
- iv. Support prototyping and incubation of local project's ideas of youth, including considering UNDP's PALOP Hackathon's result,
- v. Provide capacity building, and technical and financial support to youth and women-led projects/start-ups and will conduct business training for women's economic empowerment.

The project will mainstream cross-cutting priorities, enabling longer term impacts such as fostering the participation of the local population, enhancing innovation and inclusiveness, and strengthening broader partnerships. The project will ensure for linkages with SDG monitoring, and through a BADEA-

funded project support the establishment of a mechanism to bring together public and private actors including at the local level around financing mechanisms. This project will build on, and complement other existing and upcoming initiatives, contributing to mobilizing more resources to materialize the SIDS strategy, strengthening entrepreneurship ecosystem and job creation for women and the youth. The success of the project will rely on the engagement of the government and involvement of relevant stakeholders. It will further depend on access to the appropriate national and international expertise and know-how. This is further elaborated in chapter 6 on Risk Mitigation.

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3. **Management arrangements** *(maximum 2,000 characters)*
Describe how the initiative will be managed within UNDP.

The project will be implemented through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). The project will utilize resources from different relevant units to ensure it is implemented in full synergy and complementarity with other relevant interventions within UNDP. The newly established Accelerator Lab will contribute to enhancing project implementation with innovative approaches, building upon local solutions to tackle the challenges that the project will face during the implementation phase.

Even though the project will be implemented under a DIM modality, the buy-in and ownership from the national partners are crucial to ensure complete integration with national development plans and mainstreaming of the results into national and local processes. The CO is currently sensitizing high-level decision-makers from different sectors to ensure project buy-in from all the stakeholders. A steering committee will be put in place with relevant national partners and stakeholders (public, private, CSO, development partners).

The project will be hosted at the Sustainable Development Unit of the UNDP country office, which will coordinate with all other relevant units and focal points. An international UNV, specialized in blue economy, will ensure for the project management as a contribution from the CO to this project. In order to foster implementation within the tight timeline (18 months) and at the same time ensuring the required quality, two staff will be hired within the RFF 2.0 project (cost shared whenever possible):

- a support staff dealing with administrative and finance issues;
- an M&E officer to monitor, among others, project progress as well gender and LNOB disaggregated indicators, contributing to progress reports as per the UNDP rules and regulations

UNDP Guinea Bissau is currently undertaking an office restructuring process to render fit for purpose and better prepared for several new challenges, including (i) the new responsibilities that come with COVID-19, including coordination of the socio economic response plan ; (ii) the fact that UNDP is the major UNCT agency inheriting most responsibilities in the ongoing transition process , that has been triggered by the closure in December of 2020 of the existing UNIOGBIS mission; and finally (iii) UNDP's integrator role.

Important measures have taken place, including a proposed reconfiguration of the Economic and Strategic Unit, to include a senior economist that is more oriented towards UNDP challenges (instead of the old format, where the senior economist, to a great extent, provided support to the RC office). The Economic and Strategic Unit will also have the exclusive support of a Recovery and Resilience expert. This will enable UNDP-GB country office to better engage with traditional partners such as the World Bank and EU as well as seek new partnerships (e.g. China, finance sector) in supporting the effort to address GB's socioeconomic challenges, including socioeconomic recovery and resilience

building. Digital transformation is an important part of UNDP vision in the recovery process. A digitalization task force has been established in the office aiming at mainstreaming digital transformation and innovation in UNDP's COVID-19 response plan.

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4. **Partnerships** (maximum 2,000 characters)

Describe how the country office will work with partners to achieve results.

The project will leverage strategic partnerships and resource mobilization to maximize impact of the intervention.

- UNDP will partner with sectors of the Government, including the Ministries of Finances, Economy and Environment and Biodiversity as well as with the High Commissioner for COVID-19.
- UNDP will work with the private sector, including the MSMEs network in different economic sectors (Telecom Companies, Casa Digital from Orange Foundation) or innovation hubs and emerging incubators, such as the ones that are currently being set up by UNDP together with the MAVA Foundation in Bissau and including African business accelerators;
- Other important national partners include the finance sectors, civil society organizations (e.g. Tiniguena)/community-based organizations, including organized groups of youth and women, and national and local Media (radio);
- UNDP will utilize the services of its newly established Accelerator Lab to support acceleration and innovation. One of the so-called frontier challenges identified by the Accelerator Lab includes working on identifying innovative ways for provision of services to vulnerable populations.
- For the CSOs, UNDP will rely, among others, on the network of the GEF SGP programme and other networks that are currently supported at the community level through the newly launched [Na No Mon](#) community support platform; new and different partnerships will be established with community leaders representing marginalized and isolated local populations, such as rural workers, people with disabilities, illiterate youth and women;
- UNDP will also seek to build partnerships with UN agencies like FAO, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, WFP and ILO to enhance joint and complementary interventions;
- UNDP will enhance partnership with the European Union as a key partner when it comes to marine resources and fishery and climate action, in the framework of the climate Green Deal. Indeed, UNDP is contributing to the NDC update process in Guinea Bissau in collaboration with ECOWAS, EU through Expertise France and AfDB. The outputs of the RFF can feed the NDC enhancement mainly through the blue economy strategy and priority sectors' investment plan;
- In addition, the proposal will ensure for strategic international financing institutions (IFIs) and development banks such as BADEA, the AfDB and the IsDB, to enable scaling up the achievements, including the investment plan intended to be developed in the framework of the blue economy;

- UNDP will also promote a wider participation of national stakeholders in SIDS related activities, including the Samoa Pathway of Action;
- Finally, UNDP will support the Government in joining the Africa Blue Economy Network, created in the follow up of the Blue Economy conference held in Nairobi, Kenya in 2018;
- Additionally, the project creates opportunities for building new partnerships to scale up piloted initiatives and devise follow up interventions based on the recommendations of the planned studies.

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5. Complementarity with other funds available for COVID-19

If the country office already has resources available for COVID-19 (e.g. core resources, Rapid Response Facility, government C/S, third-party C/S, vertical funds, etc.), please indicate how the requested funds will complement other funds or help mobilise additional resources toward programmatic ambitions and sustainability.

The RFF 2.0 project will be implemented in close synergy and complementarity with ongoing and upcoming initiatives implemented with vertical funds, funds from bilateral donors and funds that have been mobilized in the framework of the COVID-19 response. The proposal intends to be a catalytic initiative that will also serve to anchor new priorities recommended from studies and analysis conducted during and after COVID-19 crisis such as the LNOB and social protection transformation strategy; the SEIA recommendations that include extensive support to MSMEs; new renewable energy project, the GCF preparedness project, etc. It will work to build new partnerships and create an enabling environment to support implementation of the blue economy strategy and enhance the green economy vision in the country.

UNDP will implement in 2021 and following years a rich portfolio of GEF and GCF funded projects that includes, among others, promotion of renewable energies through mini grids (solar) in the rural areas, management of the coastal zone, early warning systems, among others. These projects have important components of both management of natural resources, including energy, management of coastal zones, provision of good quality water, as well as creation of better and more sustainable livelihood for vulnerable populations. They will also provide important entry points and economic opportunities for entrepreneurs in the areas of green and blue economy. The potential for blue economy is not negligible.

For example, the GEF funded mini-grids project has policy interventions at the national level on the off-grid sector that could link with output 1 and will implement a number of pilots including in villages with fishing activities, that could link with output 2. The RFF could demonstrate, at a smaller scale, how off-grid electricity can improve the value chain of halieutic products, and this could then be taken up by the mini-grid project and increase its impacts.

Ongoing negotiations with BADEA could lead to UNDP obtaining funding for a project that will strive for improving the productive capacities of MSMEs through implementation of actions that strengthen their operational and productive capacities, enable their ability to access adequate finance, diversify economic activities along the value chain and develop their contribution to national economic development. The medium-term objective of the project also includes key activities aimed at strengthening the capacities of the microfinance sector. The project will target the empowerment and participation of women led MSMEs, access to finance and the strengthening of women cooperatives for business productivity. It is a fact that

the private sector and MSMEs of several potential sectors related to the blue economy (fisheries, energy, water provision) could extensively benefit from the spillover effects of the BADEA funded project.

On the partnership and resource mobilization front, the UNDP Guinea Bissau office has recruited the services of a Partnership and Resources Mobilization analyst (iUNV) and is rapidly widening the breath of its partners to include non-traditional partners such as think tanks, foundations, etc. A partnership and resource mobilization strategy has been elaborated and is under implementation. Therefore, CO will ensure sustainability of RFF 2.0 results by anchoring it to long term interventions from the Government and different development partners.

Table 1. List of key ongoing and upcoming projects of interest for establishment of synergies with the RFF 2.0

Funding source	Amount	Purpose of / period covered by Funding
GEF Trust fund	2,9M\$	Energy mini grid and energy policy establishment – 2021- 2024
GEF LDCF	12 M\$	Coastal community resilience – 2018-2023
GCF readiness	2,9 M\$	National adaptation plan (2021 – 2023)
Regular resources	651,560\$	Health, Business Continuity Plan, Socio Economic Response, Communication
Climate promise	200k\$	NDC update and enhancement (2020-2021)
BADEA Loan /Government cost-sharing Agreement	8 M\$	Relief and Recovery for Guinea-Bissau’s MSMEs and Private Sector in Response to Covid-19
Italian Cooperation	108k\$	Community support platform Na No Mon (2020-2021)
MPTF	100k\$	Vulnerable cashew farmers protection from COVID (2020)
Canadian Cooperation	168 K	Health, COVID-19 epidemiological surveillance, Communication (26 June 2020 - 30 April 2021)

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6. **Risk mitigation** (maximum 2,000 characters)

Identify the key risks that may threaten the achievement of results and describe how project risks will be mitigated.

Political and institutional instability:

The political instability persists, despite international recognition of the President of the Republic and the Government.

UNDP works in close partnership with technical departments and is used to the national implementation modality. UNDP has a diversified partnership strategy and exchange with diverse stakeholders such as the CSOs, the private sector, youth and women groups. This approach will mitigate possible future risks of political instability to project implementation.

COVID-19:

The Government may continue to impose rigid restrictions, including adopting the state of emergency. COVID-19 restrictions may continue to prevent field activities and training in the regions.

UNDP will rely on the NGOs network (including from GEF SGP) whenever possible to conduct specific activities with local communities. As per the current pandemic, trainings and consultations can be done remotely, with enhancement of local partners' digital capacity.

Ownership by the government may shift:

The Government has shown its engagement for several key areas of interest for the RFF 2.0, as indicated in its new development plan. However, Government priorities may quickly shift as result of political crisis or other politically related situation.

By using a DIM implementation modality, UNDP may continue implementation until barriers to implementation are lifted.

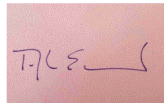
Lack of national specialized expertise:

Many national specialists in different fields have left the country due to the recurrent political and economic crises.

UNDP will rely, to some extent, on strong international expertise, including from the Global Policy Network (GPN), and will always associate national capacity to build expertise within the country;

Lack of internal (UNDP) implementation capacities:

UNDP has recruited an international UNV, fully dedicated to supporting implementation of the blue economy initiative. In addition, UNDP will explore the recruitment or cost-sharing of support staff, as deemed necessary.



Signed on behalf of UNDP

Tjark Egenhoff

Resident Representative/UNDP Guinea Bissau

Date

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BUDGET / WORKPLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET*		
		2021				2022			Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2				
Output 1. <i>Capacities of key national and community-based institutions strengthened to integrate blue economy opportunities into post Covid-19 green recovery</i>	Activity 1.1 Establish a national dialogue/forum with all stakeholders for SDG 14 monitoring and exploring SIDS opportunities/challenges. This dialogue will enhance among others, outreach and communication to local, isolated, illiterate and/or marginalized communities through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digital platforms like Na Nô Mon ; - Local NGOs and grass roots associations of women and youth relying on GEF SGP programme - Partnership with national and local Media (radio) and Telecom operator 							UNDP	RFF 2.0	Intern. and national consultants	30,000
										RPA with NGOs	30,000
										RPA/MOU with private partner	50,000
								Cost shared with Coastal project, Na Nô Mon and GEF SGP (parallel funding for joint activity)	Training & Workshops/webinars	20,000	
	Activity 1.2 Elaborate a comprehensive blue economy strategy and action plan to inform public policy and development planning. The strategy will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a comprehensive diagnostic on the status of the blue economy trends/potential opportunities - an investment plan for priority sectors/potential economic sectors under the blue economy strategy (public and PPP) - strengthening data collection - Institutional capacity assessment and an action plan for capacity development 							UNDP /FAO	RFF 2.0	National consultant	15,000
										Consultancy firm	200,000
										Training & Workshops/webinars	40,000
	Activity 1.3 Support improving data collection for planning, in general, and for SDG 14, in particular , as part of the							UNDP	RFF 2.0	Intern. consultant	25,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET*		
		2021				2022			Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2				
	contribution to SDG 14 targets monitoring/reporting and alignment with the national priorities							Cost shared with Coastal project (parallel funding for joint activity)	National consultant	10,000	
	Activity 1.4 Conduct a study on the opportunities to establish a comprehensive natural resources governance legal framework, with emphasis on marine resources, and implement an advocacy plan to accompany the study						UNDP	RFF 2.0	Legal firm Communication, media, advocacy	50,000 20,000	
	Activity 1.5 Conduct a study on strengthening accountability and transparency mechanisms for institutions managing natural resources, including community based/public monitoring mechanisms						UNDP	RFF 2.0	Intern. and national consultants Training, workshops/webinars	40,000 20,000	
	Activity 1.6 Carry out a vulnerability mapping to better identify the left behind , focusing on informal female workers in blue economy priority sectors, contributing to the statistical base, and leveraging digital tools such as geographic location methodologies (GIS)						UNDP	RFF 2.0	Intern. and national consultants Technical consultant	40,000 20,000	
TOTAL OUTPUT 1 (not included the suggested cost sharing/parallel funding)										610,000	
Output 2. <i>Enhance private sector capacity to directly engage in and benefit from</i>	Activity 2.1 Conduct a national study/analysis on the Food-water-energy-health nexus investment opportunities in Guinea Bissau in the context of Green economy / Covid-19 as a pilot for integrated multi-sector approach to recovery (including private sector role).						UNDP	RFF 2.0	National and international consultants	40,000	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET*		
		2021				2022			Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2				
<i>green recovery as part of the country Covid-19 forward building</i>	Activity 2.2 Conduct a needs assessment to identify priority areas for access to basic services and implement integrated actions on the ground , in light of the Food-water-energy-health nexus, prioritizing, among potential targets, the fishing communities, and the value chains of halieutic products.							UNDP	RFF 2.0	Contracts Equipment Materials and goods RPAs with local NGOs	175,000 80,000 50,000 50,000
	Activity 2.3 Establish a methodology for data collection, including periodical surveys, and analysis of the reality of the MSMEs ecosystem (annual barometer for MSMEs) in support to the private sector recovery strategy and as basis for a permanent dialogue between private and public sectors							UNDP	RFF 2.0	Intern. and local consultants Training/workshops/webinars	25,000 10,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET*		
		2021				2022			Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2				
	<p>Activity 2.4 Supporting youth and female entrepreneurship through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - analysis of value chain related to blue economy priority sectors to enhance inclusiveness and sustainability (fishery, renewable energy, coastal agriculture, nature-based tourism...) - specific vocational training for young people and women working in fishing communities - conduct business and entrepreneurial skills training focused on women economic empowerment - prototyping and incubation of at least two local project's ideas of youth from Guinea Bissau (including from the PALOP s Hackathon) - offering direct technical and financial support to youth and women-led projects/startups - Explore the feasibility of establishing on the job capacity development and mentoring network through harnessing regional and global experiences and best practices 							UNDP/ILO/FAO/ UNCDF	RFF 2.0	Intern. and local consultant	70,000
										RPA with relevant partners	40,000
										Technical consultant	15,000
										RPA with relevant partners	90,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET*		
		2021				2022			Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2				
	Activity 2.5 Assess the risks and sources of vulnerabilities of targeted groups engaged in blue economy and recommend prevention, adaptation and mitigation measures (farmers, fishermen, women working in fishing ...), leveraging digital solutions. The study will aim to guide designing future interventions to address sources of vulnerability (such as the lack of social protection)							UNDP/ILO	RFF 2.0	Intern. and national consultants	30,000
TOTAL OUTPUT 2											675,000
Output 3 <i>Project implementation, M&E and knowledge management is ensured and aligned to UNDP procedures to achieve expected results</i>	Activity 3.1 Establish a PMU through: - Recruit an M&E expert to monitor gender and LNOB desegregated indicators and report on the progress and achievements - Recruit/Cost share a support staff to be for the entire project duration							UNDP	RFF 2.0	Contractual service	35,000
							National UNV			20,000	
							Equipment for the establishment of the PMU			10,000	
	Activity 3.2 field visits and monitoring						Travel			20,000	
	Activity 3.3 Generate knowledge and communication products						Communication and KM expert Communication agency			60,000	
	Activity 3.4 Carry out the final evaluation of the project, to assess the impact on future transformative interventions, in synergy with UNDP and other technical and financial partners						International consultant			25,000	
TOTAL OUTPUT 3											170,000
DPC (3%)											45,000
TOTAL RFF 2.0 Proposal											1,500,00

**In line with Outputs with gender marker GEN2 or GEN3, it is recommended to allocate at least 15% of the funding to activities in support of gender equality and the empowerment of women.*

RESULTS FRAMEWORK									
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ¹⁴	BASELINE		MILESTONES AND TARGETS					
		Value	Year	2021				2022	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Contribution to COVID19 indicators as per the IRRF	SP-4 Number of private sector companies and formal and informal sector workers supported during and after the COVID-19 pandemic	0	2020	0	0	0	0	0	20
	DD-1 Number of digital solutions adopted to address the COVID-19 pandemic	3	2020	0	0	0	0	0	3
Output 1. Capacities of key national and community based institutional strengthened to integrate blue economy opportunities into post Covid-19 green recovery	1.1 # of national dialogue with all stakeholders for SDG 14 monitoring and SIDS opportunities/challenges exploring	0	2020	0	1		2		3
	1.2 # of stakeholders (public, private and CSO) contributing to shaping the national dialogue	0	2020	0	15		20		30
	1.3 # policy notes produced with key recommendations from the national dialogue	0	2020	0	1		2		3
	1.4 # of national blue economy strategy and action plan	0	2020	0	0	1			
	1.5 # of investment plan for priority sectors supporting blue economy strategy implementation	0	2020	0	0	1			
	1.6 # of reports produced on data for planning including SDG 14 data collection and monitoring strengthening	0	2020	0	1		2		3
	1.7 # of a comprehensive natural resource governance legal framework proposed for adoption	10 ⁵	2020	0	0	0	1		
	1.8 # of accountability and transparency mechanisms suggested to enhance institutions managing natural resources, including community based/public monitoring mechanisms	1 ⁶	2020	0	0	0	1		
	1.9 # vulnerability mapping to better identify the left behind, focusing on informal female workers in blue economy priority sectors, contributing to the statistical base, and leveraging digital tools	1 ⁷	2020	0	0	1			
Output 2	2.1 # of reports on food-water-energy-health nexus opportunities to strengthen multisectoral approach to recovery	0	2020	0	1				

<i>Enhance private sector capacity to directly engage in and benefit from green recovery as part of the country Covid-19 forward building</i>	2.2 # of beneficiaries from integrated actions on the ground among them 50% are women (formal and informal workers and MSMEs)	0	2020	0	0	0	0	0	1000 (W: 500; M: 500)
	2.3 # of methodology established for annual barometer for MSMEs in support to the private sector recovery strategy	0	2020	0	1				
	2.4 # of permanent dialogue between private and public sectors	0	2020					1	
	2.5 # of women/youth entrepreneurs empowered through establishment of their startups and innovative projects in the field of blue economy	0	2020	0	0	0	0	0	4
	2.6 # of youth/women beneficiaries of targeted trainings and capacity building	0	2020	0	30	50	80	100	150
	2.7 # of reports on risks and sources of vulnerabilities of targeted groups	0	2020	0	0	1			
	Output 3 <i>Project implementation, M&E and knowledge management is ensured and aligned to UNDP procedures to achieve expected results</i>	3.1 # of steering committee meetings	0	2020	0	1		2	
	3.2 # of knowledge management and communication products produced and disseminated on best practices and lessons learned for upscale	0	2020	1	2	3	5	6	8
	3.3 # of evaluation report of the project	0	2020	0	0	0	0	0	1

ⁱ According to the Global Health Security Index, Guinea-Bissau has the second most fragile health system in the world

⁴ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF COVID-19 indicators, as relevant. Due to the nature of the COVID-19 response work, quarterly milestones and targets are recommended. Monitoring will be conducted using the COVID-19 Monitoring Dashboard. Reporting will be streamlined into the COVID-19 reporting exercise (mini-ROAR and COVID-19 indicators.) No separate reporting will be required for rapid financing facility.

⁵ A multitude of law/decrees prepared, under preparation or under review will be considered for this outputs indicator as a baseline: Land Law; Environmental Assessment Law; Forest Law and Forest Regulation ;Framework Law on Protected Areas; general Fisheries Law and the Artisanal Fisheries Regulation; Decree-law on Biosafety ; Law that prohibits the import, production, distribution and sale of non-biodegradable plastic bags ; Water, oil, mine code; Decrees to officialize six (06) protected marine areas (Orango, Cacheu, Cufada, João Vieira / Poilão, Urok, Cantanhez,) ;Spatial Planning Law (in preparation).

⁶ Na No Mon platform for local community participation.

⁷ Last MICS study 2018-2019 as baseline