

**GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD
ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL**

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Promoting and Strengthening Restoration and Conservation of Cantanhez Primary Forests in Guinea Bissau

Region	GEF Project ID		
Guinea-Bissau	11393		
Country(ies)	Type of Project		
Guinea-Bissau	FSP		
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID		
IUCN			
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type		
Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP)	Government		
General Directorate of Forest and Fauna (DGFF)	Government		
National Institute of Environment (INA)	Government		
General Directorate of Urban and Rural Planning (DGOT)	Government		
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date		
Multi Focal Area	3/8/2025		
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)		
GET	60		
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)		
5,966,206.00	536,956.00		
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)		
150,000.00	13,500.00		
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing		
6666662	16,000,000.00		
Project Sector (CCM Only)			
AFOLU			

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative,

how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The project 'Promoting and Strengthening Effective Conservation of the Cantanhez Primary Forests in Guinea-Bissau', integrating the GEF 8 on The Guinean Forests Integrated Program, will focus on Cantanhez Primary Forests Biome in Guinea Bissau and adjacent landscape in the Republic of Guinea. The proposed project, implemented by IUCN and co-executed between IBAP (lead executing agency), DGFF, DGOT, INA will address all critical barriers to primary forest conservation in Guinea Bissau by strengthening Cantanhez national park governance, implementing effective forest management plans and practices, promoting sustainable agricultural techniques and land use, promoting nature-based solution and enforcing strict regulations against illegal logging.

The project will also create knowledge management products (e.g. policy briefs, land use plans, project progress reports, success stories, lessons learned, best practices, etc.) for dissemination among local, national level, and constitute opportunity of learning and sharing experiences at regional level by connecting Guinea Bissau main institutions such as IBAP, DGFF to regional level, in particular enabling learning from institutions in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone and beyond. Transformative measures including developing gender-sensitive policies, leveraging sustainable finance opportunities, and promoting inclusive land use planning will be promoted.

Finally, project will generate global environmental benefit by sequestering 16,368,912 tons of CO₂e, improving management of 105,767 ha, restoring 15,400 ha of degraded forest, performing land use of 120,767 ha, and improving life conditions of 50,898 persons (25, 082 women, 25,816 men). *In fine*, the proposed project has a strong transformational capacity by conserving Guinea Bissau's primary forest and enabling local sustainable development.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To protect and improve the effective governance of the primary forest in the Cantanhez National Park and surrounding landscapes, to maximize local and global environmental benefits and contribute to the flow of vital ecosystem services that underpin communities' well-being.

Project Components

Component 1: Strengthened institutional technical and financial capacities and gender responsive policy and legal framework for forests landscapes conservation inside and outside protected areas.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
870,400.00	4,500,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Improved policy and legal framework for participatory land-use planning and inclusive natural resources governance and management.

Output:

Output 1.1.1: Policies and regulations on land-use planning, PAs and forest management are updated - through a participatory approach and knowledge sharing - to support participatory land-use planning and sustainable natural resources management.

Output 1.1.2: Capacity building for key stakeholders at national and local levels (25% women) to incorporate forest dependent people's rights into participatory land-use planning and management, and strengthening inclusive governance of natural resources

Output 1.1.3: Elaboration and Adoption of Land Use and Spatial Plans at Sub-National and Local Levels taking in account women access to land

Component 2: Conservation of Cantanhez National Park forests through their improved and gender-inclusive participatory planning and management and improved sustainable resilient livelihoods.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,445,150.00	5,500,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Updated and expanded data and information base available on the forest resources of the PNC

Outcome 2.2: Improved management effectiveness of forests and natural resources in the PNC and surrounding landscapes

2.3: Improved sustainability of productive sectors and equitable access to local livelihoods and nature-friendly enterprises in PNC forest landscapes

Output:

Output 2.1.1: Technical assessments and studies to improve the knowledge of PNC landscapes and the value of forest-related natural resources.

Output 2.2.1: Development and uptake of forest gender sensitive co-management arrangements, agreements and action plans at local scale to support the sustainable management and ecological integrity of the PNC landscape

Output 2.2.2: Capacity building, technical and logistic support for effective implementation of forest co-management agreements and plans.

Output 2.2.3: Capacity building, technical and infrastructural development for improved PNC effective management.

Output 2.3.1: Community-driven afforestation, reforestation and degraded forest rehabilitation in the PNC and surrounding landscapes with the participation of at least 25% of young women.

Output 2.3.2: Capacity building, technical and financial inputs contributing towards forests conservation and land degradation neutrality from climate-smart agricultural practices.

Output 2.3.3: Capacity building, technical and financial inputs contributing towards enhanced community benefits, accrued from improved and diversified sustainable livelihoods based on the use of forest products and alternative gender-oriented income generating activities.

Component 3: Establishment of transboundary cooperation and financial framework for forest landscape management.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
254,950.00	3,000,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: Transboundary Guinea-Guinea cooperation to improve landscape management and protected forest conservation

Outcome 3.2: Improved policies and financial tools to foster an inclusive economic environment conducive to forest conservation and land degradation neutrality.

Output:

Output 3.1.1: Grassroots and pilot activities to promote the adoption of a collaborative and synergic cross-border approach in landscape management

Output 3.2.1 Debt-for-nature-swap mechanism for conservation, sustainable use of forests and climate adaptation and resilience adopted at national scale

Output 3.2.2 Financial mechanisms for conservation, sustainable use of forests and climate adaptation and resilience adopted and implemented at local scale, in coordination with the community forest co-management arrangements, agreements and action plans

Component 4: Learning, knowledge sharing, communication and awareness.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
928,500.00	1,500,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1: Gender-sensitive knowledge generation and exchange, including public awareness / communications

Output:

Output 4.1.1: Regional level coordination for knowledge sharing and learning (where applicable coordinated by the GFIP-RCP)

Output 4.1.2: Knowledge management and communication strategy established, integrating experiences on forest conservation, sustainable land use and community co-management, developed with women, youth and local communities

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
183,500.00	500,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 5.1: Project Results effectively and efficiently monitored and evaluated with a gender-responsive approach.

Output:

Output 5.1.1: A functional gender-sensitive M&E framework in place

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Strengthened institutional technical and financial capacities and gender responsive policy and legal framework for forests landscapes conservation inside and outside protected areas.	870,400.00	4,500,000.00
Component 2: Conservation of Cantanhez National Park forests through their improved and gender-inclusive participatory planning and management and improved sustainable resilient livelihoods.	3,445,150.00	5,500,000.00
Component 3: Establishment of transboundary cooperation and financial framework for forest landscape management.	254,950.00	3,000,000.00
Component 4: Learning, knowledge sharing, communication and awareness.	928,500.00	1,500,000.00
M&E	183,500.00	500,000.00
Subtotal	5,682,500.00	15,000,000.00
Project Management Cost	283,706.00	1,000,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	5,966,206.00	16,000,000.00

Please provide Justification

Justified by the socio and political situation of Guinea Bissau

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The deforestation and degradation of forest ecosystems is a major challenge faced at the global level.

Guinea-Bissau is struggling with deforestation / forest degradation, and overexploitation of NRs, with resulting loss of ecosystem services and biodiversity (due to habitat loss). These environmental problems at regional level are mostly caused by human activities (agricultural expansion, cashew plantations, slash-and-burn agriculture, logging, increasing mining, etc.), and are exacerbated by global factors, such as climate change, which are also primarily of anthropogenic origin.

Important quantities of carbon are stocked and absorbed by these eco-systems, and their degradation leads to significant releases of carbon into the atmosphere, thus contributing to climate change feeding environmental positive feedback that further accelerate forest degradation.

This negative transformation of forest landscapes, it is not only threatening biodiversity, but also the balance of ecosystems and essential ecosystem services on which human well-being depends. Failure to address the drivers of forest loss and degradation will result in continued habitat and ecosystem service loss, and loss of natural capital will erode the socioeconomic wellbeing of forest-dependent communities and foreclose sustainable economic development options.

The causes that are determining the increase in number and intensity of threats to forest resources and related biodiversity in the PNC and their consequent and progressive degradation and loss, relate to the status and changes occurring in the local, national and international environmental and socio-economic context.

In the PNC, stagnant poverty coupled with the lack of development programs addressing the issues of basic social needs (health, water, education, access) is the main underlying cause that leads the locals to turn towards the consumption of natural capital for their sustenance. This socio-economic problem hampers the ability of local communities to engage in sustainable practices and exacerbates environmental threats.

The lack of alternative income generation opportunities for households leads to a concentration of the workforce in the agricultural sector. This is a country-wide trend, being that agricultural activity is at about 80% employment by the Guinean labour force, but in the Cantanhez area this percentage is probably even higher than the national average. This is an important factor that keeps high the level of needs for new lands to cultivate.

In recent decades, the country-wide demographic increase led to the emergence of new habitation areas, especially in Bissau. The civil construction sector has grown relevantly, placing direct pressure on the forest resources (through the supply of construction wood); this trend, coupled with the increased need of food supply due to population increase, is leading to harmful consequences in many ecosystems.

In the PNC area, especially in its northeastern side, an additional cause generating pressures and sources of rapid increase in population - and local traditional environmental management systems - comes from *Fulani* populations of Guinea-Conakry origin that are settling in increasing numbers. The activities of these often poor and vulnerable populations are associated with logging, charcoal production, agriculture and livestock breeding, as well as petty trade.

Moreover, there is no formalized information relating to the various NR exploitation sectors and the corresponding volumes traded on either side of the border. It is very likely that significant quantities of wood, charcoal and other resources are transiting to Guinea-Conakry without any control.

There is of course no information available on the possible illegal traffic that could develop in these areas, which are close to a situation of lawlessness due to the lack of control and regulation of flows by the national authorities. This is a case of weakness on three levels, the first concerning national sovereignty and the control of State borders, the second concerning the capacity to monitor and control immigration and the development of new settlements, and the third, directly related to the mandate of IBAP, which is in charge for the integrity of the PA.

The settlement of new villages (*tabancas*) in some areas of the PNC, contributes to the reduction of ecological connectivity within and outside the PNC, leading to an increased habitat degradation, especially for wildlife.

The improvement of road communication, especially in the northern side of the PNC, is facilitating the access to previously isolated areas dominated by natural vegetation, extending to these areas many occurring threats.

Land pressure has been taking place throughout the national territory, as well as within the PNC, through increased demand and sale of land for cereal cultivation and cashew plantations to improve economic income, grabbing and privatizing land, also contributing to land degradation.

In the PNC, the slow, but progressive abandonment of the *bolanhas* rice production system contributed to the rush for plateau lands, combined with the economic potential of cashew plantations.

The saltwater rice production system relies essentially on the availability of young labour that can carry on the harsh manual work necessary to maintain the production infrastructures. Therefore, the exodus of young people and the least labour-intensive agricultural practices that can be developed in the plateau are the two key conditions favour the progressive abandonment of the saltwater lagoons.

As happened in the Boké region (Guinea-Conakry) in recent years, the development of the mining sector is having multiple effects, the first of which is an exogenous attraction of labour and strong demographic growth. Not all the arriving workers find jobs at the mine and some of them, essentially turn towards the exploitation of NRs (fishing and hunting resources in particular).

Population growth and creation of new villages occurs throughout the PNC, being mainly due to immigrants in the north-east areas, and to locals in the other PNC areas. The PNC/IBAP with the contribution of other National Authorities dismantled the installations of new villages within the PNC's Integral Preservation and Transition Zones, but they do not carry out this kind of intervention in the Sustainable Development Zones. Described global environment problems and related drivers are at the core of concerns that led to the development of the GFIP, and consequently to the development of this Guinea-Bissau GFIP Child Project.

Reversing as described current trends in forest loss and degradation will require addressing the following key barriers that characterize the baseline scenario (IUCN-GEF Project Document - section 3.3):

Barrier 1: Weak policies and legislation relating to forest governance. There is a dearth in GB of sectoral policies and legislation that address the need for an effective participation of the community in forest resource participatory and co- management. Relevant areas relate to land tenure and resource rights, multi-stakeholder land use planning, and shared governance arrangements over PAs and forested areas outside PAs. Poor provision of legislative and regulatory measures and inadequacy of some sectoral legislation turn less effective management and sustainable use of NRs, with specific reference to policy and legal environment supportive to the adoption of wider participatory approaches/models to forests, PAs and NRs planning and management.

Barrier 2: Lack of comprehensive participatory integrated land use planning. Sustainable landscapes require coordination among stakeholders based on a shared vision for land and resource use, while in the PNC, and GB more in general, there are few if any, formal mechanisms in place to foster sectoral or cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration in this field.

Barrier 3: Lack of multi-sectoral partnerships in support of sustainable land and forest management practices. It is widely recognized that institutions at the national level, as well as at the landscape level, work

in a compartmentalized and mono-sectoral way, with few opportunities to develop a holistic vision and proposals for landscape development.

Barrier 4: Limited government capacity for effective conservation and forests sustainable management. Conservation and sustainable management of forests and NRs require a set of technical capacities that are in short supply in GB. Examples range from understanding ecosystem service dynamics to planning processes (land use, spatial analysis, resource management) to innovative conservation management technology to best practices for agriculture and other resource use. National ministries and decentralized/local structures at PNC landscape level have insufficient capacities and experience in land use planning, sustainable management of NRs, and low understanding of natural capital accounting and its integration in planning and management processes.

Barrier 5: Insufficient data to guide land-use planning (LUP), decision-making, and management. Effective LUP and other policy- and decision-making processes require reliable data and information to understand interactions and trade-offs within social-ecological-economic systems. In the PNC much of the available data and information on forestry and NRs is outdated, incomplete, and/or unreliable.

Barrier 6: Insufficient local knowledge and understanding on sustainable income generating opportunities from natural capital and agricultural sustainable practices. This comprises a weak knowledge on the opportunities and priorities to effectively recovery and restore forested areas, lack of technical support to adopt practices that can improve income generation from sustainable use of forest and NRs at PNC landscape level (insufficient market assessments, including the identification of requirements to access markets for sustainable and innovative products and improved value chains). There is also a limited technical knowledge and recovery capacities on traditional (e.g. bolanhas de bafão) and innovative sustainable agricultural techniques (e.g. cutting and pruning, agroforestry technologies for the conservation and restoration of degraded soils, etc.).

Barrier 7: Weak governance and a lack of a formal framework for community participation in management of NRs decision-making processes is a driver for over-exploitation and loss of ecological integrity within and outside the PNC. The legal framework of GB recognizes the rights of use of local people on their forests and advocates greater involvement of the population in forest management. However, the concept of community forestry management has yet to be implemented in an effective and extensive way.

Barrier 8: The lack of PAs and forests management effectiveness long-term monitoring systems combined with the chronic scarcity of financial resources. Lack of investments in infrastructures and the equipment turn extremely difficult the operationalization of the management structure and the assessment of management effectiveness. Without tools and data to evaluate progress, it becomes difficult to implement evidence-based improvements or demonstrate success, which could otherwise attract external support. This situation not only undermines the ability to protect the park's ecosystems but also leaves it vulnerable to threats.

Barrier 9: Total lack of operations to recover the natural capital of forest environments at national and landscape level. No reforestation and habitat restoration activities are carried out in the Country, and in the PNC landscape, following legal and illegal forestry operations. This is leading to massive unrecovered loss of natural capital. The situation is exacerbated by the Country-wide and local weakness in forestry and agroforestry afforestation and rehabilitation potentiality, mostly due to the weak infrastructural and functional network to support these operations.

Barrier 10: Lack of financing and access to financing for sustainable livelihoods by local communities. Rural communities in the PNC strongly depend on agriculture supplemented by a range of timber and non-timber forest products, including charcoal and firewood. Given current prevailing land- and resource-use practices, efforts to increase income through these activities are linked to deforestation and forest degradation.

Barrier 11: Limited coordination of transboundary forest and landscapes management. Several landscapes important to biodiversity and ecosystem services and related threats in the PNC area span national boundaries between the two Guineas. However, there is almost no sharing and collaborative activity between the competent Authorities of the two Guineas on planning, management and surveillance of forest and NRs in shared landscapes.

Barrier 12: The lack of financing and access to financing for PAs and sustainable landscape management. Despite the recent progress in the FBG (*Fundação BioGuiné*) activities and results and the support from external aid, GB governments struggle to provide adequate budgets for the SNAP and sustainable management of the wider landscapes in which PAs are located.

Barrier 13: Cross sectoral barriers hamper effective participation of women, youth, ethnic minorities and disadvantaged groups in land use planning, in forest governance models and mechanisms and in access to opportunities for sustainable income generating activities. These barriers arise from cultural discrimination, lack of education, economic inequality, and exclusion from decision-making processes. Governance models often fail to address their diverse needs, while limited access to resources, training, and markets further restricts their ability to engage in sustainable livelihoods. This cycle of exclusion undermines both conservation efforts and the equitable development of local communities.

Barrier 14: General awareness-gaps among stakeholders at landscape level as a factor that inhibits effective multi-stakeholder planning and management in forest landscapes. These gaps arise from uneven knowledge about the park's ecological and socio-economic significance, leading to misaligned priorities and weak collaboration. Local communities, often reliant on forest resources, may prioritize short-term gains over sustainability due to limited understanding of the consequences of their actions. Similarly, government officials and private sector actors may lack the technical expertise or awareness of sustainable practices, resulting in fragmented policies and environmentally harmful activities.

The project's objective is to protect and improve the effective governance of the primary forest in the Cantanhez National Park and surrounding landscapes, to maximize local and global environmental benefits and contribute to the flow of vital ecosystem services that underpin communities' well-being. The Project aims to transform the prevailing and disruptive short-term oriented approach to forestry resources management, in an approach that incorporates sustainability concerns into models which internalizes the values of nature, by testing out participatory-wide solutions in forest resources management, supported by innovative financial mechanisms.

This GFIP Child project in GB is based on the aspirational hypothesis that the current model of forest resources and biodiversity use by communities and other local actors, and the chronic weakness or absence of sectoral institutions in the PNC, can be addressed and reversed into a reference management model at national and regional level, in which communities are fully aware of the importance of ecosystem services for their well-being and are able to derive maximum benefits from these services, in a completely sustainable way.

The project's outcomes are crafted to be resilient, capable of enduring changes in environmental drivers through robust, adaptable frameworks and practices:

- Outcome 1.1 Improved policy and legal framework for participatory land-use planning and inclusive NRs governance and management.
- Outcome 2.1 Updated and expanded data and information base available on the forest resources of the PNC.
- Outcome 2.2 Improved management effectiveness of forests and NRs in the PNC and surrounding landscapes.
- Outcome 2.3 Improved sustainability of productive sectors and equitable access to local livelihoods and nature-friendly enterprises in PNC forest landscapes.
- Outcome 3.1 Transboundary Guinea-Guinea cooperation to improve landscape management and forest conservation.
- Outcome 3.2 Improved policies and financial tools to foster an inclusive economic environment conducive to forest conservation and land degradation neutrality.
- Outcome 4.1 Gender-sensitive knowledge generation and exchange, including public awareness / communications.

The proposed project is strategically positioned to leverage a rich history of GEF investments that have laid a foundation for environmental management and conservation in Guinea-Bissau. These projects have established critical frameworks and insights that the current project can utilize to avoid redundancy and enhance the impact of its interventions. Overall, the project builds upon a robust foundation of GEF investments such as:

- Support to the consolidation of a protected area system in Guinea-Bissau's Forest Belt (2012 – 2017)
- Strengthening ecological connectivity in the Dulombi-Boé Tchetché complex (2023-2027)
- Integrated Natural and Water Resources governance Project in the Corubal River Basin (2023-2027)
- Strengthening the Financial and Operational Framework of the National PA System in Guinea-Bissau (2016 – 2023)
- Strengthen the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of Guinea-Bissau vulnerable coastal communities to climate risks (2019 – 2025)
- Umbrella Programme to Support Development of Biodiversity Finance Plans (2024 – 2027)
- TRI The Restoration Initiative – Fostering Innovation and Integration in Support of the Bonn Challenge (2018 – 2025)

Some project's interventions will target mangrove ecosystems and rice fields. They will be implemented considering results and lessons learned from the following GEF-funded projects Managing Mangroves and Production Landscapes for Climate Change Mitigation ("Arroz e mangal" project) (2019 – 2025).

The project will also build on non-GEF investments that have supported Guinea-Bissau's biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. This project will leverage the successes and lessons from non-GEF projects such as:

- The Southern Economic Development Support Project (PADES – Projet d'Appui au Développement Economique du Sud) (2016 – 2022)
- Protected areas and climate change resilience Project (2018 – 2022)
- Project to Strengthen the Financial Viability of the National System of Protected Areas in Guinea Bissau (2018-2021)
- Strengthening National and Regional Development Planning: a Spatial Development Framework for Guinea-Bissau and a Regional Strategic and Spatial Development Plan for the Archipelago of Bijagós (Bijagós 2030 - Etibène Kossok!) (2020 - 2021)
- Darwin Initiative projects (2019 – 2027), including: i) Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau (2024 – 2027) funded with 700,000 USD, will build sustainable human-wildlife coexistence in the CNP; ii) Reducing transmission of SARS-CoV-2 to African great apes in tourism (2021) that included tourism education campaigns for chimpanzees at the CNP. iii) Promoting public health in a biodiverse agroforest landscape in Guinea-Bissau (2019 – 2022) which main objective was to minimise risks of leprosy in humans and threatened wildlife at CNP.
- NaturAfrica that will give priority to development actions in landscapes identified in *Larger than Elephants: Inputs for an EU strategic approach to wildlife conservation in Africa*^[11]. It includes, among the target landscapes, Guinean forests of West Africa, targeting Senegal, Guinea-Bissau (Dulombi and Boé NP and neighboring ecological corridors) and Guinea.
- Institutional and technical support for REDD+ readiness in West Africa.
- The World Bank's West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA). This project provided financial support and will invest in the implementation of many interventions in the PNC offering potentiality for synergies with this Child project intervention, among which:
 - Update and dissemination of internal regulations of the PAs
 - Assessment of the Management Effectiveness of MPAs
 - Support for assisted natural regeneration of mangroves

- Planting of seedlings
- Rehabilitation of rice fields and lowland systems
- Monitoring activities in the parks
- Park surveillance and patrol
- Support to IBAP staff for monitoring activities
- Procurement of 3 boats (with 3 engines), 6 engines and equipment
- Procurement of IT equipment (computers, GPS, tablets, projectors, cinema systems, cameras, and drones) for the headquarters of the 6 PAs
- Generator and solar panels
- Training communities in ecotourism.

Some project's interventions will target mangrove ecosystems and rice fields. They will be implemented considering results and lessons learned from previous projects, such as Malmon project (2020 - 2024), and landa Guiné! (2018 - 2024) that had interventions also at the PNC (target villages: Catesse, Cafine, Cafal). This project is based on the results of the above-mentioned past projects and is strongly aligned with ongoing and planned projects that will be developed in the coming years (IUCN-GEF Project Document - section 3.5).

This Project will make an effort to address gaps areas that were/are not tackled by previous and current projects, namely the conservation of sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation with specific regards to forest ecosystems, sustainable and alternative livelihoods to reduce deforestation and habitat and land degradation in the Cantanhez landscape. Specific gaps the Project will address are hereafter described.

1. *Gaps in policies and legislation relating to forest governance and management.* Under Component 1, the Project will work on policies and legislation to enable conditions for sustainable forest management and forest co-management.
2. *Gaps in participatory integrated land use planning.* Under Component 1, this Project will support the preparation of specific plans, giving the opportunity to apply the recently prepared Law of Spatial and Urban Planning; furthermore, it will promote the integration between Park Management and Spatial Planning, following the orientations of the above mentioned law.
3. *Gap in capacity, knowledge and awareness for effective conservation and forests sustainable management.* The Project, across the Components 1, 2, 3 and 4, will technically and financially support the capacity development and awareness at different levels, targeting different stakeholders, including national and local institutions, park's staff, civil society, local communities and private sectors. The Project will organize capacity building activities on different topics, from forest sustainable management to sustainable livelihoods. The Project will also promote collection, organization and sharing of scientific data, and promote awareness in and around the PNC.
4. *Gaps in forests management and conservation in the Cantanhez landscape.* While other PAs and landscapes in GB benefitted and are benefitting from specific projects and initiatives, the Cantanhez landscape still need to be the focus of a specific project on sustainable forest management and conservation. This Child Project aims to close this gap, by providing financial and technical means for improving the conservation of forest ecosystems in this landscape.
5. *Gap in coordination of transboundary forest and landscapes management.* Several landscapes important to biodiversity and ecosystem services and related threats in the PNC area span national boundaries between the two Guineas. This Child Project promotes sharing and collaborative activity between the competent Authorities of the two Guineas on planning, management and surveillance of forest and NRs in shared landscapes.

6. *Gap in financing and access to financing for PAs and sustainable landscape management.* Despite some progress in the last years, also thanks to the FBG, available funds and self-financing sources are still limited in the Country and in the PNC. This Project aims to contribute filling this gap through a combination of policy/legal reviews and creation of new financing mechanisms.

The project's success depends on the active involvement and collaboration of a wide range of stakeholders, as detailed in Appendix 12. Stakeholder Analysis, Consultation and Engagement Plan.

- National Public Institutions such as the Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP), the General Directorate of Forest and Fauna (DGFF), the National Institute of Environment (INA), and the General Directorate of Urban and Rural Planning (DGOT) as project executing and co-executing Agencies that play a direct role in policies development and implementation within the scope of project intervention.
- Local Stakeholders such as Region Governors and Sector Administrator.
- Civil Society Organizations and Foundations, national NGOs with experience in natural resources sustainable management (KAFO, Tiniguena, Palmerinha, etc.), community-based organizations (AD, AJAI, ADUCOL, Nimba, etc.), and IUCN Guinea Bissau. These organisations play a critical role on advocacy for environmental policies, community engagement, and monitoring of project impacts, but also in maintaining transparency, ensuring community involvement, and adhering to social and environmental standards, which are essential for the project's credibility and effectiveness.
- National Research and Academic Institutions such as the National Institute for Studies and Research (INEP), the University of Bissau, and the National Agricultural Research Institute (INPA).
- Project Affected People (PAP), Vulnerable Groups and the Criticality of Local Actors including local communities (traditional rulers, farmers, fishermen, women, etc.) in the project intervention geographic scope.

[1] Larger than Elephants: Inputs for an EU strategic approach to wildlife conservation in Africa (2017). European Commission, ISBN 978-92-79-49564-9

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Based on the baseline scenario described in Section A, the envisaged **theory of change** of the project holds that **IF** the improved national policy, legal, regulatory, institutional and financial framework enhance the enabling environment for conservation and sustainable management of forests; **IF** the Cantanhez National Park - the only PA comprising important remnants of Guinean forests in Guinea-Bissau - benefits from strengthened and improved governance system; **IF** PNC is internally, as well as externally ecologically well connected to other PAs, ecological corridors, and other areas that benefit from improved forest management and restoration interventions; **IF** communities living inside and in surrounding areas of the PNC benefit from improved sustainable land management practices, and increased sustainable livelihoods availability; and **IF** cooperation and collaboration with the Republic of Guinea on forest and land resource management is strengthened, **THEN** Guinean forests in the PNC will be sustainably restored and conserved, and ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss will be reversed to provide more ecosystem services and greater resilience to climate change (IUCN-GEF Project Document - section 4.1 for more details).

The main pathways to transformation, therefore, consist of **project interventions (impact drivers)** that address the key root causes and barriers, and foster changes and impacts in the reorganization of institutional structures and systems, and reorientation of various stakeholders to value and promote sustainable and equitable approaches to forest and land management, reducing deforestation and forest and land degradation, enhancing at the same time people’s well-being.

Project Component 1

- **Policies improvement and effective implementation.** A gender-responsive human and institutional capacity development strategy and action plan will be developed. In addition, the project aims to create stronger political understanding, capacity and will towards protecting the country’s forest ecosystems, through capacity building, and thus support and catalyze change.
- The project will contribute to combatting ecosystem degradation by supporting the **development of integrated land use plans**, at the local levels.

Incremental cost reasoning of Component 1:

Business as usual scenario	Alternative scenario with GEF resources
<p>Despite several general and sectoral national strategies and plans (IUCN-GEF Project Document - Section 3.1.5), there is still insufficient policy, legislation and institutional frameworks addressing needs for improved participatory land use planning, and sectoral development planning that are supportive to forests landscapes conservation. This scenario of policy/legislation/planning weakness is likely to continue in Guinea-Bissau for nearest years delaying effective transformation of land use planning/practices and delaying change in unsustainable forest/NR use patterns.</p> <p>In the current scenario, national institutions will continue to work with a 'compartmentalized' approach, without generating planning/policy/legal tools, or generating them without incorporating a holistic vision for landscape and NR management.</p>	<p>Issues described in the business-as-usual scenario, require substantial financial investment and technical assistance, and can be addressed only with the support of this GEF funding. By securing GEF funding, the project can leverage additional resources and expertise to support national institutions in achieving primary forest conservation and restoration goals in Guinea-Bissau.</p> <p>GEF funding will proactively address current gaps and support development of missing policy, legislation, planning documents, and institutional frameworks. The project will also work with the IBAP and other co-executing partners to make sure that all produced/improved documents/tools/frameworks are officially approved and implemented.</p> <p>To address the lack of coordination at the national level in the forestry sector, the project will establish and facilitate a multi-stakeholder platform on planning, shared governance and management of forests and</p>

Business as usual scenario	Alternative scenario with GEF resources
<p>Additionally, there is no special policy or actions to mainstream gender issues in land use planning and NRM.</p> <p>Furthermore, IBAP and other national key-players working on conservation, land degradation neutrality and climate change adaptation and mitigation are not financially self-sufficient, and they continue to be dependent on external aid.</p> <p>Technical and financial capacity to implement improved policies, legislation and institutional frameworks is also limited. In these conditions, meeting the national targets will be a harsh challenge.</p> <p>Within this scenario, PAs and forest ecosystems in Guinea-Bissau will remain at risk of being opened to unsustainable production activities and impacted by infrastructure projects designed without taking biodiversity aspects into consideration. The absence of land use plans and coordinated and integrated decisions regarding landscapes will prevent the achievement of the Country's objectives and international commitments regarding biodiversity protection, forest cover, and reduction of carbon emissions. This will result in ongoing degradation of NRs within and outside PAs.</p>	<p>natural environments, as well as MoU between IBAP and other key national Institutions.</p> <p>Capacity of the relevant Institutions involved in land use planning processes and NRM will be built through training based on needs identification. The necessary technical inputs for improved decision-making on LUP will be developed to ensure that the value of ecosystems and the rights of local communities are taken into consideration. The development of pilot LUPs at local level will be also supported under Component 1.</p> <p>In addition, the GEF project will fund the development of a gender strategy and implement it through trainings for the PMU and PNC/IBAP staff.</p> <p>An important incremental contribution will be to enhance policy alignment at a regional level, in furtherance of the ECOWAS Convergence Plan for the Sustainable Management and Utilization of the Forest Ecosystems in West Africa. Further additionality will be achieved by linking the project to expertise in IUCN and GFIP-CI and other institutions in IUCN/CI's networks.</p>

Outcome 1.1: Improved policy and legal framework for participatory land-use planning and inclusive natural resources governance and management.

At the heart of this Outcome, there is the need for the improvement of inter-institutional partnership and long-term collaboration in forest management and inclusive land use planning processes, and for higher accountability of rural communities in planning and managing of forests and NRs in villages' neighboring land, to improve management and to reach long-term conservation and sustainable use of these resources. This Outcome aims at improving the national policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, and to enhance the institutional technical capacities for the conservation of forest landscapes inside and outside PAs. Collectively, this aim will be achieved with the intended policy, legal and regulatory review that will be pursued through the establishment of a multi-stakeholder platform on planning, shared governance and management of forests and natural environments (**Output 1.1.1**). The project will strengthen these key actions by supporting the adoption of MoU among key institutions in land use planning of natural environments and natural forests management (**Output 1.1.1**), the implementation of technical tools to support land use in PAs and forest territories management practices (**Output 1.1.1**), and by implementing a training program that, assessing and

adapting it to the specific needs of national and local contexts, will complementarily integrate *ad hoc* short courses, formal training, training programs and tools available on the web, and GIS-related capacitation (**Output 1.1.2**). Technically sound and fully participatory LUPs will be also developed under this project component (**Output 1.1.3**).

With successful implementation of activities under this Outcome, the project will create the enabling conditions in the national policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks to establish successful officially recognized systems with their defined structures and processes for local forest management that are highly decentralized and economically attractive to rural populations, so that through the Country-wide replication of these systems/models, forested land will be diffusely conserved and sustainably managed in the whole Country. As the Country is potentially highly vulnerable to climate shocks (IUCN-GEF Project Document - Section 3.3.1), the renewed forestry and land use planning policy, legal and regulatory frameworks will also promote adaptation through adjustments that allow for the mitigation of harmful effects.

Project Component 2

- **To improve PA management effectiveness**, the project will build institutional and technical capacity on conservation technologies and will promote their deployment. This includes training programs and workshops for park staff, local communities, and relevant government agencies to enhance their skills in participatory NR management, conservation techniques, and sustainable development practices. This pillar also include the promotion of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms through measurements of key indicators related to biodiversity, community engagement, governance practices, reforestation and restoration, etc.
- **Extensive afforestation, reforestation and rehabilitation activities** of forested land in the PNC and surrounding landscapes, will be pillar of project intervention in the field.
- **Innovating and improving governance in PAs.** Strengthening the governance of the PNC is one of the main objectives of this project and it will be pursued by developing and implementing a pilot forest co-management model. It will implement comprehensive measures consisting of establishing an integrated approach to forest and resources management that will involve park staff, communities, national and local authorities, private sector, civil society and other actors with clear guidelines and protocols for decision-making processes, ensuring that all stakeholders have access to relevant information, and promoting dialogue. By promoting open dialogue and knowledge sharing, the project can foster a sense of ownership and collective responsibility for the sustainable management of the PNC. Multi-stakeholder dialogue will range from community-level participatory land use planning and PA co-management to multi-stakeholder spatial planning at the landscape scale. A specific focus will be given to the involvement and empowerment of local communities in decision-making processes, with special attention to the involvement in these processes of women, ethnic minorities and disadvantaged groups. By including them in the planning and implementation of conservation initiatives, traditional knowledge and expertise can be leveraged to develop innovative and culturally appropriate solutions. This participatory approach not only ensures the inclusion of diverse perspectives but also strengthens the sense of ownership and commitment towards the long-term conservation and sustainable resource use of the PNC and surrounding landscapes.
- **Developing sustainable livelihood alternatives and nature-friendly enterprises**, ensuring that women have access to these opportunities. The project interventions will lead to improved community livelihoods through the diversification of income-generating sources, increased direct economic value and benefits

from NRs, and increased resilience to the effects associated with climate change. This pillar will include initiatives to support Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in implementing local scale pilot projects that contribute to sustainable economic development while achieving priority conservation outcomes.

Incremental cost reasoning of Component 2:

Business as usual scenario	Alternative scenario with GEF resources
<p>In the current scenario, the PNC and other land management Authorities in the target landscapes will continue to operate minimally, with critical and chronic lack of funding. Limited human, financial and technical capacities will lead to limited positive impacts on biodiversity and combatting illegal activities. Apprehending encroachers, illegal loggers and hunters will continue to be a challenge with limited capacities to account and enforce infractions. PNC's Guinean Forests remnants will remain without substantial protection, with their globally significant biodiversity at risk. The widespread unsustainable practices (slash & burn and cashew plantations above all), and the migration of people into PNC territories from both Guineas, will likely continue and transform the remaining natural landscapes into smaller habitat fragments, increasingly less suitable for maintaining the viability of populations of key species for conservation. This will lead also to resource degradation and reduced ecosystem services that will be no longer available to support human wellbeing.</p> <p>Appendix 17 provides a rough estimate - based on residents' knowledge and perception - which indicate that, at the current rate of forest coverage depletion in the PNC, about 20 years is the time needed before 45% of the forest plots will be "emptied", and that 40/50 years is the estimated time needed for the entire natural forest cover of the whole PNC to be "emptied". These estimates suggest that</p>	<p>The GEF will fill the knowledge gap regarding key features/components of the PNC (i.e. forest restoration opportunities and priority areas, human-wildlife conflicts, sustainable socio-economic development opportunities, sustainable charcoal production), to effectively feed PNC and project management decisions-making.</p> <p>This GEF project will apply the ROAM methodology and other target studies to technically support restoration of the connectivity between PNC and other PAs (DBT Complex and PN Lagoa de Cufada).</p> <p>The management of the PNC landscapes will be also improved by capacity building for key stakeholders and the enhancement of PNC technical resources to facilitate monitoring, enforcement and other participatory management activities.</p> <p>The project will build upon the updated PNC management plan (expected to be finalized by June 2025) to train the PNC team and collaborators to effectively patrol, monitor and manage the National Park.</p> <p>Key infrastructures for the PNC effective management will be provided by this GEF project too.</p> <p>These resources for capacity building and PNC infrastructural development, would not be available in the business-as-usual scenario.</p> <p>This GEF project will strength with capacity building and improved guidance in decision-making processes the existing PNC Management Council as a platform at landscape level to improve multi-stakeholders' dialogue. Capacity</p>

Business as usual scenario	Alternative scenario with GEF resources
<p>an intervention external to the context is not only necessary, but also urgent.</p> <p>The current human resources allocated to the PNC need to be strengthened and better trained to respond to the existing challenges. PNC staff received few trainings and most of the rangers lack basic technical capabilities in map reading, GPS usage, wildlife monitoring, infrared cameras usage, animation, reforestation activities, conflict resolution, and so on. Besides the need of improved qualification of staff, it's also needed to increase the number of rangers. The current number of rangers is not enough to cover efficiently the PNC territory (IUCN-GEF Project Document - Section 3.3.2).</p> <p>Without this GEF project, the PNC staff will be incapable to face the ever-increasing difficulties concerning human settling, pressure to explore resources and population dissatisfaction due to the lack of development initiatives. The PNC hosts an increasing number of settlements, due to internal and international migrations, who are highly dependent on ecosystems. They face difficulties and challenges, but very little initiatives are implemented to cope these challenges (IUCN-GEF Project Document - Section 3.5). No one of existing initiatives address the urgent need for Guinean Forest ecosystem restoration in the PNC and surrounding landscapes. The recent environmental restoration activities implemented by other initiatives were focused on mangrove environments ('Managing Mangroves and Production Landscapes for Climate Change Mitigation' GEF project).</p> <p>In the PNC, no diagnosis has been conducted in collaboration with local communities to define potential zones for sub-humid forest restoration. No agreement has been negotiated with communities inside the PNC to ensure sustainable long-term livelihoods, ecosystems protection, and limited</p>	<p>building in this field will be complemented with trainings aimed at improving skills in the development of constructive relationships within and with local communities.</p> <p>Indeed, a key success factor for the management of the PNC is the build-up of a partnership with local communities, thus the GEF will dedicate resource for that. Communities will be involved in land use planning processes through the development of pilot co-management forest plans at 11 villages (8 inside the Park and 3 in surrounding landscapes). Extensive afforestation, restoration and rehabilitation activities will be negotiated and associated to co-management agreements. The GEF contribution will therefore enable a close involvement of the local population in the landscape restoration and rehabilitation activities to be undertaken, mobilizing financial resources not available at national level.</p> <p>In addition, the GEF resources will have a significant impact on the development of local alternative livelihoods to conserve forests in PNC landscapes. Capacity building for local entrepreneurs and community members, and a small- and micro- finance programme that focus on issues related to NTFP ventures, eco-tourism, sustainable agricultural and fishing practices for forest community entrepreneurs will enable this. This approach associated to GEF finance will facilitate the implementation of innovative and transformative Nature Based Solutions (NBS). This will mean less dependence and unsustainable use of NRs within the landscape, thus reducing pressure and impacts on forest ecosystems.</p> <p>An entire Output 2.3.2 of Component 2 of the GEF project is dedicated to the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices, which strengthen food security, and can replace in the medium- and long-term the use of unsustainable agricultural practices (e.g. slash & burn, cashew plantations).</p> <p>More than 50% of the project beneficiaries are women. With GEF additional financing the project will support several initiatives in favour</p>

Business as usual scenario	Alternative scenario with GEF resources
<p>capacities do exist to undertake multi-stakeholders' action.</p> <p>There is also a general lack of technical and scientific knowledge on natural and socio-economic systems at PNC landscape level to support effective management decision processes. The PNC also lacks some key infrastructure to effectively implement territorial control and in-the-field collaboration with other national and international institutions, and local communities. It is unlikely that these knowledge and infrastructural gaps will be filled through domestic investment.</p>	<p>of women including: (i) technical support to women organizations/associations, (ii) the promotion of gender-related NTFPs productions, (iii) strengthening and promoting more inclusive and equitable policies and activities that have strong focus on gender issues, (iv) promoting women's sustainable access to land, (v) building women's capacities and promoting their empowerment, (vi) increasing the proportion and enriching the array of available skills in the PNC staff recruiting two female rangers. These increased opportunities for women - and other disadvantaged groups -, are unlikely to occur without GEF financing.</p> <p>Through the GFIP-RPC, the project can leverage GEF's global network of experts and knowledge base to access cutting-edge technologies, best practices and lessons learned from similar initiatives in the subregion and globally.</p>

Outcome 2.1: Updated and expanded data and information base available on the forest resources of the PNC.

At the heart of this Outcome there is the need for expanding the data and information base to better feed management planning and decision-making processes, as well as project intervention. Indeed, taking appropriate decisions require to get access to accurate updated scientific data which will feed in the design of the reforestation and restoration activities, the community forest management plans, and other project interventions in the field of forest resources sustainable use.

Collectively, this will be achieved through the implementation of the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) and a spatial analysis focused on ecological connectivity between the PNC and other PAs/natural forests both in GB and Guinea-Conakry to technically feed decision-making on local afforestation and restoration initiatives locating them on a wider scale assessment (**Output 2.1.1**), and through several selected studies and surveys on the economic potentiality of forest-related resources, and on the options to reduce the occurrence of human-wildlife conflicts and damages/retaliations (**Output 2.1.1**).

The project will base its intervention also on general stocktaking of available data, but also on the technical data provided by the Regional GFIP.

The results of the studies implemented under this project component will be communicated to policy makers and members of the government (Outcome 1.1), to institutional stakeholder to raise knowledge and awareness on interested topics and will also feed project activities under Component 4.

Outcome 2.2: Improved management effectiveness of forests and natural resources in the PNC and surrounding landscapes.

To reverse deforestation and forest degradation current trends at the PNC landscapes will require investment in management capacity and institutional arrangements to accommodate participatory and co-management approaches, apply social and environmental safeguards, and formulate benefit-sharing arrangements.

Sustainable management of these forests, therefore, will require strengthening community role in governance systems for forest and NRs, and investments in sustainable livelihoods that are compatible with the maintenance of healthy forest ecosystems. This will be reached with the support of project intervention engaging gender inclusive participatory decision-making processes regarding land use planning and promoting sustainable land management strategies that align with both conservation goals and community needs.

To enhance the active participation of the local people in the governance and management of forest resources, it is needed a process for their gradual empowerment. This process requires institutional support in the medium and long-term, as well as technical support for developing organizational capacities, planning, and sustainable management of NRs.

The project will enhance the management effectiveness of the PNC and surrounding landscapes through:

- i. The development of village-level participatory forest planning, incorporating inclusivity, equity and representation principles in governance and management arrangements, legal compliance, fire control, threat reduction measures (hunting, illegal logging, etc.) (**Output 2.2.1**).
- ii. Establishing more inclusive participatory decision-making processes to ensure a better dialogue and collaboration between the IBAP, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the DGFF and the National Guard/Brigade of Nature and Environment Protection (BPNA) at the local level (**Output 1.1.1**).
- iii. Implementing training and capacity building at PNC landscape level for sustainable forest management and monitoring, as well as techniques to address governance challenges such as elite capture, gender and minority inequality, limited accountability, and obstacles to participation and representation (**Output 2.2.2**).
- iv. Providing for the technical and logistical strengthening of the PNC governance and management structure (**Output 2.2.3**) and establishing and implementing ecological and socio-economic ecosystems monitoring systems **Outputs 2.2.2 and 5.1.1**).

The project approach will lead to strengthened community-level stakeholders understanding and participation in co-management decisions-making processes, based on the results and effectiveness of management decisions, measured by participatory monitoring. This - secondarily - includes community prior and informed consent; indeed, effectively implemented co-management processes are much beyond the basic practice of community prior and informed and consent.

Studies developed through Output 2.1 will be used to feed and support multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms at village level (community forests co-management agreements and plans).

This Child project will take advantage from GFIP's compiled lessons and best practices from across the region and facilitated access to knowledge products and capacity building on participatory development mechanisms, with an emphasis on empowering communities in community-based NR management (CBNRM) processes and governance.

Outcome 2.3: Improved sustainability of productive sectors and equitable access to local livelihoods and nature-friendly enterprises in PNC forest landscapes

At the heart of this Outcome there is the understanding that addressing unsustainable agricultural practices strengthening and introducing more sustainable approaches and techniques in agricultural productive sector, and injecting innovation and optimization in alternative sustainable income generating activities, will reduce pressure on natural environments in the PNC and its surrounding landscapes, while the restoration of degraded forest landscapes will help to build connectivity and maintain the flow of ecosystem functions and services.

Based on this understanding, this Outcome will support sustainable use of natural and land resources in the targeted area, aiming to promote the conservation and restoration of the Guinean Forest in the PNC and adjacent areas by empowering and strengthening local communities (including women, youth, vulnerable groups, ethnic minorities, etc.) on sustainable utilization of NRs. The promotion of income-generating crops, other than cashew, in addition to diversifying sources of income and available food products, will also contribute to reduce the pressure on natural forest vegetation.

The activities under this Outcome reflect the conviction that sustainable land use can contribute to the integrity of the biome through reduced impact on habitat by deterring encroachment and unsustainable exploitation of forest resources, enhanced habitat connectivity, and maintenance of ecosystem services.

Under this Outcome, this will be achieved through three main axes of project intervention:

1. Local communities will be supported in developing reforestation and degraded forest rehabilitation within the PNC and its surrounding landscapes, linking that effort with the creation of new community-based co-managed forests and aiming at improving connectivity inside and between PAs (**Output 2.3.1**).
2. Promotion of sustainable and resilient agriculture and agroforestry by building capacity of communities including women, youth, and vulnerable groups to adopt sustainable and resilient agricultural practices for reducing deforestation and land degradation (**Output 2.3.2**). Promoting resilient agroforestry techniques, such as intercropping with native tree species, will help to restore degraded lands while providing additional income sources for farmers.
3. Enabling and supporting sustainable income generating activities securing lasting income by providing capacitation, technical support and follow-up, and access to financial means for small- and micro-projects development (**Output 2.3.3**).

Although these interventions necessarily will be quite localized and site-specific, an important role for the project and the GFIP will be to ensure that both capturing learning from, and applying learning to these activities are conducted within a regional perspective, given the comparable circumstances and needs facing forest-dwelling communities throughout the Guinean Forests. The GFIP will also serve as a conduit to expertise in the region to inform these types of investment.

The project will ensure that the opportunities for improved sustainability of productive sectors will particularly benefit women and disadvantaged groups (e.g. emerging roles and training offered on skills to perform them, productive sectors highly dominated by men are equitably accessible for women, etc.). Actions to improve access to sustainable livelihoods, will contribute to women's economic empowerment and equally benefit those from disadvantaged groups. The same rationale applies to nature-friendly enterprises.

Through project interventions and supported processes, local knowledge will be highly valorised, especially that held by women. To this end, traditional knowledge on non-timber forest products (NTFPs), as well as other forest-related products will be incorporated in the PNC forest management.

Project Component 3

- **Catalysing strong and innovative financing mechanism for forest management.** The project will establish financial mechanisms for sustainable management of the Guinean forest biome, enhancing ability to secure innovative and sustainable financing, in terms of both technical capacity and regional policy alignment, to sustain conservation and sustainable management in the long term.
- **Under the coordination activities of the GFIP-RCP** the project will also aim at:
 - i. Improve transboundary management of forest landscapes shared across Guinea-Guinea borders (Project Component 3).
 - ii. Joint efforts on activities that benefit from scale such as sustainable financing solutions (Project Component 3).
 - iii. Aligning GB national policies to GFIP recommendations (Project Component 1).

Incremental cost reasoning of Component 3:

Business as usual scenario	Alternative scenario with GEF resources
<p>The sustainable management and ecological integrity of the transboundary landscapes are currently neglected in land use planning of cross-border areas, and there is no evidence that this situation is going to change in the coming years, without an intervention external to the context.</p> <p>State funds are limited, IBAP and other key-players are not financially self-sufficient, and international funding opportunities will not allow for the long-term coverage of the costs related to biodiversity and forest conservation.</p> <p>The BioGuinea Foundation holds now an important place among the financial partners but it still facing challenges for its capitalization. The funding of PAs in the Country will continue to rely heavily on international donor funds, which are insufficient and whose varied requirements and duration preclude effective planning and require significant time and efforts.</p>	<p>The project will financially support cross-border multi-stakeholder dialogues and shared experiences that will lead to the adoption of a transboundary MoU/agreement between involved Parts. Technical inputs and capacity building of government stakeholders will lead to integrated and improved land use planning, and to management approaches that include transboundary aspects and the value of ecosystems, involving local populations in the process. This intervention will support the sustainable management and ecological integrity of the transboundary landscapes.</p> <p>GEF financing will also enable greater medium- and long-term sustainability of forest conservation activities in PAs and Community Forests, through the implementation and leveraging of debt-for-nature-swap mechanisms at national scale, and innovative financial mechanisms implemented at local scale, in coordination with the community forest co-management arrangements, agreements and action plans.</p>

Outcome 3.1: Transboundary Guinea-Guinea cooperation to improve landscape management and protected forest conservation

The socio-economic and environmental issues related to the border area between the two Guineas, and more specifically to the porosity of the border, as well as the impacts related to the management of the PNC and surrounding landscapes, have been described in (IUCN-GEF Project Document - section 3.3). The current situation asks for inception activities to address gaps in the coordination of forest and land use planning and management (Forums, field visits of policymakers, approval of a MoU), and for enforcement of respective regulations along the borders between the two Countries (**Output 3.1.1**).

The two country child projects include a focus on strengthening coordination and collaboration at local, national, and regional levels through learning and knowledge sharing. Specifically, the projects will undertake knowledge management, sharing of lessons learned, and best practices through south-south exchanges and participation in national, regional, and international platforms/forums. The projects will liaise with the GFIP regional coordination project for technical support and assistance as needed.

Outcome 3.2: Improved policies and financial tools to foster an inclusive economic environment conducive to forest conservation and land degradation neutrality

Realizing this outcome requires a multifaceted approach rooted in collaboration, innovation, and sustainability. This process begins with a comprehensive assessment of existing policies and financial mechanisms at national level (**Output 3.2.1**) and in the Cantanhez landscape (**Output 3.2.2**), to identify gaps and opportunities that influence forest conservation and land management practices. Governments, civil society, and community stakeholders must work together to create an enabling environment where economic growth aligns with environmental stewardship.

Central to this transformation is the development of integrated policies that balance economic development with environmental objectives. Key-stakeholders, especially public entities, will prioritize mainstreaming forest conservation and land degradation neutrality into national and local development plans, supported by the activities developed under the Outcome 1.1. Emphasis will be placed on policies that empower marginalized groups, particularly women, indigenous peoples, local communities, recognizing their critical role in managing and conserving NRs.

Financial tools must be reoriented to support the policies and plans identified and discussed under outcome 1.1 effectively. Innovative mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, and community REDD+ results-based financing, can incentivize conservation while addressing the financial needs of stakeholders. Community partnerships are crucial in mobilizing the resources required for interventions in the Cantanhez landscape.

Capacity-building activities are essential to ensure that stakeholders understand and can access these improved policies and financial tools, especially in the PNC and adjacent areas. Training programs, knowledge-sharing platforms, and participatory decision-making processes can empower communities and local authorities to take ownership of forest conservation and land restoration efforts; this will be developed also under the Component 4 of this Project. At the same time, robust monitoring and evaluation systems should be established to track progress and ensure transparency, allowing for the adaptive management of policies and financial tools.

A supportive regulatory framework will also address systemic challenges such as land tenure insecurity and weak law enforcement. By formalizing land rights and enhancing governance structures, governments can

reduce conflicts over land use and create a stable environment for investment in conservation-friendly initiatives. This will be discussed under outcome 1.1 and implemented under outcomes 2.2 and 2.3

Ultimately, fostering an inclusive economic environment conducive to forest conservation and land degradation neutrality requires sustained political will, cross-sectoral collaboration, and innovative thinking. Through a coordinated effort that bridges economic and environmental priorities, GB can create resilient ecosystems that support livelihoods, biodiversity, and long-term development.

This outcome will be implemented to provide specific financial support during the implementation for the activities under component 2 (specifically: outcome 2.2 and 2.3) and to provide sustainable financing resources after the project closure.

Project Component 4

- **Coordination and knowledge sharing between institutions and countries.** The project will promote knowledge sharing and learning, coordination and collaboration between the relevant national institutions in GB (IBAP, DGFF, INA, FBG, DGOT, DGA, etc.) and equivalent counterparts in Guinea-Conakry. The project will promote the exchange of knowledge between GB and all countries involved in the GFIP.
- **Collection and dissemination of knowledge and best practices** through appropriate communication strategies and means.

Incremental cost reasoning of Component 4:

Business as usual scenario	Alternative scenario with GEF resources
<p>Most of recent or ongoing projects and initiatives include a knowledge sharing component to disseminate the information and best practices gathered. However, these knowledge products do not necessarily make the link between land restoration, biodiversity conservation and agricultural production, and is likely to be shared only at the national level.</p> <p>Currently, Guinea-Bissau does not have a knowledge management and lessons learning system to promote inclusive land use planning</p>	<p>The resources put in the other project components will have an impact limited in space and time without a project component focused on knowledge management. Component 4 will ensure that the successes and lessons learnt of the project are capitalised and disseminated across the PNC landscapes, and at national and regional level through a variety of communication tools.</p> <p>The GEF increment will establish a project knowledge management, capacity building and lessons learning framework to support effective implementation of the other project components, and scaling-up of good practices.</p> <p>Wider communication to all levels of stakeholders, from local communities to national government officials on the importance of sustainable use and management of forests and NRs will lead to heightened awareness and consideration of these environmental topics.</p> <p>GEF funding will contribute to the knowledge base of existing initiatives in Guinea-Bissau by elaborating knowledge sharing documentation on the project approach linking both land restoration, biodiversity conservation and agricultural production through sustainable practices.</p>

Business as usual scenario	Alternative scenario with GEF resources
and forests sustainable management and to disseminate best practices among key players.	<p>GEF resources are needed to enable awareness-raising and national/international coordination of efforts towards improved land-use planning and management of forests/NRs.</p> <p>Through GEF funding, efforts in Guinea-Bissau will be coordinated with other country projects through collaboration on best practices and lessons learned to ensure impacts at national level. These combined interventions will slow down some of the threats to the country's forest ecosystems so that future generations can benefit from the NRs and associated services. Exchanges with the regional initiative and other country projects of the GFIP will take place.</p> <p>In addition to the incremental contributions the project at national level, the GFIP-RCP will amplify these contributions to achieve further additionality with respect to generating multiple GEBs (i.e., areas under effective and sustainable management and restoration, generating ecosystem services including forest-based carbon sequestration to mitigate climate change).</p>

Outcome 4.1: Gender-sensitive knowledge generation and exchange, including public awareness/communications

Efforts to advance the outcomes from Components 1 to 3 will benefit from synergies derived from a regional approach. **Output 4.1.1** focuses on strengthening coordination and collaboration at local, national, and regional levels through learning and knowledge sharing. Specifically, the project will undertake knowledge management, sharing of lessons learned, and best practices through south-south exchanges and participation in national, regional, and international platforms/forums.

During the PPG phase general awareness-gaps among stakeholders have also been identified as inhibiting factor of effective multi-stakeholder planning and management in forest landscapes. The landscape-level communication interventions will target mostly rural communities, especially women and youths, but also decentralized and deconcentrated government officials. Prioritization of themes for awareness campaigns will evolve over the course of project execution, however, several areas that can be anticipated as focal topics, including (**Output 4.1.2**):

- environmental problems
- ecosystem services and the role of forests in sustaining them
- biodiversity management and conservation
- laws and regulations on protected wildlife and plant species, hunting and fishing practices, logging
- locations, limits, and zoning of the PNC
- local governance and community-based sustainable resource management
- gender roles in resource use and management.

The PMU will conduct annual surveys to identify and sequence priority topics and solicit input on the most effective modes for undertaking the awareness campaigns. Based on this input, the PMU will facilitate the joint development of awareness campaigns of shared relevance with GFIP-RCP and reinforce these campaigns through the Communication Strategy. The main objective of these campaigns and programmes will be to create behavioural changes.

Noting that forest - and NR - use involves distinct gender considerations, activities relating to knowledge generation and collation of lessons learned as well as dissemination of knowledge products will be designed

to capture gender dynamics and reach specific audiences. Knowledge generation activities will include an emphasis on capturing voices from diverse stakeholders on the ground, particularly local community members. This effort will ensure that different gender perspectives are represented in knowledge products; knowledge dissemination likewise will devote attention to gender considerations to ensure that products reach diverse audiences. This also will require allocating time and resources for preparing knowledge-sharing products in formats and languages accessible to different audiences.

Through Outcome 4.1, the project will collect and disseminate locally, nationally and internationally good practices and lessons learnt, encouraging actors facing similar realities to engage into good management and restoration of NRs programs. This outcome will also lead to a systematic inclusion of gender into the project strategy and implementation by all project partners through all project components.

Project Component 5

Incremental cost reasoning of Component 5:

Business as usual scenario	Alternative scenario with GEF resources
<p>In general, there is a poor institutional tradition in Guinea-Bissau in structuring mechanisms for evaluating management efficiency. The PNC is no exception. In fact, in the current scenario, the PNC is not equipped with a monitoring system for the environmental and socio-economic context of the Park. This does not allow adequate feeding of decision-making processes, regarding management.</p> <p>There are also important technical gaps at local level, and probably also at national level, that undermine the possibility of structuring, training for implementation, implementing and producing outputs for this type of ecosystem monitoring systems. Without the resources of the GEF, in the short-term, it is unlikely that such a process will be established in a comprehensive way, considering all the multiple technical, material and financial needs that it entails.</p>	<p>The GEF will support the establishment of a standardized and systematic monitoring and evaluation of NRs conservation interventions and of PNC management effectiveness in promoting biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. As a result, the practices implemented in the target landscapes for efficient protection and sustainable use of NRs will improve continuously.</p> <p>GFIP additionality of M&E under the RCP will be based on consistent implementation and impact tracking of national projects to further reinforce the case for replication and scale-up.</p>

Outcome 5.1: Project Results effectively and efficiently monitored and evaluated with a gender-responsive approach.

Under this Outcome will be promoted continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of key indicators, such as biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and governance practices.

The project Monitoring and Evaluation proposed, follows the requirements for internal IUCN as well as GEF funded projects¹¹². Activities under this Outcome will also ensure utilization of standard GEF monitoring tools, such as the Biodiversity Tracking Tool and Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), and fully alignment of project activities with the gender action plan and the ESMF.

Lessons learned and best practices in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment will be monitored and regularly reported on (including in PIRs, MTR and TE).

The M&E activities will include an analysis and review of all dimensions of the GAP and relevant gender dimension of the project and will ensure the active participation of women during consultations.

Activities under this Outcome will also serve to inform GEF and other Implementing Agencies on program implementation issues and the need for realignment and adjustment of the original results framework, as needed.

Noting the central roles of the local communities' ethnic mosaic in shaping the use and management of forest and other NRs of the PNC, and the importance of gender dynamics in shaping this use and management, the design of these interventions must reflect equity and inclusivity, prioritizing participation, **Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and gender mainstreaming.**

The project Theory of Change also reflects the following **assumptions**:

- The key drivers of forest loss and degradation are agricultural encroachment and unmanaged extraction of timber and non-timber forest resources, spurred by subsistence needs and pressure for economic development.
 - Government policy- and decision-makers in GB are prepared to recognize the need to reinforce the enabling environment for strengthened IP&LC forest management, including co-management models for PAs, tenure and resource rights as a basis for OECMs and sustainable land use, and incentives for restoration, conservation, and sustainable forest management.
 - Community-level governance mechanisms, given adequate support, can embrace forest management roles, and government agency counterparts in PAs management can accommodate community participation in co-management.
 - Ecologically, targeted forest landscapes are sufficiently robust such that with improved conservation and management, reinforced by restoration where needed, interventions contribute to resilience such that the investment will not be overwhelmed by the negative impacts of climate change.
 - Given additional knowledge and technical capacity, the economic context provides opportunities to generate income from alternative, sustainable uses of the NR base.
 - Improved sustainable forest management demonstrably can generate social, environmental, and financial benefits that unlock a diverse set of sustainable financing solutions.
 - Sustainable land use outside PAs can contribute to the integrity of the biome through reduced impact on habitat, enhanced habitat connectivity, and maintenance of ecosystem services.
 - Competent Authorities of the two Guineas willing to coordinate management of transboundary conservation areas and forest landscapes.
-

- Private sector entities operating in forest landscapes have sufficient interest and commitment in sustainable management to play constructive roles in multi-stakeholder planning, dialogues for inter-sectoral coordination, and partnerships with communities, civil society, and government.
- The social and cultural context is amenable to enhanced participation and decision-making by women and marginalized groups with respect to the use and management of land and NRs.

The proposed project is designed to generate significant **global environmental benefits** that are additional to what would occur without the intervention of the GEF project. The project aims to protect and enhance critical ecosystems such as terrestrial forests and mangroves, which are vital for global biodiversity and carbon sequestration. These efforts will help mitigate climate change impacts and preserve biodiversity, yielding benefits that extend beyond the local environment to the global community. The project's focus on small scale forest co-management approach, creating a model that can be replicated in other forested areas in GB and in other countries of the region as well, thus amplifying its global impact. Additionally, by linking these environmental initiatives with economic incentives, the project ensures the long-term viability of conservation efforts, which might otherwise be neglected due to economic pressures. Without the GEF project, such comprehensive integration of climate adaptation, ecosystem management, and sustainable economic development would likely be unattainable, leaving the CNP's environment and communities at greater risk from the adverse effects of climate change.

The impact pathway includes the attainment of the **long-term goal of global benefits** such as terrestrial protected areas sustainably managed for conservation of biological diversity, and continuous flow of ecosystem services and climate change mitigation. The trends in indicators of this long-term desired changes are reduced threats to forest coverage and biodiversity in PAs, increased populations of threatened species, and enhancement of sustainable resilient livelihoods, but the mid-term outcomes on this pathway are:

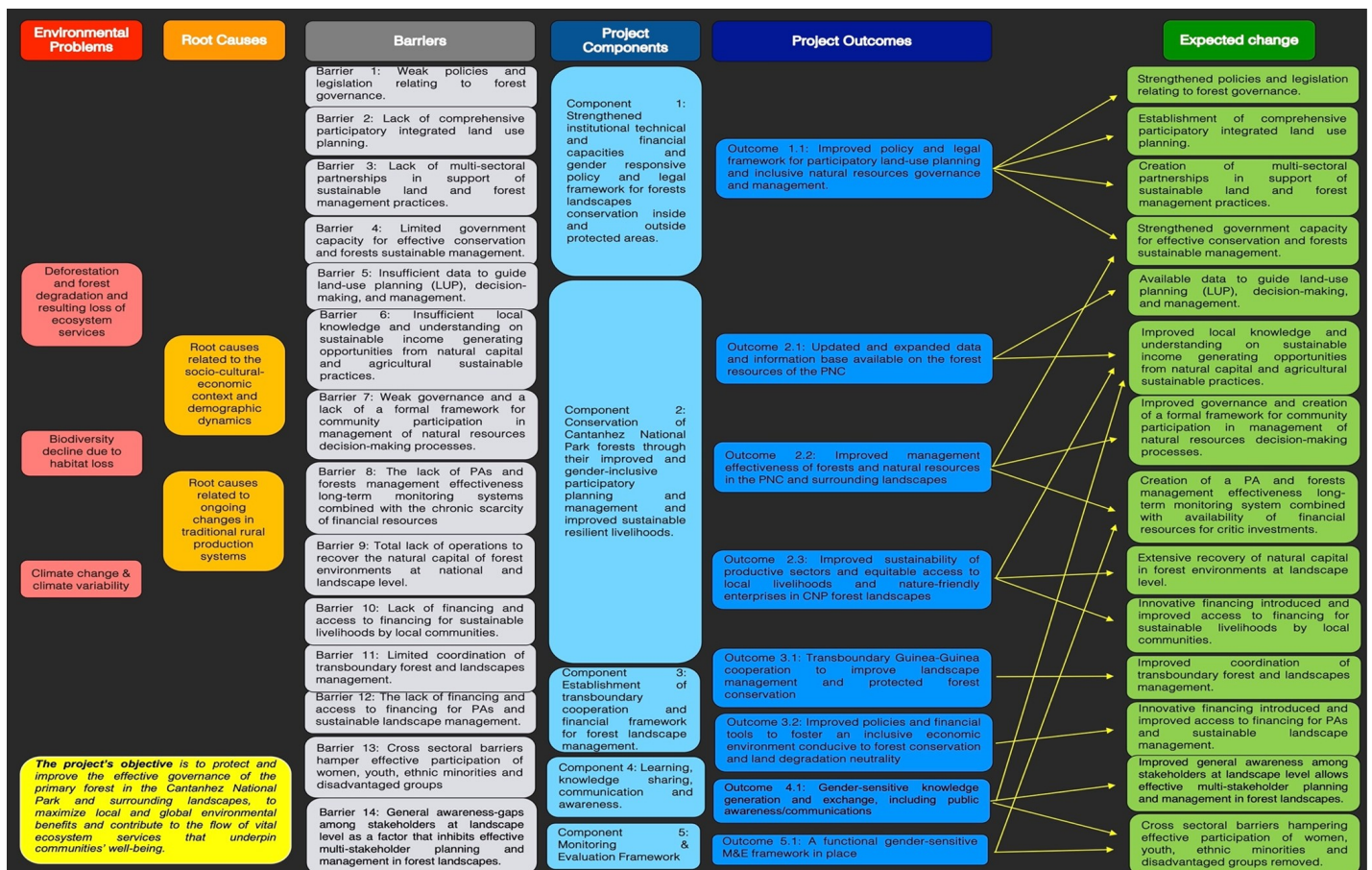
- i) **105,767 Ha** of Terrestrial protected areas under improved management.
- ii) **15,400 Ha** of land of Guinean Forest ecosystem restored.
- iii) **120,767 Ha** of landscapes outside protected areas under improved practices
- iv) **16,368,912 tCO₂e** Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated; and
- v) **50,898 direct beneficiaries' people** (with at least 49,3% of women).

The **Stakeholder Engagement process**, which will be actively carried out throughout the project cycle, is critical in gathering feedback, addressing concerns, and adjusting strategies to maximize project outcomes (Appendix 10 - Stakeholder Analysis and Stakeholder Engagement Plan). The Theory of Change scheme below illustrates the progression between the global environment problem, root causes and underlying barriers that will be addressed through the project interventions and its causal pathways using the integration of the transformation levers and cross-cutting issues.

The transformation of Guinea-Bissau's management of primary forest depends on specific entry points and levers that drive actions and decision-making. Specifically, the Project will work on the following transformation levers:

- **Governance and Policy:** the Project will support national authorities in revising land-use planning policies to explicitly integrate forest conservation objectives, and support local authorities and communities in preparing and operationalizing land-use plans. By advocating for harmonized policies across forestry, agriculture, and land tenure sectors, the Project can help eliminate conflicting mandates, create a more enabling regulatory environment for forest protection, and contribute to the implementation of policies aligned with the MEAs. The Project will also adopt a whole-of-government approach, involving all relevant governmental entities, and will promote key transboundary governance models for forest conservation and sustainable management. Furthermore, the Project will support implementation on the ground by providing technical and financial assistance to local communities.
- **Financial Leverage and Market Change:** the Project can mobilize additional resources by partnering with donors and sustainable financing initiatives. Introducing incentive schemes for communities to engage in conservation-friendly livelihoods will align economic interests with forest protection and can contribute to leveraging small-scale private finance at the local level. Furthermore, the Project will promote sustainable financing mechanisms at the national level and replicate community-based carbon market mechanisms.
- **Multi-stakeholder Dialogue/Coalitions:** engaging local communities, traditional leaders, NGOs, the private sector, and national government bodies in participatory management and planning processes will strengthen ownership and legitimacy. By fostering dialogue platforms and establishing joint decision-making structures, the Project can ensure that conservation goals are shared and reinforced across sectors. Furthermore, through the regional coordination project and the GEF-IP, this child project will actively network with other child projects and their stakeholders, thereby enhancing the value and impact of multi-stakeholder coalitions.
- **Innovation and Learning:** building the capacities of national authorities, park authorities, local communities, local authorities, and community-based organizations will be crucial. Trainings, learning, technical support, and the establishment of cross-sectoral working groups will ensure that different institutions not only understand conservation goals but are also equipped to enforce regulations and collaborate effectively.

This will ultimately lead to the desired outcomes, both shorter term outcomes and longer-term systemic and socio-economic impacts and **desired transformational change**.



Scheme of the project Theory of Change

[\[1\]](#) GEF Policy on Monitoring (2019) ME/PL/03

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project Implementing organisation is the IUCN, who undertook the project preparation and will support the executing agency and other implementing partners. The Implementing organisation is responsible for supporting the management of the project for the executing agency. Specific tasks include:

- Overseeing the Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all the required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources; this task will also be carried out by the executing agency.

- Overseeing of financial management and financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year.
- Organization, including recruitment of external consultants of the mid-term and final evaluations of the Project.
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The Executing Agency is the IBAP. The role of the executing agency includes the management and administration of the day-to-day activities according to project requirements and implies accountability for intended and appropriate use of funds, procurement and contracting of goods and services, achievement of results, project monitoring and reporting.

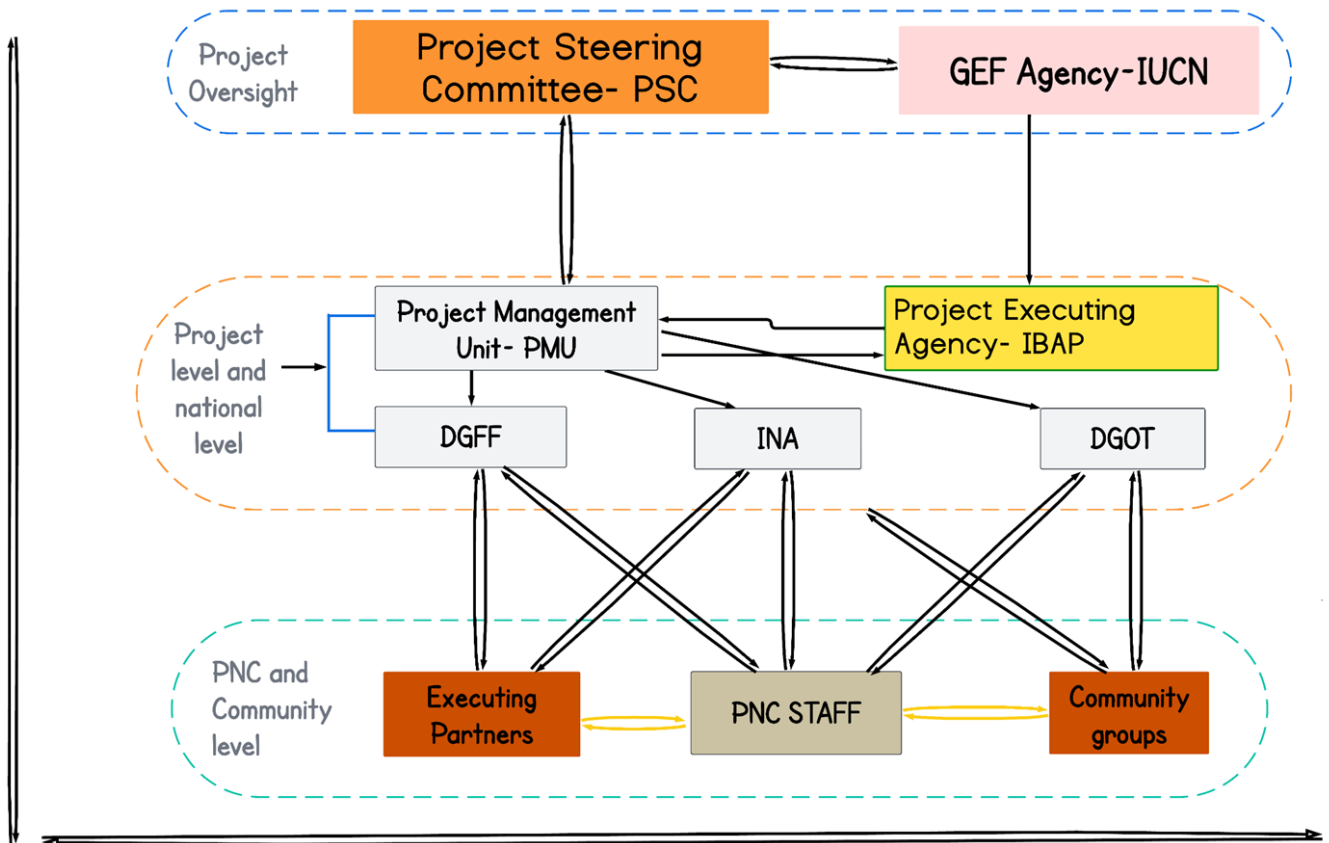
The co-executing partners are:

- **General Directorate of Forest and Fauna (DGFF).**
- **National Institute of Environment (INA).**
- **General Directorate of Urban and Rural Planning (DGOT).**

The role of the co-executing agencies is to support IBAP in the technical management of specific outcomes and outputs.

The project will work very closely with the PNC management structure, local government and community representatives, who will be the overall target group to this project. This is detailed in Appendix 10 - **Stakeholder Analysis, Consultation and Engagement Plan**. Gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps and promote gender equality and women's empowerment have been implemented accordingly, as outlined in the **Gender and draft Gender Action Plan** (Appendix 12).

IUCN is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes the oversight of the project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. IUCN is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. IUCN is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Steering Committee. Hereafter the proposed Project organisation structure and implementation flow:



Project Organizational Chart

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure project accountability, the PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the PSC, the IUCN Project Director (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed. Specific responsibilities of the PSC are detailed in the IUCN-GEF Project Document (IUCN-GEF Project Document - section 5.3.1).

Project Management Unit (PMU) will work in the day-by-day management of the project in collaboration with the implementing partner and executing agency. Specific responsibilities of the PMU are detailed in the IUCN-GEF Project Document (IUCN-GEF Project Document - section 5.3.2).

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Guinean Forests RCP will support its child projects to coordinate and collaborate with the 4 other Critical Forests IPs under this Program, namely, Congo Basin IP, Amazon, IP, Indo-Malay IP, and Meso-America IP. Specifically, this Child Project will take part to:

- Coordination initiatives at regional and global levels for enhanced collaboration, visibility, sustainability, and ownership of the program's results.
- Multi-stakeholder dialogues organized by the GFIP-RCP at various levels including donor round tables to enhance partnerships, and synergies and leverage sustainable financing from diverse sources.
- Joint initiatives promoted by the GFIP-RCP to make tailored technical assistance and capacity-building support available.
- Knowledge management enhancement by building on existing knowledge-sharing platforms whilst leveraging partnerships for enhanced visibility of the Program's impact.

A representative from IUCN will take part to the Program's Advisory Board and to the Program's Gender and Safeguard Coordination Group and it is expected she/he will share results from the meetings, relevant for Guinea-Bissau, with to the IUCN Guinea-Bissau Office, and this Child Project's Executing Agency and PMU. The Program's M&E and Learning Working Group will convene to analyze the data collected annually from the regional coordination project and Child Projects to track the progress and the effectiveness of the program's interventions.

Specific technical and knowledge management activities with the RCP and other child projects are included and detailed under the description of project Component 3, Outcome 3.1, and Component 4, Outcome 4.1 (IUCN-GEF Project Document - section 4.2).

This GEF project will coordinate, beyond the GFIP child projects, with the following projects and initiatives to promote synergies and complementarities:

- **Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau (Darwin):** this GEF-8 child project will leverage the results of the Darwin initiative, particularly those related to human-wildlife conflicts and monitoring of wildlife, biodiversity, and ecosystems.
- **WACA project:** This Child Project will consider the internal regulation for the PNC developed under the WACA project; it will work in synergies with the WACA project on rehabilitation of rice fields and lowlands systems; patrolling activities, supported by both the projects, will be coordinated, under the supervision and orientations from the IBAP and PNC staff; activities on ecotourism, supported by both the projects, will be coordinated, under the supervision and orientations from the IBAP and PNC staff;
- **NaturAfrica:** The NaturAfrica project will focus on harmonization of regulations between the target countries, including Guinea-Bissau and Guinea-Conakry, land management plans, and transhumance issues. The results of NaturAfrica will be integrated in the Child Project's activities under the outcome 3.1 on "transboundary Guinea-Guinea cooperation to improve landscape management and protected forest conservation".
- **Initiatives on spatial planning at the national level:** a symposium to launch the preparation of the national spatial plan will take place in February 2025 in Bissau. This process may also include updating the LOTU and its regulations. The GEF-8 child project could develop technical tools to support LOTU implementation, such as protocols for local administrations at different levels, in coordination with the

government and UN-Habitat, which is an implementing partner for national spatial plan preparation under Component 1.

- **GCF readiness project, addressing REDD+:** this GEF-8 child project will build on the results of the GCF project to design and implement community REDD+ initiatives in the PNC under Component 3. For example, the updated FREL could be used to estimate the value of forest carbon, and so facilitating the activities under Outcome 3.2 at local level (community REDD+); furthermore, the activities under this child project could contribute to the National REDD+ Strategy developed under the GCF initiative.
- **Strengthening ecological connectivity in the Dulombi-Boé Tchetché complex GEF project:** this project, executed by IBAP, will collaborate with the GEF-8 child project to enhance ecological connections in the southern areas of Guinea-Bissau, focusing specifically on primary forests.
- **Strengthening the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of Guinea-Bissau's vulnerable coastal communities to climate risks (Coastal Project):** this project has supported infrastructure development in the PNC. The GEF-8 child project will complement these activities by providing financial and technical support, such as constructing a guesthouse at the PNC headquarters. Additionally, the Coastal Project will finalize the ICZM framework, including a preliminary coastal spatial plan, by 2025, which will inform the preparation of the PNC spatial plan under Component 1.
- **Umbrella programme to support the development of biodiversity finance plans:** this initiative involves 91 countries, including Guinea-Bissau. The GEF-8 child project will capitalize on its outcomes.

Other further project and initiatives, still not planned or designed, will be considered for synergies and complementarity during implementation.

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
105767	105767	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
105767	105767	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Cantanhaz National Park	351088	National Park	105,767.00	105,767.00			45.00		

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
15000	15400	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
15,000.00	15,400.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
120767	120767	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
120,767.00	120,767.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	16322409	16368912	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	16,322,409	16,368,912		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025	2025		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	26,000	25,082		
Male	24,000	25,816		
Total	50,000	50,898	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Specific risks: Some activities, especially under component 2, will be implemented on the ground (e.g. restoration and conservation measures). The successful implementation of these activities, alongside their outcomes and impacts, could be affected by severe conditions and events. For example, awareness-raising and communication activities could be organized outdoor, with potential risk of cancellation due to severe climate conditions or events. Reforestation activities could be also strongly affected by severe climate conditions or events. Mitigation measures: During the design of activities implemented on the ground, the PMU will ensure that specific climate risk analysis and mitigation/adaptation plans are prepared and validated. These plans will be implemented under the supervision of the PMU or delegated to implementing partners. The awareness raising and communication activities will be organized considering at least the option of holding the events indoor. Finally, overall, the project is designed to avoid GHG emission. It will reduce

		<p>climate change impacts through decreasing pressure on natural resources, through nature-positive and climate resilient approaches and producing significant amount of sustainable food self-sufficiency for Guinea-Bissau citizens and PNC communities.</p>
<p>Environmental and Social</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The ESMS screening undertaken prior to the PPG phase had identified several potential environmental and social risk issues. The field work during the PPG confirmed some of the risks and rated their significance based on their expected likelihood and magnitude of impact. Some of the risks identified by the screening were considered not relevant after collecting field data. Due to its focus on land-use planning, biodiversity conservation, and community-based forest management, the project presents significant social and environmental risks that require mitigation measures. To address these pressing issues, the project proposes a multi-faceted approach. Key actions include strengthening community engagement in forest management, securing land tenure, enhancing governance of protected areas, and fostering collaborative initiatives to conserve natural resources. Specific interventions will include improving community forests, enhancing land governance, and ensuring sustainable resource use. Additionally, due to lack of funds and time, the risks and mitigation measures will be identified during the ESIA during the implementation phase. Despite overall impacts being largely positive as improved ecosystem services are expected to lead to improved livelihoods, the ESMS Screening identified risks of unintended social and environmental impacts. However, these risks are not expected to result in any significant adverse impact, most of them are considered of minor magnitude, are limited in scale and duration and can be readily avoided, managed or mitigates with known and accepted measures. Mitigation measures have been identified accordingly, as outlined in the Appendix 11. ESMS Grievance Mechanism As a way to demonstrate that IUCN holds itself accountable for observance of the ESMS principles, standards and procedures, IUCN has put in place a grievance mechanism. This mechanism provides a transparent, timely and effective procedure for raising and submitting complaints, providing response and for corrective actions in cases where IUCN projects have failed to respect ESMS requirements. As such it assures people who fear or suffer from adverse impacts access to justice and redress. Resolution of complaints should be sought at the lowest possible level following a three-stage process. First, complainants should bring up the issue with the project management (executing agency) to try to resolve it together. If not effective, the concern should be raised with the nearest IUCN office. If neither of the two stages have been successful, a formal complaint can be submitted to the IUCN Project Complaints Management System. Detailed guidance is provided on the IUCN website (www.iucn.org/esms). Upon project start, the grievance procedure will need to be tailored in the form of a project-level grievance mechanism to be disseminated among relevant stakeholders. All IUCN projects are required to inform relevant stakeholders about the mechanism at the earliest possible</p>

		moment, no later than the official launch of the project. Cultural appropriate adaptations to improve complaint resolution at the local level are encouraged.
Political and Governance	High	<p>Political instability - One of the main risks is the country political instability. Over the last decades, Guinea Bissau has been experiencing long-term politico-military disturbances. Institutional risks - Deficits in national institutional capacities and of extension services capacities and means are partly compensated by an effective and fairly local knowledge and management on NTFP, as well as other forest-related products and by NGOs presence in the field which acquired long term experience in this field. However, some local communities, especially recently settled immigrants, often have a limited knowledge on sustainable cutting and pruning techniques, as well as on agroforestry technologies for the conservation and restoration of degraded soils. Mitigation measures: At the institutional level, the inter-sectorial challenges could be mitigated by IUCN legitimacy in Guinea-Bissau, with a membership of about ten institutions and organizations. Guinea Bissau IUCN Program already demonstrated its capacity to support inter-sectorial dynamics and to coordinate multi-stakeholder projects. The steering committee, the dialogue platform and working groups will include representatives from entities at the national and states levels, as well as other types of stakeholders. IBAP will be the executive agency of the project. Its institutional and organisational capacities are good, and it showed a good resilience during times of political and institutional instability. The project will be implemented in close collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders (local communities, public institutions, civil society organizations, etc.), building on experiences, expertise, lessons learnt and best practices from each of them. Capacity building activities will be implemented as part of the different components to strengthen the available expertise and fill-in the identified gap. Furthermore, international technical support will be provided through the involvement of highly qualified international experts in specific project activities. The PMU duties will include facilitating communication and interaction between the different players, with a specific focus on the institutional relationships between executing agency, governmental bodies and local communities.</p>
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	<p>Specific risk: The project will be implemented and ensure low alignment with national strategies and policies. Mitigation measures: The Project considers the national and regional priorities, strategies and policies. It will be implemented by involving all the stakeholders representing the key-players for relevant strategies and policies.</p>
Technological	Low	<p>Specific risk: The technical design of the project does not reflect the relevant IUCN and GEF guidelines (including the BGI-IP), national priorities and relevant policies and strategies. During its implementation, the activities could diverge from the relevant guidelines, priorities, policies and strategies considered for the project preparation. Mitigation measures: The PPG team is composed of experienced specialists. Stakeholder engagement during the PPG preparation guarantees the effective participation of stakeholders and that their</p>

		<p>perspectives and priorities are fully integrated in the Project. During the PPG preparation, the BGI-IP team shall overview the process and review the PPG contents. IUCN and IBAP are respectively the best that the technical panorama of organizations offers at international and national level in biodiversity conservation capacities, and will guarantee the effective implementation of the project, in compliance with the PPG package. The project resources will allow for the appropriate technological inputs, to fill any gaps in this field.</p>
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	<p>Specific risks: The executing agency and implementing partners may face several issues in the financial monitoring and reporting to UNDP and GEF. Mitigation measures: At the beginning of the implementation, the PMU, executing agency and implementing partners will attend specific training courses led by IUCN. A specific working meeting will be held at least once a year for clarification on financial management, monitoring and reporting and procurement. Nevertheless, IBAP already has a proven track record of GEF project management and cooperation with major institutions such as the World Bank.</p>
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	<p>Specific risks: The policy, legislation, frameworks, and standards developed by the project may remain unofficial or it may take some time after the project lifetime for them to be approved by the Guinea-Bissau and implemented at the national and state levels. Mitigation measures: The PMU will work directly with executing agency, IUCN and other national agencies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully involve key players in the policy and legal framework for forest landscapes conservation development process. • Discuss, agree with the Guinea-Bissau Government, and strictly follow on the process of review and approval of national policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for the conservation of forest landscapes inside and outside PAs. • Reflect on the policies and/or legislative decrees and/or regulations and/or protocols and/or guidelines endorsed/gazetted/approved in the field of land use planning, and/or governance and management of forest, natural resources and protected areas, the Government approval process and reserve an appropriate timeframe for such activities in the Project Annual Work Plans. • Monitor the process of the Government approval on a quarterly basis and report all delays in the process to executing agency and PSC to take corrective actions. • Implement specific activities targeted to decision-makers/policymakers (Activity 1.1.1.2). Involve IUCN in discussion and problem-solving with the Guinea-Bissau Government in case of delays to approve produced documents by the project policy, legislation frameworks, and standards.
Fiduciary	Moderate	<p>Specific risks: The executing agency and implementing partners may face several issues in the financial monitoring and reporting to IUCN and GEF. Mitigation measures: At the beginning of the implementation, the PMU, executing agency and implementing partners will attend specific training courses led by IUCN. A specific working meeting will be held at least once a year for clarification on financial management, monitoring and reporting and procurement. Nevertheless, IBAP already has a proven track record of GEF</p>

		project management and cooperation with major institutions such as the World Bank.
Stakeholder	Low	Specific risks: Low interest in the project implementation from local communities and other players. Mitigation measures: It is very unlikely that local communities and other stakeholders will not be interested in the project. Most of them are already well aware of the project, took active part in the PPG Inception Workshop, and provided many ideas for the project. However, to promote active stakeholder involvement, the project has a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and will use a fully participatory approach to project implementation.
Other	Low	Specific risks: From January 2020 to December 2024 there have been 8,960 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 176 deaths in Guinea-Bissau. By the end of 2024 Guinea-Bissau had 593,453 vaccinated people (28% of the country's population receiving at least one dose) (WHO, 2024). Despite this level of vaccination, there is still a chance of a COVID-19-like pandemic in any given year, and the risk is likely to increase with climate change. Mitigation measures: • PMU will monitor the Covid-19 situation, as well as any other potentially relevant epidemic at the national level. • In case of need, Executing Agency and PMU will explore options to conduct the Inception Workshop, Project Steering Committee, and other stakeholder meetings, events, and trainings remotely through on-line platforms and/or with a limited number of participants who shall take protective measures. • Part of the project Outputs (e.g., for Component 1) can be delivered remotely via on-line tools, if necessary. • Some of the project activities can be reasonably delayed until restrictions are over in the framework of adaptive management and later fast-tracked for implementation. The GEF will be informed in case of delays, and the project can request a reasonable extension to deliver all the Outputs.
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	Specific risks: There is a risk related to the project start up and implementation. The recruitment of the PMU and key-consultants, procurement processes, logistics of travels could cause delays with low level of implementation. Project management risks are constant, particularly in Guinea Bissau. Nevertheless, IBAP already has a proven track record of GEF project management and cooperation with major institutions such as the World Bank. Mitigation measures: • To ensure timely approval and implementation of project-developed policies and frameworks, the PMU will collaborate closely with executing agencies, IUCN, and national agencies, involving key stakeholders, adhering to government approval processes, monitoring progress quarterly, and engaging IUCN for issue resolution. • The project duration has been extended to 5 years, while in the first draft of the PPG it was 4 years. This will facilitate the start-up and inception phase. • The PMU will be supported by a team of full-time consultants. • The executing agencies are experienced with GEF and other multilateral and bilateral projects. • IUCN will oversight and

support the PMU and executing agencies. IUCN office being hosted in IBAP premises will contribute to smooth communication and close supervision of effective project management.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Guinea Bissau Child Project is fully consistent with the GEF8 programming. Cantanhez Project is one of projects package aiming at achieving the GEF-8 Programming objectives under the Amazon, Congo and Critical Forest Biomes Integrated Program. The project is a component of the GFIP (The Guinean Forests Integrated Program), and therefore is aligned with the GEF-8 Programming strategies. The alignment is summarised as below:

GEF-8 Strategy Area	Project Alignment	Key Initiatives of Cantanhez project
Critical Forest Biomes IP (Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes Integrated Program)	Cantanhez primary forest conservation inside and outside PNC and adjacent primary forest in Guinea	PA governance strengthening, afforestation, reforestation, monitoring, transboundary coordination and collaboration (components 1 & 2)
Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program	Conservation of endangered species, human-wildlife conflict mitigation	Anti-poaching, eco-tourism, wildlife corridors, environmental education (components 1 & 2)
Biodiversity Focal Area	METT 1.2 Core Indicator, PA governance	Management plan, capacity building, infrastructure, Agroecology, sustainable NTFPs, local land-use planning
Climate Change Focal Area	Meanstraining climate change adaptation and mitigation	REDD+ readiness, cookstoves, agroforestry, EbA, climate-smart agriculture, early warning
GEF-8 Land Degradation Focal Area	Land degradation neutrality,	Reforestation, erosion control, SLM tools, land degradation neutrality (see, Component 1, specifically in Output 1.1.3)
Gender & Social Inclusion	Community-managed landscape	Women/youth inclusion, social enterprise support

This Child Project is also designed to contribute to global transformation by (i) promoting Multi-stakeholder dialogues and collaboration at national and regional level (ii) promoting knowledge leaning and sharing at national and regional level, capturing and disseminating knowledge and good practices to inform replication, scale-up, (iii) Strengthening governance of forest resources and policies enforcement at national level to support the conservation and sustainable management of forests (e.g, in their NBSAPs and NDCs, and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework), (iv) elaborate financial leverage to sustain primary forest governance in Guinea Bissau.

The Project structure follows the **Healthy Planet, Healthy People framework (core pillar of the GEF-8 Architecture)**, as it recognizes the interdependency between human well-being and a healthy environment. Then, the Project will follow an **inclusive and gender responsive approaches, as gender is embedded in all economic sectors addressed in the GEF-8 Programming Directions and GF IP**. More specifically, the Child Project substantially responds to the indications provided by the GF IP Strategy, adhering to the guiding principles and strategic priorities outlined at a global level, with some specifics adapted to the context of PNC and adjacent areas. No significant inconsistencies emerge; rather, the Child Project translates global goals, in line with the GF IP and the GEF priorities, into concrete actions tailored to the context of the target landscape.

The integrated approach of this Project will also address **global environmental challenges by complementing multiple GEF-8 IPs including Ecosystem Restoration**. This ultimately creates opportunities for projects to harness synergies and avoid negative tradeoffs and leakage.

By adhering to the UNFCCC framework, the project demonstrates a commitment to advancing the global transition to a low-carbon and sustainable future. The Project will incorporate climate-smart practices into its activities, introducing nature-based solutions, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting sustainable use of forests and forest restoration, and enhancing ecosystem resilience. By integrating climate change considerations into its design and implementation, the Project will align with the UNFCCC framework and contribute to global efforts to combat climate change and promote sustainable development. The project will focus on building climate resilience in vulnerable communities through measures such as disaster risk reduction and sustainable land management.

This Project seeks to apply NbS in ecosystem and improvement landscape management actions in target areas, which will contribute to the achievement of **Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) under the UNCCD**. The Project will also contribute to the following **targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**:

2030 Targets of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework	Core Indicators
<i>Reducing threats to biodiversity (Targets 1-8)</i>	
TARGET 1	1, 3, 4
TARGET 2	3, 4
TARGET 3	1
TARGET 8	6
<i>Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing (Targets 9-13)</i>	
TARGET 10	1, 4
TARGET 11	3
<i>Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming (Targets 14-23)</i>	
TARGET 14	11
TARGET 19	1
TARGET 20	1, 4
TARGET 21	11
TARGET 22	11

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only; **Yes**

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; **Yes**

Co-financier; **No**

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; **Yes**

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) **Yes**

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B “Child project description”?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,789,862.00	161,088.00	1,950,950.00
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,342,397.00	120,815.00	1,463,212.00
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,342,397.00	120,815.00	1,463,212.00
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	596,620.00	53,696.00	650,316.00
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	Grant	447,465.00	40,271.00	487,736.00
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	447,465.00	40,271.00	487,736.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						5,966,206.00	536,956.00	6,503,162.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 13500

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	45,000.00	4,050.00	49,050.00
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	33,750.00	3,038.00	36,788.00
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	33,750.00	3,038.00	36,788.00
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	15,000.00	1,350.00	16,350.00

IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	11,250.00	1,012.00	12,262.00
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	11,250.00	1,012.00	12,262.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,500,000.00
IUCN	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,500,000.00
Total GEF Resources					5,000,000.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CFB Guinean Forests IP	GET	5,966,206.00	16000000
Total Project Cost		5,966,206.00	16,000,000.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Others	SWISSAID GUINEA BISSAU	Grant	Investment mobilized	2000000
Others	BIO Guinea Foundation	Grant	Investment mobilized	3500000
Others	KAFO NGO	Grant	Investment mobilized	2000000

Recipient Country	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (PACVEAR Project, PDCV-RIZ Project) ¹	Grant	Investment mobilized	3500000
Others	WACA resIP2	Grant	Investment mobilized	5000000
Total Co-financing				16,000,000.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Mobilized investment by government entities through parallel financing and contributions from various donors will promote the protection and sustainable use of primary forests in Cantanhez National Park and surrounding areas, enhancing both local livelihoods and the provision of critical ecosystem services.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	3/7/2025	RIOUX Janie		janie.rioux@iucn.org
Project Coordinator	3/7/2025	Pangbenewende Carole MENARD KABRE		carole.kabre@iucn.org
Project Coordinator	3/7/2025	JeanLouis SANKA		JeanLouis.SANKA@iucn.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Joao Lona TCHEDNA	Director General of INA	Ministerio do ambiente, Biodiversidade e açao climatica	3/5/2025

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
Project Objective:	To protect and improve the effective governance of the primary forest in the Cantanhez National Park and surrounding landscapes, to maximize local and global	Terrestrial PAs under improved management (hectares). (GEF-8 Core indicator 1)	At the PPG phase 105,767 hectares of the PNC scoring 45 at METT evaluation.	By the end of the project 105,767 hectares of the PNC scoring at least 53 at METT evaluation.	GEF-PA METT evaluations associated to project Mid-term and	<u>Assumption:</u> The key drivers of forest loss and

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
	<p>environmental benefits and contribute to the flow of vital ecosystem services that underpin communities' well-being.</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare). (GEF-8 Core indicator 3)</p> <p>Aggregated indicator.</p> <p>Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare) (GEF-8 Core indicator 4)</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO₂e) (GEF-8 Core indicator 6)</p> <p>People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>By the end of the project at least 15,400 hectares are restored. Aggregated indicator.</p> <p>By the end of the project at least 77,000 hectares are under improved management to benefit biodiversity. Aggregated indicator.</p> <p>By the end of the project at least 16,368,912 tCO₂e</p> <p>By the end of the project at least 50,898 people directly benefitting from GEF-financed investments, out of which at least 49,3% female.</p>	<p>Terminal Evaluations.</p> <p>Core Indicator Worksheet</p> <p>Project Progress Reports, Results of PIR reports, Core Indicator Worksheet.</p> <p>Project Progress Reports, Results of PIR reports, Core Indicator Worksheet.</p> <p>EX-ACT calculation results documented in project M&E reports.</p> <p>See each single disaggregated indicator. Annual project work plans and budgets. National PMU report /minutes on the assessment on results of implemented activities</p>	<p>degradation are agricultural encroachment and unmanaged extraction of timber and non-timber forest resources, spurred by subsistence needs and pressure for economic development</p> <p>Ecologically , targeted forest landscapes are sufficiently robust such that with improved conservation and management , reinforced by restoration where needed, interventions contribute to resilience such that the investment will not be overwhelmed by the negative impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Sustainable land use outside PAs can contribute to the integrity</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
		(GEF-8 Core indicator 11)				of the biome through reduced impact on habitat, enhanced habitat connectivity, and maintenance of ecosystem services.
	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
<p>Component 1: Strengthened institutional technical and financial capacities and gender responsive policy and legal framework for forests landscapes conservation inside and outside protected areas.</p>						
Component 1	<p>Outcome 1.1: Improved policy and legal framework for participatory land-use planning and inclusive natural resources governance and management</p>	<p>Number of endorsed / gazetted / approved documents by the competent authorities supportive/enabling inclusive governance and management of forests and natural resources and participatory land use planning.</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder platform on planning, shared governance and management of forests and natural environments meets at least twice per year.</p>	<p>No endorsed / gazetted / approved documents by the competent authorities supportive/enabling inclusive governance and management of forests and natural resources and participatory land use planning.</p> <p>No long-term multi-stakeholder mechanisms on planning and shared governance and management of forests and natural environments</p>	<p>At least three documents of: policies and/or legislative decrees and/or regulations and/or protocols and/or guidelines endorsed / gazetted / approved by the respective competent authorities in the field of land use planning, and/or governance and management of forest, natural resources and PAs.</p> <p>Long-term multi-stakeholder mechanisms on planning and shared governance and management of forests and natural environments established at national and local level.</p> <p>At least 84 officials, technicians and</p>	<p>PIR, Quarterly Reports, parliamentary or ministerial decision(s), minutes of governance / multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings.</p> <p>Minutes of governance / multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings, Quarterly Reports.</p> <p>Official lists of trainees that received final diploma</p>	<p><u>Assumptions</u> :</p> <p>Government policy- and decision-makers in Guinea-Bissau are prepared to recognize the need to reinforce the enabling environment for strengthened IP&LC forest management , including co-management models for PAs, tenure and resource rights as a basis for OECMs and sustainable land use, and incentives for restoration, conservation , and sustainable</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
		<p>Number of officials, technicians and members (out of which women) of different project-related institutions and organisations received the final diploma of a project-developed training activity. Aggregated indicator (see M&E workplan).</p> <p>Output 1.1.1</p> <p>Number of inter-institutional agreements/MoU signed and operational between IBAP, DGOT and DGFF.</p> <p>% of PAs that use in daily management the national operational guidelines for PA managers to support consistent and effective implementation of PAs zoning and regulation.</p> <p>% of the afforestation and</p>	<p>exist at national and local level.</p> <p>No officials, technicians and members of different project-related institutions and organisations are being trained to better develop their functions.</p> <p>No functional and comprehensive inter-institutional agreements/MoU between IBAP, DGOT and DGFF established.</p> <p>No management the national operational guidelines for PA managers to support consistent and effective implementation of PAs zoning and regulation is available.</p> <p>No National field manual for</p>	<p>members (at least 50% women) of different project-related institutions and organisations received the final diploma of a project-developed training activity. Aggregated indicator (see M&E workplan).</p> <p>Two functional and comprehensive inter-institutional agreements/MoU between IBAP, DGOT and DGFF established.</p> <p>100% of the Country's PAs use in daily management the national operational guidelines for PA managers to support consistent and effective implementation of PAs zoning and regulation.</p> <p>100% of the afforestation and forest restoration operations ongoing into PAs and Community Forests in the PNC landscape use the National field manual for</p>	<p>in each project training activity.</p> <p>Copy of the signed inter-institutional agreements/MoU.</p> <p>Results of a specific survey under the project M&E framework.</p> <p>Results of a specific survey under the project</p>	<p>forest management .</p> <p>Sustainable land use outside PAs can contribute to the integrity of the biome through reduced impact on habitat, enhanced habitat connectivity, and maintenance of ecosystem services.</p> <p><u>Risk:</u></p> <p><u>Political instability</u></p> <p>One of the main risks is the country is political instability. Over the last decades, Guinea Bissau has been experiencing long-term politico-military disturbances.</p> <p><u>Institutional risks.</u></p> <p>Deficits in national institutional capacities</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
		<p>forest restoration ongoing into PAs and Community Forests in the PNC landscape that implement operations according to the National field manual for afforestation and forest restoration.</p> <p>Output 1.1.2</p> <p>See disaggregated indicators in the M&E plan and Section 4.2.</p> <p>Output 1.1.3:</p> <p>Number of persons (out of which woman) and communities involved in the for the preparation of spatial plans.</p> <p>Number of spatial plans drafted and adopted.</p>	<p>afforestation and forest restoration is available.</p> <p>There are no public land use planning campaigns to prepare spatial plans in Guinea-Bissau.</p> <p>There are no land use spatial plans in Guinea-Bissau.</p>	<p>afforestation and forest restoration.</p> <p>At least 2,000 persons (at least 50% women) and 10 communities involved in the stakeholder engagement for the preparation of spatial plans.</p> <p>Two Spatial Plans drafted and adopted.</p>	<p>M&E framework.</p> <p>Attendance lists of the public meetings in public land use planning campaigns.</p> <p>Copies of adopted spatial plans.</p>	<p>and of extension services capacities and means.</p> <p>The policy, legislation, frameworks, and standards developed by the project may remain unofficial or it may take some time after the project lifetime for them to be approved by the Guinea-Bissau and implemented at the national and state levels.</p>

Component 2: Conservation of Cantanhez National Park forests through their improved and gender-inclusive participatory planning and management and improved sustainable resilient livelihoods.

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
Component 2 Component 3	Outcome 2.1: Updated and expanded data and information base available on the forest resources of the PNC	Availability of a shortlist of the most relevant and feasible restoration intervention types across the PNC and surrounding landscapes, with identified priority areas for restoration within them, and associated key technical information.	There is currently no clear technical information on the most relevant and feasible afforestation and restoration interventions across the PNC and surrounding landscapes, to effectively guide project activities.	By the end of the first year of project implementation the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) study on ecological connectivity are fully implemented and their outputs are available to feed project implementation.	Final reports from ROAM and connectivity study implementation.	<u>Assumption:</u> National research institutes can develop scientific outputs, suitable for effective project development and implementation.
		Clear guidance for project implementation is available on NTFPs availability, market opportunities and on the opportunities of developing related value-chains.	Limited, or no structured knowledge available on NTFPs availability at the PNC and the opportunities of developing value-chains.	By the end of the first year of project implementation the market study on NTFPs availability at the PNC and the opportunities of developing value-chains is fully implemented and its outputs are available to feed project implementation.	Final report and related documentation from the market study on NTFPs availability at the PNC and the opportunities of developing value-chains.	<u>Risk:</u>
		Output 2.1.1 Full availability for implementation of the PNC human-wildlife conflicts management plan.	No guidance is available to the PNC Management Board to prevent, mitigate and manage human-wildlife conflicts.	By the end of the second year of project implementation the PNC human-wildlife conflicts management plan is fully available for its implementation.	Final and approved version of the PNC human-wildlife conflicts management plan.	
		Full availability for implementation of the action plan on		By the end of the first year of project implementation the action plan on the local potentiality for	Final and approved version of the action plan on	

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
		the local potentiality for sustainable charcoal production.	No technical guidance is available at the PNC to test sustainable charcoal production in a pilot plot.	sustainable charcoal production is fully available for its implementation.	the local potentiality for sustainable charcoal production.	
	<p>Outcome 2.2: Improved management effectiveness of forests and natural resources in the PNC and surrounding landscapes</p>	<p>Number of hectares of forested land in Community Forests and Co-managed Protected Forests that are managed according to signed and endorsed co-management arrangements, agreements and action plans, by the end of the project.</p> <p>Number of governance bodies of PAs and co-managed forests, or community-based managed forests in Guinea-Bissau that adopted the guidelines and specific protocols to support bodies' decision-making processes.</p> <p>Number of new PNC infrastructures that are fully functional by the end of the project.</p>	<p>No forested land is managed according to signed and endorsed co-management arrangements, agreements and action plans in the PNC and surrounding landscapes.</p> <p>No guidelines and specific protocols to support bodies' decision-making processes are available for governance bodies of PAs and co-managed forests, or community-based managed forests in Guinea-Bissau.</p> <p>No advanced guard posts or guesthouses are available for the rangers and the PNC to work with</p>	<p>By the end of the project, at least 5.500 ha of forested land in Community Forests (at least 1.500 ha) and Co-managed Protected Forests (at least 4.000 ha) are managed according to signed and endorsed co-management arrangements, agreements and action plans.</p> <p>At least 30 governance bodies of PAs and co-managed forests, or community-based managed forests in Guinea-Bissau adopted the guidelines and specific protocols to support bodies' decision-making processes.</p> <p>At least four new PNC infrastructures are fully functional by the end of the project.</p>	<p>Signed and endorsed co-management arrangements, agreements and action plans.</p> <p>Results of a specific survey under the project M&E framework.</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u></p> <p>The key drivers of forest loss and degradation are agricultural encroachment and unmanaged extraction of timber and non-timber forest resources, spurred by subsistence needs and pressure for economic development .</p> <p>Community-level governance mechanisms, given adequate support, can embrace forest management roles, and government agency counterparts in PAs management can accommodate community participation</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
		<p>Output 2.2.1</p> <p>Number of trainees (% of women) that received the final diploma for attending one of the trainings organized and carried out under Outcome 2.2. Aggregated indicator (see M&E workplan).</p> <p>Number of forest co-management arrangements, agreements and action plans at local scale established, signed, and endorsed by involved Parts by the end of the project.</p> <p>Output 2.2.2</p> <p>Number of Co-managed Protected Forests delimited in the field by the end of the project.</p> <p>Number of CPFs and Community Forests patrolling and monitoring plans fully implemented</p>	<p>central and foreign institutions.</p> <p>Very limited capacity building opportunities at national and PNC landscape level.</p> <p>No village is experiencing forest management according to signed and endorsed co-management arrangements, agreements and action plans in the PNC and surrounding landscapes.</p> <p>No village is experiencing structured forest co-management in the PNC and</p>	<p>At least 310 trainees (at least 20% women) received the final diploma for attending one of the trainings organized and carried out under Outcome 2.2. Aggregated indicator (see M&E workplan).</p> <p>By the end of the project, 11 forest co-management arrangements, agreements and action plans at local scale are established, signed, and endorsed by involved Parts.</p> <p>At least 8 Co-managed Protected Forests delimited in the field by the end of the project.</p> <p>Implementation of 11 CPFs and Community Forests patrolling and monitoring plans by</p>	<p>Quarterly and annual reports, MTR and Final evaluation.</p> <p>Official list of trainees that received final training diploma.</p> <p>Documentation related to the 11 forest co-management arrangements, agreements and action plans. Final Evaluation.</p> <p>Quarterly and Annual Reports. Final Evaluation.</p>	<p>in co-management .</p> <p>Improved sustainable forest management demonstrably can generate social, environmental, and financial benefits that unlock a diverse set of sustainable financing solutions.</p> <p>The social and cultural context is amenable to enhanced participation and decision-making by women and marginalized groups with respect to the use and management of land and NRs.</p> <p><u>Risk:</u></p> <p><u>Land tenure-related conflicts</u></p> <p>Potential land conflicts may arise</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
		<p>for at least one year, by the end of the project.</p> <p>Output 2.2.3</p> <p>Number of female rangers working for the PNC by the end of the first year of the project.</p> <p>Number of people that can be hosted at the PNC guest house.</p> <p>Number of advanced guard posts for PNC rangers that are fully functional by the end of the third year of project implementation.</p> <p>Field equipment and tools furnishment to support effective PNC management delivered by the end of the first year of project implementation.</p> <p>Number of signs showing the zoning</p>	<p>surrounding landscapes.</p> <p>No participatory patrolling and monitoring plans are being implemented at the PNC and surrounding landscapes.</p> <p>No female rangers working for the PNC.</p> <p>No guesthouse available at the PNC.</p> <p>No advanced guard posts are available for PNC rangers.</p>	<p>the end of the project.</p> <p>At least two female rangers work for the PNC by the end of the first year of the project.</p> <p>At least six people can be hosted at the PNC guest house by the end of the project.</p> <p>At least three advanced guard posts for PNC rangers are fully functional by the end of the third year of project implementation.</p> <p>Field equipment and tools to support effective PNC management delivered by the end of the first year of project implementation.</p> <p>Installation of at least of 40 signs</p>	<p>Co-management patrolling and monitoring yearly reports.</p> <p>PNC yearly reports.</p> <p>Project Annual Reports.</p> <p>List of the rangers of the PNC. Rangers working contracts.</p> <p>Quarterly and annual reports, MTR and Final evaluation.</p> <p>Quarterly and annual reports, MTR and Final evaluation.</p> <p>Procurement documentation. Quarterly and annual reports, MTR and Final evaluation.</p>	<p>during the recovery of some abandoned rice cultivating areas, degraded mangrove recovery activities, and afforestation , reforestation and restoration interventions .</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
		<p>boundaries of the PNC.</p> <p>See also disaggregated indicators in the M&E plan and Section 4.2.</p>	<p>Very limited field equipment is available for PNC staff to implement enforcement and ecosystems monitoring activities.</p> <p>No updated signs with the PNC new management plan zoning are available at the PNC.</p>	<p>showing the zoning boundaries of the PNC.</p>	<p>Quarterly and annual reports, MTR and Final evaluation.</p>	
	<p>Outcome 2.3: Improved sustainability of productive sectors and equitable access to local livelihoods and nature-friendly enterprises in PNC forest landscapes</p>	<p>Number of hectares of land afforested by project activities, with a minimum number of 400 survived replanted trees per hectare.</p> <p>Number of hectares of degraded forests reforested and restored by project activities, with a minimum number of 50 survived replanted trees per hectare.</p> <p>Number of hectares of forests repopulated with species subject to selective logging by project activities, with a minimum number of 25 survived replanted trees per hectare.</p> <p>Two-year moving average of the annual savings of families involved in the rice paddy</p>	<p>No ongoing initiatives of afforestation of former Guinean forest environments at the PNC.</p> <p>No ongoing initiatives of reforestation of Guinean forest environments at the PNC.</p> <p>No ongoing initiatives of rehabilitation of Guinean forest environments at the PNC.</p>	<p>By the end of the project, at least 2.200 ha of land are afforested, with a minimum number of 400 survived replanted trees per hectare.</p> <p>By the end of the project, at least 5.500 ha of degraded forests are reforested and restored, with a minimum number of 50 survived replanted trees per hectare.</p> <p>By the end of the project, at least 7,500 ha of forests are repopulated with species subject to selective logging, with a minimum number of 25 survived replanted trees per hectare.</p> <p>The average annual savings of families involved in the rice paddy recovery</p>	<p>Annual reports from the PNC participatory monitoring and evaluation system.</p> <p>Annual reports from the PNC participatory monitoring and evaluation system.</p> <p>Annual reports from the PNC participatory monitoring and evaluation system.</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u></p> <p>The key drivers of forest loss and degradation are agricultural encroachment and unmanaged extraction of timber and non-timber forest resources, spurred by subsistence needs and pressure for economic development.</p> <p>Given additional knowledge and technical capacity, the economic</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
		<p>recovery program (<i>bolanhas de bafão</i>).</p> <p>Two-year moving average of the number of recorded crop damage events due to wildlife in the PNC.</p> <p>Average increase in <i>per capita</i> income of beneficiaries of the small and micro-project financing program.</p>	<p>To be determined by the study of feasibility developed with project activity 2.3.2.4.</p> <p>To be determined by the study on human-wildlife conflicts developed with project activity 2.1.1.4.</p> <p>To be determined by the data collection and analysis from the proposals applied to the call for proposals for small- and</p>	<p>program (<i>bolanhas de bafão</i>) considering the last two years of project implementation increased by 20% compared to the annual average during the first two years of project implementation.</p> <p>The average annual number of crop damage events due to wildlife recorded in the last two years of project implementation decreased by 30% compared to the annual average during the first two years of project implementation.</p> <p>Average increase of 10% in <i>per capita</i> income of beneficiaries of the small and micro-project financing program comparing their income in the first year of program implementation, and the last year of project implementation.</p>	<p>Study of feasibility developed under project activity 2.3.2.4. Annual reports from the PNC participatory monitoring and evaluation system.</p> <p>Study on human-wildlife conflicts developed with project activity 2.1.1.4. Annual reports from the PNC participatory monitoring and evaluation system.</p> <p>Data collection and analysis from the proposals applied to the call for proposals for small- and micro-projects finance. Annual reports from the PNC participatory monitoring and evaluation system.</p>	<p>context provides opportunities to generate income from alternative, sustainable uses of the natural resource base.</p> <p>The social and cultural context is amenable to enhanced participation and decision-making by women and marginalized groups with respect to the use and management of land and NRs.</p> <p>Private sector entities operating in forest landscapes have sufficient interest and commitment in sustainable management to play constructive roles in multi-stakeholder planning, dialogues for inter-sectoral coordination, and partnerships</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
		<p>Number of trainees (out of which women) that received the final diploma for attending training opportunities offered by the project in the field of sustainable agricultural productions and nature-friendly income generating opportunities. Aggregated indicator (see M&E workplan).</p> <p>Output 2.3.1</p> <p>Number of hectares of degraded mangrove forests restored by project activities, with a minimum density in recovered areas of 2.000 survived plants per hectare.</p>	<p>micro-projects finance.</p> <p>Very limited opportunities for community members for capacity building at the PNC landscape level.</p> <p>Once the GEF project “Managing Mangroves and Production Landscapes for</p>	<p>At least 1.740 trainees (at least 50% women) received the final diploma for attending training opportunities offered by the project in the field of sustainable agricultural productions and nature-friendly income generating opportunities. Aggregated indicator (see M&E workplan).</p> <p>By the end of the project, at least 200 ha of degraded mangrove forests are restored, with a minimum density in recovered areas of 2.000 survived plants per hectare.</p> <p>By the end of the second year of project implementation, PNC or community-run nurseries produce all the plants and seeds needed for all afforestation and rehabilitation</p>	<p>Official list of trainees that received final training diploma.</p> <p>Annual reports from the PNC participatory monitoring and evaluation system.</p> <p>Quarterly Reports. Annual reports from the PNC participatory monitoring</p>	<p>with communities, civil society, and government.</p> <p><u>Risk:</u></p> <p><u>Land tenure-related conflicts</u></p> <p>Potential land conflicts may arise during the recovery of some abandoned rice cultivating areas, degraded mangrove recovery activities, and afforestation, reforestation and restoration interventions.</p> <p><u>Climate-related risks</u></p> <p>Some activities will be implemented on the ground (e.g. restoration and conservation measures). The successful implementation of these</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
		<p>Gap in plants and seeds production needed to fulfil afforestation and rehabilitation project targets.</p> <p>Output 2.3.2</p> <p>Number of hectares of rice paddies (<i>bolanhas de bafão</i>) that are rehabilitated or improved.</p> <p>See disaggregated indicators in the M&E plan and Section 4.2.</p> <p>Output 2.3.3</p> <p>Amount (in FCFA) of NTFP-derived products and other production with 0 land degradation sold annually by the production unit of São Francisco.</p>	<p>Climate Change Mitigation” will be completed, no initiatives for mangrove forests restoration are planned.</p> <p>No active nursery in the PNC and surrounding landscape.</p> <p>To be determined by the study of feasibility developed with project activity 2.3.2.4.</p>	<p>activities conducted by the project.</p> <p>By the end of the project, at least 200 ha of rice paddies (<i>bolanhas de bafão</i>) are rehabilitated or improved.</p> <p>By the end of the project, at least 65,000,000 FCFA (around 100,000 USD) of NTFP-derived products and other production with 0 land degradation are sold annually by the production unit of São Francisco.</p> <p>By the last year of project implementation, at least 30% of the income of at least 6 families in the intervention community is provided from the sale of products marketed in the</p>	<p>and evaluation system.</p> <p>Annual reports from the PNC participatory monitoring and evaluation system.</p> <p>Annual financial report of the processing and selling unit of São Francisco.</p> <p>Annual reports from the PNC participatory monitoring</p>	<p>activities, alongside their outcomes and impacts, could be affected by severe conditions and events.</p> <p><u>Community interest</u></p> <p>Low interest in the project implementation from local communities and other players.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Undervaluation of natural capital at every level of the local society can hamper effectiveness of the investments for its sustainable use.</p> <p>Economic downturn or changes in market conditions souring the business / investment climate in GB and the region.</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
		<p>% of the average income and number of families in the intervention community that is provided by the sale of products marketed in the pharmacopoeia market.</p> <p>Average increase in <i>per capita</i> income of beneficiaries joining the establishment of the pilot site for the sustainable charcoal production.</p>	<p>The processing and selling unit of São Francisco did not start its activities yet.</p> <p>To be determined by the study of feasibility developed with project activity 2.3.3.4.</p> <p>To be determined by the study of feasibility developed with project activity 2.1.1.5.</p>	<p>pharmacopoeia market.</p> <p>Average increase of 20% in <i>per capita</i> income of beneficiaries joining the establishment of the pilot site for the sustainable charcoal production comparing their income in the first year of plot implementation, with the last year of project implementation.</p>	<p>and evaluation system.</p> <p>Annual financial report from the Organization managing the experimental plot.</p>	
<p>Component 3: Establishment of transboundary cooperation and financial framework for forest landscape management.</p>						
Component 3	<p>Outcome 3.1: Transboundary Guinea-Guinea cooperation to improve landscape management</p>	<p>Signed Memorandum of Understanding to enable structured collaboration between the two Guineas on sustainable management of</p>	<p>No official bilateral agreement/MoU is in force between the two Guineas on terrestrial transboundary landscapes</p>	<p>By the end of the third year of project implementation a Memorandum of Understanding to enable structured collaboration between the two Guineas on</p>	<p>Copy of the signed bilateral agreements/MoU.</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u></p> <p>Competent Authorities of the two Guineas willing to</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
	and protected forest conservation	<p>landscapes and natural resources in border areas.</p> <p>Output 3.1.1</p> <p>List of Institutions of the two Countries that attended the Guinea-Guinea Cross-Border Forum on Collaborative Landscapes Management.</p> <p>List of officials of the two Countries that participated in the cross-border policy-makers tour.</p> <p>Availability of reports on joint patrols of the PNC rangers, forest guards/agents, and National Guard whit their counterparts from Guinea-Conakry.</p>	<p>planning, and management.</p> <p>No formal event/structure is planned between the two Guineas on transboundary terrestrial landscapes planning, and management.</p> <p>No event is planned between the two Guineas on transboundary terrestrial landscapes planning, and management.</p> <p>No joint patrols of the PNC rangers, forest guards/agents, and National Guard whit their counterparts from Guinea-Conakry are being implemented.</p>	<p>sustainable management of landscapes and natural resources in border areas is officially endorsed.</p> <p>By the end of the first year of project implementation, the Guinea-Guinea Cross-Border Forum on Collaborative Landscapes Management is implemented.</p> <p>By the end of the second year of project implementation the cross-border policy-makers tour is implemented.</p> <p>By the end of the third year of project implementation, joint patrols of the PNC rangers, forest guards/agents, and National Guard whit their counterparts from Guinea-Conakry are implemented according to a common patrolling schedule.</p>	<p>Program, attendance list, minutes and documents produced by from the Guinea-Guinea Cross-Border Forum.</p> <p>Programme, list of participants, and minutes of the meetings by from the cross-border policy-makers tour.</p> <p>Reports on joint patrols of the PNC rangers, forest guards/agents, and National Guard whit their counterparts from Guinea-Conakry.</p>	<p>coordinate management of transboundary conservation areas and forest landscapes.</p> <p><u>Risk:</u></p> <p>The authorities and national institutions of the two countries are 'distracted' towards internal issues perceived as more urgent than cross-border dynamics.</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
	<p>Outcome 3.2: Improved policies and financial tools to foster an inclusive economic environment conducive to forest conservation and land degradation neutrality.</p>	<p>Number of persons (out of which woman) and communities involved in the development of sustainable financing mechanisms at national and local levels.</p> <p>Amount (USD) raised through financial mechanisms.</p> <p>Output 3.2.1</p> <p>Number of creditors involved in the dialogue on debt for nature swap.</p> <p>Number of MoU on debt for nature swap signed.</p> <p>Amount from debt for nature swap.</p> <p>Output 3.2.2</p> <p>Number of persons (out of which woman) and communities involved in the development of</p>	<p>To be determined during implementation (feasibility study)</p> <p>To be determined during implementation (feasibility study)</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>To be determined at</p>	<p>By the project closure, at least 200 persons (at least 50% women) and 4 communities involved in the stakeholder engagement for sustainable financing mechanisms at national and local levels.</p> <p>By project closure, at least additional 800,000 USD raised through financial mechanisms.</p> <p>At least 3 creditors involved in the dialogue on debt for nature swap.</p> <p>At least one MoU on debt for nature swap signed.</p> <p>At least 500,000 USD from debt for nature swap.</p> <p>At least 200 persons (at least 50% women) and 4 communities involved in the stakeholder engagement and capacity building</p>	<p>For all the indicators:</p> <p>PIRs</p> <p>FBG annual reports</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u></p> <p>Improved sustainable forest management demonstrably can generate social, environmental, and financial benefits that unlock a diverse set of sustainable financing solutions.</p> <p><u>Risk:</u></p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Political instability</u></p> <p>One of the main risks is the country is political instability. Over the last decades, Guinea Bissau has been experiencing long-term politico-military disturbances. This can affect the international reputation of the Country and the availability of international key-players to support</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
		<p>sustainable financial mechanisms in the PNC and adjacent areas.</p> <p>Number of financial mechanisms designed for PNC and adjacent areas.</p> <p>Number of financial mechanisms implemented for PNC and adjacent areas.</p> <p>Carbon credits sold (USD).</p> <p>Financial flows from PES.</p>	<p>inception during implementation (feasibility study)</p> <p>To be determined at inception during implementation (feasibility study)</p> <p>To be determined at inception during implementation (feasibility study)</p> <p>To be determined at inception during implementation (feasibility study)</p> <p>0</p>	<p>initiatives for sustainable financial mechanisms in the PNC and adjacent areas.</p> <p>One feasibility study with at least 3 financial mechanisms designed for PNC and adjacent areas.</p> <p>At least 2 financial mechanisms implemented for PNC and adjacent areas.</p> <p>At least additional 500,000 USD of carbon credits sold.</p> <p>At least 100,000 USD paid for PES.</p>		<p>the financial mechanisms</p> <p><u>Institutional risks.</u></p> <p>Deficits in national institutional capacities, especially for the debt-for-nature swap.</p>
<p>Component 4: Learning, knowledge sharing, communication and awareness.</p>						
<p>Component 4</p>	<p>Outcome 4.1: Gender-sensitive knowledge</p>	<p>Number of officials, officers and staff from Institutions and NGOs, community</p>	<p>Very limited opportunities for officials, officers and</p>	<p>By the end of the project, at least 40 officials, officers and staff from</p>	<p>Official list of trainees that received final</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u></p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
	generation and exchange, including public awareness / communications	<p>leaders and members of local CBOs (out of which woman) relevant to project activities that benefited from KM initiatives and activities developed by the GFIP-RCP.</p> <p>Number of people (out of which woman) from national to landscape level that are involved in project promoted knowledge management and communication/awareness activities.</p> <p>Output 4.1.1</p> <p>Number of initiatives in the broader Guinean Forests Biome (through the GFIP-RCP) the Guinea-Bissau Child Project take advantage from.</p> <p>Number of officials, officers and staff from Institutions and NGOs relevant to project activities that benefited from KM initiatives and activities developed by the GFIP-RCP.</p> <p>Number of community leaders and members of</p>	<p>staff from Institutions and NGOs, community leaders and members of local CBOs, relevant to project activities benefit from KM initiatives.</p> <p>0</p> <p>Currently no initiatives.</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Institutions and NGOs, community leaders and members of local CBOs (at least 50% women) relevant to project activities benefited from KM initiatives and activities developed by the GFIP-RCP.</p> <p>At least 16,150 people (at least 50% women) from national to landscape level are involved in project promoted knowledge management and communication/awareness activities. Aggregated indicator.</p> <p>The Guinea-Bissau Child Project coordinating, learning and sharing with at least 2 initiatives in the broader Guinean Forests Biome (through the GFIP-RCP).</p> <p>By the end of the project, at least 20 officials, officers and staff from Institutions and NGOs relevant to project activities benefited from KM initiatives and activities developed by the GFIP-RCP.</p>	<p>training diploma.</p> <p>Attendance lists of implemented activities. Quarterly and annual reports, PIRs.</p> <p>GFIP-RCP annual reports.</p>	<p>Local communities are interested in the issues addressed in communication activities to ensure acceptable levels of audience.</p> <p><u>Risk:</u></p> <p><u>Climate-related risks</u></p> <p>Some activities will be implemented on the ground (e.g. restoration and conservation measures). The successful implementation of these activities, alongside their outcomes and impacts, could be affected by severe conditions and events.</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
		<p>local CBOs relevant to project activities that benefited from KM initiatives and activities developed by the GFIP-RCP.</p> <p>Output 4.1.2</p> <p>See disaggregated indicators in the M&E plan and Section 4.2.</p>	0	By the end of the project, at least 20 community leaders and members of local CBOs relevant to project activities benefited from KM initiatives and activities developed by the GFIP-RCP.	<p>GFIP-RCP annual reports.</p> <p>GFIP-RCP annual reports.</p>	
Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework						
Component 5	Outcome 5.1: Project Results effectively and efficiently monitored and evaluated with a gender-responsive approach.	<p>% of men and women participating in project-led consultations, workshops, and committee meetings.</p> <p>Output 5.1.1</p> <p>Yearly reports and outputs expected from the participatory monitoring and evaluation system of the PNC feed management and planning decision making.</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>No structured participatory monitoring and evaluation system is available to assess management effectiveness at the PNC.</p>	<p>By project operational closure, overall women participation in project-led consultations, workshops, and committee meetings is > 40%.</p> <p>Establishment of a participatory monitoring and evaluation system of the PNC by the end of the second year of implementation of the project; and full implementation of the system by the fourth year of implementation of the project.</p>	<p>PIR, Quarterly Reports, trainings and meetings attendance sheets.</p> <p>Final report on the consultancy to develop the PNC participatory monitoring and evaluation system. Annual reports, MTR and Final evaluation.</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u></p> <p>-</p> <p>The social and cultural context is amenable to enhanced participation and decision-making by women and marginalized groups with respect to the use and management of land and natural resources.</p> <p><u>Risk:</u></p> <p>-</p>

	Objective / Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
						<p><u>Project start up and implementation</u></p> <p>The recruitment of the PMU and key-consultants, procurement processes, logistics of travels could cause delays with low level of implementation.</p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Compliance in monitoring activities</u></p> <p>The executing agency and implementing partners may face several issues in the financial monitoring and reporting to UNDP and GEF.</p>

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
CONSULTANTS FEES FIRM	104,500.00	104,500.00	

INCEPTION WORKSHOPS (INCEPTION, CONSULTATION, VALIDATION) - INCLUDING TRAVELS OF PARTICIPANTS	10,000.00	1,836.25	
VALIDATION WORKSHOPS - INCLUDING TRAVELS OF PARTICIPANTS	10,000.00	6,055.00	2,000.00
TRANSLATION	5,500.00	2,300.00	1,000.00
ESMS AND /OR OTHER RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION MEETING (TBC) - INCLUDING TRAVELS OF PARTICIPANTS	20,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.00
Total	150,000.00	121,691.25	6,000.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cantanhez Forest National Park	11.266736	-15.028634	

Location Description:

[Latitude 11.266736 and Longitude -15.028634](#)

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

IUCN GEF-8 Cantanhez - Appendix 14 - ToR of Key Project Personnel_CL_190625
 esms screening and clearance_062025
 IUCN GEF-8 Cantanhez - Appendix 11 - ESMF_190625

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Appendix 4: Indicative Project Budget_Cantanhez Project

Expenditure Category	Detailed description	Component (USDeq.)									Total (USD eq.)	Responsible Entity	
		Component 1	Component 2			Component 3		Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total			PMC
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 2.3	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 3.2	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1				
Works	Design and technical assistance for the realization of a basic guest house and guard posts for rangers			219 000							219 000		IBAP
	Activities for Community-driven afforestation, reforestation and degraded forest rehabilitation in the PNC and surrounding landscapes				1 527 800						1 527 800		IBAP
	Fuel for field activities		15 000								15 000		IBAP
	Car maintenance		15 000								15 000		IBAP
	Electricity generators costs for field activities		50 000								50 000		IBAP
	Monitoring of ESMS Activities							40 000			40 000		IBAP
	Expenses for film session - cinema in the villages with documentary presentations and debates							8 000			8 000		IBAP
	Expenses for Scholarships for Master's Degrees (4 positions for 2 years)	320 000									320 000		IBAP
	Preparation, printing and distribution two comic books for primary school students during education activities							50 000			50 000		IBAP
Goods	Procurement of goods for Capacity building, technical and infrastructural development for improved PNC effective management			29 050							29 050		IBAP
	Means and equipment for the Sao Francisco processing unit				9 000						9 000		IBAP

	Equipment, materials, consumable and other expenses for data and information for resources management		75 000						75 00 0		75 000	IBAP	
Vehicles	Project vehicle		50 000						50 00 0		50 000	IBAP	
Revolving funds/ Seed funds / Equity	Financial support for the development of the small- and micro-projects financial support program				400 000				40 0 00 0		400 000	IBAP	
	Budget line for the start-up phase of the PES						20 000		20 00 0		20 000	IBAP	
Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity	Sub-contract to specific entities for the elaboration of land use and spatial plan of the PNC and local spatial plans and distribution of a national field manual for afforestation and forest restoration	269 000							26 9 00 0		269 000	DGOT	
	Sub-contract to National entities for the study on ecological connectivity inside and in the PNC surrounding landscapes, market study on NTFPs, and human-wildlife conflicts with appropriate mitigation measures		55 000						55 00 0		55 000	IBAP	
	Sub-contract to National entities to carry out a study and action plan on the local potentiality for sustainable charcoal production and guidelines and protocols to support decision-making processes in NR governance bodies				25 000					25 00 0		25 000	IBAP
	Sub-contract to NGOs and National entities for technical support for nurseries, carry out trainings to promote the adoption of sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices, organize Scholarships, management of the program of rice cultivation in the bolanhas de bafão, promotion of the pharmacopoeia with natural forest products in a pilot village, implementation of a pilot site for the sustainable charcoal production in the PNC surrounding landscapes					378 000				37 8 00 0		378 000	IBAP
	Sub-contract to FBG for assessment of existing financial mechanisms, feasibility study on debt					40 000		110 000		15 0 00 0		150 000	IBAP

	swap, follow-up of a pilot initiative on carbon market with community co-benefit, including certification, and pilot initiative on carbon market on PES with community co-benefit, and manage financial support program													
	Expenses for radio program						50 000		50 000 0			50 000		IBAP
Contractual Services- Individual	Forest Governance and Management Technical Specialist (part-time)	43 200							43 200 0			43 200		DGFF
	DGOT land-use planning specialist (part-time)	43 200							43 200 0			43 200		DGOT
	Technical Assistant (Bissau)		36 000	36 000	36 000				10 800 0			108 000		IBAP
	M&E Specialist (Bissau)						108 000		10 800 0			108 000		IBAP
	GIS Specialist (Bissau, part-time)		15 000	15 000	15 000				45 000 0			45 000		IBAP
	ESS, Community Development and gender specialists (Cantanhez)		24 000	24 000	24 000				72 000 0			72 000		IBAP
	Driver		5 000	5 000	5 000				15 000 0			15 000		IBAP
	Salaries and expenses for female rangers (2 positions for 4 years)		9 333	9 333	9 333				28 000 0			28 000		IBAP
	Communication Specialist (Bissau, part-time)						60 000		60 000 0			60 000		IBAP
Contractual Services – Company	Consultancy service for multi-tasking web platform and geodatabase	50 000							50 000 0			50 000		IBAP
	Consultancy service for the development of the gender-sensitive KM and Communications Strategy						15 000		15 000 0			15 000		IBAP
	Audit								0	50 000 0		50 000		IBAP
	Implementation of activities as defined in the KM and communication strategy during implementation						70 000		70 000 0			70 000		IBAP
	Mid-term Evaluation							32 500	32 500 0			32 500		IBAP
	Terminal Evaluation							40 000	40 000 0			40 000		IBAP

International Consultants	International Consultant for the elaboration of national operational guidelines for PA managers to support consistent and effective implementation of PAs zoning and regulation	19 500								19 500	19 500	IBAP	
	International Consultant for the estimation of carbon and analysis of the finance and resourcing options including travel costs		18 500							18 500	18 500	IBAP	
	International Consultant for the study on ecological connectivity inside and in the PNC surrounding landscapes including travel costs		29 500							29 500	29 500	IBAP	
	international consultant will support the selection process, the development of the approach, roadmap and methodology to implement the participatory processes for the elaboration of forest co-management arrangements, agreements and plans of Co-managed Protected Forests and provide capacity building				70 000						70 000	70 000	IBAP
	International Consultant for training of trainers (animators and parks' personnel)						6 000				6 000	6 000	IBAP
	International Consultant for the design of financing models including travel costs						32 000				32 000	32 000	IBAP
	Local Consultants	National consultant for legal advice	12 000								12 000	12 000	IBAP
	National consultant for proposal of production and investment/financial plan including travel costs				4 800					4 800	4 800	IBAP	
	National consultant for the preparation of a Memorandum of Understanding to enable structured collaboration between the two Guineas on sustainable management of landscapes and natural resources in border areas					3 000				3 000	3 000	IBAP	
	Translation in 2 languages x 250 pages = 500 pages									0	0	IBAP	
Staff costs	Project Coordinator (Bissau)									0	0	IBAP	
	Finance & Administration Assistant (Bissau)									0	0	IBAP	

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Training and workshops for improved policy and legal framework for participatory land-use planning and inclusive natural resources governance and management	113 500									11 3 50 0		113 500	IBAP	
	Meetings and trainings at PNC landscape for selection process for CPF, support effective implementation of co-management agreements and plans, patrolling and regulation enforcement, NR M&E, drones, forest plantation and regeneration practices			97 500								97 50 0		97 500	IBAP
	National entity for Trainings to improve and diversify local sustainable livelihoods				20 000							20 00 0		20 000	IBAP
	Meetings between national counterparts (annual), local counterparts (Bi-annual), Cross-border policy-makers tour with Guinea-Conakry counterparts, PNC rangers, forest guards/agents, and National Guard whit their counterparts from Guinea-Conakry					60 550						60 55 0		60 550	IBAP
	Capacity building workshops and meetings for the stablishment of a dialogue with the creditors of the Country, to enable conditions for one or more MoU on debt for nature swap, design of financing models, implementation of pilot initiative on carbon market and PES with community co-benefit						23 400					23 40 0		23 400	IBAP
	Knowledge sharing and learning events, events for children and teenagers participating in afforestation and reforestation activities, National and International Workshop Workshop for the restitution of the experiences and lessons learnt with the implementation of the village-level forest co-management agreements and plans, and Expenses for meetings for awareness campaign on community REDD+							156 000				15 6 00 0		156 000	IBAP

	Inception Workshop								3 000	3 00 0		3 000	IBAP
	Communication campaign and trainings for KM							69 500		69 50 0		69 500	IBAP
	Communication campaign in the villages of the PNC and surrounding landscapes with specific emphasis on communicating rules, regulations and PNC zoning							50 000		50 00 0		50 000	IBAP
	Briefs to facilitate communication to community member and relevant stakeholders of the results from the studies development with activities 2.1.1.3 and 2.1.1.4							20 000		20 00 0		20 000	IBAP
Travel	Travel costs for PNC staff and communities for the delimitation of the Co-managed Protected Forests in the field and implementation of CPFs and Community Forests patrolling and monitoring plans			49 000						49 00 0		49 000	IBAP
	Travels for regional exchanges among project implementers and partners							125 000		12 5 00 0		125 000	IBAP
	Travels for annual regional workshops conducted jointly with the Congo Basin IP							60 000		60 00 0		60 000	IBAP
	Travels for South-south exchanges and participation in national, regional, and international platforms/forums							30 000		30 00 0		30 000	IBAP
	Participation in other meetings/workshops/training/technical working group organized by the RCP							125 000		12 5 00 0		125 000	IBAP
Office supplies	PMU office supply									0		0	IBAP
Grand Total		870 400	397 333	578 883	2 468 933	63 550	191 400	928 500	183 500	5 68 2 50 0	50 00 0	5 732 500	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.