



**INITIATION PLAN TEMPLATE
FOR A GEF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)**

Project Title: Strengthening climate information and early warning systems for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change in Guinea

Country: Guinea

UNDP CP Outcome: By 2017, the public and private sectors, local authorities and communities adopt new techniques and behaviours that promote environmental sustainability and that ensure and an improved management and prevention of risk and natural disasters in a context of climate change adaptation.

UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome (2014-2017): Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded; and Outcome 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.

Expected SP Output: Outputs 1.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4

Expected CP Outputs: Output #5) The tools for planning the sustainable management of the environment, natural resource and livelihoods are developed or revised and they integrate aspects of climate change.

Output #7) The living conditions and livelihood in vulnerable areas (coastal zones, the North and in transition areas) are resilient to climate change and communities adapt to climate-induced conditions.

CPAP Programme Period: 2018-2022
ATLAS Project Award: 00102810
ATLAS Project ID: 00104725
PIMS Project ID: 5552
Start Date: May 2017
End Date: March 2018
Management Arrangement: DIM

Total budget: **US\$ 150,000**
Allocated resources:
• GEF - LDCF **US\$ 150,000**

AGREED BY UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE
Resident Representative

Signature

Date: day/month/year



04 / 05 / 2017

Seraphine WAKANA

A. Brief Description of Initiation Plan

The Guinea's medium-term Social and Economic Development National Plan (PNDES 2016-2020), which is the second generation of the operational tools of the Guinea Vision 2040, has set as targets to: (i) increase the country's human development index (HDI) from 0.41 in 2014 to at least 0.482 in 2020; (ii) reduce the incidence of poverty from 55.2% in 2012 to at least 40.2% in 2020 and (iii) increase the country's forest cover from 25.9% in 2014 to at least 28% in 2020; (iv) accelerating the growth of the primary sector to at least 6.5% by 2020; (v) increase the share of manufacturing industry in GDP from 8.3% in 2015 to at least 9.5% in 2020; (vi) increase the share of manufacturing exports from 7.5% in 2013 to 12.5% in 2020. To achieve this targets, the PNDES, aims among other to (i) develop the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector to make it not only a lever for reducing poverty and food insecurity, but also a source of development for the manufacturing industry; (ii) to promote a manufacturing industry mainly depending of, but also, supporting the development of the value chain of the agricultural and mining sectors; (iii) to make the mining sector a lever for economic development through the promotion of competitive SMEs / SMIs. The development of regional agricultural hubs based on agricultural chains with high value added and competitive mining clusters that are strongly integrated into the local economy will be the main tool for operationalizing this strategy. Thus, the agricultural and mining sectors are the main pillars for the success of the PNDES (2016 -2020) and for the long-term social and economic development of Guinea as clearly identified in the Vision 2040.

However, the performance of these 2 sectors is highly vulnerable to climate change, which could impede the achievement of the objectives and outcomes of the Guinea development strategies. Indeed, the agriculture sector is highly weather dependent given high dependency on rain-fed agriculture. As a result of both spatial and temporal disturbances, and in particular decrease in rainfall during critical times of the year (NAPA, 2006), adverse impacts on the productivity of the sector have already begun to be realized. As the agriculture sector provides livelihoods for 80% of the population¹, large numbers of people are exposed to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition as climate conditions become less favorable. According to the WFP's latest detailed survey of food security and vulnerability, about 600,000 people located mostly in Kindia, Labe and N'Zerekore regions suffer from severe food insecurity, while an additional 1.7 million are considered at-risk². Furthermore, the watercourses that could support irrigated agriculture have shown a high vulnerability to climate change and variability. Indeed, the droughts episodes Guinea has experienced between 1961 and 1990 have severely affected the hydrology regime (INC, 2002). For example, several waterways that were perennial in the past in Haute and Moyenne Guinee now dry up in the dry season (INC, 2002).

Similarly, the mining sector, being a water-intensive industry is affected by the reduction of water resources in Guinea. As mining operations expand (into more water-stressed areas such as the northern region hosting the bigger alumina reserves), the mining companies are likely to invest on water management infrastructures to be able to access to the quantity of water necessary for their operation.³ This will lead to water access competition with the communities living in those regions, threatening livelihoods and potentially triggering social conflicts.

¹ Idem.

² Guinea Food security Brief (FAO, 2011)

³ For example, Global Water Intelligence estimates that mining companies will spend \$11.9 billion on water infrastructure in 2013, up from \$3.4 billion in 2009 http://www.climatechangebusiness.com/Climate_Change_and_the_Mining_Industry

Change in the frequency and intensity of storm events also has the potential to impact mining operations, for example affecting some of the physical structures used in the mining process such as dams, and sediment and erosion controls (measures that keep the dirt removed from the mine from getting into waterways). In the same way, the risks of climate disasters such as increased intensity and frequency of droughts, flash flood, storms, and sea-level rise induced coastal flooding are real risks for the achievement of the targets of the PNDES and the ultimate objectives of the Guinea Vision 2040.

Climatic trends and their impacts observed during these last years will more likely be exacerbated, according to climate forecasts. The INC (2002) and the NAPA (2006) predict; (i) a temperature rise of 1,5°C; 2,5°C and 4,5°C respectively by 2025, 2050 and 2100; (ii) a decrease of the rainfall regime (by 36,4% in 2050 and 40,4% in 2100) and change in its spatial and temporal distribution in the country; and (iii) the frequency and intensity of severe weather related disasters such as drought, flood, storms will increase, will have important impacts on the surface and ground water resource stocks, and through a variety of channels, undermine development including ongoing poverty alleviation initiatives. Climate variability and change thus constitute serious challenges for Guinea's economic growth and development that must be addressed in order for the country to pursue a sustainable development pathway.

During the initiation plan period, a number of studies and stakeholder consultations will be undertaken with the view to further develop the approved project concept (see GEF PIF attached in Annex 1) into a fully formulated project document. The final output of the initiation plan will be a [UNDP-GEF project document](#) and [GEF CEO endorsement template](#) ready for submission to UNDP and GEF.

B. Project preparation activities

A. Component A: Technical review

During the design stage, and in the context of the scope of the project as per the approved Project Identification Form, the following activities will be conducted:

I- Comprehensive baseline assessment for each of the selected project zones

- 1) Carry out a detailed baseline scenario for development in the targeted regions, including the different ongoing development initiatives. A detailed review of existing climate risk information and analysis at the district level, including current and projected changes in climatic parameters, exposure and vulnerability to floods, fire, droughts and windstorms. Existing risk and vulnerability assessments and hazard/zonation maps will be identified to assist in selecting locations and sectors which will benefit from the LDCF financed infrastructure and services. Additionally, the current initiatives to address the gaps in production and access to climate information at the local, regional and national, levels will be assessed; the consultant team will seize the opportunity of this exercise to update the baseline scenario.

- 2) Review, analysis and summary of current and past project activities by government, donors, NGOs and private sector institutions that are related to EWS (including an updated report on co-operation and co-financing arrangements);
- 3) Review and summary of existing Early Warning Systems, with particular emphasis on current climate-related impacts and threats. Identify current technologies, manufacturers and capabilities of existing trained personnel. Consultations with executing agencies to determine the most pressing needs in terms of observational equipment and infrastructure, training and capacity building to implement improved forecasting, tailored climate hazard products and their packaging into sectoral specific warnings/actions;
- 4) Description and gap analysis of the current EWS implemented by the government and how it serves the information requirements of end-users. This will include a thorough evaluation of the information flow between government departments, systems used for information management related to vulnerability and climate risks, databases on past climate etc. This analysis should include a needs assessment for data sharing and communication protocols between different databases and departments;
- 5) Review policies and regulatory frameworks at the national, regional and local levels that aim to strengthen: i) the capacity of the institutions and agencies involved in the developments of the vulnerable sectors, ii) disasters risk management and facilitate access to climate information and; iii) climate change adaptation responses;
- 6) Develop a capacity needs assessment for the National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM), the Environment Safeguard Fund, the Agricultural Directorate, the Hydrology Directorate and the Forestry Directorate, also research organizations such as IRAG, the University of Conakry and the other key potential users of the climate information, namely the vulnerable communities, the private sector (mining companies and Conakry port users), and the ministries in charge of agriculture, tourism, fishing, hydrology, forestry, and coastal zone management.
- 7) Assessments of potential locations for automatic weather stations, hydrological gauging stations, severe weather radars and upper air stations based on historical records of hydro-meteorological hazards, projected changes in climate parameters, availability of land for installing equipment, and expected socioeconomic impacts. This analysis should entail a detailed costing of combinations of weather/hydrological stations, radars, satellite imagery (including hardware and telemetry/communication costs), as well as estimates of running costs for equipment and personnel. An estimate of the potential human and material losses that will be minimised through the LDCF investment should be made for different equipment configurations, within the requirements of stakeholders and executing agencies;
- 8) Identify private sector clients who will be interested/willing to pay for climate information and EWS services, what they would expect of such a service (delivery formats, lead times etc) and how much they would be willing to pay etc. This information will be used to further suggest which types of equipment and locations may offer potential paid-for services;

- 9) Specification of planned activities to be financed by the LDCF and their rationale (i.e. why and how are they will reduce vulnerabilities to climate hazards beyond what is already being done);
- 10) Description of the geographic breakdown of EWS warnings in terms of districts and communities;
- 11) Clear articulation of the outcomes and outputs, in the context of ongoing and planned baseline initiatives, as well as details of other ongoing adaptation projects (where applicable) with relevant and related key results;
- 12) Definition of a Strategic Results Framework and a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system with quantifiable and verifiable impact indicators at the outcome level. These indicators will be based on guidance by the LDCF results framework as well as the AMAT tracking tool for adaptation projects, but contextualized given the country-specific project outcomes. The indicators will be connected to a monitoring and evaluation plan, which will set out how and by whom these indicators will be measured and how verification data will be collected by the project;
- 13) Definition of implementation and execution arrangements for the project with detailed roles and responsibilities of government entities (implementing partners), other partnering NGO/public/private sector entities including other national/international organisations (responsible partners) and a timeline for project implementation;

Assess capacities of staff of targeted municipalities, local authorities and community organization to assimilate and use respond to climate vulnerability and future changes. The gap assessment will identify what needs to be done to strengthen their capacity to allow them to efficiently perform their duties pertaining to climate change management including the integration of climate resilience related performance measures into local development plans and community development plans; the project preparation will also consider the local institutions strengthening as a means for insulating project activities and benefits from political and governance issues.

- 14) Identify commune and village leaders' capacity needs to support and/or implement climate risk management practices. This will involve assessing the capacity development needs of relevant commune and village leaders in understanding climate change and taking active steps in addressing climate risks including the identification, planning and advocacy for the integration of the required investments in the development planning processes. PPG resources will be used to conduct a capacity needs assessment identifying capacity opportunities and constraints of commune and village leaders to (i) access; (ii) manage; and (iii) monitor incremental funding from non-governmental sources (private/innovative sources) for investments for strengthening the resilience of coastal zones and communities.

II- Preliminary climate change vulnerability analyses in selected areas

- 15) Conduct a detailed analysis on the risks related to climate change for each of the selected sites identified in the PIF. This will include the analysis of coastal erosion, floods, mangrove and coastal forests degradation, agriculture landscapes degradation, and others;
- 16) Determine the economic and social losses that have been incurred on account of past disasters that were linked to climate change;

- 17) Assess the potential magnitude of socioeconomic costs that climate change might inflict in the future;
- 18) Identify past and on-going works on hazards and vulnerability maps as well as risk assessments and coastal dynamics monitoring;
- 19) Identify existing plans on climate change management and disaster risk management at the national, regions and local levels relevant for the targeted municipalities;
- 20) Conduct an analysis of climate change and disaster risk management and community response mechanisms in the targeted municipalities;
- 21) Conduct an analysis of the communities' awareness of the potential impacts of climate risks and present results per gender;
- 22) Conduct an analysis of the existing structures that allow vulnerable populations to take shelter in case of climate hazards in the targeted sites;
- 23) Make an inventory of the possible long-term solutions that have the potential to address climate risks, as identified in the situation analysis, including the development of policies, fostering access to climate information and improving agricultural techniques, among others.

III- Identification of communities

- 24) Based on the provinces identified in the PIF, conduct a vulnerability analysis of communities to identify the most vulnerable populations (in particular women, children and people with disabilities) and provide a comprehensive justification of the selection of these particular communities;
- 25) Identify the means of accessing communication technologies in the selected communities, understand and document their needs and the possible options to reach them;
- 26) Study the extent to which the selected communities understand the effects of climate change and the occurrence of climate hazards, in particular. In addition, have a gender-based presentation of the results.
- 27) Take pictures of evidences of the vulnerability and the impacts of climate change in the targeted communities. These photos will be made available to UNDP in an electronic format.

IV- Definition of indicators and targets

Considering the project's log frame and council-approved objective and outcomes:

- 28) Define no more than 2-3 SMART indicators for the objectives and each outcome;

- 29) Collect baseline data for the defined indicators, choose the means of measurement and define targets as well as key risks and assumptions. A gender-based presentation of the baseline and targets has to be considered where appropriate. If risks vary gender-wise, then a detailed explanation has to be provided;
- 30) Conduct a stocktaking of all the risks that the activities of the project may have to face (environmental, social, operational, procurement, etc.), rate their probability of occurrence (high, medium or low) and propose mitigating activities;
- 31) List the possible negative impacts of the project on the environment, the populations, etc. and provide solutions to avoid these negative impacts.

V- Stakeholder engagement plan with agreed roles and responsibilities

- 32) Organize regular consultations with the executing partners – the National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM), the Environment Safeguard Fund, the Agricultural Directorate, the Hydrology Directorate, National Environment Directorate and the National Directorate of Water and Forests, also research organizations such as Guinea Institute for Agronomic Research (IRAG), National Centre of Fishery science of Boussoura (CNSHB), National Research Centre at Rogbanè, Center for Environmental Studies and Research (CERE) and the other key potential users of the climate information, namely the vulnerable communities, the private sector (mining companies and Conakry port users), and the ministries in charge of agriculture, Breeding, tourism, fishing, hydrology, forestry, and coastal zone management – to establish their respective roles and responsibilities and follow-up on their achievements;
- 33) Carry out a stakeholders' mapping, assess the different stakeholders and define their roles during the implementation of the project.
- 34) Conduct consultations with the different stakeholders identified to ensure their involvement in the project and the national ownership of the different outcomes as well as to ascertain their aspirations and expectations in the context of the scope of the approved project ideas. The project preparatory stage will also undertake consultations to secure agreement(s) on project implementation arrangements - including roles, responsibilities, and accountabilities of lead and partner agencies
- 35) Conduct consultation with the local institutional to ensure their understanding of the project and enhance knowledge of their expectations considering the approved project ideas
- 36) Conduct stakeholder consultations with the local communities to ensure their understanding of the project and enhance knowledge of their expectations considering the approved project ideas;

- 37) Assess the possible roles of the different members of the communities involved in the project development;
- 38) All the consultations will be documented and made available to UNDP in the form of annexes to the final Project Document.
- 39) Conduct Pre-PAC and L-PAC meetings to ensure the engagement of the participants;

VI- Conduct feasibility studies

- 40) Based on the vulnerability assessment, conduct initial feasibility studies for the pre-identified activities and investments for Strengthening climate information and early warning systems for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change in Guinea, including the dissemination, collection and analysis of climate information;
- 41) Conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the different project activities that will be implemented at the local, regional and national levels.

VII- Establish partnerships

- 42) Identify the lessons learned from previous similar projects;
- 43) Identify possible partnerships that could provide additional financing to expand project activities and broaden the areas of intervention;
- 44) Conduct discussions with potential partners to seek alignment of the various project activities so that duplication is avoided and synergies are maximized;
- 45) All the consultations will be documented and made available to UNDP in the form of annexes to the final Project Document.

VIII- Design project activities based on the agreed project results framework

- 46) Determine the most suitable means for communicating climate risks for vulnerable sectors and areas and early warnings to vulnerable populations;
- 47) Identify the most suitable strategies for reducing communities livelihoods and assets exposure to climate risks and strengthening the climate resilience of those communities and their livelihoods;
- 48) Identify the best strategies for climate risks information sharing including regular community meetings (i.e.: at the mosques and churches) where information could be relayed. The project preparation will also consider data safeguarding and dissemination options, such as making data on coastal processes publicly available on digital platform, in order to ensure that reliable information remains available beyond the project life and can continue to benefit communities in the longer term for planning purposes, amongst others.

IX- Assess identified risks

- 49) Conduct a safeguard study to prevent from potential losses and damages that would occur during and after the project lifetime;
- 50) Conduct a comprehensive environmental and social risk assessment of all possible risks associated with the proposed project. List all the potential positive and negative impacts that the implementation of the project can have, in particular on vulnerable peoples and livelihoods; Rate the likelihood that the identified risks will occur during the lifetime of the project and following its implementation; Rate the strength of the impact as low, medium and high risk. If the project is deemed a medium risk project, prepare an environmental and social risk management plan. Identify mitigating activities to prevent the occurrence of these risks;
- 51) Fill and annex the UNDP environmental and social risks screening form

X- Completion of GEF focal area tracking tools:

- 52) Climate Change Adaptation Tracking Tool.

B. Component B: Institutional arrangements, monitoring and evaluation

The outputs of Component A will be used as technical inputs to Component B which serves the formulation of the UNDP-GEF project document.

- 53) Project results framework:

The project results framework will provide detailed information on outcomes, outputs, activities, indicators (baseline and target levels), key assumptions and risks based on information collected as per component A of this initiation plan.

- 54) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The PPG phase will work on defining the M&E framework for this project. This will follow the agreed template that reflects the requirements set by the GEF M&E Policy. The roles and responsibilities will be clearly identified in this process and an M&E budget and plan will be developed. Moreover, the M&E framework for the project should adopt principles of impact evaluation techniques so that evidence-based findings emerge from the project's annual monitoring mechanisms.

- 55) Define sustainability plan

The sustainability plan will outline the principles and guidelines for ensuring long-term sustainability of project achievements. It will also outline an exit strategy, seeking the continuation of key activities/achievements without the need of long-term international financing.

- 56) Definition of management arrangements (DIM)

This project will be implemented under the aegis of the Ministry of Transport in charge of meteorology and hydraulics in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment, Water and Forests and other sectoral ministries, research institutions and organizations of civil society. UNDP is accountable for immediate outputs and outcomes and for the administration of resources.

The organisational structure governing the project will be decided upon during the preparatory stage. This will include the identification of the project board and management unit as well as the coordination arrangements and relevant initiatives.

57) Develop a gender mainstreaming plan

The gender mainstreaming plan will outline the principles and guidelines for mainstreaming gender into individual outputs, in order to ensure the equal participation of women and men in the proposed project activities and to ensure no adverse impact on either sex. The specific needs of women and other vulnerable groups are taken into account during disaster-risk awareness, preparation and response measures. Women, youth, peoples with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups will be included in decision-making processes and the implementation of adaptation measures as a response to climate-induced disasters.

58) Stakeholder consultations during Component B

The project preparatory stage will:

- involve key agencies in the development of the project strategy to ensure strong national ownership;
- ensure full participation of key government representatives and other stakeholders;
- ensure the development of the project's results framework while agreeing on the project objectives and outcomes.
- undertake consultations to secure agreement(s) on project implementation arrangements - including roles, responsibilities, and accountabilities of lead and partner agencies.

All the decisions and agreements of the consultations will be documented and presented in the final project document.

C. Component C: Financial planning and co-financing investments

59) Further define GEF's tracking tools for climate change adaptation in the context of this project in order to facilitate the programming, financing and tracking of investment expenditures.

60) At the project preparatory stage, a detailed multi-year budget will be compiled, following the standard UNDP-GEF project document template that reflects the mandatory requirements for the GEF M&E Policy.

61) At the project preparatory stage, a detailed multi-year investment plan will be compiled. It will integrate the climate change adaptation activities that will be developed in the targeted communities.

62) Explore multilateral and bilateral co-financing opportunities. The project's preparatory activities will include a series of consultations with partners to ensure a coherent and sustainable financing package, including post-GEF grant phase.

63) Ensure completion of the required official endorsement letters: An official endorsement letter will be prepared by the GEF Operational Focal Point of the Government. A co-financing guarantee will be collected from the participating government institutions, bilateral development partners, multilateral development partners and NGOs who wish to provide cash or in kind contributions to the project.

64) Stakeholder consultations during Component C

- Involve key agencies in the development of the project strategy to ensure strong national ownership.
- In close collaboration with key government representatives and other stakeholders, ensure full participation in the development of the project results framework and ensure agreement on the project financed outputs and activities in the context of the Council-approved project objective and outcomes (the latter cannot be changed).
- Undertake consultations to secure agreement(s) on project implementation arrangements; including roles, responsibilities, and accountabilities of lead and partner agencies. Document these consultations.
- In addition, the PPG funds will support carrying out a targeted capacity assessment of local communities to engage in community-based natural resource management and help define strategic interventions to address gaps.

D. Component D: Validation workshop

65) A validation workshop will gather representatives from all relevant stakeholders to present, discuss and validate the final draft project document.

E. Component E: Completion of final documentation

66) Following this workshop, the PPG consultants will move as quickly as possible to finalize the complete package of documentation for clearance internally by UNDP for submission to the GEF Secretariat.

The complete documentation package shall include the following documents:

- Finalized UNDP Project Document
- Finalized GEF Request for CEO Endorsement
- Finalized SESP (Social & Environmental Standards)
- GEF climate change Adaptation Tracking Tool
- All co-financing letters

67) Completion of a CEO endorsement request form.

68) Once GEF Secretariat comments have been received after submission, the consultants will prepare a 'UNDP Response to GEF Secretariat Comments' and then make changes to the text

of the UNDP project document and GEF Request for CEO Endorsement with the ultimate objective of obtaining GEF approval of the full project

C. Project preparation activities work plan, timeframe, responsibilities and budget:

PPG Activities	2017									2018	
	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Janv	Fev
Recruitment and acquisition		■									
International consultant missions to Guinea and to project sites		■				■					
PPG launch workshop		■									
Local consultations for data analysis and sectorial report development		■	■	■							
Organize bilateral meetings with co-financers and other project partners			■	■	■	■	■	■			
Elaborate Project document						■	■	■			
Prodoc validation workshop								■			
Proceed to document translation and finalization									■	■	
Ensure coordination, management, execution and monitoring & evaluation		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Submission of the Prodoc, CEO ER and required annexes to the GEFSEC											■

D. Total Budget and Work Plan:

Atlas ID:	00102810
Award ID:	00104725
Award Title:	Système Alerte Précoce-Guinée (SAP-Guinée)
Business Unit:	GIN10
Project Title:	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change in Guinea
PIMS:	5552
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	UNDP Guinea

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount US\$	
Project preparation grant to finalize the UNDP-GEF project document for “Strengthening climate information and early warning systems for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change in Guinea”	UNDP	62160	LDCF	71200	International Consultants	45,000	a
				71300	Local Consultants	27,000	b
				71600	Travel	38,000	c
				72500	Supplies	4,000	d
				75700	Training & Workshops	24,000	e
				74200	Audio visual and print production costs	10,000	f
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,000	g
					PROJECT TOTAL	150,000	

Budget notes

Budget Note	Items	Total estimated person days	Budget (\$)	Explanation
a	International consultants specialist in CCA and climate informed coastal dynamic modelling	90	45,000	2 International consultants at \$ 500/day: i) specialist in CCA project development with Meteorology expertise for 60 days; ii) specialist in climate informed coastal dynamic modelling for 30 days
b	4 national consultants	195	27,000	4 national consultant at \$150/day: i) CCA specialist with meteorology expertise for 60 days, ii) Agrometeorology specialist for 45 days iii) hydrometeorology specialist for 45 days, iv) socio-economic specialist specialist in gender 45 days
c	International and local travels	N/A	38,000	Flight to Guinea for international consultants and local travels in Guinea
d	Supplies	N/A	4,000	Material and furniture
e	Workshop and consultations	N/A	24,000	PPG Inception, local communities' consultations, Prodoc validation workshop
f	Translation and printing costs	N/A	10,000	Translation of project documents from French to English and vice versa and printing costs
g	Miscellaneous expenses	N/A	2,000	Exchange rates fluctuation, bank charges, claims, ...
Total PPG Budget			150,000	

Annex 1: GEF CEO PIF approval letter



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Naoko Ishii
CEO and Chairperson

January 31, 2017

Ms. Adriana Dinu
GEF Executive Coordinator
United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
304 East 45th St.
FF Bldg., 10th floor
New York, NY 10017

Dear Ms. Dinu:

I am pleased to inform you that I have cleared the project concept detailed below for LDCF/SCCF Council's review and consideration. I have also approved your request for project preparation grant.

Decision Sought:	Project Identification Form (PIF) Clearance for Council Approval and Project Preparation Grant (PPG) Approval
GEFSEC ID:	8023
Agency(ies):	UNDP
Agency ID:	5552 (UNDP)
Focal Area:	Climate Change
Project Type:	Full-Sized Project
Country(ies):	Guinea
Name of Project:	Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Guinea
Indicative GEF Project Grant:	\$5,000,000
Indicative Agency Fee:	\$475,000
PPG Grant:	\$150,000
PPG Agency Fee:	\$14,250
Funding Source:	Least Developed Countries Fund

Break-down of Indicative Agency Fee				
Agency	Trust Fund	40% Fees to be committed at Council Approval	Fees to be committed at CEO Endorsement	Total (US\$)
UNDP	LDCF	\$190,000	\$285,000	\$475,000

This PIF clearance and PPG approval is subject to the comments made by the GEF Secretariat in the attached project review document. It is also based on the understanding that the project is in conformity with LDCF focal areas strategies and in line with GEF/LDCF policies and procedures. Please ensure that your

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Ms. Adriana Dinu

- 2 -

January 31, 2017

final project document, with all Secretariat and Council comments fully addressed, is submitted such that CEO endorsement can be provided within 18 months of Council approval of the PIF.

Sincerely,



Naoko Ishii
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson

Attachment: GEFSEC Project Review Document
Copy to: Country Operational Focal Point, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee

GEF ID: 8023 - Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Guinea

Annex 2: Summary of Consultants Financed by the Initiation Plan

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/Person Day ¹	Estimated PDs ²	Tasks to be Performed
International Consultant (IC)	International hydro meteorological expert with GEF climate change adaptation project development expertise (PPG Team Leader)	500	60	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The GEF Project Development Specialist will be the Team Leader and will be responsible for quality assurance and timely preparation of all reports and documentation; 2. Define and submit a detailed methodology and work plan in consultation with the other Consultants with clear delegation of responsibilities for the 2nd international consultant and National Consultants (NCs); 3. Provide guidance to the NC to finalize the methodology they will use to carry out the tasks assigned to each of them 4. Based on the inputs from national experts and key national stakeholders, compile baseline/situational analysis for the full-size project (FSP). This will include a precise definition of baseline projects, activities, budgets, goals and co-financial links to GEF outcomes; definition of GEF incremental value per outcome and output; presentation of results of the incremental cost-analysis in matrices; 5. Based on the inputs from national experts and the best international practice, prepare a quantified assessment of global environmental benefits for climate change adaptation; 6. Define and validate the project outcomes, outputs, and activities based on a logical framework analysis and project's theory of change; 7. Develop the results framework of the project with SMART indicators, baseline and targets; 8. Working with the NCs, prepare the GEF tracking tool for CCA (AMAT Tracking Tool) and the Financial Sustainability Scorecard; 9. Guide the NC on socioeconomic analysis to carry out the cost-benefits analysis of the project

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/Person Day ¹	Estimated PDs ²	Tasks to be Performed
				<p>10. Ensure action points from the UNDP social and environmental screening (SES) process for the PIF stage are fully implemented during the PPG;</p> <p>11. Conduct the full UNDP SES and compile a summary report indicating results of the PPG investigation and future actions;</p> <p>12. In consultation with the NCs and relevant stakeholders, identify additional feasibility/baseline study that would arise from the observed risks during the PPG phase so that the feasibility studies do not have to be taken up during the project implementation;</p> <p>13. Analyze the data collected and write a report in 3 copies to make it available to the project focal point, the international consultant and UNDP.</p> <p>14. Develop Strategic Results Framework based on the field assessments and inputs from national stakeholders and NCs, including Project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and indicative activities. Conduct feasibility studies for the pre-identified activities under the LDCF project and ensure compliance Full Size Project monitoring with UNDP/GEF quality requirements including the GEF AMAT Framework;</p> <p>15. Based on the inputs from IC and NCs, conduct the selection and justification of the specific target sites in terms of vulnerability to climate change, including variability;</p> <p>16. Oversee the definition of the project baseline (ie. Current policies, strategies, current capacities and activities, baseline M&E indicators) and contribute to the synthesis of relevant baseline information (gender-disaggregated if possible), including identification of gaps in baseline data and information and suggestions for further required studies;</p> <p>17. Verify and validate the technical, institutional, operational and financial scope and strategy of the project as presented in the PIF;</p>

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/Person Day ¹	Estimated PDs ²	Tasks to be Performed
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Define monitoring, evaluation and reporting budget and arrangements in compliance with the Full Size Project monitoring framework with UNDP/GEF quality requirement; 19. Develop the project sustainability and exit strategy, including a sustainable financing of the national hydrometeorology system, to ensure replication of project benefits beyond the lifetime of the project; 20. Develop knowledge management strategy for the project; 21. Ensure that stakeholder consultations with relevant public and private authorities take place including mobilization of project beneficiaries in defining project components, including mapping climate change adaptation needs and gaps; 22. Ensure that the development of the overall project framework is participatory, gender-sensitive and base on a wide range of project stakeholders /beneficiary engagements; 23. Prepare project budget, including detailed co-financing arrangements for all the project components and obtain the co-financing letters; 24. Identify possible additional opportunities for co-financing; 25. Consolidate inputs from NCs, stakeholders and findings of the technical assessments into a full-size UNDP/GEF compliant climate change adaptation project document 26. Develop the UNDP/GEF CEO endorsement document.
International Consultant (IC)	Specialist in climate informed coastal dynamic modelling	500	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Act as national expert on issues pertaining to the project to support the work of the NCs and the IC team leader 2. Collect baseline information for coastal dynamics monitoring in Guinea including identifying the institutions collecting and producing information

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/Person Day ¹	Estimated PDs ²	Tasks to be Performed
				<p>relevant for climate informed coastal dynamic monitoring and the current existing instruments for collecting the information</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Carry out a climate informed coastal dynamic modelling and support the identification of climate information relevant for the climate informed monitoring of the coastal dynamics 4. Support the identification of the instruments and other tools required for the collecting and processing of the required hydro-meteorological information for climate informed monitoring of coastal dynamics
National Consultant – NC1	National climate change Specialist / Meteorology specialist	140	60	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Act as national expert on issues pertaining to the project to support the work of the ICs; 2. Conduct a baseline assessment of the climate information systems and early warning systems, (including the mapping of the different measuring and forecasting instruments) that exist in the targeted provinces and the gaps that need to be filled in terms of content and access to climate information; 3. Make an inventory of the different initiatives on climate related disaster Risk Management 4. Identify past and on-going initiatives related to hazards and vulnerability maps as well as risk assessments; 5. Review policies and regulatory frameworks at the national, provincial and community levels that aim at increasing the capacity of institutions involved in climate information production and dissemination and early warning systems ; 6. Make an inventory of all the past, ongoing and planned activities aiming to address risks related to climate change in the targeted provinces; 7. Elaborate on the baseline projects, as discussed in the PIF, and their relevance to the proposed outcomes;

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/Person Day ¹	Estimated PDs ²	Tasks to be Performed
				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Make an inventory of the historical data collected by the existing meteorological institutions; 9. Undertake vulnerability and climate risks assessments that are pertinent to inform the project design and identify the socioeconomic potential impacts of climate change; 10. Conduct detailed analysis on the risks related to climate change for each of the selected provinces, sectors, productive landscapes and areas; 11. Identify and analyze existing plans on disaster risk management at the national and local levels and community response mechanisms in the selected provinces; 12. Conduct an analysis of the communities' awareness of the potential impacts of climate risks and present results per gender; 13. Make an inventory of the needed climate information and early warning products vulnerable communities and decision makers might need for climate change management in the key sectors, productive landscapes, livelihoods options and regions and to mainstream climate risks in the key development policies, strategies and initiatives; 14. Determine the most suitable means for communicating climate information and early warnings to vulnerable populations; 15. Identify regular community meetings (i.e.: at the mosques) where information could be relayed.
National Consultant – NC2	Socio economist Gender specialist	140	45	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Act as national expert on issues pertaining to the project to support the work of the IC; 2. Support the vulnerability assessment with a special focus on women vulnerabilities in the agriculture and mining sectors and other key livelihoods options for women and in the project targeted areas

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/Person Day ¹	Estimated PDs ²	Tasks to be Performed
				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Determine the economic and social losses that have been incurred on account of past disasters that were linked to climate change; 4. Assess the potential magnitude of socioeconomic costs that climate change might inflict in the future; 5. Conduct gender analysis of the project's results and resources framework, and with stakeholders using appropriate gender analysis tools, to ensure project's interventions and results take in account gender related vulnerabilities and promote gender equality; 6. Develop action plan for incorporation of gender aspects in the project, with quantifiable baseline and target indicators, as per GEF and UNDP guidance and based on the results of gender analysis; 7. Ensure project's results and resources framework promote gender equality; 8. Support project formulation team to provide gender data in the development of the project document; 9. Analyze the data collected and write a report in 3 copies to make it available to the project focal point, the international consultant and UNDP; 10. Identify pertinent strategies for climate data validation to improve population resilience and evaluate the associated implementing costs in addition to the socioeconomic benefits. 11. Carry out relevant vulnerability and climate risks assessments for project conception and identify climate change potential socioeconomic impacts.
National Consultant – NC3	Specialist in agrometeorology	150	30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Act as national expert on issues pertaining to the project to support the work of the IC; 2. Support the baseline assessment of the climate information systems and early warning systems, (including the mapping of the different measuring and forecasting instruments) that exist in the targeted provinces and the gaps that need to be filled in terms of content and access to climate information;

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/Person Day ¹	Estimated PDs ²	Tasks to be Performed
				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Support the meteorology experts to identify the appropriate climatic scenarios for Guinea and identify the risks for the agricultural sector and related communities and ecosystems 4. Identification of the potential users of agrometeorological information and their needs, including early warning information, in the specific context of Guinea 5. Assess the ability of the current agrometeorology system, in terms of methodology, human capacity and tools, to meet the identified needs above 6. Propose an architecture for an efficient forecasting system in terms of institutional organization, methodology, human capacity, technology and tools, for improving the forecasting in Guinea and able to meet the needs identified above and ensure an efficient access of end-users to the weather forecasting 7. Propose a strategy for capacity building for the collection and analysis of climate and weather data and the production, dissemination and use of agrometeorological information 8. Support the identification and carry out an assessment of the institutions likely to host the decision support system to increase agriculture resilience in order to identify the most suitable institution. 9. Develop a strategy for an efficient access of end users (farmers, livestock herders, fishermen, populations, technical officers, decision makers,) to agrometeorology information and early warning messages 10. Support the development of a strategy for the sustainable financing of the Guinea hydrometeorology system 11. Assist in clarifying additionality of proposed outcomes and activities 12. Assist in developing a monitoring and evaluation strategy for the project.
National Consultant - NC 4	Specialist in hydroclimatic systems	150	30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Act as national expert on issues pertaining to the project to support the work of the IC; 2. Support the baseline assessment of the climate information systems and early warning systems, (including the mapping of the different measuring and

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/Person Day ¹	Estimated PDs ²	Tasks to be Performed
				<p>forecasting instruments) that exist in the targeted provinces and the gaps that need to be filled in terms of content and access to climate information;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Support the consultant team leader to identify the appropriate climatic scenarios for Guinea and identify the risks for the hydrological cycle and related ecosystems as well as communities livelihoods, assets and settlements 4. Identify the required hydroclimatology applications and potential users of the applications outputs, in the specific context of Guinea 5. Assess the ability of the current hydro-meteorology system in Guinea, in terms of methodology, human capacity and tools, to meet the identified needs above 6. Propose an architecture for a performant hydroclimatology decision support system, in terms of required equipments, technology, institutional organization and human capacity needs, able to meet the needs identified above. 7. Propose a strategy to ensure an efficient access of end users (farmers, livestock herders, fishermen, populations, technical officers, decision makers, Private sector) to hydroclimatology applications outputs including early warning messages 8. Develop a budgeted action plan to organize, plan and roll-out the development of the systems identified above during the project implementation 9. Support the identification of the most suitable institutions likely to host the hydroclimatology decision support system for an efficient early warning system and climate resilient development . 10. Support the development of a strategy for the sustainable financing of the Guinea hydrometeorology system including assessing the willingness of the identified end-users to pay for accessing to the hydroclimatology application outputs 11. Assist in clarifying additionality of proposed outcomes and activities 12. Assist in developing a monitoring and evaluation strategy for the project

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/Person Day ¹	Estimated PDs ²	Tasks to be Performed
				13. Carry out vulnerability and climate risks assessments of regular and irregular watercourses and propose a communication strategy for an efficient accessibility of the users.

¹ Dollar amount per person work day.

² Person work days needed to carry out the task.

Annex 3: GEF Sec Review Comments and Response Matrix

Guinea – GEF/LDCF

Strengthening climate information and early warning systems for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change in Guinea

GEF Programme ID: 8023/GEF Agency Programme ID: 5552

Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion 2	UNDP’s Reponses
<p>6. Is (are) the baseline project(s), including problem(s) that the baseline project(s) seek/s to address, sufficiently described and based on sound data and assumptions?</p>	<p>NOT CLEAR. The PIF provides a useful and concise description of the baseline situation as it relates to each component, and it identifies two baseline projects, namely (i) the Lower Guinea and Faranah Expansion of the National Program to Support Agricultural Value Chain Actors (PNAFAFA-LGF); and the (ii) Rural Development Project of Kakossa (PDR-K).</p> <p>The PIF does not provide the duration of the baseline projects, however, and it is unclear whether these investments “within their intended duration “ could realistically benefit from the information and decision-support services enhanced by the proposed project.</p> <p>It is also unclear why the National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM), or the several regional initiatives from which Guinea has benefited, have not been identified as potential sources of co-financing. DNM in particular could be very relevant as a provider of in-kind support.</p> <p>With respect to Component 2, finally, it is not entirely clear what policies, plans and associated processes would be targeted, and to what extent climate change risks and adaptation strategies are already considered in the context of those policies and plans.</p>	<p>The duration of each baseline initiative has been provided and we have expanded the sources of co-financing by capturing the initiatives that are contributing to strengthen Guinea’s climate information and hydro-meteorological services. In this context, we have removed the baseline project PDR-K from the list of projects that contribute co-financing. However, we still consider it as a relevant baseline initiative because the results of the project will be relevant to increase the resilience of project beneficiaries if they are able to access and integrate climate information in their farming decision making processes. Indeed, this initiative has contributed to considerably increase the Kakossa’s communities farming knowledge and livelihoods and reduce poverty. The PDR-K initiative is one of the flagship projects of the PNIA in the region of Kakossa and the government aims at accelerating the PNIA implementation during this development cycle to achieve food self-sufficiency in 2017. However, these achievements remain fragile and vulnerable to climate risks. There is concern that communities will structurally regress back to food insecurity and poverty and delay the</p>

Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion 2	UNDP's Reponses
	<p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please (i) provide the duration of each baseline initiative; (ii) consider expanding the sources of co-financing to capture some of the initiatives and institutions that strengthen and maintain Guinea's hydro-meteorological and climate information services; and (iii) clarify the baseline situation and scenario as it relates to the policies and plans that would be strengthened as part of Component 2.</p>	<p>achievement of the PNIA objectives in Kakossa.</p> <p>Furthermore we have considered the contribution of DNM to be in-kind (office space, equipment and staff) for 3 years. (pp 5-6)</p> <p>In component 2, the baseline situation as it relates to the policies and plans and how the baseline projects will benefit from the LDCF interventions is described (pp 7-10)</p>
<p>7. Are the components, outcomes and outputs in the project framework (Table B) clear, sound and appropriately detailed?</p>	<p>NOT CLEAR. Please refer to sections 6 and 8.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations in sections 6 and 8, please adjust the project framework accordingly.</p>	<p>The recommendations in section 6 have been addressed (see above) and consequently the project framework have been adjusted (pp 7-10)</p>
<p>8. (a) Are global environmental/ adaptation benefits identified? (b) Is the description of the incremental/additional reasoning sound and appropriate?</p>	<p>NOT CLEAR. Please refer to Section 6 above. In the absence of further clarity regarding the baseline scenario and relevant baseline initiatives, the additional reasoning and expected adaptation benefits cannot be fully assessed.</p> <p>It is unclear what direct impact the proposed project would have on the two baseline initiatives identified on p. 5 of the PIF; and whether those two initiatives are more closely associated with the project than other investments in relevant, climate-sensitive sectors. With regard to Component 2, specifically, it is unclear how the project would in fact ensure that climate risks and adaptation strategies are integrated into development plans. The PIF does not explain whether specific policies or planning processes</p>	<p>Following the response to recommendation 6, the additional reasoning has been strengthened and the adaptation benefits clarified. Indeed, it has been clarified that the project will work with the beneficiaries of the PNAFA and the PDR-K initiatives to identify the climate information they need to strengthen their resilience and address the climate risks. In the same vein, the project will produce the required climate information and support their integration in the 4 PNIA strategies, the Energy Sector Development Policy Letter and the PDSRP-III. We have also clarified that the project will support the diffusion of EW information and the development of a system to transmit these EW information to the most</p>

Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion 2	UNDP's Reponses
	<p>will be targeted as part of this outcome. Moreover, it is unclear whether the project would specifically seek to expand access to improved early warning in vulnerable, priority areas.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations in Section 6, please strengthen the additional reasoning and clarify the intended adaptation benefits accordingly.</p>	<p>vulnerable areas and communities (pp 8-11)</p>
<p>13. Comment on the project's innovative aspects, sustainability, and potential for scaling up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess whether the project is innovative and if so, how, and if not, why not. • Assess the project's strategy for sustainability, and the likelihood of achieving this based on GEF and Agency experience. • Assess the potential for scaling up the project's intervention. 	<p>NOT CLEAR. Please refer to sections 6 and 8 above.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations in sections 6 and 8, please revisit the innovative aspects of the project as well as the sustainability strategy and potential for scaling up.</p>	<p>Following the responses to recommendations 6 and 8, we have revisited the innovative aspects, sustainability strategy and scaling up potential for the project and have found them in line with the modifications led by the recommendations 6 and 8</p>
<p>16. Is the GEF funding and co-financing as indicated in Table B appropriate and adequate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs?</p>	<p>NOT CLEAR. Please refer to sections 6 and 8 above.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations in sections 6 and 8, please adjust the grant and co-financing amounts per component accordingly, if necessary.</p>	<p>The grant and co-financing amounts per component have been adjusted accordingly (see tables A and B)</p>

Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion 2	UNDP's Responses
<p>17. At PIF: Is the indicated amount and composition of co-financing as indicated in Table C adequate? Is the amount that the Agency bringing to the project in line with its role?</p>	<p>NOT CLEAR. Please refer to Section 6 above.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations in Section 6, please review the sources and amounts of co-financing accordingly, and make sure that these are consistently reported across different sections of the PIF.</p>	<p>Comments in 6 addressed and the sources and amounts of co-financing corrected accordingly and reported across the relevant different sections of the PIF</p>