UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

**PROJECT DOCUMENT**

***Guinea-Bissau***

**Project Title:** **Building Resilience through Powering Tourism in Guinea-Bissau-Preparatory Phase**

**Project Number:**

**Implementing Partner:** United Nations Development Programme

**Start Date:** January 2022 **End Date:** December 2022 **PAC Meeting date:**

|  |
| --- |
| **Brief Description** |
| The project is designed as a preparatory phase for building resilience through empowering tourism. During the preparatory phase UNDP will undertake the necessary scoping, feasibility studies, research, resource mobilization and partnership building will be undertaken and provide capacity building to main government partners to ensure the successful implementation of the larger project. The building resilience through empowering tourism project is set out to build resilience, enhance economic diversification and generate livelihoods opportunities through promoting sustainable eco-tourism industry in Guinea Bissau and establish a replicable and cost-effective methodology for ecotourism investment to catalyse provision of reliable and affordable renewable energy to local communities in coastal areas.  The project combines needed upstream interventions, such as developing policy and legal framework as well as action and zoning plans, and piloting downstream interventions, such piloting renewable energy microprojects (including solar based mini grids), providing vocational training and capacity development and supporting entrepreneurial activities in local communities and providing seed funding for ecotourism related start-ups. For coastal areas, investment in ecotourism – an electricity intensive sector across multiple dimensions – offers the potential to establish a group of productive enterprises as mini-grid anchor clients, to increase demand and diversify load, and to reduce investment risk.  Women are important productive-use customers for mini-grids because of their high entrepreneurship rates, particularly in the tourism sector. The project adds sector-specific dimensions to broader UNDP area-based development interventions in two geographic target areas, the Cacheu region, an historic centre of the slave trade on the northern border with Senegal, and Bolama-Bijagos archipelago a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (Bijagós Archipelago Biosphere Reserve). The project is expected to be transformational – to deliver results at scale – in two dimensions: * First, it will support development of the nascent eco-tourism sector in Guinea Bissau, identified by Government as a key potential contributor to inclusive growth and economic diversification.  SIDS analysis and experience will be critical to defining the role that sustainable tourism can play in meeting multiple SDGs.
* Second, it will establish a model for linking development of gender-responsive ecotourism to provision of reliable renewable energy to local communities.  SDG7 (clean and affordable energy) is a fundamental enabler of the broader set of SDGs; electricity is an essential ingredient for lifting people out of poverty, improving health, boosting educational levels, reducing gender inequities, and enabling sustainable economic development.

The project is designed to achieve the following three outcomes:1. Capacities and policy frameworks in place to promote, facilitate and monitor sustainable gender-responsive ecotourism development
2. Inclusive and participatory processes establish local planning, investment, and revenue frameworks
3. Targeted investments in renewable green energy and sustainable ecotourism increases proportion of population with primary reliance on ecotourism for livelihoods generation, clean fuels and technology, while preserving biodiversity and protecting environmental assets
4. The project will pay particular attention to women and girls as a target group, mainstreaming issues of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE) throughout its work to articulate tourism development to SDG achievement, and via a grant programme targeted at improving productivity of women entrepreneurs and women-led enterprises, giving them lead roles in community user groups for renewable energy provision.
 |

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):

Outcome 1,

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker2:

Gender Marker: Gen 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Total resources required:** |  |
| **Total resources allocated:** |  |
| **UNDP TRAC:** | 422,650.00 |
|  |  |
| **Government:** | 0 |
| **Unfunded:** | 0 |

Agreed by (signatures)[[1]](#footnote-2):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Government – Health | Government – Social Protection | UNDP |
| Print Name: | Print Name: | Resident RepresentativeTjark Marten Egenhoff |
| Date:  | Date:  | Date: |

# Development Challenge

**Situation Analysis**

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in Guinea-Bissau presents formidable challenges. The UNDP Human Development Report of 2020 ranked Guinea Bissau close to the bottom of the global human development index, 175th out of 189 countries, and 174th out of 195 countries in the latest SDG index.

Like many SIDS, Guinea Bissau is economically reliant on a single key sector. Raw cashew nuts make up more than 90% of total goods exports, around 80% employment (mostly smallholder framing and seasonal daily labor) and 13% of government’s revenue and leaves nearly two-thirds of the population vulnerable to trade shocks. Diversification is urgently required to increase resilience.

The majority of the population and the economy in both areas are dependent on natural resources, particularly agriculture and fisheries[[2]](#footnote-3), for subsistence as well as income, and both sectors face immediate threats from climate change, particularly sea-level rise and desertification. Increased flooding and saltwater intrusion are affecting coastal areas in the south, and water scarcity and droughts are affecting the north of the country.

The Region of Bolama-Bijagós, encompassed mainly by the Archipelago of Bijagós (a UNESCO Eco Biosphere Reserve), is in a particularly vulnerable situation combining the abovementioned aspects. UN-Habitat supported the State Secretariat for Planning and Regional Integration in the establishment of a Regional Strategic and Spatial Development Plan – the Bijagós 2030 (Etibêne Kossok!), which included a highly-participative process of analysis of the main constraints and potentials of the region. The analysis has revealed that the majority of the islands suffer from overreliance on agriculture and fishery, as well as are highly exposed to environmental degradation and climate-related disasters (see image below).



A UNDP COVID-19 Socio Economic Impact Assessment in Guinea-Bissau[[3]](#footnote-4), published in June 2020, attests to the particular impact of the crisis on the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the population. Key sectors such as agriculture, transport and tourism suffered the most. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Guinea Bissau has exposed as well as exacerbated existing structural weaknesses and vulnerabilities, particularly in regard to economic growth, governance, infrastructure, and limited health and social protection provision.

Far from hitting the population homogeneously, the COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately impacted women and children among other vulnerable members of the population, due to their high vulnerability to shocks. Although both men and women suffer from poverty, women are often burdened with household responsibilities alongside the need to earn an income. Latest WDI show that in 2020 female labour participation rate stood at 66% of female working-age population, yet only 15% of employed females are wages and/or salaried workers and around 85% are self-employed, compared to 69% of employed males are self-employed and an average of 77% for the population as a whole (both males and females combined). According to an AfDB and UN-WOMEN study[[4]](#footnote-5), it is estimated that the share of the rural population below the poverty line is 76%, and the share of women engaged in agricultural work is 80%.

The need to ‘build back better’ from the COVID-19 pandemic has provided additional stimulus for transformation in Guinea-Bissau. In response to the pandemic the government launched “*The Strategy for Development, Employment, and Industrial Promotion 2020-2024,* (E-DEFI, also known as *Hora Tchiga*). The strategy constitutes a home-grown, nationally owned expression of the Government’s desire to transform the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic into an opportunity, as well as restructuring an under-developed economy. The E-DEFI 2020-2024 (Hora Tchiga) takes advantage of the opportunities presented by COVID-19 related recovery to push for sustainable and inclusive development. The NDP aligns closely with, and builds on *Hora Tchiga*, the approved financing programme of the Government aimed at mobilizing financial resources to respond to the immediate needs of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as taking short- and medium-term actions to mitigate the effects of the pandemic on the economy.

The 2020-2023 National Development Plan (NDP) puts forward six strategic priority areas: 1) Consolidation of democracy, rule of law and reform/modernization of public institutions; 2) Economic reform and promotion of growth and employment; 3) Development of productive economic sectors and infrastructure; 4) Enhancement of human capital and improvement of living conditions; 5) Revitalization of foreign policy, promotion of regional integration and valorization of the diaspora; and 6) Preservation of biodiversity, combat climate change and enhancement of natural capital.

The 2022-2026 UNSDCF identifies three outcomes to help achieve the national strategy namely i) improve democratic governance, peace, and rule of law; ii) achieve structural economic transformation driven by enhanced productive capacity, value addition, blue economy and inclusive green growth while capitalizing on SIDS characteristics; and iii) increased and equitable access and use of essential quality social services.

*While there is a need to move up the value chain and enhance domestic value-added, akin to most SIDS, inherent characteristics, particularly size, increase the cost of doing business and inhibit development of economies of scale. A more viable model is to focus on high value-added niche products and services, leveraging cultural and natural diversity, developing sustainable economic ecosystems, boosting quality, and effectively utilizing marketing and branding to target possibly higher-end markets. This model is better suited for preserving ecosystems and natural resources. Further, a shared cluster development approach, whereby supporting services and industries are shared among several value chains rather than centered around the cashew production, as in the conventional approach, is more suitable.*

Tourism has the potential to contribute to exports of services targeting high-end markets, particularly in the EU, while capitalizing on the country’s close proximity to these markets and its rich ecosystem. Tourism has also a great potential to accelerate progress across the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As noted by UNDP Administrator Achim Steiner, “*If well managed, the sector can generate quality jobs for durable growth, reduce poverty and offer incentives for environmental conservation – a triple-win to help countries transition towards more inclusive, resilient economies.*

Guinea-Bissau has considerable tourism potential in terms of natural as well as cultural heritage. Current visitor numbers are low: Guinea Bissau issued 52,671 tourist visas in 2019, the last full year pre the global COVID pandemic a slight fall on the 54,951 tourist visas issued in 2018. While travel connections, infrastructure and hospitality skills remain poor, and the impact of the COVID pandemic on global mobility is uncertain, there is clear scope to build a market for eco-friendly adventure tourism that can stimulate further sector development toward the mainstream market.

A focus on tourism is supported by the findings of the UNDP COVID 19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA), which identified the blue economy as a potential key to recovery and a greener and more sustainable and inclusive development pathway for the country. It is also in line with SIDS analysis and experience, and recommendations of the Samoa Pathway and African Union Blue Economy Strategy Implementation Plan[[5]](#footnote-6).

The Bijagós 2030 provides a local framework that guides the development of the region built on a collaborative process by several local actors, localising both international agendas (e.g. the Samoa Pathway, Agenda 2030, UNDP strategic Plan 2022-2026, Outcome 1 “Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions” and Outcome 2 “No-one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development”, UNDP Africa Promise strategic impact areas: 3) Youth Employment and Empowerment; 4) Structural Economic Transformation; 5) Sustainable Energy; and 6) Climate Change, through tapping into the following foundational enablers: (i) governance of things, (ii) digital transformation, (iii) sustainable innovation and financing, (iv) strategic communication and partnerships, (v) south-south cooperation and (vi) development intelligence.; UNSCDF and UNDP CPD 2022-2026 outcome 2: By 2026, Guinea-Bissau has achieved structural economic transformation driven by enhanced productive capacity, value addition, blue economy and inclusive green growth that leaves no one behind, while capitalizing on SIDS characteristics and ensuring sustainable use and protection of natural resources.) and national frameworks (e.g. NDP objectives: 2,3 and 4). Whilst its Objective 2 (Prosperity and Economic Diversification) stresses the role tourism can play as an economic driver, inserted into a wider context of Blue Economy, its Objective 3 (Identity, Local Culture and Responsible Tourism) aims at ensuring local sacred areas and safeguarded and that tourism empowers local residents. The plan also highlights connectivity within and beyond the archipelago as the single most important element to catalyse human and economic development in the region.

While Government can establish a conducive environment for sector development, the private sector needs to play a much greater role if Guinea-Bissau is to break out of its low and volatile growth trap, in the post-COVID-19 era. Given that the government will have limited fiscal space to finance public investment post-COVID-19, and in a context of unpredictability in external assistance, the country needs to tap into private sector financing by improving the business climate in ways that better support MSMEs operations to create wealth, jobs and inclusive growth.

According to the Theory of Change of the UNSCDF, in order to support inclusive growth that leaves no one behind, UN agencies will contribute to creating an enabling environment for private sector growth and support the creation of entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystems. This will lead to enhancing livelihoods generation activities, such as self-employment and entrepreneurial activities and job creation. UN agencies will particularly support export-oriented green growth driven by Blue Economy subsectors with enhanced value addition and inclusiveness.

Nevertheless, it is important to ensure private development takes place in a context where local governments and populations are empowered with frameworks that allow them to catalyse the potential of socioeconomic development locally. Current tourism development practices in the Bijagós have seen the unplanned use of land, often particularly exposed to disasters (e.g. protected areas by the coast), but also affecting local livelihoods by the use of agricultural land, and threatening the safeguarding of cultural heritage sites, such as sacred bush (*mato sagrado*). Therefore, locally developed land use and management plans are a crucial instrument to support decision-making in this regard, such as the recent territorial plans developed with support from UN-Habitat for the islands of Bubaque and Bolama, the two most populated in the region. These plans provide overall guidance for spatial development in these areas, and, although already including tourism-related elements, will be expanded as part of this project into regional master and zoning plan for tourism.

Finally, like all sectors, the development of tourism is constrained by limited access to reliable electricity. Guinea-Bissau has one of the lowest electrification rates and the highest electricity service costs in Africa. Only 18% of the population, all in or around Bissau, are connected to the electricity grid, with the majority of homes and businesses reliant on diesel generators. Renewable energy minigrids have emerged as a key pillar of Government plans for rural electrification and achievement of SDG 7. A UNDP-implemented GEF initiative, “*Promoting better access to modern energy services through sustainable mini-grids and low-carbon bioenergy technologies among Guinea-Bissau’s forest-dependent communities*” has been launched in support. Component 1 of the initiative is establishing the policy and financial instruments and incentive scheme for solar mini-grids and low-carbon bioenergy technologies; component 2 seeks to build capacity to deliver turn-key solutions and quality O&M services for mini-grids and low carbon bioenergy technologies; component 3 covers roll-out of minigrid and low carbon bioenergy technologies, including demonstration of a functioning business model for the technical and financial viability of mini-grids. Key criteria for the success of all minigrids remains community engagement, and the ability and willingness of local users to pay.

# Strategy

The project herein is designed as a preparatory phase for building resilience through empowering tourism. During the preparatory phase UNDP will undertake the necessary scoping, feasibility studies, research, resource mobilization and partnership building will be undertaken and provide capacity building to main government partners to ensure the successful implementation of the larger project. The building resilience through empowering tourism project will promote a sustainable eco-tourism industry in Guinea Bissau as a driver of economic diversification, inclusive growth and SDG achievement and establish a replicable and cost-effective methodology for ecotourism investment to catalyse provision of reliable and affordable renewable energy to local communities in coastal areas. The project will add sector-specific dimensions to broader UNDP area-based development interventions in two geographic target areas, Cacheu, an historic centre of the slave trade on the northern border with Senegal, and the Bijagós Islands, Africa’s only archipelago and a UNESCO Eco Biosphere Reserve.

The project is expected to be transformational – to deliver results at scale – in two dimensions:

* First, the project will support development of the nascent eco-tourism sector in Guinea Bissau, identified by Government as a key potential contributor to inclusive growth and economic diversification. SIDS analysis and experience will be critical to defining the role that sustainable tourism can play in meeting multiple SDGs.
* Second, the project will establish a model for linking development of gender-responsive ecotourism to provision of reliable renewable energy to local communities. SDG7 (clean and affordable energy) is a fundamental enabler of the broader set of SDGs; electricity is an essential ingredient for lifting people out of poverty, improving health, boosting educational levels, reducing gender inequities, and enabling sustainable economic development.

The project hence will lay the necessary foundation as well as demonstrate the potential benefits for interventions to promote ecotourism, fuelled by renewable energy, linked to local development and entrepreneurship ecosystems.

The Project will support the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, facilitate technical assistance from World Tourism Organization and strengthen dialogue among key partners and stakeholders in order to establish a model for tourism development at local level. The Project will identify two major sites for piloting and analyse the tourism value chain in each location. It will also develop necessary ecotourism strategy and action plan and conduct needed feasibility studies for solar mini grids. Additionally, during this preparatory phase, UNDP will undertake resource mobilization and partnership building. The preparatory phase will ensure engagement with target groups throughout the implementation cycle.

Sustainable tourism has been a key engine of economic growth for many SIDS and the Project will support Guinea Bissau to learn from SIDS analysis and experience. UNDP will facilitate Government engagement in relevant SIDS events and processes and will leverage south-south cooperation with Cabo Verde and other lusophone countries in particular.

The Project is fully aligned with Outcome 2 of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026 (UNSDCF):

“*By 2026, Guinea Bissau has achieved structural economic transformation driven by enhanced productive capacity, value addition, blue economy and inclusive green growth that leaves no one behind, while capitalizing on SIDS characteristics and ensuring sustainable use and protection of natural resources.”*

Theory of change

The theory of change of the project can be summarised as follows:

* ***If*** the capacities and policy framework to facilitate gender-responsive eco-tourism development is in place, ***and***
* ***If*** inclusive and participatory processes can establish local planning, investment, and revenue frameworks, ***and***
* ***If*** capacities and skills (including entrepreneurial skills) at the local level are enhanced through training, ***and***
* ***If*** partnerships established and technical and financial resources are secured, ***and***
* ***If*** necessary, data and information are acquired through research and feasibility studies to support targeted investments in green renewable energy and sustainable ecotourism, ***then***

*Interventions to promote inclusive and sustainable ecotourism sector can be devised and will contribute meaningfully to livelihoods generation and exports of high-end services and consequently to economic diversification, transformative inclusive green growth and accelerate progress towards the achievement of the SDGs in Guinea Bissau.*

The central thesis of the Project is that catalytic investment in green renewable energy and ecotourism development can accelerate progress toward achievement of the SDGs, particularly the reduction of poverty and vulnerability, by creating employment opportunities and delivering inclusive economic growth in the coastal regions of Guinea Bissau and by underpinning the investment case for solar energy minigrids that provide broad community access to green, renewable, reliable and affordable electricity supply. For this scenario to materialise, three outcomes need to be secured:

***Outcome 1: Capacities and policy frameworks in place to promote, facilitate and monitor sustainable gender-responsive ecotourism development***

Development of the tourism sector offers the Government of Guinea Bissau a significant opportunity to diversify the economy and stimulate transformative inclusive economic growth in its relatively poor coastal regions. Such development must be undertaken carefully, however, in order to preserve and sustain the cultural heritage and environmental assets on which it relies and to ensure that growth is inclusive, gender-responsive and broad-based. The best way to balance these imperatives is to align and integrate tourism development with national and local efforts to achieve the SDGs, and to develop policy frameworks for the sector accordingly.

UNDP will support the Government to align and integrate gender-responsive ecotourism development with the national effort to achieve the SDGs. UNDP will also support the government in developing local ecotourism plans that align with its national tourism plan and development strategies. Capacity development support will be needed to underpin Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts capacity to engage substantively with other relevant Ministries and Departments to ensure coordinated and integrated policy development that takes account of the experience of SIDS and other Lusophone countries to leverage synergies, meet challenges, and manage trade-offs between SDGs.

***Outcome 2:* Inclusive and participatory processes establish local planning, investment, and revenue frameworks**

The specificity of tourist destinations requires that an area-by-area approach needs to be taken to implementation of the National Ecotourism Strategy. Local communities themselves are best placed to understand the opportunities and challenges to the development of an eco-tourism sector, and local women best-placed to ensure that development is gender-responsive.

The Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts will need to work with and through local Governments to organise inclusive and participatory local planning exercises built on three pillars: analysis of opportunities for tourism development, and action plans that maximise its positive potential impact on SDG achievement; analysis of the threats and likely challenges of tourism development, and the policies and planning guidelines necessary to mitigate them; identification of local opportunities to raise revenue from licencing or concession arrangements for catalytic re-investment.

In parallel, the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urbanism will work in collaboration with the Regional Governments of Bolama-Bijagós and Cacheu and local actors so as to develop the Regional Master Plan for tourism, as well as the establishment of the local structures to take its implementation forward. This will ensure legal and institutional frameworks will be in place to guide a sustainable planning and management of land for tourism and associated purposes.

Special attention should be given to ensuring the equal representation of women in all planning processes and events, given the need to overcome the under-representation of women in decision-making and the potential of tourism to support women’s entrepreneurship and economic empowerment. Once all actors have been identified and articulated to the planning process, innovative “*open source*” methodologies can be utilised for the co-design, co-implementation and co-monitoring of development solutions, helping to ensure local ownership, impact and sustainability.

Civil society groups should be articulated to the SDG data and research agenda and supported to advocate on behalf of interest groups and those furthest behind; to promote transparency and accountability of process; and to address urgent tourism challenges such as sex tourism generally and recent incidence of child sexual exploitation in particular.

***Outcome 3: Targeted investments in renewable green energy and sustainable ecotourism increases proportion of population with primary reliance on ecotourism for livelihoods generation, clean fuels and technology, while preserving biodiversity and protecting environmental assets***

The project will undertake location mapping, feasibility studies and geospatial assessments[[6]](#footnote-7) of target areas for minigrid development, and engage with communities on benefits, costs, and willingness to play, understood as key determinants of technical and financial viability of renewable energy minigrids. For coastal areas, investment in ecotourism – an electricity intensive sector across multiple dimensions – offers the potential to establish a group of productive enterprises as minigrid anchor clients, to increase demand and diversify load, and to reduce investment risk. Women are important productive-use customers for minigrids because of their high entrepreneurship rates, particularly in the tourism sector.

Assumptions

The Project assumes the Government of Guinea Bissau remains politically committed to the development of eco-tourism in the country, that the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts remains committed to implementation of the National Eco-Tourism Strategy through the development of local Ecotourism Action Plans and Tourist Development Guidelines as proposed, and that the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urbanism commits to support the elaboration and implementation of the Spatial Plans associated with tourism.

It is assumed that the Spatial and Strategic Plans for the Region of Bolama-Bijagós and the cities of Bubaque and Bolama with the support of UN-Habitat will be promulgated and implemented by the corresponding governmental and non-governmental entities.

It is also assumed that the different components of the broader UNDP area-based development interventions for the Bijagós Islands and the Cacheu River Basin are funded and implemented as planned, and that the UNDP GEF initiative establishes a conducive environment for minigrids to contribute to rural electrification in the country.

It is assumed that all stakeholders in the target areas – local Government, civil society, and the private sector – are well disposed toward tourism development and willing to participate fully in Project efforts to assess needs and co-design, manage and monitor catalytic development interventions in support of inclusive sector growth.

# Results and Partnerships

***Expected Results***

Representing 10% of world GDP, 1 in 10 jobs and 7% of global exports, tourism has a decisive role to play in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. The sector is mentioned in, and must deliver on, three of the 17 SDGs, namely SDG 8 on ‘Decent Work and Economic Growth’, SDG 12 on ‘Responsible Consumption and Production’ and SDG 14 on ‘Life below Water’.

The Results Framework of the Project herein is aligned to support Guinea Bissau to achieve or progress toward the following SDG targets directly:

SDG target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

SDG target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

SDG target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

SDG target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

SDG target 11.4: By 2030, strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage

SDG target 11.A: By 2030, support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

The Project will also contribute to achievement of SDG target 14.7: *By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island Developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.* The economic benefits referenced are defined as the aspiration of the Government of Guinea Bissau for the tourism sector to contribute 10% of GDP by 2030, and for it to drive achievement of SDG targets 1.2 and 1.1 for halving poverty and eradicating extreme poverty in the tourist destination areas. Commitment to leaving no-one behind requires that the overall effort should also be designed to secure SDG target 10.2, *By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average*.

Ecotourism cannot be powered by diesel generators, and the provision of broad and reliable access to renewable energy is understood as both prerequisite and potential catalyst of inclusive sector growth. By promoting investments in clean energy sources, tourism can help to reduce greenhouse gases, mitigate climate change and contribute to access of energy for all, and also protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage (SDG target 11.4). Additionally, investment in renewable energy will enhance economic stability and resilience as well as reduce pressure on balance of payment and vulnerability to economic shocks, associated with reliance on imported fossil fuel. The Project, therefore, will establish plans for the provision of solar home systems and development of solar mini-grids, and pilot innovative models for financing and community management partnerships, directly contributing toward achievement of SDG target 7.1,

Tourism development in Guinea Bissau can also be productively geared toward progressing SDG target 5.5, *Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.* Across the world, women make up most workers in the tourism industry, though they tend to be clustered in low-skilled jobs. Women constitute more than half of those employed in the accommodation and food services sectors – the core tourism-related economic activities – in 20 out of 28 SIDS for which data are available.

Tourism also poses challenges to the SDGs, however: unsustainable consumption and production, as well as poor management of natural resources and waste, impact mostly on SDGs 11, 12, and 14 on ‘Sustainable Cities and Communities’, ‘Responsible Production and Consumption’ and ‘Life below Water’, respectively. Another significant issue in Guinea Bissau will be to preserve intangible assets including the cultural heritage of the indigenous population of the Bijagós islands. Planning for sustainability shall then include a collaboratively built Master and Zoning Plan for Tourism in the Region and the establishment of the institutional structure for its implementation, which will allow residents to better plan and manage the use of their territorial resources. The Project will contribute to achievement of the SDG target 11.3, 11.4 and 11.A by ensuring local residents have the frameworks that allow them to better manage their territories.

***Outcome 1 Capacities and policy framework in place to promote, facilitate and monitor sustainable gender-responsive ecotourism development***

**Output 1.1 Gender-responsive ecotourism development aligned and integrated with the national SDG effort**

The Project will strengthen dialogue between tourism policymakers and other line ministries to take advantage of tourism’s interlinkages with, and impacts on, other sectors and industries.

UNDP will support the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts to finalise the National Ecotourism Policy Charter and will facilitate UN WTO technical assistance to the Ministry in regard to national policy development, tourism marketing, and establishment of a monitoring and evaluation regime for ecotourism investment. UN WTOs initiative *Towards a Statistical Framework for Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST)*, which supports the derivation of indicators for tracking tourism’s contribution towards the achievement of the SDGs, will be used to establish an integrated, coherent and robust information base for Guinea Bissau’s sustainable tourism policies[[7]](#footnote-8).

The Ministry will benefit from UNDP provision of SIDS analysis and experience in regard to tourism through south-south cooperation initiatives and through integration with the UN WTO-led Sustainable Tourism Programme (STP) of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP). The Project will support particular focus on knowledge exchange with sector counterparts in Cabo Verde, given recent Cabo Verde experience of developing gender-responsive sector planning with the assistance of UN Women.

***Outcome 2* Inclusive and participatory processes establish local planning, investment and revenue frameworks**

**Output 2.1 Local tourism data mapped, and local community awareness enhanced.**

UNDP will work with the Ministry of Tourism, local Governments and civil society groups in Cacheu and the Bijagós Islands to establish gender disaggregated baseline data according to the national monitoring and evaluation regime to be established under Output 1.1 linking the development of sustainable ecotourism to achievement of the SDGs. Analysis will be made of current and potential tourism value chains in each location and local entrepreneurs and other target groups will be mobilised to the development planning processes foreseen in the larger project.

**Output 2.2 Gender responsive ecotourism action plans in place for the Bijagós Islands and the Cacheu River Basin**

On behalf of the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, gender-responsive Ecotourism Action Plans (E-TAPs) will be developed on an inclusive and participatory basis, ensuring full involvement of local Government and local community representatives, civil society interest groups and the private sector.

E-TAPs will map current and potential value chains in the tourism sector locally, bottlenecks to growth and opportunities for development, including potential new financing arrangements from potential local Government concessions and/or licensing arrangements (see Output 2.3). The UNDP Impact Hub will support stakeholders with analysis, co-design methodology and identification of innovative financing solutions.

**Output 2.3 Gender-responsive plans and mechanisms for land management in place in the target areas to ensure sustainable tourism**

UNDP will work with the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urbanism, and local Government and communities in the two target areas to establish a Master and Zoning Plan associated with Tourism Development Guidelines (TDGs) to establish parameters for investment and sustainable exploitation of natural and cultural resources. The Plan will map potential threats and challenges arising from tourism development and establish mitigation measures to preserve the unique cultural and environmental heritage of both locations, ensuring sustainable land-sea planning and natural resource management, as well as minimize disruption in the livelihoods of local communities. Such guidelines would establish the main parameters of tourism development, including spatial planning, land management, as well as operational elements such as visitor numbers, access to sites etc., and local by-laws regulating land concession and use, and provision of services (e.g., licencing requirements, opening hours etc.).

***Outcome 3******Targeted investments in renewable green energy and sustainable ecotourism increases proportion of population with primary reliance on ecotourism for livelihoods generation, clean fuels and technology, while preserving biodiversity and protecting environmental assets***

**Output 3.1** **Innovative partnership model for tourism minigrids established**

UNDP will undertake location mapping and feasibility studies for ecotourism sector renewable energy mini-grids.

**Output 3.2 Geospatial analysis conducted, and women-led community user groups established**

In line with Bijagós 2030, the Bubaque and Bolama Spatial Plans, and the Tourism Master Plan, the Project will conduct geospatial analysis for the definition of optimal modalities for energy provision for different locations within the target areas, and identification of suitable sites for deployment of solar minigrids where demand for electricity can be underpinned by investment in existing or start-up tourist businesses.

# Partnerships

Government of Guinea Bissau

The Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts of Guinea Bissau will act as primary Government counterpart for Project implementation, co-chairing the Project Board and leading implementation of key Project activities. The Ministry has requested UNDP support to implementation of the National Eco-Tourism Strategy 2019-2024 and has been engaged in the preparation of this project document.

With support of the Project, the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts will liaise with other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of the Government of Guinea Bissau in regard to integrating tourism into the national 2030 Agenda, both in terms of maximising exploitation of its potential to progress many of the SDGs, and in terms of avoiding or mitigating its negative effects on others. It will also work across Government to establish a conducive regulatory and fiscal framework (Ministry of Finance), market tourism abroad (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and facilitate tourist arrivals (Ministry of Interior and Public Order), as well as spatial plans (Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urbanism).

The Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts will establish vertical coordination with local Government in the Region of Bolama-Bijagós and Cacheu River Basin, to lead tourism development planning in each target area as per the objectives and methodology of the Project, in order for the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts to evaluate the approach for potential replication in other regions. Local Governments in the target areas will also have a lead role in prioritising geographic areas for minigrid installation and establishing pilot hybrid ownership and management models.

Local Communities and Civil Society in Bijagós Islands and Cacheu Region

The impact of tourism, positive and negative, is lived and felt in destination communities. It is for local people themselves to define the trajectory of tourism development in their own communities, given the trade-offs that will be necessary in progressing toward different SDG targets, and the need to meet the LNOB agenda locally. An inclusive and participatory approach to development planning can ensure buy-in and ownership, as well as promote sustainability and investment.

Development is too often perceived at community-level as a top-down process, in which local people have little say or agency. This perception can be effectively bridged by NGOs and CBOs that have local knowledge and credibility. NGOs and CBOs have a particularly significant role to play in mobilising the public to the local 2030 Agenda, in development planning, and as technical partners to implementation and monitoring. They are also expected to advocate for cross-cutting issues, challenges and possible solutions that can add value and impact, and to promote accountability of Government for effectiveness and cost-efficiency of service provision, rule of law and respect for human rights.

Tourism Private Sector

The private sector in Guinea Bissau is composed of a few finance, trade, transport and service enterprises, primarily located in the capital. Industrial production remains small-scaled and largely limited to the processing of agricultural products. The emerging tourism sector is focused on sport fishing in the Bijagós archipelago. In general, the private sector is characterized by a high degree of informality, with micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) lacking operational capacity and sufficient incentives to formalise their enterprises.

The 2021 UNDP study “*Building forward better for businesses in Guinea-Bissau*” highlighted lack of enabling environment, weak governance, corruption, high costs and poor access to finance (particularly microfinance) as the chief among challenges facing the private sector. It is estimated that only 2.7 percent of businesses in Guinea-Bissau has access to bank credit, as opposed to 20.7 percent of businesses in Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole.[[8]](#footnote-9) This issue is currently being addressed by UNDP through their Financial inclusion project. Another key constraint is lack of access to public electricity provision, affecting 59% of firms outside of the capital Bissau. Neither the Bijagós Islands nor the Cacheu Region have prospects of connection to the national grid.

The tourism private sector can contribute to all 17 SDGs, but relate mostly to SDGs 11, 12, 13, 1, 4, and 8, on ‘Responsible Consumption and Production’, ‘Climate Action’, ‘No Poverty’, ‘Quality Education’ and ‘Decent Work and Economic Growth’, respectively. The Project will engage in private sector dialogue and awareness raising, promote ecotourism accreditation schemes and provide capacity development support and targeted capital grants to incentivise both a tangible greening of local operations during the course of implementation and a broader cultural shift, supporting tourism companies to recognize that aligning business goals with the SDGs can bring about greater efficiencies, cost savings and competitiveness, while enhancing their social license to operate.

Specialised UN Agencies

UNDP will build partnership with UN-Habitat and World Bank as well as facilitate technical assistance from World Tourism Organization. UN-Habitat has a unique contribution to make to strengthen national and regional development planning through its Spatial Development Framework (SDF) that supports Government to establish spatial vision and strategy specific to a given region with a view to maximizing the benefits from investments and bringing about more spatially balanced and efficient regional development patterns. The approach has also been applied at the Regional and Local levels, combined with Spatial Planning methods, which resulted in the already mentioned Bijagós 2030 and Territorial Plans for Bubaque and Bolama.

The World Bank has invested heavily in the energy sector in Guinea Bissau and currently a new large investment is planned which focus on sustainable renewable energy models linked to local development. This is an opportunity for close collaboration between UNDP and World Bank.

UNDP will also provide a logistical platform for the provision of specialised expertise from the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO). In 2015, International Year of Tourism, UNDP and UNWTO launched the publication *Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals – Journey to 2030[[9]](#footnote-10)*, to guide how governments, the private sector and development cooperation agencies can best work together to enhance the contribution of tourism to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UNDP and UNWTO are currently collaborating to support development of a National Tourism Strategy for neighbouring Guinea.

# Project Management

The project will be implemented through Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) by the UNDP office in Guinea-Bissau in collaboration with state institutions and stakeholders. Long and short term local and international exerts will be involved as and when required. The project will seek to tap into the knowledge and experience of UNDP in other contexts as well as of other international partners and regional organizations.

 I. Results Framework[[1]](https://euc-word-edit.officeapps.live.com/we/wordeditorframe.aspx?ui=en-us&rs=en-us&wopisrc=https%3A%2F%2Fundp.sharepoint.com%2Fsites%2FJSBJapanSupplementaryBudget%2F_vti_bin%2Fwopi.ashx%2Ffiles%2F43eb9f2a693e446ba9757220e01ab752&wdenableroaming=1&mscc=1&hid=-1809&uiembed=1&uih=teams&hhdr=1&dchat=1&sc=%7B%22pmo%22%3A%22https%3A%2F%2Fteams.microsoft.com%22%2C%22pmshare%22%3Atrue%2C%22surl%22%3A%22%22%2C%22curl%22%3A%22%22%2C%22vurl%22%3A%22%22%2C%22eurl%22%3A%22https%3A%2F%2Fteams.microsoft.com%2Ffiles%2Fapps%2Fcom.microsoft.teams.files%2Ffiles%2F3588813838%2Fopen%3Fagent%3Dpostmessage%26objectUrl%3Dhttps%253A%252F%252Fundp.sharepoint.com%252Fsites%252FJSBJapanSupplementaryBudget%252FShared%2520Documents%252FJSB%25202020%252FProject%2520Document%252FRBA%252FGuinea%2520Bissau%252FJSB%25202020%2520ProDoc%25202021_GNB.080121.docx%26fileId%3D43eb9f2a-693e-446b-a975-7220e01ab752%26fileType%3Ddocx%26ctx%3Dfiles%26scenarioId%3D1809%26locale%3Den-us%26theme%3Ddefault%26version%3D20201126015%26setting%3Dring.id%3Ageneral%26setting%3DcreatedTime%3A1610384526699%22%7D&wdorigin=TEAMS-WEB.teams.files&wdhostclicktime=1610384526657&jsapi=1&jsapiver=v1&newsession=1&corrid=ea8a500c-f4bf-426c-8e9d-d2594d16916e&usid=ea8a500c-f4bf-426c-8e9d-d2594d16916e&sftc=1&sams=1&accloop=1&sdr=6&scnd=1&hbcv=1&htv=1&instantedit=1&wopicomplete=1&wdredirectionreason=Unified_SingleFlush&rct=Medium&ctp=LeastProtected#_ftn1)

| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS**  | **OUTPUT INDICATORS[[10]](#footnote-11)** | **DATA SOURCE** | **BASELINE** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Year** | FINAL | DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS |
| **Outcome 1:** Capacities and policy framework in place to promote, facilitate and monitor sustainable gender-responsive ecotourism development | 1.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools (SDG Indicator 12.B.1) | *Project documents/ Official Gazette* | 0 | 2021 | Min. 6 |  |
| 1.2 # of inter-Governmental consultations led by Ministry of Tourism (must include Min. Women, Family & Social Solidarity) | *Meeting Reports* | N/A | 2021 | 8 |  |
| 1.3 Gender-responsive and SDG-aligned M&E framework in place for National Ecotourism Strategy | *Project documents* | 0 | 2021 | 1 |  |
| **Outcome 2:** Inclusive and participatory processes establish local investment and revenue frameworks | 2.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate (SDG Indicator 8.9.1) | *[check]* |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs (SDG Indicator 8.9.2) | *[check]* |  |  |  |  |
| 2.3 Gender disaggregated sector mapping and value chain analysis exercises undertaken in target areas | *Project documents* | N/A |  | 2 |  |
| **Outcome 3:** Targeted investments in renewable green energy and sustainable ecotourism increases proportion of population with primary reliance on ecotourism for livelihoods generation, clean fuels and technology, while preserving biodiversity and protecting environmental assets | 3.1 Geospatial analysis for minigrids conducted for target areas | Project documents | N/A |  | 2 |  |
| 3.2 location mapping and feasibility studies for ecotourism sector renewable energy mini-grids undertaken | Project documents | N/A |  | 2 |  |

[[1]](https://euc-word-edit.officeapps.live.com/we/wordeditorframe.aspx?ui=en-us&rs=en-us&wopisrc=https%3A%2F%2Fundp.sharepoint.com%2Fsites%2FJSBJapanSupplementaryBudget%2F_vti_bin%2Fwopi.ashx%2Ffiles%2F43eb9f2a693e446ba9757220e01ab752&wdenableroaming=1&mscc=1&hid=-1809&uiembed=1&uih=teams&hhdr=1&dchat=1&sc=%7B%22pmo%22%3A%22https%3A%2F%2Fteams.microsoft.com%22%2C%22pmshare%22%3Atrue%2C%22surl%22%3A%22%22%2C%22curl%22%3A%22%22%2C%22vurl%22%3A%22%22%2C%22eurl%22%3A%22https%3A%2F%2Fteams.microsoft.com%2Ffiles%2Fapps%2Fcom.microsoft.teams.files%2Ffiles%2F3588813838%2Fopen%3Fagent%3Dpostmessage%26objectUrl%3Dhttps%253A%252F%252Fundp.sharepoint.com%252Fsites%252FJSBJapanSupplementaryBudget%252FShared%2520Documents%252FJSB%25202020%252FProject%2520Document%252FRBA%252FGuinea%2520Bissau%252FJSB%25202020%2520ProDoc%25202021_GNB.080121.docx%26fileId%3D43eb9f2a-693e-446b-a975-7220e01ab752%26fileType%3Ddocx%26ctx%3Dfiles%26scenarioId%3D1809%26locale%3Den-us%26theme%3Ddefault%26version%3D20201126015%26setting%3Dring.id%3Ageneral%26setting%3DcreatedTime%3A1610384526699%22%7D&wdorigin=TEAMS-WEB.teams.files&wdhostclicktime=1610384526657&jsapi=1&jsapiver=v1&newsession=1&corrid=ea8a500c-f4bf-426c-8e9d-d2594d16916e&usid=ea8a500c-f4bf-426c-8e9d-d2594d16916e&sftc=1&sams=1&accloop=1&sdr=6&scnd=1&hbcv=1&htv=1&instantedit=1&wopicomplete=1&wdredirectionreason=Unified_SingleFlush&rct=Medium&ctp=LeastProtected#_ftnref1) UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

[[2]](https://euc-word-edit.officeapps.live.com/we/wordeditorframe.aspx?ui=en-us&rs=en-us&wopisrc=https%3A%2F%2Fundp.sharepoint.com%2Fsites%2FJSBJapanSupplementaryBudget%2F_vti_bin%2Fwopi.ashx%2Ffiles%2F43eb9f2a693e446ba9757220e01ab752&wdenableroaming=1&mscc=1&hid=-1809&uiembed=1&uih=teams&hhdr=1&dchat=1&sc=%7B%22pmo%22%3A%22https%3A%2F%2Fteams.microsoft.com%22%2C%22pmshare%22%3Atrue%2C%22surl%22%3A%22%22%2C%22curl%22%3A%22%22%2C%22vurl%22%3A%22%22%2C%22eurl%22%3A%22https%3A%2F%2Fteams.microsoft.com%2Ffiles%2Fapps%2Fcom.microsoft.teams.files%2Ffiles%2F3588813838%2Fopen%3Fagent%3Dpostmessage%26objectUrl%3Dhttps%253A%252F%252Fundp.sharepoint.com%252Fsites%252FJSBJapanSupplementaryBudget%252FShared%2520Documents%252FJSB%25202020%252FProject%2520Document%252FRBA%252FGuinea%2520Bissau%252FJSB%25202020%2520ProDoc%25202021_GNB.080121.docx%26fileId%3D43eb9f2a-693e-446b-a975-7220e01ab752%26fileType%3Ddocx%26ctx%3Dfiles%26scenarioId%3D1809%26locale%3Den-us%26theme%3Ddefault%26version%3D20201126015%26setting%3Dring.id%3Ageneral%26setting%3DcreatedTime%3A1610384526699%22%7D&wdorigin=TEAMS-WEB.teams.files&wdhostclicktime=1610384526657&jsapi=1&jsapiver=v1&newsession=1&corrid=ea8a500c-f4bf-426c-8e9d-d2594d16916e&usid=ea8a500c-f4bf-426c-8e9d-d2594d16916e&sftc=1&sams=1&accloop=1&sdr=6&scnd=1&hbcv=1&htv=1&instantedit=1&wopicomplete=1&wdredirectionreason=Unified_SingleFlush&rct=Medium&ctp=LeastProtected#_ftnref2) It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

# Work Plan [[11]](#footnote-12)[[12]](#footnote-13)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** | **Amount** |
|  |  |  US Dollar  |
| **Outcome 1:**  | **Capacities and policy framework in place to promote, facilitate and monitor sustainable gender-responsive ecotourism development** |
| **Output 1.1: Gender-responsive ecotourism development aligned and integrated with the national SDG effort** | 1.1.1 Facilitate UNWTO technical assistance to the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts |  20,000.00  |
| Gender marker: Context analysis integrate gender analysis.  | 1.1.2 Strengthen dialogue between tourism policymakers and other line ministries |  20,000.00  |
| Context analysis only approaches minimum requirements given paucity of data generally in Guinea-Bissau and for the target areas specifically. Context analysis references gender impact of COVID and sex disaggregated data on employment and poverty |   |   |
|   | **Sub-Total for Output 1.1** |  **40,000.00**  |
| **Output 1.2: Sector partnerships and innovative financing models established** | 1.2.1 Identify and analyse the potential for regional Governments of the two target areas to raise and reinvest tourism revenues |  60,000.00  |
| Gender marker: Programme output indicators measure changes on gender equality |
| 9 out of 18 output indicators (50%) measure proposed steps toward GEWE – see Results Framework |
|   | **Sub-Total for Output 1.2** |  **60,000.00**  |
| **Sub-Total Outcome 1** |  |  **100,000.00**  |
|  |  |  |
| **Outcome 2:** | **Inclusive and participatory processes establish local investment and revenue frameworks** |   |
| **Output 2.1: Local tourism data mapped, and local community awareness enhanced** | 2.1.1 Undertake an analysis of current and potential tourism value chains in each location and mapping of local entrepreneurs |  60,000.00  |
| Gender marker: UNDP will collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women |
| The Joint Programme contributes to substantively strengthen Government participation and engagement in gender related SDGs localization and/or implementation |
| Context analysis integrate gender analysis and gender disaggregated data |
|   | **Sub-Total for Output 2.1** |  **60,000.00**  |
| **Output 2.2: Gender-responsive ecotourism action plans in place for the Bolama-Bijagós region and the Cacheu region** | 2.2.1 In collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, develop a gender-responsive Ecotourism Strategy and Action Plans (E-TSAPs) for the Bijagós Islands that integrates resilience building and risk management |  65,000.00  |
| Gender marker: UNDP will collaborate and engages with women’s/gender equality CSOs | 2.2.2 UNDP Impact Hub will support stakeholders with analysis, co-design methodology and identification of innovative financing solutions |  30,000.00  |
| GEWE CSOs will participate in consultation mechanisms foreseen in all Outcome areas and the Joint Programme will substantively strengthen GEWE CSO participation and engagement in gender related SDGs localization and/or implementation. |   |   |
|   | **Sub-Total for Output 2.2** |  **95,000.00**  |
| **Output 2.3: Gender-responsive local planning guidelines in place in the target areas to ensure sustainable tourism** | 2.3.1 Map potential threats and challenges arising from tourism development and establish mitigation measures to preserve the unique cultural and environmental heritage of both locations, ensuring sustainable land-sea planning and natural resource management, and minimize disruption in the livelihoods of local communities |  70,000.00  |
| *Gender marker:* UNDP and UNHabitat will collaborate and engages with women’s/gender equality CSOs |   |   |
| GEWE CSOs will participate in consultation mechanisms foreseen in all Outcome areas and the Joint Programme will substantively strengthen GEWE CSO participation and engagement in gender related SDGs localization and/or implementation. |   |   |
|   | **Sub-Total for Output 2.3** |  **70,000.00**  |
| **Sub-Total Outcome 2** |  |  **225,000.00**  |
|  |  |  |
| **Outcome 3** | **Targeted investments in renewable green energy and sustainable ecotourism increases proportion of population with primary reliance on ecotourism for livelihoods generation, clean fuels and technology, while preserving biodiversity and protecting environmental assets** |
| **Output 3.1: Innovative partnerships for tourism mini-grids established** | 3.1.1 Undertake location mapping and feasibility studies for ecotourism sector renewable energy mini-grids  |  70,000.00  |
|   |   |   |
| *Gender marker:* Program proposes a gender-responsive budget |   |   |
| 35% of the total budget is allocated to gender equality or women’s empowerment. |   |   |
|   | **Sub-Total for Output 3.1** |  **70,000.00**  |
| **Output 3.2: Geospatial analysis conducted, and women-led community user groups established** | 3.2.1 Conduct geospatial analysis for the definition of optimal modalities for energy provision for different locations within the target areas, and identification of suitable sites for deployment of mini-grids where demand for electricity can be underpinned by investment in existing or start-up tourist businesses |  70,000.00  |
| *Gender marker:* Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs |   |   |
| Gender equality and the empowerment of women is visibly mainstreamed across all output areas in line with SDG priorities including SDG 5.  |   |   |
| In addition, it specifically targets women entrepreneurs and women-led cooperative enterprises to establish or expand income-generating activities reliant on electricity. |   |   |
|   | **Sub-Total for Output 3.2** |  **70,000.00**  |
| **Sub-Total Outcome 3** |  |  **70,000.00**  |
| **Subtotal of Activities** |   |  **395,000.00**  |
|  |   |   |
| **DPC (7%)** |  |  **27,650.00**  |
| **TOTAL** |   |  **422,650.00**  |

# Monitoring And Evaluation

In accordance with UNDP’s programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

**Monitoring Plan**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Monitoring Activity** | **Purpose** | **Frequency** | **Expected Action** | **Partners** **(if joint)** | **Cost** **(if any)** |
| **Track results progress** | Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs. | Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator. | Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management. |  |  |
| **Monitor and Manage Risk** | Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP’s Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP’s audit policy to manage financial risk. | Quarterly | Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken. |  |  |
| **Learn**  | Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project. | Quarterly | Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions. |  |  |
| **Annual Project Quality Assurance** | The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP’s quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project. | Quarterly | Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance. |  |  |
| **Review and Make Course Corrections** | Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making. | Quarterly | Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections. |  |  |
| **Project Report** | A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.  | Annually, final evaluation |  |  |  |
| **Project Review (Project Board)** | The project’s governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project’s final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. | Annually, final evaluation | Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.  |  |  |

1. Note: Adjust signatures as needed

2 The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women’s empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Agriculture accounted for over 47% of GDP and employed 88% of workers. (World Bank, 2018). The agricultural sector is not diversified, and the country’s economy is based on the monoculture of cashew nuts, making it vulnerable to price volatility. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. See <https://www.gw.undp.org/content/guinea_bissau/en/home/news-centre/covid-19-socio-economic-impact-assessment-in-guinea-bissau.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. <https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Guinea-Bissau_-_Country_gender_profile.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. The AU Blue Economy Strategy Implementation Plan includes concrete recommendations for action including “Develop responsible tourism” and “Review and enhance quality of tourism products and services, one stop-border shop (visa services)” [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Through a geospatial approach to national electrification planning, the existing grid network is mapped, and its attributes are digitalized. The supply of and demand for electricity are geo-located and overlaid with supporting data, including demographic (population density and growth patterns); social infrastructure (schools, health centres, churches, administrative offices); and economic (household income, poverty, commercial activities, willingness to pay) data. Geospatial analysis allows developers to assess mini grid sites at a fraction of the cost of traditional site assessment activities. *MINI GRIDS FOR HALF A BILLION PEOPLE: Market Outlook and Handbook for Decision Makers*, World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP), June 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. The Manila Call for Action on Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) “[acknowledges] *that designing and implementing an MST Framework is a priority in the context of measuring progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and in response to the needs of government and tourism stakeholders*”. A call for Action – Report of the 6th International Conference on Tourism Statistics, Manila, Philippines, 21–23 June 2017, UNWTO, Madrid. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. <https://www.borgenmagazine.com/credit-access-in-guinea-bissau/> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/323 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)