PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
THE Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)

Submission date: June 11, 2008
Re-submission date: August 28, 2008 & October 23, 2008

GEFSEC PROJECT ID:
GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 4023
COUNTRY (IES): Guinea
PROJECT TITLE: Increased Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones
GEF AGENCY (IES): UNDP
OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Ministère en charge de l'environnement (Conseil National Environnement)
GEF FOCAL AREA: Climate Change Adaptation

INDICATIVE CALENDAR	
Milestones	**Expected Dates**
Work Program (for LDCF FSP)	Nov. 2008
CEO Endorsement/Approval	Nov. 2009
GEF Agency Approval	Jan. 2010
Implementation Start	Mar. 2010
Mid-term Review (if planned)	June 2012
Implementation Completion	Nov. 2014

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To increase protection of coastal areas and communities from climate change and variability.

Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA	Expected Outcomes (Objectives)	Expected Outputs	**Indicative LDCF/SCCF Financing***		**Indicative Co-financing***		**Total ($)**
				($)	%	($)	%	
Component 1. Developing individual, institutional and systemic capacity to respond to climate change in coastal zone areas.	TA.	Capacity to plan for and respond to climate change in coastal areas improved.	<u>Mainstreaming climate change into national development and planning:</u> - Master Plan and zoning regulations for urban coastal cities reviewed and amended to incorporate adaptation concerns. - Local development plans of vulnerable coastal regions are revised to integrate CC risks (20 CRD and 5 prefectures). <u>Training:</u> - Key stakeholders possess the necessary training related to the risks of climate change on coastlines and adaptation options. - System established to disseminate climate change relevant agro-meteorological advice to critical coastal stakeholders.	500,000	36	900,000	64	1,400,000
Component 2. Demonstration of climate risk reduction measures implemented in Boffa and Forécariah areas.	TA and investment.	Climate risk management measures implemented among coastal communities.	- Appropriate coastal management systems aimed at reducing risks from rising sea-levels evaluated and developed for five vulnerable sites in the coastal area and critical rice-growing plains. - Alternative climate resilient livelihoods activities adopted by vulnerable communities - Early warning system to support coastal zone management established.	1,700,000	40	2,500,000	60	4,200,000

Component 3. Developing national capacity to design integrated Climate Change Strategies and Plans.	TA.	Key national capacities for undertaking analytical work on the economics of climate change developed.	- National budgets provide for managing climate change risks. - CC adaptation is mainstreamed into investments plans of 5 prefectures. - Staff in key line Ministries has enhanced capacity to assess the costs and benefits of climate change, including adaptation and low carbon options.	200,000	33	400,000	67	600,000
Component 4. Knowledge management, dissemination of lessons learned and replication of best practices.	TA.	Lessons learned from pilot demonstration activities, capacity development initiatives and policy changes are collected and widely disseminated.	- Lessons learned extracted using a systematic framework. - Lessons shared with local partners and international agencies. - Project website developed as a knowledge platform (with linkages to the Adaptation Learning Mechanism).	300,000	25	900,000	75	1,200,000
4. Project Management				270,000	37	450,000	63	720,000
Total Project Cost				2,970,000	37	5,150,000	63	8,120,000

B. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT ($)

	Project Preparation *	Project	Agency Fee	Total
LDCF Grant	100,000	2,970,000	307,000	3,377,000
Co-financing	100,000	5,150,000		5,250,000
Total	200,000	8,120,000	307,000	**8,627,000**

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Type of Co-financing	Amount
Project Government Contribution	Cash and In-kind	350,000
GEF Agency(ies) (UNDP)	Cash	500,000
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)	Grant	1,900,000
Multilateral Agency(ies)	Grant	2,400,000
Private Sector	Unknown at this stage	To negotiated
NGO	Unknown at this stage	To negotiated
Others	Unknown at this stage	To negotiated
Total co-financing		**5,150,000**

D. **For Multi-GEF agencies/countries :**

N/A

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED ADAPTATION BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:

1. This proposal seeks LDCF funding for a Full-Size Project (FSP) in Guinea to reduce the vulnerability of Low Elevation Coastal Zones (LECZs) to climate change impacts, including sea level rise (SLR). Based on assessments undertaken for both the Initial National Communication (INC) and Guinea's recently concluded National Adaptation Programme of Action, climate change is expected to have intense and acute impacts on LECZs. Existing baseline pressures such as erosion are likely to be compounded by the increased incidence of salinization and flooding as result of climate driven pressures. The resultant impacts on coastal zones are expected to incur serious development challenges to Guinea given that coastal lands play a key role in national agriculture production (rice) and food security and is the location of over one third of the country's population. A number of major investment programmes[1] in agriculture and industry planned in coastal zones, a significant proportion of which is expected to be in highly vulnerable areas, are likely to be at risk if climate change considerations are not taken into account. The above elements call for urgent national responses and bring a clear sense of urgency to the demonstration of a more climate-resilient coastal management regime in Guinea.

2. Among the most vulnerable LECZs that have been selected for immediate implementation of the NAPA figure the coastal plains of Forécariah and Boffa, which both possess vast cultivated estuarine rice fields, particularly in Kaback and Koba, and were protected by a very dense row of mangroves. The thousands of farmers practicing rice cultivation here make these plains the rice granary of Lower Guinea. As established in existing vulnerability assessments (INC, NAPA, UNEP report[2] and IPCC 4th Assessment Report) and confirmed by international IPCC experts[3], climate change effects in Guinea's coastal zones are expected to cause additional pressures on LECZs that could threaten rice granary plains sustainability. Increasing surface temperature, decrease in precipitation and sea-level rise (SLR) is expected to inundate lowlands, modify the taxonomic structure and destroy infrastructure and natural defence (such as mangroves). This is likely to lead to saline intrusion, shortages in drinking water, and the loss of productive agricultural land and/or decreased yields.

3. The analysis climate change scenarios suggest that annual average temperature in the coastal zone will increase by 0.2 to 3.9 degrees. These changes are predicted to be accompanied by increasing rainfall variability, decrease in overall precipitation (some estimates suggest by 30 % in 2050) and more increased erosion resulting from SLR. More specifically, the Koba site is already experiencing serious erosion as a result of more intensive tidal actions that various scientific assessments attributable to climate change drivers. INC's projected scenarios for Guinea suggest a high likelihood of increased tidal amplitude that might cause abrasive actions from residual currents. For example, estimates made in the INC for Koba (using the B1 and A2 IPCC scenarios) indicate a very likely increase in sea level, comprised between 22 and 39 cm by 2050 and 48 and 78 cm by 2100. During extreme whether events and storm surges, the resultant flood level (which would rise from 5.28 m under baseline conditions to about 5.50 m under B1) is expected to submerge nearly 80% of the existing seawalls that protect Koba's agriculture lands and settlements and would inundate a large part of the coastal lowlands. These assessments also demonstrate that, over long-periods, SLR could cause a major loss of rice fields which could range from 17% to 30% in 2050 and 37 % to 60% in 2100.

4. These findings suggest that coastal protection infrastructures (both soft and hard) and agriculture systems will become increasingly vulnerable. Even if vigorous measures are able to curb human-induced global emissions, the combined effects of the principle climate risks (drought, salinization, rising sea levels and in-

[1] Important agricultural programs have started within the rice production sector (see section D) while major industrials investments (harbors) are being planned along the coast (Dobali, Boffa) to facilitate mining products export, including bauxite.

[2] UNEP Report, 2006, Rapport National sur l'Environnement Côtier en Guinée.

[3] Communication from Pr Isabelle Niang-Diop (University Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar), member of the IPCC WG II

creased erosion) will still compromise livelihood security. In terms of ensuring food security, adaptation to expected effects of climate change, through the implementation of pilot coping activities, is deemed to be critical for the 26% of Guinea's population who live along the coast.

5. In recognition of these challenges, the Government of Guinea has decided to submit a project that addresses several NAPA priorities directly relevant to coastal adaptation. Specifically, the proposed project is directly aligned with Priority 5: ''Protection of cultivation in coastal regions'' (project 5.1 in the NAPA). Furthermore, the outcomes and outputs of the proposed project are certain relevant to aspects of the following priority NAPA interventions:

- Priority 2: "Developing knowledge and good practices" (with a focus on ecosystem and natural resource management issues);
- Priority 3: "Promotion of adaptation technologies in mangrove " (projects 3.1, 3.5, 3.6);
- Priority 5: "Protection of cultivation in coastal regions " (Project 5.1);
- Priority 6: "Improving information, education and communication climate risks" (with a focus on legislation and guidance on the sustainable use of natural resources (project 6.1 in the NAPA) and environmental education for coastal populations-- project 6.2 in the NAPA).

Given the inter-relatedness of the above priority projects that have been outlined in the Guinea NAPA, a logical and cost-effective strategy is to implement these priority interventions in an integrated and programmatic manner. The alternative would be implement the priority interventions project by project but this would clearly be a sub-optional approach in addition to not being cost-effective.

6. The proposed initiative will facilitate a programmatic approach to adaptation in Guinea. On the one hand, LDCF resources will be used to (a) integrate climate risk reduction into planning, policies and programs in coastal areas (Basse Guinée) at the national and sub-national level. Local action plans for adaptation will be developed on a pilot basis and the national master plan for urban coastal cities, including the capital (Conakry), will be reviewed and amended to take climate change and climate variability into account in coastal zone management. This will be complemented by (b) capacity building of key stakeholders in socio-economic groups - loggers, fishmongers, fishermen and local politicians among local council in charge of the implementation of the regulatory texts on risk management related to the sea level rising.

7. Moreover, the project will contribute towards informing pragmatic adaptation responses through (c) demonstrations. In particular, the project will promote adaptation to saline intrusion and increased erosion due to a rise in sea levels, which is expected to contribute towards agricultural production for farmers, restore natural pastures, etc. Effective coastal management systems (primarily "soft"/small scale) will be designed and implemented to reduce coastal inundation (for example, by re-establishing zoning (green habitats) in priority regions and developing climate-resilient livelihood practices for communities). Finally, best practices will be disseminated for potential replication (with appropriate adjustments) in other areas.

8. By following a programmatic approach to adaptation, the project will enhance the resilience of coastal-area's long-term development to anticipated impacts. Contributions to reduce the level of vulnerabilities to climate change will be achieved through the pursuit of specific outcomes including: (a) implementation of risk reduction strategies and measures at pilot sites; (b) integrating concerns into policies and planning processes at the state and national levels; (c) strengthening technical capacity to integrate climate risks into coastal region management; and (d) disseminating lessons learned to key stakeholders.

9. Expected adaptation benefits include strengthening of technical capacities in the coastal; decentralized and accessible information, and building social and organizational capacity to integrate climate risk reduction into long-term planning frameworks. This project will facilitate co-ordination among various stakeholders in key areas such as disaster risk management, environmental and development planning. The lessons that emerge from demonstration measures will deliver benefits in the form of practical experiences in the planning and implemen-

tation of risk reduction measures. This UNDP-GEF/LDCF project will play a catalytic role by establishing a robust programmatic framework for adaptation in Guinea's coastal area.

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:

10. NAPA options to be supported by the proposed project were identified following substantial public consultations and an analysis conducted by national experts, complying with the directives of the Seventh Conference of the Parties and Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This followed the First National Communication, and can act as a support for the Second National Communication.

11. Furthermore, formulation of Guinea's NAPA was based on important documents produced within the framework of UNFCCC, BD, and CCD implementation. This approach made it possible to benefit from experiences accumulated from the implementation of these Conventions, surmount certain constraints, and avoid duplicating efforts.

12. The main planned activities in the National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change correspond closely with the country's development strategies and plans: Achieving food security, improving agricultural production, promoting sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection, and agriculture-livestock integration are several of the objectives in the Agricultural Development Policy Letter and the Livestock Development Policy Letter, which correspond exactly with those of the NAPA.

13. The project is consistent with national priorities/plans set out in key documents like the Initial National Communication (INC), Second National Communication (SNC-ongoing), United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), UNDP Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) (2007-2011), the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), and the MDGs. The National Action Plan for the Environment (NAPE /PNAE) considers among others objectives, the prevention of main risks, not only climatic, but also the anthropical ones in both urban and rural areas.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH LDCF/SCCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES:

14. This project is consistent with GEF guidance and eligibility criteria set out in Council Paper: GEF/C.28/18, May 12, 2006. It reflects one of the "urgent and immediate" project profiles in Guinea's NAPA, based on the guidance from the UNFCCC and LEG, and will contribute significantly to the implementation of proposed adaptation to climate change measures at local and national levels. The project outcomes are aligned with the strategic objective of the LDCF, which is to promote climate change resilient development and achieve adaptation benefits. The project will achieve the fit with the LDCF strategic objective by focusing on priority areas in terms of integrating climate change risks into coastal zone management strategies, demonstrating the implementation of adaptation options and measures in the pilot sites and building the national and local capacities to deal with climate change, including variability pressures.

15. This project will cover areas that are most vulnerable to the harmful effects of climate change in Lower Guinea, particularly in Boffa and Forécariah. Rural communities in the coastal zone are the beneficiaries of the results gained from project activities, which will be executed in collaboration with technical services, the emerging NGOs in the region, and research institutions, each within the limitations of its capacities.

8. A total of 10 priority projects are outlined in the Guinea NAPA, however, all proposed projects are small to medium in size, ranging from $250,000 to $1,550,000. In order to promote a programmatic approach, the Government has decided to address several priorities in the proposed LDCF project. In particular, the Government preference is to focus the project interventions in the area of coastal-zone management as it provides the best option for a comprehensive programme that addresses a range of NAPA priorities. As such, the project covers NAPA priorities number 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 (as outlined in para. 5). As per LDCF guidelines, the focus of

the project has been determined through a series of national stakeholder consultations and has received the full support of the Climate Change Focal Point.

9. It should be noted that the focus of this project intentionally leaves out the first NAPA priority, which is related to agro-forestry in Highland Guinea, and the fourth NAPA Priority (on Forestry). The reason for this decision, supported by Government, is the considerable attention and funding that these priorities receive from national budgets and international assistance programmes. Moreover, those priorities, such as the implementation of a community forest management plan, are more appropriately funded under the GEF biodiversity focal area.

D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

16. The implementation of the project will be overseen by a Steering Committee that brings together representatives from Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Water, Forestry, Housing, Scientific Research, Meteorology, NGOs, and Local Government from the relevant coastal zones. The National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development will be entrusted execution (NEX), with oversight from the UNDP Guinea Country Office.

17. The project will also coordinate activities with the GEF-funded Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) intervention: The project "Combating Living Resources Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions" has a primary focus on the priority problems and issues of the GCLME leading to unsustainable use of fisheries and other marine resources and the degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems by human activities.

18. Synergies will also be built with the following projects:

- The World Bank-GEF '' Coastal, marine and Biodiversity Management'' project (2008-2013).
- The Program of Support to Villagers Communities phase II (PACV2) that includes marine and coastal biodiversity management
- Others projects taking place in the coastal area related to food-security, such as the recent AFD's project on ''Improving Rice Production in Mangrove Areas to reduce poverty" and other initiatives from EU, Japanese government, German government related to biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction, capacity building, etc.

19. Meetings with ongoing programs and projects have taken place and shown a lack of formal coordination between the various actions, but also the need to establish alignment and synergies for improved capitalization of assets and avoid duplication. The project will promote a programmatic approach and will facilitate coordination and integration of inter-related interventions. The contours of this collaborative framework is to be further elaborated and defined during the PPG phase by the various steering committees of the projects given the multiple funding sources and procedures.

E. DESCRIBE ADDITIONNAL COST REASONING

20. While national coastal area management programmes and plans identifies problems and propose solutions, they do not consider the harmful effects of climatic changes; particularly evident rise of the sea level, flooding, losses of agricultural lands and habitats, destruction of mangrove, and rise in temperatures. These phenomena tend to compromise any investment along the littoral. The proposed LDCF project is aiming to strengthen, in a sustainable manner, more traditional development activities. It will develop the necessary capacities to integrate climate change into coastal zone management, and support the identified pilot sites to adapt to the impacts of the climatic changes, as follows:

Component 1: Developing individual, institutional and systemic capacity to respond to climate change in coastal zone areas.

21. The baseline situation is characterized by limited capacity at all levels to cope with the adverse impacts of climate change and variability, and without this intervention capacity will remain inadequate and climate change adaptation will not be integrated into development plans. A mangrove protection project completed in 2001 has made significant contributions to research in the field of fisheries, forestry, identification of socio-economic activities, and capacity building of the coastal actors on cultivation techniques, technology transfer exploitation of resources, and provides an important baseline. With additional GEF funding necessary policies will be amended to better reflect climatic realities and the capacity and organization to address climate change resilient practices at all levels will be improved. Furthermore, awareness of climate change, vulnerability and necessary adaptation measures will be raised within the affected local communities.

Component 2: Demonstration of climate risk reduction measures implemented in Boffa and Forécariah areas.

22. The baseline scenario consists of a scattered investments and interventions related to the management of coastal zone areas without fully factoring climatic impacts into the equation:

- The "Rice Planning and Improving Living Conditions of People in Kakossa" project - funded by the Islamic Development Bank and the Government of Guinea (USD 11.5M) - address the issue of rehabilitation of 2.400 hectares of rice plains dating from the colonial period. This project is under implementation until 2011.
- The PACV phase II has a component on the "Coastal Management and Marine Biodiversity", which aims to promote the sound management of coastal biodiversity of Guinea, both for purposes of conservation and sustainable development in 17 beneficiaries CRD.
- The AFD project on "Improving Rice Production in Mangrove Areas" aims to increase crop yields food security promotion. This objective cannot be achieved naturally in the event of sea level rising and excessive saline intrusion.
- The World Bank project on "Sustainable use of Natural Resources in the Guinea Coastal area" (2008-2013) with a budget of USD 5M, will promote the sustainable management of the coastal biodiversity for its conservation and development with particular assistance to the local communities, while protecting the environment.

23. The alternative scenario will modify status quo in order to demonstrate climate proofing. Appropriate coastal management systems aimed at reducing risks from rising sea-levels will be evaluated and developed for five vulnerable sites in the coastal area and critical rice-growing plains (e.g. dikes, re-establishment of green habitats and rehabilitation of mangrove that have suffered from serious coastal erosion) with a specific attention to rice mangrove farming to ensure its sustainability in the face of climate change (a close partnership will be developed with donor agencies, research institutes and local population on climate-resilient cultivars). Conditions for alternative climate resilient livelihoods will be evaluated and promising options developed. These small-scale investments will not only demonstrate appropriate approaches, they will also bring direct relief to some marginal and vulnerable communities in the coastal zones of Guinea. Finally, field knowledge and expertise on how to adapt to climate change will be greatly increased through a series of demonstration projects.

Component 3: Developing national capacity to design integrated Climate Change Strategies and Plans.

24. Guinea recognize the likelihood of climate change impacts on core development, and are turning the attention to the formulation of integrated and comprehensive approaches to addressing climate change. As Party to the Convention, they are already meeting various reporting obligations to the Climate Change Convention that include the identification of mitigation options and priority adaptation measures (for example, through the National Communications and National Adaptation Programmes of Action). However, these efforts to develop adaptation strategies, while laudable for their success in galvanizing broad-based attention and support from a diverse set of stakeholders, continue to be fragmented across sectors. As a result, trade-offs are not always being taken into account, Guinea is constrained in its ability to comprehensively internalize costs and benefits of climate change, integrate linkages to other ongoing programmes, and influence relevant national development plans. Furthermore, current efforts need to be complemented with a better understanding and articulation of the

economics of climate change, taking existing strategies to the next level. An emphasis on the economic costs and benefits of climate change, as well as the economic implications of alternative responses to climate change, will be a critical step for Guinea in designing and implementing feasible and cost-effective policy responses.

25. The alternative situation is one where Guinea undertakes the necessary analytical work on the economics of climate change, and does so in a comprehensive manner that evaluates all possible trade-offs. This will, in turn, provide the foundation upon which they can design cost-effective Integrated Climate Change Strategies and Plans.

Component 4: Knowledge management, dissemination of lessons learned and replication of best practices.

26. There is no baseline scenario. In the alternative, the learned lessons under the components 1, 2 and 3 will be captured and disseminated both locally, nationally and internationally.

F. INDICATE THE RISK THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MITIGATION MEASURES: measures.

Identified risks	Mitigation measures
The financial difficulties related to the macro-economical situation of Guinea are a constraint for considering climate change adaptation as a development priority.	The Government, by approving the NAPA document, has formally committed to spare no efforts in mobilizing the necessary funding for this implementation.
Institutional and political barriers.	The establishment of administrative structure will enable the definition of the institutional framework for the implementation of each component of the project.
The inadequacy of human resources for the implementation of the project.	The project will focus on capacity building. The PPG phase will identify and develop human resources capacity, as required.

G. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:

27. The NAPA process identified and considered various alternatives for adaptation in the key sectors of Guinea. In this process, cost-benefits ratio was used as one of the criteria to select priority actions. The actions proposed are not only the most urgent and most pressing, they are also the most cost-effective. During the PPG implementation phase, the proposed outputs under this PIF will be elaborated and their cost-effectiveness thoroughly assessed, in line with GEF guidance. When the final proposal is submitted for CEO Endorsement, it will contain all the necessary justifications for cost-effectiveness.

H. JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY:

28. The proposed project is aligned with UNDP's comparative advantage, as articulated in the GEF Council Paper C.31.5 "Comparative Advantages of GEF Agencies", in the area of capacity building, providing technical and policy support as well as expertise in project design and implementation. UNDP is able to draw on its experience of supporting the majority of the NAPA processes in the sub-region and substantive expertise in designing similar GEF Council approved adaptation projects in Africa and beyond.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY (IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

(Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) or regional endorsement letter(s) with this template).

Sékou Mohamed CAMARA, POINT FOCAL OPERATIONNEL GE-FFEM, MAEEEF	Date: 28 November, 2007
Joseph SYLLA, POINT FOCAL, CCNUCC, MAEEEF	Date: 28 November, 2007

B. GEF AGENCY (IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.	
Y. Glemarec Yannick Glemarec Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF	Project Contact Person; Tom Twining-Ward UNDP/GEF (through Bo Lim, Principal Technical Advisor, Capacity Development and Adaptation Cluster, UNDP/GEF)
Date: June 11, 2008	Tel. and E-mail: +45 3346-7384; tom.twining-ward@undp.org

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE

Travail - Justice - Solidarité

Conakry, le 28/11/2007

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE, DE L'ELEVAGE, DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DES EAUX ET FORETS

N° 019 /MAEEEF/FSE/2007

Le Point Focal

A

Monsieur Yannick Glemarec
Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF
304 East 45th Street 9th Floor
New-York, N.Y. 10017 USA
212-906-6998 (Fax)

Objet: ***Endossement du projet : Mise en oeuvre des activités prioritaires du PANA de la Guinée, en vue d'accroître la résilience et la capacité d'adaptation de la zone côtière aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques***.

Monsieur Glemarec,

En ma qualité de Point Focal Opérationnel du FEM de la Guinée, j'ai le plaisir de confirmer que le projet cité en objet est (a) conforme aux priorités nationales du gouvernement et aux engagements pris par la Guinée dans le cadre des Conventions mondiales sur l'environnement et, (b) a été discuté avec les parties prenantes concernées, y compris les Points Focaux des différentes conventions mondiales sur l'environnement, conformément aux exigences du FEM en matière d'implication de tous les partenaires.

Aussi, il me plaît d'endosser la préparation avec l'appui du PNUD du projet ci-dessus mentionné. En cas d'approbation, la préparation et l'exécution du projet envisagé seront assurées par la Cellule PANA au sein du Conseil National de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable. Par ailleurs, je demande au PNUD de me faire parvenir un exemplaire du document de projet pour avis avant qu'il ne soit soumis au Secrétariat du FEM pour approbation par la Directrice Générale.

Le financement total sollicité auprès du FEM en faveur de ce projet s'élève à trois millions trois cent mille dollars EU (3.300.000 $ US) y compris les fonds alloués a la préparation du projet et les frais (10 %) dus au PNUD au titre des services de gestion liés au cycle de projet.

Veuillez agréer Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif, mes sentiments les meilleurs.

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE
LE POINT FOCAL OPERATIONNEL DU FEM-GEF
MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Sékou Mohamed CAMARA
Point Focal Opérationnel du FEM

Ampliation: Joseph Sylla Point focal CCNUCC
Djiramba Diawara, Point focal LCD
Namory Keita, Point Keita Point Focal CDB