



Adaptation of Agricultural Production Systems
in Coastal Areas of Northwest Guinea-Bissau

TERMS OF REFERENCE

CONSULTANTS TO CONDUCT BASELINE STUDY, CAPACITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (CNA) AND KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES (KAP) SURVEY

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1. Introduction

Guinea-Bissau is a small West African coastal country with an area of 36,125 km² and an estimated population of 1.82 million, growing at a steady rate of 2.5%, of which 58% live in rural areas and about two-thirds are under 30 years of age. It is considered a Small Island Developing State (SIDS). The target areas in the Cacheu and Oio regions are characterised by a vast hydrological network, composed of large estuaries of the Cacheu and Mansoa rivers, determining the lifestyle of the inhabitants of the rural areas.

The mangrove area, which covers about 10% of the country, is the 2nd largest of its kind in Africa. Socio-economically, the targeted regions reflect the country's low Human Development Index score of 178 out of 189 (2019), characterized by high poverty rates, 79% in Oio and 64% in Cacheu, manifested in the form of poor access to decent housing, malnutrition, low quality in education, health and sanitation services. The lack of income generating opportunities further contributes to widespread poverty and life expectancy below 60 years of age, a rate well below the African average and significantly below the world average. The main livelihood activities in Oio and Cacheu are based on the exploitation of natural resources through subsistence agriculture, livestock, fishing and cashew plantations.

Guinea-Bissau has been facing great stability challenges which hinders the availability of capital and institutional confidence to attract bilateral/multilateral financing. Its lagging development opens possibilities for a paradigm shift by supporting efforts to increase the population's adaptive capacity and climate resilience.

2. Project Information

The Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), as the Accredited Entity Of the GCF and the Implementing entity of the project and Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo Guinee-Bissau (ADPP-GB), as the Executing Entity, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity and Climate Action of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau (MoEBCA) are executing the **"Adaptation of Agricultural Production Systems in Coastal Areas of Northwest Guinea-Bissau – APICA GNB"** Project, financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to "enhance the climate-resilience of livelihoods and food security of the most vulnerable populations in Oio's and Cacheu's coastal areas".

The project aims to "benefit the most vulnerable populations with increased climate resilient sustainable development" through actions that address the GCF Adaptation Results Areas, specifically:

- "Increased resilience and enhancing the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions" (ARA1); and
- "Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security" (ARA2).

The project specifically addresses:

- i. The high levels of climate vulnerability in rural coastal communities, and the high vulnerability of a very poorly developed and organised agricultural sector.
- ii. The lack of knowledge, capacity and robust monitoring systems related to Climate Change (CC), its impacts and adaptation options; and

- iii. The extent and limited adoption of climate resilient agricultural and livelihood practices.

Project Components

The APICA GNB project consists of three interlinked components and accompanying specific objectives to achieve the above-stated project priorities and objectives, which are identified in national programmes and policies on adaptation.

- **Component 1:** "Development of technical and institutional capacity of government and civil society", with the specific objective to strengthen capacities and knowledge management to monitor and respond to climate risks related to water and agriculture in the Regions of Oio and Cacheu;
- **Component 2:** "Adaptation of water management to climate risks in coastal areas", with the specific objective to sustainably manage coastal ecosystems leading to climate resilient communities in Oio and Cacheu;
- **Component 3:** "Building the resilience of farming communities to climate change", with the specific objective to improved climate resilient living conditions, and food and water security of the most vulnerable populations in coastal communities of the Oio and Cacheu Regions.

Target Areas

The project will be implemented in the regions of Cacheu (northwest) and Oio (central-north) – covering the coastal areas, the estuary and the banks of the Cacheu and Mansaba rivers, as well as the Geba river in the north. It targets 17 communities in the Cacheu region and 17 communities in the Oio region.

3. Purpose of the Service

ADPP-GB, intends to hire an international consultant and local consultant to carry out the development of a Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA) and Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey. The international consultant will serve as the team leader as this assignment requires several expertise and will work in coordination with the local consultant.

The purpose of the consultancy is to provide technical leadership in the elaboration and execution of a baseline study, needs assessment and Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) in the APICA GNB project intervention areas, more specifically in the Regions of Oio and Cacheu with due reference to the project's Results Framework, Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP), and Environment and Social Action Plan (ESAP).

The results will be used to guide project implementation, and to monitor and evaluate the execution of project activities and their impact in the target communities. In accordance with the APICA GNB project document, this mission covers 3 activities (baseline study, capacity needs assessment (CNA) and Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey). All the activities will be carried out at the same time. The aim of carrying out these 3 activities is that they adopt similar approaches and involve the same stakeholders, thus optimizing data collection, saving valuable project time and costs, and making the work more efficient.

During project development, a pre-feasibility study (PFS) was conducted by national experts, identifying among others data on the target areas and populations. Subsequently, an external

international firm was recruited by GCF to complete the PFS with additional assessments on the climate rationale and groundwater availability. The baseline study and KAP survey will be conducted during the project inception phase, in order to update these baseline studies and further detail the interventions.

A. Baseline Study

The Baseline Study will cover all project activities, beneficiaries and stakeholders, and will serve to develop and detail the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system. The study will confirm pre-selected target communities, identify and validate exact project sites such as bolanhas and mangrove swamps, water infrastructure intervention sites, sites for Climate Community Centres (CCCs) and Community Processing and Marketing Centres (CCPs), among others. The socio-economic baseline information will also feed into the M&E system, allowing for accurate follow-up on all indicators as per the Logical Framework, GAAP and ESAP, and allowing for accurate annual progress reporting and planning. Data will be collected disaggregated by gender, age and vulnerable groups among other variables. Beyond serving the project's implementation management purpose, some of the collected data will be made available to the wider public, thus informing the efforts of public and private stakeholders at national level.

This study will cover all project indicators for which no reliable baseline data exists and the study will be designed and carried out in such a way as to serve as the basis for a mid-term and a final evaluation of the project. The study will also establish the status of key project parameters and inform specific project objectives and subsequent performance monitoring and evaluation by key project stakeholders, including executing partners and beneficiaries.

The specific objectives of the Baseline Study include:

- **Measure the baseline value of the expected results** of the project with disaggregation such as gender, and recommend for any adjustments to the milestones in the Logical Framework of the project;
- Undertake baseline assessment and **determine/update the baseline values** of project indicators;
- Establish a **map detailing the precise intervention zones and locations** where the various field activities will be carried out, providing a detailed overview;
- **Identify and map all stakeholders** involved in the project, including local governments, public bodies, NGOs, local communities, businesses, and other key players;
- Provide and propose an **updated version of the M&E plan** with validated and proposed indicators, baselines, targets, data sources and method/approach of data collection, reporting schedules and responsibilities, risks assessments and means of verification. It will also include a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the project, including an analysis of updated risks (clarifying roles and responsibilities, data to be collected, methods for calculating indicators, costs involved, frequency of collection, etc.).
- **Define guidelines and provide recommendations for activities** that include Unidentified Sub-Project (USP) and the methodology to be adopted by all national and regional executing entities.

- Assess Inadequate infrastructure, little or non-existence of mechanization, significant post-harvest losses, limited private sector investment and inadequate product processing.
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B. Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA)

Based on an analysis of information from the desk review and the qualitative and quantitative surveys, a capacity needs assessment will be undertaken to analyse the requirements and challenges of stakeholders in the project and develop a detailed training plan to better inform and provide focus and precision to project execution. The focus will be on the key project stakeholders: the extension services, the partners as well as the target community members.

The consultants will conduct the assessment and undertake the practical work of creating spaces for exchanges, collecting data, assemble viewpoints, suggest interpretations and prepare analysis. The Project coordinator and the M&E Expert will be fully involved in the process, liaising with the consultant, accompany the process and owning the results.

The objective of the CNA is to develop a detailed training and capacity building plan to enable key decision-makers to make properly informed decisions about adaptation to climate change, capacity development opportunities, and are able to formulate an action plan with a focus on human and institutional capacity to implement the project activity.

The overall methodology and approach should address how participation of stakeholders, partners and staff is foreseen, which data collection methods and sources to be used, and the overall sequencing of the process.

The Inception Report should include a list of the institutions and individuals to be consulted and also include a list of issues to be evaluated during the CNA.

Specifically, the CNA will:

- **Identify in detail the capacity-building needs, including technical, institutional, and material requirements**, to mobilize the necessary resources to achieve the project's objectives;
- **Analyze the current knowledge levels** of community members in the project intervention areas;
- Assess current practices in climate-resilient agriculture;
- Identify and map available information and communication channels;
- **Map the project's main stakeholders and beneficiaries**, including local agricultural departments, extension services, socio-professional groups, civil society organizations, associations, universities, research structures, and agricultural training centers;
- Identify potential partners at the national and Community level for collaboration and support in improving climate-resilient agriculture.
-

C. KAP Survey

The KAP survey will be undertaken to elicit what is known (knowledge), believed (attitude), and done (practiced) among the project participants and their communities and this will be done through a set of qualitative and quantitative methods. The main parameter for the

resulting KAP Study will relate to changes in knowledge and awareness on CC and Adaptation methods. The KAP survey will be undertaken at the beginning and end of the project.

This study should include identifying the drivers and bottlenecks associated with the behaviours, and should also include a mapping and analysis of communication channels.

A draft questionnaire will be included in the inception report and the following reference should be consulted: Designing Household Survey Samples: Practical Guidelines; <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/surveys/Handbook23June05.pdf>

The KAP questionnaire should be integrated with the baseline indicator survey at the household level.

The specific tasks for the KAP survey include:

- **Assess the current knowledge levels of awareness on CC impacts and adaptation options** – water management, plague and pest response, mangrove benefits, natural fertilization options, amongst others – leads to great losses in agriculture production.
- Assess the knowledge level of climate resilient agriculture and sustainable land management practices,
- Assess technical capacities for adaptation action and abilities to respond to longer periods of drought or extreme rain phenomena
- Identify harmful practices against women and girls which are reinforced by high household poverty: forced early marriages, female genital mutilation, sexual and gender-based violence, and child pregnancy.
- Evaluate migration of youth to cities for lack of training and job opportunities in rural areas. Gender, cultural, and poverty-caused norms and differences in access to literacy, education, information, training, finances, land ownership, and decision-making positions hinder individual and the household adaptation potential.
- Assess lack of knowledge on natural resource management and adapted alternative IGAs lead to high deforestation rates both in tropical forests and for mangrove ecosystems.
- Identify obstacles to prevents the community members from effectively contributing to the environmental conservation.
- Analyze the usage of natural resources including the manner and intent of usage
- Identify the existing practices and challenges faced by participants in implementing climate-resilient rice production methods;
- Analyze stakeholders' behaviors and attitudes towards various project interventions, including social and environmental standards;
- Assess the communication platforms and advocacy efforts related to climate-resilient Agriculture, as well as opportunities for knowledge exchange among stakeholders in West Africa and elsewhere;

4. Approach and Methodology

The Baseline Study, CNA and KAP Survey will be carried out during the same period, in close collaboration with ADPP-GB.

ADPP-GB will hire two consultants, national and international consultants, who will be responsible for carrying out the studies and assessment. The consultants will be supported by the Executing Entity.

The consultants will be responsible for carrying out the surveys, collecting quantitative data, conducting key informant interviews and focus group discussions, documenting all processes and producing reports. The consultants will work closely with the PMU. The following methodologies will be used:

- **Desk review and scoping;** including a thorough review of baseline information gathered via stakeholder consultations during the proposal development;
- **Stakeholder mapping** at all levels, i.e., policy makers, decision makers, communities, CBOs, CSO, etc.;
- **Quantitative data collection** from household level survey, and analysis of nationally based information from relevant stakeholders;
- **Qualitative data from Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focal Group Discussions (FGDs)** will complement the quantitative findings by providing in-depth insights into the perceptions of the project participants and explaining the values produced by the quantitative data collection;

The data collection will be carried out simultaneously in the project intervention areas to immediately compare the results of the assessments, and if necessary, to adapt group discussions to include certain key topics highlighted in the household survey.

4.1. Quantitative Survey at Household Level

A quantitative questionnaire of a representative, random sample of the target population in project sites will be carried out to provide a baseline value definition, and to establish knowledge, attitudes and perceptions. The survey will build upon the questionnaire and data collected during stakeholder consultations.

Key outcome indicators to be collected during the baseline (and midterm and endline) to measure the impact of CC behaviour change messages and activities are presented in annex 3. The indicators are extracted from the Logical Framework at the objective and outcome levels. A draft questionnaire to collect information on these indicators will be included in the inception report.

The baseline will produce data to determine the project's approach and it will therefore be possible to review and update the milestones and end of project target values and recommend adjustment if considered necessary. The baseline will also provide a mapping of the project stakeholders, beneficiaries and partners as well as refining the selection criteria established during the funding proposal design phase. Any potential environmental and social risks not identified during the development of the project document for activities with USPs will also be identified in this mission.

4.2. Qualitative Enquiry with Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focal Group Discussions (FGDs)

Qualitative data (KIIS and FDGs) will complement the quantitative findings by providing in-depth insights into the perceptions of the project participants and explaining the values produced by the quantitative data collection. Regional and National authorities will be included in KIIs in order to better understand the context and promote their engagement with the program.

Qualitative data will be collected through KIIs with key participants and stakeholders (government officials, local CSOs and community leaders at the regional level, national decision makers).

FGDs will be conducted with representative groups at the regional levels. Participant individuals and groups will be selected purposively, from government and non-government entities.

In the inception report, the consultants should include a list of topics to be discussed in the KIs and FGDs to provide a semi-structured framework for the interviews/discussions.

Transcripts of these qualitative enquiries will be made in English and attached to the final report.

5. Duties and responsibilities of the consultants

Category A. The International consultant

The International consultant will work as a team leader and will work in cooperation with national consultant to carry out the Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment and KAP survey.

Detailed Tasks

- Review all documents and literature sources of the Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment and KAP survey and ensure that all statements, findings and recommendations are referenced and grounded in current literature;
- Provide expert knowledge to support the local consultant drafting and preparation of the Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment and KAP survey;
- Work with the Local consultant in developing the methodology and prepare detailed questions for comprehensive interviews of key stakeholders;
- Coordinate all work on the Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment and KAP survey in collaboration with the local consultant;
- Coordinate the preparation of the baseline/KAP study Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment and KAP survey report and presentation in workshops;
- Carry out the necessary Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment and KAP survey that will contribute to the confirmation phase of the beneficiary communities;
- Carry out the requested work as set out in the ToR, reporting the results within the stipulated period.

Category B. National/Local Consultant

The national consultant is expected to provide overall support to the international consultant for the conduct of the Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment and KAP survey.

Detailed Tasks

The national consultant will undertake the following tasks:

- Review all documents and literature sources of the Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment and KAP survey and ensure that all statements, findings and recommendations are referenced and grounded in current literature;
- Lead the interviews, field work and coordinate with representatives of relevant institutions and stakeholders to complete the Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment and KAP survey;
- Document findings, analysis, and recommendations to include in the Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment and KAP survey;

- Conduct any other related tasks to accomplish the Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment and KAP survey as required by the ToR;
- Coordinate and communicate with relevant institutions as well as other stakeholders and legal practitioners to validate the information in Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment and KAP survey;
- Participate in the Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment and KAP survey work under the coordination and guidance of the international consultant;
- Collaborate with the international consultant in all work on the Baseline Study, Capacity Needs Assessment and KAP survey;
- Under the guidance of the international consultant participate in research, stakeholder consultations and support consultations at local and national level.

ADPP-GB Responsibility:

- ADPP-GB will be responsible for facilitating/ensuring the first contacts between consultants and other interested parties, and will provide logistical information that may be necessary for the implementation of the study;
- Make available and provide consultants with all necessary documentation and information, receive and analyze, comment and accept the draft and final study report;
- ADPP-GB will monitor all study work through the coordination team responsible for monitoring and evaluating the APICA GNB Project;
- Provide data collectors for data collection and data entry agreed by the consultants;
- Provide two technicians to work together with PMU to supervise the consultant;
- Participate in meetings where matters relevant to the project are discussed or information of the project needs to be disseminated;
- Make available to consultants the necessary support requested by consultants to carry out the study.

6. Expected Results

Baseline study

- The study will confirm pre-selected target communities
- identify and validate exact project sites such as bolanhas and mangrove swamps, water infrastructure intervention sites, sites for CCCs and CCPs
- Provide socio-economic baseline information that will feed into the M&E system, allowing for accurate follow-up on all indicators as per the Logical Framework, Gender Action Plan and ESAP,
- Provide data disaggregated by gender, age and vulnerable groups.

Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA)

- A description of the capacity requirements, needs and priorities of stakeholders in the targeted sites;
- A detailed suggestion of training and capacity building activities;
- An overview of similar/related projects and interventions the APICA GNB project can synergize with including a clear identification of stakeholders implementing them.

KAP Study

- A detailed description of knowledge, attitudes and practices of community members in the target area on issues related to APICA GNB project intervention areas;
- Summary of the identified strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats related to changes in knowledge and awareness on CC and Adaptation methods in the target area.

7. Deliverables

- i. **Inception report** detailing the desk review, study design and methodology, analytical plans, sampling, tools, detailed plan for meetings as well as formats for final national and regional reports.
- ii. **Draft Study Reports** for:
 - a) The baseline situation, knowledge, attitudes and practices and qualitative data.
 - b) Capacity Needs Assessment, clearly showing the requirements for each region and entity or institution.

** These will include quantitative data analysis, KII and FGD transcripts, field visit reports from the consultation process with communities, local authorities, and the different stakeholders involved in the project sites.*
- iii. **Validation workshop report and power point presentation.**
- iv. **Final Reports:**
 - a) The baseline situation, knowledge, attitudes and practices and qualitative data.
 - b) Capacity Needs Assessment clearly showing the requirements for each municipality /district and entity.
 - c) The database and any thematic maps that may be produced.

The final reports are for wider sharing. They should include, as attachment, verified and validated field data (collected during field visits and assessments) and all relevant information and data gathered or produced related to the assignment (maps, pictures and KII and FGD transcripts).

8. Timeline and Planning

The baseline study, the Capacity Needs Assessment and the KAP survey will be undertaken over a 9 weeks' period. The following chronogram gives the framework for consultant teams to conduct the task:

MAJOR ACTIVITY	Timeframe (week)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Inception Report <u>Task 1: Desk Review and Study Design</u> - Conduct a thorough desk review and finalize the study design. - Develop an inception report outlining the initial plan. <u>Task 2: Methodology and Analytical Plans</u> - Refine the study methodology and outline detailed analytical plans.									

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include sampling strategies and tools for data collection in the inception report. <p>Task 3: Detailed Plan and Meeting Formats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a detailed plan for upcoming meetings. - Create formats for final reports. <p>Task 4: Submission, review and feedback on Inception report.</p>									
<p>Data Collection</p> <p>Task 1: Test Data Collection Tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement a small-scale test of data collection tools (surveys, interview guides) to identify and resolve any issues. - Make adjustments based on feedback from the test phase. <p>Task 2: Conduct Surveys and Interviews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct surveys and interviews in the target areas. - Data analysis and report preparation 									
<p>Draft Study Reports</p> <p>Task 1: Baseline Situation and KAP Survey Draft Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begin drafting reports on the baseline situation and the Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) survey. - Include quantitative data analyses and initial insights. <p>Task 2: Capacity Needs Assessment Draft Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft the capacity needs assessment report, outlining requirements for each municipality/district and entity. - Include quantitative data analysis, KII and FGD transcripts, and field visit reports. 									
<p>Validation Workshop</p> <p>Task 1: Validation workshop preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Logistics. - PPT preparation summarizing key findings. - Validate the outcomes. 									
<p>Final Reports</p> <p>Task 1: Finalize Baseline and KAP Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporate feedback from the validation workshop into the baseline and KAP survey reports. - Ensure a comprehensive analysis and presentation of insights. <p>Task 2: Finalize Capacity Needs Assessment Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate feedback and finalize the capacity needs assessment report. - Ensure clarity on requirements for each regions and entity. <p>Task 3: Database and Thematic Maps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop the database and thematic maps as required. - Include these in the final reports for a comprehensive view. <p>Task 4: Compilation and Attachments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compile final reports with verified and validated field data, maps, pictures, and transcripts. - Ensure all relevant information and data are included. <p>Task 5: Final Review and Submission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a final review of all deliverables. - Submit the final reports in English. 									

Legend

	Implementation
	Finalisation

The expected workload for the consultants is as follows:

Phase	Products	Duration (days)
1	Inception report with desk review, study design and methodology, analytical plans, sampling, tools and detailed plan for meetings, formats for final reports.	5
2	Draft Study Reports containing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The baseline situation, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices and qualitative data. • Capacity Needs Assessment, clearly showing the requirements for each region and entity. 	20
3	Power point presentation for the validation workshop to the national authorities.	3
4	Elaboration of the final consolidated reports	12
Total		40

Consultant's travel and subsistence allowances are included in the offer and payable in accordance with the budget.

9. Experience required

- Higher education, and preferably a Master's degree in Environment Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Development studies, Climate Change, Agriculture or related fields;
- At least 7 years of demonstrable experience in design and management of rural development projects in West Africa, including carrying out baseline and other studies, developing M&E frameworks, overseeing monitoring and evaluation, data management, communication skills, ability of managing complex studies, results-based management, ability to manage consultants and demonstrable experience in the reporting to international development partners;
- Experience in leading teams in the field, especially in implementation of research
- Ability to synthesize information from various sources;
- Proficiency in English, Portuguese. Criolo is added advantage;
- Solid knowledge of Climate Change Adaptation and rural livelihood promotion is an additional asset.

10. Contract and Payment terms

The payment mode to the consultant shall be as follows:

- 20% after signing the contract for the baseline survey.
- 50% upon submission of the draft baseline report and
- 30% upon submission of the final reports with all revisions incorporated.

All fees will be paid upon submission of relevant documentations such as invoices and expected reports as per above payment mode schedule. For reports, both soft and hard copies shall be required.

11. Application Process

Consultants interested in this opportunity should submit an Expression of Interest including: (1) methodology, (2) cost proposal and (3) consultant's CV, highlighting relevant past experience.

The methodological proposal should include the consultant's understanding of the TOR, proposed sampling methodology and estimated sample size, any methodological needs not addressed by this TOR and a detailed estimated timeline/ work plan for the activity. The methodological proposal should also highlight the key contents of the APICA GNB Project baseline team training and training tools to be used.

The consultant should also mention the statistical software or packages that will be used. The cost proposal should include consulting fees and other related costs.

The Expression of Interest should be submitted by Wednesday 31st July 2024 to: nataliavieira@adpp-gb.org; gerente.adm.eco@adpp-gb.org

12. Annexes

1. Full proposal: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/sap025>
2. Environmental and Social Management Plan
3. GNB-GCF_SAP APICA M&E - Indicator Framework.
4. Gender Action Plan



Adaptation of agricultural productive systems in Coastal Areas of Northwest Guinea Bissau

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN

GUINEA-BISSAU

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Acronyms

ADPP	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo
AE	Accredited Entity
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCC	Climate Change Community Centers
CRA	Climate-Resilient Agriculture
GCF	Green Climate Fund
EE	Executing Entity
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
E&S	Environmental and Social
FC	Farmers' Clubs
IBAP	Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
INPA	National Institute for Agricultural Research
IRM	Independent Redress Mechanism
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Environment
OSS	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
PMU	Project Management Unit
SAP	Simplified Approval Process
VDC	Village Development Committee

1. Introduction

The proposed project addresses the adaptation needs of vulnerable smallholder farmers and their communities in the regions of Cacheu and Oio in Guinea Bissau, whose resilience and adaptive capacities towards climate-related shocks are limited. The targeted rural communities and their main livelihood activity, agricultural production, will be significantly impacted by the adverse impacts of climate change. Projected decreases in yields, saline water intrusion and rainfall variability are expected to threaten their subsistence.

These vulnerabilities will be addressed by an intervention that is based on improving the resilience of agricultural productive system by strengthening practices and capacities in low-emission climate-resilient agriculture. Technical, planning and monitoring capacities at the institutional level will further contribute to this objective. ADPP, as the lead Executing Entity (EE) will collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Environment and the Instituto da Biodiversidade e das Áreas Protegidas (IBAP) to execute the project's activities.

A group of experts from the included departments and organizations will implement measures to prevent and manage environmental and social risks.

This annex describes how the project will comply with the GCF Environmental and Social Policy, and includes the following sections:

- ✓ Environmental and Social Risk Screening of the project;
- ✓ E&S Risk Management Plan;
- ✓ Compliance with National Policies and regulations;
- ✓ Summary of the consultative process;
- ✓ Stakeholder engagement plan;
- ✓ Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- ✓ E&S monitoring;

2. Environmental and Social Risk Screening of the project

The OSS Environmental and Social Risk Screening Assessment checklist, developed as a part of the Environmental & Social Policy (ESP) of OSS, is aligned with GCF Guidelines for the Environmental and Social Screening of Activities proposed under the Simplified Approval Process (SAP). As such, the project has been screened using the OSS assessment checklist, confirming the categorization of the project (Category C).

2.1 Environmental and social risk screening

The environmental and social risk screening of the project was guided by OSS's ESP, which ensures that OSS does not support a project that unnecessarily harms the environment, vulnerable communities or women, or contribute to poverty, social inequality or gender discrimination.

In compliance with the OSS's ESP, the project was subject to a review process using the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Checklist, which determines whether further information on the environmental and social assessment, mitigation, and management of risks is required.

As such, the screening was conducted as presented below, and, in line with the earlier GCF's assessment of SAP-eligibility, no high risks were identified that have the potential to cause environmental or social harm.

OSS Environmental and Social Risk Assessment checklist

Project Description	
Project Name	Adaptation of agricultural productive systems in Coastal Areas of Northwest Guinea Bissau
Location	Cacheu und Oio Regions; Northwest; Guinea Bissau
Sector	Agriculture, Water Management, Soil
Brief Project Description	<p>The project addresses the adaptation needs of vulnerable smallholder farmers and their communities in the regions of Cacheu and Oio in Guinea Bissau, whose resilience and adaptive capacities towards climate-related shocks are limited. The targeted rural communities and their main livelihood activity, agricultural production, will be significantly impacted by the adverse impacts of climate change. Projected decreases in yields, saline water intrusion and rainfall variability are expected to threaten their subsistence.</p> <p>These vulnerabilities will be addressed by an intervention that is based on improving the resilience of agricultural productive system by strengthening practices and capacities in low-emission climate-resilient agriculture. Technical, planning and monitoring capacities at the institutional level will further contribute to this objective. ADPP, as the lead Executing Entity (EE) will collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture,</p>

	<p>the Ministry of the Environment and the Instituto da Biodiversidade e das Áreas Protegidas (IBAP) to execute the project's activities.</p> <p>A group of experts from the included departments and organizations will implement measures to prevent and manage environmental and social risks.</p>	
Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
PS 1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts		
Please refer to the sections below		
PS2: Labour and working conditions		
Does the project/programme pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project/programme construction, operation, or decommissioning?		Potentially
The project includes small-scale infrastructure construction (community centres, dykes, mini-dams) in which the community will participate.		
Does the project/programme involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards?		No
Does the project/programme engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?		No
PS 3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention		
Would the project/programme potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?		No
Would the proposed project/programme potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?		No
Will the proposed project/programme potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials?		No
Does the project/programme propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?		No
Will the proposed project/programme involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?		Potentially
The project will not promote the application of pesticides. However, it cannot be excluded that participant farmers apply pesticides on their fields within the scope of the project.		
Does the project/programme include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?		No
PS4: Community health, safety and security		
Would elements of project/programme construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?		No
Would the project/programme pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?		Potentially
Due to the isolation and remoteness of the target communities, some fuel will have to be stored locally. All the prevention security measures will be taken to avoid accidents.		
Does the project/programme involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?		No
Would failure of structural elements of the project/programme pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)		Potentially
Small simple buildings will be constructed as project scope – the Community Climate Centers and the Community Processing centers. All the prevention security measures will be taken to avoid accidents.		
Would the proposed project/programme be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?		No
Would the project/programme result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?		Potentially
Water harvesting and water storage systems may potentially lead to an increase in water- and/or vector-borne diseases. The stored water will be treated and systematically analyzed to avoid contamination.		
PS 5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement		

Would the project/programme potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
Would the project/programme possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
Is there a risk that the project/programme would lead to forced evictions?	No
Would the proposed project/programme possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
PS 6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources	
Would the project/programme potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes	No
Are any project/programme activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
Parts of the target area are surrounding/adjacent to the Cacheu Mangrove National Park. The project will take place in coastal areas covered by mangrove swamps. No activities will take place inside park, nor in the buffer zones.	
Does the project/programme involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	No
Would project/programme activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
Would the project/programme pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
Does the project/programme involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
The project envisages mangrove recovery and plantation of functional trees surrounding the target communities.	
Does the project/programme involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
Does the project/programme involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction	No
Does the project/programme involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
Would the project/programme generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities, which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	No
PS 7: Indigenous people	
Are indigenous peoples present in the project/programme area (including project/programme area of influence)?	No
Is it likely that the project/programme or portions of the project/programme will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
Would the proposed project/programme potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
Does the proposed project/programme involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
Would the project/programme adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
Would the project/programme potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
Would the project/programme potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
PS 8: Cultural heritage	
Will the proposed project/programme result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture?	No
Does the project/programme propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
PS 9: Gender equity and Women's empowerment	

Is there a likelihood that the proposed project/programme would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
Would the project/programme potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Potentially
There is a risk that local cultural traditions inhibit women's access to project activities and participatory design, thereby reproducing existing inequalities. All the measures will be taken to enable women's participation in the project.	
Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project/programme during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall project/programme proposal and in the risk assessment?	Yes
During community consultations, women groups were consulted and their concerns were recorded and have informed the design of the project and the Gender Action Plan	
Would the project/programme potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	No
PS 10: Access and equity and protection of human rights	
Could the project/programme lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
Is there a likelihood that the project/programme would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?	No
Could the project/programme potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
Is there a likelihood that the project/programme would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	Yes
The Grievance Redress Mechanism is described below	
Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project/programme?	Yes
Capacities are very limited at sub-national level in Guinea-Bissau. There is a risk that the demands of the projects will not be able to be fulfilled in this regard.	
Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No

3. Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan

3.1 Management of Identified residual Risks

Due to the micro-scale and the nature of the activities, the risks for the proposed assets and activities are considered “Low”.

However, some residual risks are possible. These residual risks can be minimized following the measures described in the table below.

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget
<i>This contains the description of risks and can be derived from the responses to the screening questions in Part B2.</i>	<i>Options to avoid, reduce, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also indicate additional due diligence and specific management plans</i>	<i>This contains a description of the overall level of risk*</i>	<i>Individual person, unit, or entity tasked to carry out the mitigation measures</i>	<i>Timing of implementation of measures including any additional due diligence and management plans</i>	<i>Expected outputs of the measures</i>	<i>Estimated cost of carrying out the measures</i>
Water pumps in wells, boreholes and rainwater retention tanks and more efficient micro-scale irrigation such as mini-dams lead to increased inequality in access to water for improved agriculture and livestock water supply	New water assets will be owned and managed by community- and farmer-based organizations (Farmers' Clubs). These will be established and/or strengthened by the project, with an emphasis on providing equal access. In cooperation with Farmers' Clubs' management committees, it will be promoted that there is no inequality in access	Low	Project Management Unit (PMU) and Field Staff from the EE	At asset design stage, during establishment stage and monitored afterwards	Access to water for agriculture and livestock is more egalitarian	No additional costs – included in project activities' budget (establishment of assets and training of organizations)
Water infrastructure established including water harvesting and storage systems, may potentially lead to increase in vector- and water-borne diseases	Adequate awareness raising and training on vector- and water-borne diseases. Water purification and treatment kits will be distributed and women will be sensitized to enhance water use for domestic and human consumption.	Low	Field Staff from EEs Health Surveillance Assistants resident in the area	At asset design stage, during establishment stage and monitored afterwards	Communities recognize risks of diseases and adequately act upon it	No additional costs – included in project activities' budget (establishment of assets and training of associations)

	<p>Stagnant water will be covered to the extent possible</p> <p>Linkage with the Health Department to provide mosquito nets to target communities</p>					
<p>Water supply infrastructures the project intends to develop such a shallow wells and boreholes which will be newly built or rehabilitated could lead to overexploitation of water resources and thus amplifying the salt water intrusion in the coastal area</p>	<p>The wells, the boreholes and other water points will be exclusively manually drilled, and community will be sensitized to the risks of overexploitation of the water resource. The OGs to be established will ensure the monitoring of the water quality and extraction during construction phase and exploitation.</p>	Low.	PMU, OGs, and Extension Workers	At asset design stage, during establishment stage and monitored afterwards	The use of water resources is optimal for yields and for quality	No additional costs – included in project activities' budget
<p>Demonstration plots and increased farming activities lead to soil and water pollution by chemical fertilizers and pesticides</p>	<p>No encouragement of agrochemicals; encouragement of ecologically sustainable and climate-resilient farming practices, Conservation Agriculture and Agroforestry, organic compost as fertilizer and natural remedies against pests</p>	Low	PMU, Farming instructors and Extension Workers	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	<p>Use of agrochemicals is avoided or reduced to the maximum. Organic compost is created and used.</p> <p>Promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM).</p>	No additional costs – included in project activities' budget
<p>There are potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use</p>	<p>Wherever possible, renewable energy will be used instead of fuel generators. Storage of fuel will be limited to the really necessary. The EE will implement internal policies that ensure the safe storage of fuel. The fuel tanks will be</p>	Low	PMU, Field Staff from EEs	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	Any fuel that is stored is done so safely, according to regulations of the EE.	No additional costs.

and/or disposal of fuel	put in safe and well managed areas far from vulnerable sites such as water bodies, natural ecosystems and sheltered from weather conditions like rain.					
Negative ecological impacts as a result from non-native species in agriculture	If non-native crops were to be introduced, only non-invasive species would be proposed to the communities For the seed bank to be established, the project works with the national authority on Seeds and agro-genetic materials, INPA (National Institute of Agriculture Research).	Low	PMU, INPA, Farming instructors and Extension Workers	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	New crops are non-invasive and do not encroach on natural habitats.	No additional costs – included in project activities’ budget – no additional costs
Construction of CC Community Centers and Community Processing Centers could generate some small-scale and localized liquid and solid waste. During works there might be a risk of air pollution due to engines and vehicles transporting materials.	The project generated waste, will be collected according to standard waste disposal methods. The project’s activities (associated with the household level and rainwater harvesting) will generate little or no waste in the day-to-day course of their operation. Routine maintenance may generate very small amounts of localized waste (such as when plastic pipes are replaced, for example). In order to avoid the air pollution, during the dry season the pathways will be watered using water boozers near population centers.	Low	PMU, Farming instructors and Extension Workers	Included in the technical documents related to the activity and its related bids	No waste generated and communities sensitized to the waste management	No additional costs – included in project activities’ budget – no additional costs
Construction of CC Community Centers and Community Processing Centers could lead to the employment of under-aged children	All job applications should be scrutinized. In no case will under-aged children be employed	Low	PMU Local Committees	During FP development, at asset design stage, and during asset establishment stage	Employment of under-aged children prevented	No additional costs – included in activities’ budget

Use and installation of solar powered equipment for the CCCS, water points pumping, drip irrigation systems, processing centers, will require additional efforts to maintain them working correctly	The remote project areas require the installation of solar panels for various uses. In order to avoid any additional labour, costs, or efforts an O&M plan will be developed and implemented by the OGs with the involvement of the end users.	Low	PMU OGs CCCs' Committees Farmers Women Groups	At asset design stage, and during asset establishment and exploitation stage	Functional solar powered systems	No additional costs – included in activities' budget
Employment on construction sites could be biased towards men	Contractor and artisans should be advised to maintain a minimum of 40%/60% female/male ratio, respectively, as specified in the Gender Action Plan	Low	PMU Local Committees	During FP development, at asset design stage, and during asset establishment stage	Gender biasness prevented	No additional costs – included in activities' budget
CC Community Centers and Community Processing Centers structures constructed from burnt bricks could result in negative ecological impacts	All infrastructure to be constructed using concrete or cement blocks. The centres will be of micro-scale, will only consist of 1-storey buildings only Processing and marketing centres for agricultural produce will be mostly for storage purposes and without sources of air emissions/water effluents and mostly generating regular domestic/organic wastes	Low	PMU Local Committees	During FP development, at asset design stage, and during asset establishment stage	Deforestation and land degradation minimized	No additional costs – included in activities' budget
Micro-scale irrigation interventions (such as mini-dams) lead to negative impacts on levels of groundwater and saline water intrusion	Assessments were made by ADPP for the chosen intervention methods and locations Interventions are only implemented where there are no negative impacts, but where dynamics between water resources and agricultural campaigns will guarantee and lead to sustainable production	Low	PMU Executing Partner Local Committees	During FP development, at asset design stage, and during asset establishment stage	Groundwater levels remain unaffected and intrusion of saline water is reduced	No additional costs – included in activities' budget

Development of post-harvest structures leads to tensions or inequalities in communities as a result of the location of the infrastructure	The location of new structures is decided through participatory decision-making at community-, and FC-level, taking into account accessibility for all FC members New infrastructure is owned by committees in the FCs who serve their members FCs are monitored and coached after establishment and throughout the project cycle	Low	PMU	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	Post-harvest structures are managed by FCs and Cooperatives who provide access to all their members	No additional costs – included in activities' budget
Establishment of micro-enterprises and IGAs lead to tensions or inequalities in communities	Emphasis is placed on inclusive processes by project staff to prevent inequalities or discrimination	Low	PMU	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	Support for creation and training of new micro-enterprises and IGAs for women is accessible to all community members and fairly allotted	No additional costs – included in activities' budget
Vulnerable groups or community members are excluded from trainings or capacity building sessions	Contents/Location/Language/Time are adapted to the specific needs of vulnerable groups Emphasis is placed on inclusive processes by project staff, and proactive messaging is generated to prevent inequalities or discrimination	Low	PMU Project Field Staff	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	Vulnerable groups or community members have equal access to training	No additional costs – included in activities' budget
Illiterate population is excluded from receiving and understanding information on climate-resilient agriculture and climate change adaptation and mitigation measures	Key actors (community members and lead farmers) to be encouraged to explain climate information received to all population groups; Functional literacy classes will be organized for community members, especially women and other vulnerable groups.	Low	PMU Project Field Staff	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	Illiterate population groups are able to receive climate information through support from key community	No additional costs – included in activities' budget

					actors as well as project staff	
Negative ecological impacts as a result from non-native species and poor practices in mangrove restoration	The 4 nurseries will be established under supervision of IBAP (Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas), which has extensive experience with mangrove restoration, and managing these nurseries, in the target areas and which is the national authority on the subject. This will secure that the best practices are applied and national standards are adhered to. Restoration of mangroves will be done manually, under supervision of IBAP	Low	IBAP Project Field Staff	Included in the design of the project, and to be included in detailed planning of activities	4 nurseries are operational under best management practices as guided by IBAP, and mangroves are being restored manually	No additional costs – included in activities' budget
Vulnerable groups or community members related to gender are excluded from the project activities such as trainings or capacity building sessions or IGAs	Contents/Location/Language/Time are adapted to the specific needs of vulnerable groups A gender officer will be in charge of monitoring and managing the GAP	Low	Gender officer PMU Project Field Staff	Included in all the project guiding, technical, communication documents and to be included in the activities	Gender equity and equality is ensured in the project execution	No additional costs – included in activities' budget
Community members are intimidated and subject to Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment (SEAH) during project activities execution	A large communication on the SEAH policy and GBV as well as the grievance mechanism will be ensured sine project start. A gender officer will be in charge of monitoring and managing the policy with the local staff who will be sensitized on this issue accordingly. (OSS Policy on the SEAH is the reference)	Low	Gender officer PMU Project Field Staff	Included in all the project guiding, technical, communication documents and to be included in the activities	No cases of Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment are registered during project execution	No additional costs – included in activities' budget

3.2 [Management of participatory decision-making of community projects](#)

As mentioned in the funding proposal and in the risk screening (section 1 of this Annex), some community- and farmer-level activities in the project will be further defined through community-based planning and decision-making once the project implementation has started. These activities will be selected from the menu of 'eligible' activities, listed in section 1.1. of this Annex, that are considered to have low to zero environmental and social risks.

Activities are micro-scale at farm and community-level, and it can be assumed that the eligible activities list is a solid guideline for not causing any risk. However, when activities are considered, the project will use the same list as above (under point 1.2 in this Annex) to screen for potential environmental and/or social risks. This is in line with the OSS's ESP, GCF Policies and national regulations as defined in the Basic Law of the Environment (No. 1 of 2011). In case considerable doubts arise about the eligibility of a specific activity, it will be considered not appropriate for implementation under the current project.

The Ministry of the Environment, as a key partner and as NDA for Guinea Bissau, will provide further guidance to project decisions when applicable.

3.3 Risk Categorization

Although there are residual risks, the AE considers that these minimal risks can be managed adequately. Activities are small to micro in scale, the eligibility list is in place, and mitigation measures are defined for addressing the potential risks.

The project activities are at the majority of small scale and will be agreed upon in a consultative manner. The intervention sites will not cause any land use conflict but will be established after a informed consultative process with the community members. A special attention will be given to the marginalized and vulnerable groups such as women, elders, disabled, etc.

The prior consent of the community members and landowner will be a key aspects before the establishment of the model plots, the water retention infrastructure, the dikes, the wells, etc. Also the planned constructions will be at a small scale and will not generate any major impact on the environment. The solid and liquid waste that may be produced during the works will be managed according to the standard waste disposal methods. Also as an additional benefit from the project the small small animal breeding waste will be utilized as a biological fertilizer and the waste products from agriculture production will be used for composting.

The project will take into account the communities' activities calendar and seasonality to avoid all potential displacement or harm and to ensure a full commitment and ownership of the beneficiaries.

The project activities will not cause any adverse impacts to habitats and/or ecosystems but will include Mangrove ecosystem rehabilitation and restauration as well as promoting sustainable rice production.

The experience and expertise of the EE and executing partners is considered adequate for implementing the ESAP. Therefore, the project was categorized as having low/minimal risk, categorized as C.

3.4 Unidentified Sub-Projects

3.4.1 Compliance with Green Climate Fund policies

All activities implemented under the USP modality will adhere to the GCF Policies to which the Guinea-Bissau SAP Project is subject to. These policies include: (i) The GCF [Environmental and Social Policy](#) (ESP), which sets out the requirements for AEs to assess and manage environmental and social risks in project implementation. The GCF ESP defines the E&S Principles that GCF projects abide by as well as defining the adoption of measures to avoid, or where avoidance is impossible to minimize or mitigate those risks during implementation. Any USP identified and implemented in the Guinea-Bissau SAP Project will, without exception, comply with the E&S Principles defined in the GCF ESP ; (ii) The [GCF Gender Policy](#) (GCF GP), which defines the objectives and principles that GCF funded projects shall comply with in order to secure the uphold of women's rights as universal human rights, and in order to attain the goal of gender equality and the equal treatment of women and men. Any USP identified and implemented in the Guinea-Bissau SAP Project will, without exception, comply with the Main Principles defined in the GCF GP. In relation to the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy (IPP), all due diligence as necessary has been carried out to ensure that the Project is at all times in compliance with the applicable requirements under the IPP. Although no formally self-recognized Indigenous Peoples (as per the definitions stated in the IPP) are present within the target areas, the project, being mostly

community-based, will adhere to the core principles of the IPP. This includes, among others, free, prior, and informed consent of participant communities, and recognition and inclusion of traditional/local knowledge and livelihood systems, which has informed some of the major activities of the project (upscaling of (i) traditional mangrove-rice production methods and technologies, including water management on the rice paddies, and (ii) traditional storage methods (“Bembas”) for rice and seeds). In addition, participatory processes guide much of the project, which will further support the inclusion of local and traditional knowledge into activities.

3.4.2 Compliance with OSS Environmental and Social Safeguards

The Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) of the Guinea-Bissau SAP Project, and inherently for the USPs, are assured through [OSS policies and procedures](#) which are based on the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework. This ensures that potential risks and impacts are iteratively identified, mitigated and monitored throughout the life-cycle of the Project.

The Environment and Social risk management is completed through two main stages: (a) Preliminary Risk Screening with respect to the ten Performance Standards (PS) prescribed in OSS E&S policy that all projects should comply with. This phase is implemented during project preparation and leads to a categorization of the project according to its risk level; (b) On-going Risk Screening of the project interventions during the implementation phase. Activity-wise risk management is governed by OSS’ risk management procedure which is in line with the internationally recognized standards, and more specifically the ISO 31000:2009, Risk management - Principles and guidelines.

Operational procedures will be implemented to ensure a continuous screening of all project activities and interventions for the identification of arising risks and impacts.

3.4.3 Adherence to National Technical standards

Equally, for the compliance with the GCF policies, with OSS ESP, and in line with these, the Guinea-Bissau SAP project is compliant with national laws, and adheres to all National Technical Standards that are applicable to the project. As such, all activities implemented as USPs will comply with these laws and standards.

All national laws and technical standards identified during the development of the FP and are applicable to the Guinea-Bissau SAP project have been listed in this ESAP and will be subject to updating if and when necessary for activities with USPs. Any USP identified and implemented in the Guinea-Bissau SAP project will, without exception, comply with the identified national laws and technical standards of the country. The USPs environmental screening and potential ESIA should be in line with the national laws and regulations as the activities will be executed at national level. If some of the USPs requires detailed assessments or specific ESIA the involvement of national authorities in charge of these aspects will be ensured.

3.4.4 Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) in the Guinea-Bissau SAP Project

The USP policy applies to activities that have been identified as USPs, and of which the detailed scale, scope and location, and other technical aspects are not yet fully identified at the time of full proposal development.

For the Guinea-Bissau SAP project, the USP policy will be applied to activities related to the establishment and reinforcement of micro-enterprises and agricultural associations and cooperatives (activities under output 3.2).

As such, the following activities could potentially require the preparations of an ESIA:

- Ac. 3.2.1. Support the establishment and mentoring of 40 micro-enterprises and women-led income generating activities (IGAs) along the value chain(s)
- Ac. 3.2.2. Establish and upgrade commercial associations for agricultural value chain development

Once the necessary clarifications and details related to the implementation of the activities identified as USPs have been provided, the EEs will conduct a specific and detailed environmental, social and gender assessment moving forward. This assessment will be done in accordance with national regulations and standards for conducting an assessment such as an ESIA and under the supervision of OSS to ensure compliance with OSS and GCF safeguards. The costs related to the environmental, social and gender assessment will be charged on the budget line of each activity as stated in the project detailed budget.

Procedures for identification and validation of USPs

Overall, in the ESMP for the Guinea-Bissau SAP project, procedures are defined in case significant risks are identified. As such, when impacts or risks are determined, activity-wide E&S assessment will be conducted which, in turn, will lead to the identification of activity-specific E&S management measures that need to be incorporated into the project execution. Identification, treatment and monitoring of identified risk and mitigation measures will be managed using a Risk Register. The process will be governed by the Risk Management Procedure of the GCF and OSS.

Throughout all the project's phases, OSS will ensure a thorough identification of all the risks related to the USPs according to the GCF and OSS ESPs. The identification and validation process will be launched during the different stages of project implementation. This aspect will be included in the different official project documents such as i) the project implementation manual (a chapter listing the responsibilities of the executing entities for this aspect and guidelines in line with OSS and GCF standards and requirements will be formulated ; ii) the Procurement Plan (PP) and Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) (a budget will be clearly identified for these activities) ; iii) the Terms of Reference for the recruitment of consultants/firms for the elaboration of the different studies and iv) the concept notes of the workshops/trainings and meetings related to activities that includes USPs. Also, during the different supervision and audit missions that OSS will conduct in the project countries, the national and local project teams will be sensitized to this aspect.

During the assessments process to be undertaken in each specific project location for all USP for all ESP principles, a particular attention will be given to the identification of marginalized and vulnerable groups (beyond women and youth), indigenous people, ethnic groups, and socio-professional groups as well as child labor and SLM considerations.

For each Unidentified Sub-Project, an ESIA will be carried out to predict and assess the potential environmental and social impacts and design appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measures. The process will be in compliance with national standards, GCF and OSS Policies and will include the following steps:

- **Screening**: It is a tool for predicting, understanding and assessing potential sub-project/activity impacts. In other words, it aims to determine if a sub-project/ activity is likely to have significant environmental and social effects. Aligning with the E&S principles of the GCF, the purpose of Screening is to determine whether or not an ESIA is required;
- **Scoping**: If a full ESIA is required, scoping establishes the studies that will be required as part of the ESIA process including the identification of data availability and gaps. It determines the appropriate spatial and temporal scopes for the assessment and suggests suitable survey and research methodologies;
- **Impact Prediction and Evaluation**: This is the main part of the ESIA and involves analyzing the impacts identified in the scoping to determine their nature, temporal and spatial scale, extent and effect. Impact analysis requires input from relevant experts, including agronomists, ecologists, biologists, sociologists and economists. Once the potential impacts are fully understood, it is

necessary to judge the significance of each impact, to determine whether it is acceptable, requires mitigation or is unacceptable. Consultations with local stakeholders is vital at this stage, and particular attention should be given to vulnerable and disadvantaged communities and risks arising from involuntary resettlement. Successfully identifying and addressing significant impacts at this stage can be key to obtaining both a formal and informal license to operate;

- **Mitigation:** aims to eliminate or reduce negative sub-project/activity impacts through suggesting appropriate measures;
- **Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and its monitoring:** Also called an Environmental Action Plan (EAP), it defines resources, roles and responsibilities required to manage sub-project/activity impacts and implement mitigation measures. The ESAP forms a link between the ESIA and the Social and Environmental Management System/entity. The central elements of a ESAP should include a detailed description of the activities planned to mitigate impacts, a time line and identification of resources to ensure the ESAP can be delivered, and a communication plan that indicates how progress in the implementation of the mitigation measures will be disclosed. The ESAP should also define monitoring requirements or indicators to determine whether mitigation is successful or needs to be improved or changed;
- **Evaluation:** Also called The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), is the physical report on the ESIA process and findings. The EIS should provide a clear review of potential impacts and how they have been or will be mitigated. The report often forms the basis of public consultation activities and is the document that is presented to regulatory authorities as the basis for decision making.

USPs exclusion criteria:

The approval of Unidentified Sub-Projects will be based on the application of the above-described methodology. This will include the assessment of technical, economic, social, and environmental compliance with GCF and OSS policies. The exclusion criteria will follow the list provided in Section 2.1 of this ESAP.

4. National policies and regulatory requirements applicable to the proposed activities

The project activities are compliant with the following national and local policies, regulations and technical standards:

- [Basic Law of the Environment \(No. 1 of 2011\)](#)
- [Land Law \(No. 5 of 1998\)](#)
- [National Water Code \(No. 5a of 1992\)](#)
- Water Master Scheme (1997)
- Letter of Agrarian Development (1997)
- [Law on Environmental Impact Assessment \(EIA\) \(No. 10 of 2010\)](#)
- [Regulation of Public Participation in Environmental Assessment Process \(No. 5 of 2017\)](#)
- [National Development Plan for Guinea-Bissau \(Terra Ranka 2015-2025\)](#)
- [National Adaptation Programme of Action \(NAPA, 2006\)](#)
- [National Strategy for Poverty Reduction \(DENARP II/PRSP II, 2011\)](#)
- [National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan \(2015-2020\)](#)
- National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP, 2011, 2017)
- Programme of Action to Fight Drought and Desertification (2006, 2011)
- National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP) (2004)
- Coastal Zone Master Plan (1993)
- Environmental Assessment Act (2008)
- Forestry Master Plan (2010)
- Definition of the Targets for [the Land Degradation](#) Neutrality (NDT) (2018)

5. Summary of Consultations

5.1 List of consultations held during development of the Concept Note and the Funding Proposal

During the design and elaboration of the concept note as well as the funding proposal, consultations took place at national, sub-national and community-level, both directly by ADPP-GB as by external consultants for the pré-feasibility study and Gender assessment.

Stakeholders consulted included representatives from:

- Relevant government agencies at national level (IBAP, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, INPA, National Institute for Meteorology, National Civil Protection Services);
- Regional Authorities and their respective Departments of Agriculture and the Environment in Oio and Cacheu;
- Traditional Authorities (community and religious leaders, councils of elder);
- Practitioners, development partners informally consulted at inception phase (EU Delegation, AFDB representative, FAO representative), and national civil society organizations (NGO Alternag);
- Post-secondary schools in the target areas – EVB TVET School, Bachil Teacher Training School;
- Private sector actors in the agriculture sector;
- Communities and CBOs.

Consultations followed both quantitative and qualitative approaches:

- The qualitative approaches included meetings, workshops, and key informant interview, which collectively informed the project design, development and indicator assignment.
- The quantitative approaches included basic baseline surveys to gather data on socio-economic and livelihood conditions.

Consultations took place as follows:

Project **Concept Note** phase (December 2017 – July 2018):

- For the project origination phase, ADPP-GB had Initial consultations with:
 - NDA Focal Point(s);
 - IBAP;
 - IUCN Guinea-Bissau;
 - Ministry of the Environment
 - Ministry of Agriculture;
 - First contact with known potential direct beneficiaries at community level
- When first concept as well as the decision to apply to a CN call from OSS was decided, the project idea was further shared and discussed with:
 - The Humana People to People Federation and key member NGO's with similar experiences;
 - Ministry of Education;
 - Development partners (EU Delegation, FAO , AFDB country representative)
 - Oio and Cacheu local governments;
 - Existing project units in Oio and Cacheu regions;
 - Further idea discussion with known potential direct beneficiaries at community level, including the ACACB farmer's association.

- Consultations consisted of individual meetings, email exchanges and phone calls with the stakeholders above;
- The project idea was, based on consultations and inputs from the various stakeholders further developed into a Concept Note;

Project Full Proposal stage (October 2020 – February 2021):

The project was presented to and provided inputs to, by the following;

At national level:

Authorities:

- Ministry of the Environment;
- General Directorate of Environment;
- Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas – IBAP
- AAAC – Competent Environmental Assessment Authority;
- Ministry of Agriculture;
- General Directorate of Agriculture;
- General Directorate of Engineering and Rural development;
- National Institute of Meteorology;

CSO:

- National NGO Federação Camponesa KAFO
- IUCN – Guinea-Bissau;

Existing projects for coordination:

- Ianda Guiné Arruz – EU – IMVF/LVIA – Coordination team;
- Ianda Horticultura – EU – ADPP_GB – Coordination team;
- Project for Protection and Restoration of Mangroves and Productive Landscape to strengthen food security and mitigate climate change – GEF/IUCN – IBAP - Coordination Team;
- Deduram (Sustainable Development of Mangrove Agriculture) – EU/AFDB – KAFO – Coordination Team;

Private sector:

- Gabinete de Estudo de Impacte Ambiental e Social (Eco Progresso SARL)
- Diretor da Cooperativa COAJOC

At sub-national level:

- Regional Agriculture Directorate Oio;
- River Cacheu Mangroves National Park – Director and Assistant Director;
- Section Secretary – C6 Community

At community-level (November-December 2020):

- Régulo - Pelundo.
- Community Chief -Pelundo
- Women's association - Pelundo
- Youth's association - Pelundo
- Community committee - João Landim
- Teacher in João Landim
- Elder from Nhoma
- Youth's association - Nhoma
- Community Committee - Ensalma
- Women's association - Ensalma
- Community Committee - Gã Lomba
- Women's association - Gã Lomba
- Community Chief - K3
- CBO Aprosál K3
- AJOFIAMA association - President
- AJOFIAMA association - project
- Community Committee - Djugudul
- Youth's association - Djugul
- Community Committee - Missira Mansoa
- Women's association - Missira de Mansoa
- Field team, ADPP-GB - Watini
- Community Committee - Watini
- Youth's association - Watini
- Youth's association - Missira Bissorã
- Community Committee - Missira Bissorã
- Community Committee - C6
- Women's association - C6

- Women's association - Bulol
- Women's association - Odjamoral
- Women's association - Elia
- Association Amizade
- Women's association - Djobel
- Women's association - Mira Muni

Table: Overview of community members consulted in December 2020 and January 2021, individually or in Focus Group Discussions.

Region	Community	Participants			Purpose
		F	M	Total	
Cacheu	Co	+/- 19	+/- 10	+/- 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Present the project idea for inputs, recommendations; ○ Interview CBO members and farmers to assess needs; ○ Assess perceptions and understanding of climate change ○ Understand local climate change impacts; ○ Assess state of natural resources and constraints; ○ Assess willingness to participate in project activities; ○ Understand priorities and preferences from the communities; ○ Data collection on key household characteristics and behaviour; ○ Initial endorsement of the project; ○ Identifying local challenges and opportunities;
	João Landim	+/- 10	+/-9	+/- 19	
	Pelundo	+/- 15	+/- 10	+/- 25	
	S. Domingos	+/-7	+/- 12	+/- 19	
Oio	Ensalma	+/- 20	+/- 15	+/- 35	
	Nhoma	+/-7	+/- 11	+/- 18	
	Djugudul	+/- 10	+/- 15	+/- 25	
	K3	+/-6	+/- 14	+/- 20	
	Missira-Mansoa	+/- 20	+/- 10	+/- 30	
	Missira-Bissora	+/- 15	+/- 15	+/- 30	
	Watini	+/- 20	+/- 25	+/- 45	
	Gã Lomba	+/- 20	+/- 15	+/- 35	
Total	169	161	330*	/	

* The number are estimated since the consultations to the community were mainly with groups, committees and CBOs.

National-level consultation workshop

On December 15th, 2020

Key participants

- NGO – ODZH - Wetland Development Organization;
- IBAP;
- NGO – Palmeirinha;
- NGO - ADPP-GB;
- INM – National Institute for Meteorology;
- NGO – WECAM;
- ANP – Assembleia Nacional Popular;
- NGO – Tiniguena;

- MADR – Ministry of Agriculture;
- AAAC – Competent Environmental Assessment Authority;
- Agro Sombra paz;
- ANAG/Oio;
- AJAD – Association;
- ACACB – Association;
- DRA – Regional Agriculture Directorate – Oio;
- NGO KAFO – Via zoom and email;
- HPP – Humana People to People via zoom and email;

Key comments and recommendations

1. Amadu Tidjane Sal - (ONG-Tiniguena)
 - Include in the report the National Institute of Meteorology, in the chapter of partner institutions in the implementation of the project;
 - Regarding the funds, proposes that they be allocated to ADPP-GB every six months instead of quarterly as proposed by the consultant in the report.
2. Bacar Sila Dafe - (National Association of Guinea-Bissau Farmers. ANAG-Oio)
 - Attention should be paid to the operation of agricultural services in the region. Strengthen their capacities;
 - Create an agricultural credit bank at the level of the peasants;
 - Instead of thinking about creating new infrastructures, it would be better to recover those that exist in the regions, however many of these infrastructures are in an advanced state of degradation;
 - The policies, programs and projects that are developed must have a minimum duration of 5 years for sustainability reasons;
 - One of the main problems in the development of agriculture in Guinea-Bissau is the commercialization of agricultural products, he thinks that the project should pay attention to this aspect;
 - Technical follow-up of activities is extremely important. Thanks the consultant for talking about this in the report;
 - Creation of an agricultural information service;
 - Project completion policy.
3. Augusto Pansau Pacho - Wetland Development Organization (ODZH)
 - Environmental impact studies do not take waste management (garbage) into account.
4. Avito Sanches Vaz - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR)
 - Add the word “quantity” to the water quality monitoring system. Proposes that it be called in the report “Water Quality and Quantity Monitoring System (SMQQA).
5. Manecas A. da Silva - ONG-WECAM
 - Restoring and restocking the mangrove to allow the defence of the coasts is one of the activities mentioned in the report. Suggests that the project create synergies with the rice and mangrove project implemented by IBAP with the support of IUCN.
6. Sauda Nacolte - DRA-Oio (Regional Director for Agriculture Oio)
 - Carry out sensitization activities in order to avoid cutting trees at the head of the bolanhas which leads to the sedimentation of rivers;
 - Involve the DRA in the follow-up of actions in the beneficiary communities.
7. Jorge Euclides Gonçalves - Competent Environmental Assessment Authority (AAAC)
 - Questioned whether before the project starts to be implemented, an environmental and social impact study should be carried out.
8. Malam Bida - (Commercial Farmers Club Association of Bassorã (ACACB)
 - It is in line with all the capacity building actions foreseen by the project. However, he thinks that this aspect goes beyond the project, should be seen by the Government as a continuous action;
 - It is in accordance with the number of perimeters proposed by the consultant in the report (175), but one should not forget the horticultural perimeters for women;
 - Regarding credit for producers, he thinks that this aspect should be well studied to avoid past mistakes. This goes beyond the scope of this project.
9. Feliciano Mendonça – National Institute of Meteorology (INM)
 - Include in the chapter of institutions the National Meteorological Institute and the National Civil Protection Service in the report;
 - Meteorological information is extremely important for the implementation of projects of this type;

Questioned whether the project reports should be semi-annual or annual.

10. Isnaba P. Merba - NGO Palmeirinha

- The mangrove's reforestation strategy must be carried out in synergy with the Rice and mangrove project implemented by IBAP;
- This project must establish synergies with other interventions in the area;
- The training aspect in the manufacture of improved stoves is very important, because its diffusion and use avoid large consumption of coal, mainly from the cutting of mangroves;
- Betting on the dissemination of documentary about good practices, especially using the cinemas debate with the communities;
- Investing in environmental education programs in schools, such as children and teachers.

11. Mário Dias Sami - Advisor to the President of the National Popular Assembly (ANP) for Agriculture, Fisheries, Natural Resources, Environment and Transport (A.P.R.N.A.T)

- This workshop is of great importance because not all organizations organize consultations with partners for project design;
- It is a very important project for communities given the situation of degradation in coastal areas with negative aspects for the environment;
- Create a communication platform between MADR ministries; MAB; IBAP and other partners in the area;
- Conduct an environmental impact study before the project starts;
- Government engagement on all MADR and MAB must be clear and encouraging;
- You can count on my support and that of the ANP with regard to advice and influence with other deputies.

The participant list, detailed minutes and ppt presentation of the workshop are included in the Annexes to this document.

5.2 Information disclosed during consultations

- Objectives of the project;
- Project target areas;
- Organization of the project (Components);
- Institutional and Implementation arrangements:
 - Government entities involved in the project;
 - Entities involved in executing the project;
 - Stakeholders involved in the project;
- Linkages with previous and ongoing projects;
- Expected level of funding of the project;
- Expected timeline of the project and project development process;
- Disclosure of eligible activities;

5.3 Summary of key issues and concerns raised during the consultations

The consultation process served to inform the design and development of the project, with the following being the most significant conclusions and outcomes, and how they will be addressed:

Target group	Recommendation/ concerns/needs	Project Response
Farmers	Support for materials and equipment to improve the drainage system; construction of water retention basins and seeds that are more adapted to the climate changes; technical assistance for capacity building with regard to water management in rice perimeters and seed production	The project will provide participatory diagnosis; organise and promote rehabilitation of bolanha and seed multipliers and guardians; promote and improve bolanha's rice production; make the farmer the leading actor in the mangrove restoration and rehabilitation of bolanha agreement and in forest restocking
Women	Promotion of alternative income activities and financing of economic initiatives through the provision of materials to help develop initiatives associated with exploitation and enhancement of natural resources (horticulture, oyster farming, and saliculture); improvement of domestic energy efficiency through the use of alternative and/or renewable energy; capacity building and technical assistance for the sustainable	The project will promote women's active participation in participatory diagnosis; boosting of the local economy with a gender sensitive planning; promote gender balanced access to TVET trainings; involvement of women in protection of mangrove resources; producers of mangrove nurseries; support in mangrove replanting; promotion of traditional forest uses for consumption and income generating activities; awareness raising in CC impacts in agriculture, health, nutrition etc; multifunctional community managers of platforms powered by solar energy; promotion of the development of alternative income-generating activities (horticulture, trade in local products such as oysters and salt) and "green businesses for woman, including start-up follow-up and

	exploitation of resources; promotion of literacy	financing; promote functional CC Literacy and documentation for women; Promote women's leadership and active voice in the village and project committees and initiatives;
Youth	Lack of job opportunities in their tabancas and lack of access to vocational, technical and professional training, low schooling	The project provides gender balanced opportunities for technical/vocational education; training and work in original communities; provision of services/job creation and start-up follow-up and inception financing; promotion of improved stoves and construction of solar dryers; environmental awareness and education; rehabilitation actions for waist dykes and water management in production perimeters; multiplication of local rice seeds; preservation of traditional knowledge of rice cultivation in this ecosystem; promotion of traditional forest uses for consumption and income generating activities; communication and awareness actions; environmental education; capitalization and dissemination of the lessons learned to defend the conservation of these ecosystems; mangrove restoration process in areas destined by the community for natural regeneration and/or replanting through replanting initiatives; economic valorisation of rice through the creation of opportunities to provide services with the addition of value to the sector as managers and operators of multifunctional platforms
Community Based Organizations, Associations and Cooperatives	Poor organizational and management ability at institutional level; informality; ability to manage rice field to increase productivity; low capacity to contain rising sea levels and coastal erosion; reduction of labour force due to rural exodus; failure to respect basic texts (statutes and internal regulations), which generate noticeable inadequacies in the operation and management of POs; internal democracy is not exercised within a good number of POs and the members of the governing bodies are automatically appointed and renewed without a mandate limit; overlapping of responsibilities generating intergroup conflicts, linked to the malfunctioning of the organs; low flow of information; low participation in decision-making at the PO level; inability to mobilize resources and to choose and develop profitable activities; low level of education of PO members; low PO negotiation capacity; failure to master cultivation techniques; lack of adequate consultation structure; low level of inter-cooperation between POs	The project provides institutional/organizational and management capacity building for the CBOs; Participatory approach, which requires a permanent and interactive dialogue; formation and stimulation of the group; resilience building for a relatively easier access to land, credit, equipment; prioritizing community participation in planning, implementing and evaluating activities, including risk analyses and vulnerability assessments
Local, regional and central authorities	Weak institutional capacity to define priorities, to coordinate and to follow public investment programs and insufficient qualified human resources; lack of rigor in administrative management: deficiency in the administration of public goods; weak control, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms; lack of a human resources policy (insufficient specialized staff); lack of financial incentives and working conditions; imbalance in the organization of the sector and weak capacity for intervention	The project provides the opportunity to build solid bridges between the authorities and the remote target communities; provides the authorities with methodologies, tools and resilient systems for CC data collection and processing; provides dialog platforms to connect CSO and Authorities; capacity building trainings for authority workers; sensitization of local communities about risks, impacts and appropriate responses; mobilizing domestic and community resources and strengthening domestic and community capacities to prepare for an effective response in order to mitigate the impact of climate change; integration of traditional norms and values to document management of

	<p>in the rural environment, essentially linked to consultation at the central level of trained or experienced staff; lack of capacity for coordination and harmonization of interventions; lack of resources for all orders and working methods</p>	<p>livelihoods and natural resources in implementation; promote knowledge, wisdom and traditional and local practices to improve and enrich the planning, implementation and assessment of the effects of climate change; actively involve CSOs, as well as local scientific, vocational, technical and higher education institutions in collaborative education and disaster risk research, as well as in capacity building, especially in communities at risk; strengthen partnerships between actors of the research system and agricultural councils, essentially linked to aspects of training and demonstration by peasants (school camps), relaunching training of professionalization in agriculture; support for the development of the seed sub-sector</p>
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6. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

6.1 Key stakeholders per component

Component	Key stakeholders
Component 1: Develop technical and institutional capacity of government and civil society to address increasing climatic risk in climate change adaptation planning	Communities, Grupos de Observação (GO), Organizações de Produtores/Farmers' Clubs, National/Central Authorities, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP), National Agricultural Research Institute (INPA), Executing Entity (ADPP), Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)
Component 2: Enhance the resilience of existing agricultural productive systems and contribute to the diversification of production and income, including via implementation of climate- resilient water control and management actions to minimize risks from intense droughts and floods	Communities, Grupos de Observação (GO), Organizações de Produtores/Farmers' Clubs, Association/Cooperative, including ACACB, Vocational School Bissorã, Gabinete de Empreendedorismo da EVB, Direcções Regionais, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Education, Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP), National Agricultural Research Institute (INPA), Executing Entity (ADPP), Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)
Component 3: Promote knowledge dissemination of lessons learned on climate-resilient agriculture and adaptation planning to other coastal regions of the country, other countries in West Africa and to international climate change negotiations and fora, including the UNFCCC process	Communities, Deputados dos Grupos de Observação (GO), National/Central/Local Authorities, Private Sector Actors, Traditional Authorities, Teacher Training College in Cacheu, CSOs, CBOs, Governors, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP), Executing Entity (ADPP), Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)

6.2 Engagement Plan

Stakeholder engagement will be a continuous process throughout the project cycle. ADPP-GB, as the EE, and with permanent presence in the target areas as well as at national level in Guinea-Bissau, will directly engage with local, sub-national and national authorities, as part of the project and on a continuous basis. The PMU, which will have its main office in the capital Bissau (1-2 hour drive from the target areas), will meet on a regular basis with the relevant national authorities, including the NDA.

Key stakeholders, as identified above, will be invited to and informed about the main project events, such as the launch, steering committee meetings, and other official events. Equally, they will receive copies of PSC meeting minutes, annual progress reports and evaluations.

The majority of the project is built on participatory processes, from smallholders being involved in the planning and execution within the Farmers' Clubs and Associations, youth and women engaged in the development of micro-enterprises and IGAs, local authorities participating in the planning of CCCs and OGs, and national-level stakeholders in the design of appropriate knowledge management strategies such as the development of the e-platform.

The project will work on a daily basis with the direct beneficiaries and project staff will be living within the target communities for direct access to farmers, families and communities and continuous support. As such, they will be consulting the beneficiaries on a daily basis. These field staff will report on a regular basis to their area leaders, who in turn report to the PMU.

The table below depicts in more detail the type of activities, the responsible parties and more details on the methods of engagements. The stakeholder management plan will be reviewed on an annual basis, and a plan for the following year will be developed, based on the table below.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan for GCF Activities											
Activity	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2-5				Comments and clarifications	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		
Inception Workshops National, Regional and Local levels	ADPP PMU	x									Workshops at national level and in both targeted regions Establishment of shared understanding of project concept, objectives, roles and responsibilities, technical aspects and their functionalities, guidelines for project implementation and roadmap for implementation
Planning at the level of Grupos de Observação (GO) and Observadores Comunitários (OC)	ADPP, Local Authorities: Local Departments of Agriculture, Environment and Meteorology		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		Participatory planning among the community structures, establishing of shared understanding of the objectives and coordination of the project activities. Regular planning meetings for coordination, management and implementation of activities.
Planning at the level of the Farmers' Clubs (FC), Centros Comunitários Climáticos (CCC) and Centros Comunitários de Processamento e Comercialização (CCP)	ADPP Field staff, Local Authorities, Extension Workers, Traditional Authorities, CBOs			x	x	x	x	x	x		Participatory design and development of Farmers' Clubs, Centros Comunitários Climáticos (CCC) and Centros Comunitários de Processamento e Comercialização (CCP), as well as establishment of objectives, ways of working and coordination, management and implementation of activities Continuous coaching and joint planning between FCs, Centers and Project Staff after establishment and throughout the project cycle.

Receiving feedback from participants	ADPP Field staff, District Authorities, Extension Workers, reporting to PMU	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<p>A Grievance Mechanism is established (see below), and participants will be able to raise concerns and file complaints throughout the project cycle.</p> <p>Alongside day-to-day contact with project staff, participants will be able to file anonymous complaints, providing for all participants, regardless of gender age, or other differentiators, to be able to raise their voices.</p>
Project monitoring (feedback from participants)	ADPP Field staff, reporting to PMU	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	ADPP and Executing partners will conduct monthly monitoring of Outputs using standard procedures and questionnaires established by the M&E team. This will include regular surveys with project participants, providing facilitating participants to give feedback on the project.
Meetings with Region/Sector Councils, Village Committees	PMU	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Throughout the project cycle, the PMU will hold regular meetings with the local administration bodies for joint monitoring and evaluation of the activities. Members of the Councils, VDCs, as well as traditional authorities and Village Headmen will be included in discussions about implementation of activities, and will have continuous possibility to raise concerns and provide advice and guidance to the project.
Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meetings	PSC members	x					x	x	x	Meet on an annual basis to review yearly progress, provide technical oversight to the PMU, review annual workplans and budgets.
Project Steering Committee (PSC) Visits to the project sites	PSC members					x	x	x	x	Regular visits for all the members of the steering committee or groups of members will be organized by the PMU, to inform and discuss issues on site and with the community representatives.
Project Management Unit (PMU) Meetings	PMU	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Meet on a continuous basis throughout the project cycle to coordinate implementation of the project, based on annual and quarterly plans, and revise plans where needed.

7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Consultations and studies were carried out during preparation of the project to take into account the needs of local populations and to prevent environmental and social risks linked to the implementation of the planned activities. The project will establish a grievance mechanism in order to prevent and manage potential grievances that may arise during and after its implementation. This mechanism will provide an access point for individuals, communities and other relevant stakeholders to submit complaints. It will also record and process all complaints relating to the project's activities, results or impacts.

The proposed mechanism is intended to be rapid, effective, participatory and accessible to all stakeholders. It should prevent or resolve conflicts through negotiation, dialogue, joint investigation, etc. It will handle complaints related to the compliance of the project activities and impacts with environmental and social safeguards as well as fiduciary and legal aspects (grant agreements, contracts, etc.).

Key principles of the Grievance Mechanism:

Principle	Implementing Measure
Security and confidentiality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the anonymity of complainants if required; Ensure confidentiality in the event of sensitive complaints; Limit the number of people with access to sensitive information;
Accessibility and context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widely disseminate the mechanism to target groups (taking into account restrictions, such as language, geography, gender etc.); Clearly explain procedures; Diversify possibilities for filing complaints; Assist people with special access challenges;
Predictability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond promptly to all complainants; Present a clear process, with deadlines for each step;
Impartiality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure impartiality of those involved in investigations; Ensure no person with a direct interest in the outcome of the investigations is involved in the handling of the complaints concerned;
Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform the parties concerned about the progress and the results of a complaint in process;

7.1 Organization and Functioning of the Complaint Mechanism

The mechanism is being extended to all stakeholders. The system will be closely linked to the OSS grievance mechanism, especially for the handling of major sensitive complaints. If necessary, complainants may also refer the matter to the Green Climate Fund Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM).

The complaint form by OSS and the IRM of GCF will be made publicly accessible, electronically and in written forms. (Attached below).

The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be communicated to the stakeholders, including the target communities, throughout the project. At national and regional level, the GRM will be communicated at the project launch, and during steering committee meetings. At community-level, the GRM will be communicated and explained during startup meeting with the village development committees and farmers clubs. Regular reminders will be made during public events, and information on the GRM will be published at the offices of regional directorates. Extensionists conducting the work on the ground with communities will be trained to have solid understanding of the complaint mechanism, and instructed to sensitize communities accordingly.

Organizational framework

Complaint management will be integrated into the project activities. The tasks and responsibility of the project team are well defined. The management of the mechanism will be supported by OSS environmental and social committee, national experts from the concerned countries and from committed civil society/local communities' representatives, who will be available and trained to implement the mechanism.

Actors	Number/Composition	Role
Complaint Management Committee (CMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OSS Environmental and Social Committee (ESC) (4 members) Project Coordinator M&E Officer of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaint handling Proposal of responses and complaint resolution measures Follow-up and supervision of the complaints
PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Coordinator M&E Officer Representative from DAPP National HQ Other National Stakeholders as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receipt and registration of complaints Transmission of complaints to CMC Convening the CMC, including provision of logistics Facilitation of contacts with local leaders

Local complaint management units (LCMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local technical services ADPP Field Staff Local authorities (VDCs, Regional/Sectoral Council) Traditional Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission of complaints to the PMU Receipt of complaints responses Handling of complaints at first instance
Commission of inquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As required, not to exceed 5 people; 1 member of OSS ESC, 1 Member of the EE, 1 local service agent relevant to the complaint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of sensitive issues or issues requiring specific expertise
Project Field Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depending on the case and the scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Called upon to clarify and manage non-sensitive complaints through dialogue and negotiation while informing the PMU
Project participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two representatives of the site concerned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in necessary investigations and examinations Clarification for a better understanding of the facts Testimonials

7.2 Functioning:

At AE-level, project grievance mechanism will be coordinated by the OSS ESC. As an AE, OSS will use its grievance mechanism to manage complaints that arises during the preparation, execution and after the project completion. Affected communities or other stakeholders who will be affected by the project may file complaints directly to the OSS or through the PMU. Grievances may also be sent to the GCF IRM.

At National level, the PMU is the focal point for all project-related complaints. If the complaint is minor or not related to the project, it will be dealt with at the local or national level by the relevant competent services concerned, as stated in the table above.

At the local level, complaints can be addressed in different ways to local authorities or traditional authorities. They will be received in different forms appropriate to the complainant's local context: local radio, telephone, word of mouth, exchanges at markets, or messages to PMU or other field staff during awareness workshops or supervision missions.

The PMU and Project Field Staff are committed to respond quickly and appropriately to the complaint. When the complaint cannot be handled at the local level, the PMU will support the complainants to fill in a complaint form to be submitted to the OSS Environmental & Social Committee. The PMU should advise complainants to provide comprehensive information to facilitate the assessment and handling of the complaint. A report is made and sent to the CMC, who registers the complaints and starts its processing.

7.3 Complaint Handling Process

➤ **Filing a complaint:** Anyone or communities affected by project activities can fill in their complaint or claim in several forms and in several ways. In accordance with the principle of accessibility and depending on the context, the method of filing complaints will be diversified.

i) *At the national or regional level*, complaints will be addressed directly to the OSS or to the GCF via the contacts presented above and via social networks.

ii) *At the local level*, complaints can be addressed to local authorities or traditional authorities, which will refer them to local technical services or local complaint management units. Complainants can also fill in their complaint directly with local complaint management units or PMUs. Contacts of local complaint management units and NMUs will be made public at the beginning of the project execution. The mechanism will use all possible means and channels (traditional and modern) to receive complaints or claims (anonymous or not). These will include, among others:

- Telephone call, the phone is widely spread in the target area
- Word of mouth, crier, and exchanges in local markets
- Broadcasting through local and community radio stations
- Self-referral to the CMC during supervision missions
- Facts noted during meetings or a field visit
- Social networks (WhatsApp, etc.), web page of the project, the OSS website
- Mail via complaint boxes in the localities concerned by the project

Considering the high levels of illiteracy in the project sites, the grievance mechanism will be communicated orally during any start-up meeting in the communities, and will be explained in detail to community leaders and traditional authorities. The illiterate will be able to voice complaints to those, and to the project's field staff, who will document the complaints, submit accordingly, and follow up on behalf of the complainant(s).

As regards to the Prevention and Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment (SEAH), a new policy to monitor, manage and mitigate all the related risks is available and will be used as the main reference document by the executing entity and all the partners involved in the activities execution.

➤ **Receipt and registration of complaints:** this is ensured by the PMU, which is responsible for receiving all complaints related to the project activities and impacts. Complaints received will be recorded upon receipt and the traceability procedure will be established. They are generally classified into 2 groups:

- Non-sensitive complaints related to the implementation process, including choices, methods, results achieved, etc.;
- Sensitive complaints generally concern personal misconduct such as corruption, sexual abuse, discrimination, etc.;

The PMU will send an acknowledgment letter within a maximum of one week. In this letter, the recipient will be informed of the next steps and if necessary, he/she will be asked to provide clarifications or additional information for a better understanding of the problem.

➤ **Complaint handling:** involves verifying the eligibility of the complaint to the mechanism and ensuring that the complaint is related to the project's activities or commitments. The aim will be to establish the link between the facts denounced and the project's activities and impacts. The eligibility assessment will also determine whether the case should be dealt with under the Project specific grievance mechanism or referred to other mechanisms (whistleblowing, etc.).

In the case of unfounded complaints, due to a lack of necessary information or the result of rumors or malicious persons, which may harm the proper conduct of the project, it is essential to conduct the necessary investigations to preserve the project reputation. This task is the responsibility of the national and the regional management units.

In the case of well-founded complaints, two kind of responses can be applied:

- i. Direct response and action by the CMC to resolve the complaint.
- ii. Broad and thorough audit is required, and joint investigations, dialogues, and negotiations could be conducted to reach a substantial resolution. This may involve extending the team to national and local services, as well as additional time. For sensitive cases, the CMC may use an investigation to reach an appropriate resolution based on expert advice.

Following the audit and investigations, a contextually appropriate explanatory letter is sent to the complainant. It should include the procedures to be followed by the PMU to manage the complaint or propose the appropriate bodies to be contacted for cases that do not fall into the Project management unit's responsibilities.

If agreed with the complainant, the proposed responses are implemented by the Complaints Management Committee, the latter will monitor the whole process of the complaint treatments in all cases.

- Implementation of measures: if the CMC and the complainant agree to implement the proposed response, a plan will be developed involving all stakeholders. The CMC should document all discussions and choices available.
- Closing the grievance: The procedure will be closed if the mediation is satisfactory to the parties and leads to an agreement. It is necessary to track the number of complaints by the identity of the complainants, background, period, theme and final outcome. The satisfactory resolution and lessons learned should be documented.

8. Publication of complaint result: all well-founded complaints will be made publicly available by different communication means. The publication will include the type of complaint, its origin and impact, the treatment procedure and its results, including the complainant level of satisfaction. Environmental Monitoring

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the Project will be mainstreamed with emphasis towards environmental and social monitoring.

Environmental monitoring of activities will be undertaken at different levels. Trained individuals at lower local government levels and communities will, depending on the scale or scope of the project activities, undertake the monitoring exercises in sequences and frequencies stipulated in the Project Implementation Schedule including where appropriate a Maintenance Schedule. The regulatory Agencies in Guinea-Bissau will mainly carry out "spot checks" to ensure that implementation of mitigation measures is done satisfactorily.

The ESAP supervisory arrangements shall summarize key areas on which focus of critical risks to implementation, how these risks will be monitored during implementation and agreements reached with the key stakeholders including contractors.

Supervision of the ESAP, along with other aspects of the project, covers monitoring, evaluative review and reporting and is designed to:

- Activity 1: to ensure the application of mitigation and maximization measures in this ESAP;
- Activity 2: to carry out regular inspections on the work site and report any non-conformities;
- Activity 3: identify, in collaboration with the project coordinator, the alternative measures to be put in place in order to solve any unforeseen problems that may arise during the works; and
- Activity 4: to ensure that the works are carried out in accordance with the environmental requirements of Guinea-Bissau and the GCF.

It is vital that an appropriate environmental supervision plan is developed with clear objectives to ensure the successful implementation of this ESAP.

8.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Accredited Entity

The E&S committee of the OSS, the AE, will be responsible for ensuring the implementation of the ESAP and the application of the methodology described here above. Besides, for undefined activities, this committee will be in charge of deciding whether Environmental

and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies are necessary or not when risks happen and this according to its Environmental and Social principles as well as those of the GCF.

Additionally, the National Environmental Authority may be involved to deliver conformity certificates (if applicable) and/or just for seeking opinion and comments. Finally, OSS will ensure the effective implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the ESAP during its supervision missions. Nevertheless, it could organize specific assignments to assess the complaints submitted by local communities.

Executing Entity (ADPP Guinea-Bissau)

The EE will be responsible for coordinating and monitoring environmental and social indicators. The EE will be also in charge of analysing data, managing local information systems and supervising the baseline establishment at project starting phase. As regards to the unidentified activities the EE will be responsible for conducting the ESIA according to the GCF and OSS policies and will then work closely with local authorities to develop the relevant ESAP for each intervention sites that also complied with the national standards and laws.

On an annual basis, the PMU will gather the reports from project units in Oio and Cacheu, who will rely on a bottom-up feedback system based also on community inputs. In order to ensure a relevant monitoring regular field visits to inspect and verify on the one hand the efficiency of the mitigation measures and on the other hand to check the extent of the foreseen impacts.

Local Communities

The ESIA monitoring will also include a community-based component. In fact, the project plans to carry out training and capacity building sessions for the benefit of local agents and communities, in data collection and monitoring. During all the consultative workshops and meetings related to activities execution, capacity building and training the representatives of ethnic groups and indigenous people will be involved in an active way. They will be informed about the activity risks and will be involved in the implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures.

Roles and Responsibilities of EM Program

Actor Involved	Responsibility/Role
Implementing Entity (OSS)	OSS will be committed to adherence to AF standards and ESP principles and will implement mitigation measures as part of the ESAP.
EE (ADPP Guinea-Bissau)	The EE will ensure the day-to-day implementation of the project and ensure regular monitoring, identifying any new potential risks for society and / or the environment during the project implementation, so that measures of support and appropriate attenuation can be implemented to be adopted on time.
Local Communities/ CBOs / Project Partners	Provide information on potential new social / environmental risks that may arise during the implementation of the project. Assist in the implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures based on their expertise.

8.2 Implementation

As part of the monitoring of the implementation of the ESAP, it is important to carry out an annual monitoring and evaluation mission of the application of the environmental measures foreseen in the ESAP in order to detect any unforeseen impacts. The reports produced by the national technical structures should be transmitted to the structures involved in the implementation of the ESAP as well as to the GCF.

The costing of the measures took into account the most important elements of the environmental management plan. The gender and gender issues will be respected in carrying out the different project activities in accordance with the E&S policy of GCF and OSS. Moreover, in the case of a problem related to Environmental and Social Management, the population has at its disposal a grievance mechanism relating to the project through which it can express its claims. Given this, the total cost of implementing the Environmental and Social Action Plan for interventions in the framework of the implementation of the project activities is incorporated in the investment cost of the project.

Annex I – Complaint Form

OSS – Grievance Mechanism

Complaint form

This complaint form can be filled out by typing to enter the requested information. When completed, you may print and sign, or you may upload a photo of your signature (instructions provided below) and e-mail the completed form to doleances@oss.org.tn

<i>Complainant information</i>	
Name	
On behalf of	
Phone	
E-mail address	
Do you request that identity be kept confidential? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<i>Complaint</i>	
Subject	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Project name</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Project location (Country, Village, etc.)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
Details of the complaint (include nature of the infringement)	
Supporting documents (if any)	

Which results you wish to be achieved (optional)	
<i>Reserved for Social and Environmental Committee</i>	
Registration number	
Received by	Date
Nature of the complaint	
Conditions of admissibility	Admissible <input type="checkbox"/> Non-admissible <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Reserved for the specialized commission</i>	
Reasoned opinion	
<i>NOTES</i>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This form is to ensure that the complaint is received, key information is provided and action is initiated for investigation. 2. The "Complainant" may not be a person, the request can be initiated by a letter sent to a newspaper, an article or the Internet. 3. Complaints may be submitted by mail, fax, e-mail, or hand delivery to the OSS. 4. The "Details" must include a brief description and may refer to a letter or any other detailing document. Complaint may include any other information that s/he consider relevant 5. If the supporting documents are provided, it is important that they are registered to be examined during the investigation and to avoid any subsequent complaint alleging a concealment of pieces, even if it is not intentional 6. Under the "expected result", the complainant must specify the expected outcome after filing complaints such as: disciplinary action, cancellation decision etc. 7. It is accepted that the ON maintains a register of all complaints received indicating the results of the survey in the "registration number". 8. The person receiving the complaint must sign and date the form. 9. When an investigation request is made, the person's name assigned to the investigation and the date on which he/she receives the complaint are recorded 	

Signature:

Date:



OBSERVATOIRE DU SAHARA ET DU SAHEL
SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY

Boulevard du Leader Yasser Arafat BP 31 1080

Tunis, Tunisia

Tel.: (216) 71 206 633

Fax: (216) 71 206 636

Email: doleances@oss.org.tn

Mecanismo de Reclamações do OSS

Formulário de apresentação de queixa

Esta reclamação pode ser feita digitando para inserir as informações solicitadas. Quando concluído, você pode enviar uma foto de sua assinatura (instruções fornecidas abaixo) e enviar por e-mail o formulário preenchido para doleances@oss.org.tn

<i>Informação do reclamante</i>	
Nome	
Por conta de	
Telefone	
E-mail	
Você quer que a sua identidade seja mantida confidencial? <input type="checkbox"/> Sim <input type="checkbox"/> Não	
<i>Queixa</i>	
Assunto	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Nome do Projeto</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Localização do projeto (país, vila, etc.)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
Detalhes da queixa (incluir natureza da infração)	
Documentos de suporte (caso existam)	

Quais resultados você deseja alcançar (opcional)	
<i>Reservado para o Comitê Socioambiental</i>	
Número de registro	
Recebido por	Data
Natureza da denúncia	
Condições de admissibilidade	Admissível <input type="checkbox"/> Não admissível <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Reservado para a comissão especializada</i>	
Parecer fundamentado	
NOTAS	
<p>10. Este formulário destina-se a garantir que a queixa é recebida, as principais informações são fornecidas e a ação é iniciada para investigação.</p> <p>11. O "Reclamante" não pode ser uma pessoa, o pedido pode ser iniciado por uma carta enviada a um jornal, um artigo ou a Internet.</p> <p>12. As reclamações podem ser enviadas por correio, fax, e-mail ou entrega em mãos ao OSS.</p> <p>13. Os "Detalhes" devem incluir uma breve descrição e podem referir-se a uma carta ou qualquer outro documento de detalhamento. A reclamação pode incluir qualquer outra informação que considere relevante</p> <p>14. Se os documentos comprovativos forem fornecidos, é importante que estejam registados para serem examinados durante o inquérito e para evitar qualquer queixa subsequente que alegue uma ocultação de peças, mesmo que não seja intencional.</p> <p>15. Sob o "resultado esperado", o reclamante deve especificar o resultado esperado após a apresentação de reclamações, tais como: ação disciplinar, decisão de cancelamento, etc.</p> <p>16. Aceita-se que a ON mantenha um registro de todas as reclamações recebidas indicando os resultados da pesquisa no "número de registro".</p> <p>17. A pessoa que recebe a reclamação deve assinar e datar o formulário.</p> <p>18. Quando uma solicitação de investigação é feita, o nome da pessoa atribuído à investigação e a data em que ele recebe a reclamação são registados.</p>	

Assinatura:

Data:



OBSERVATOIRE DU SAHARA ET DU SAHEL
SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY

Boulevard du Leader Yasser Arafat BP 31 1080

Tunis, Tunisia

Tel.: (216) 71 206 633

Fax: (216) 71 206 636

Email: doleances@oss.org.tn

GCF Independent Redress Mechanism: <https://gcf.i-sight.com/external/case/new/group=Complaint>

File a complaint

Any person or a group of persons, or a community that has been or may be affected negatively by a GCF project or programme (including those being actively considered for funding by the GCF) may file a complaint. The affected person(s) can authorise their government or representative to file and pursue the complaint on their behalf.

A complaint with the IRM can be filed by:

- Sending it by mail or [email](#);
- Sending a voice or video recording;
- Filling out the online [complaints form](#).

A complaint can be filed in English, or in the local language of the complainant. Where possible, a translation should be provided in English. Otherwise, the IRM will attempt to have the complaint translated and respond in the language of the complainant.

The IRM will provide confidentiality upon receiving a complaint if requested to do so by the complainant. This includes the names and identities of complainants and any designated representatives. Where disclosure may be required to address the complaint, the IRM will consult with the complainant prior to disclosing any confidential information.

There are no formal requirements for filing a complaint. A complaint should generally include:

- The complainant's name, address and contact information;
- If the complaint is being filed by a representative of the complainant, the name and contact information of the representative, as well as evidence that the representative is authorised to act on the behalf of the complainant;
- A description of the project or programme that has caused or may cause adverse impacts to the complainant;
- A description of how the complainants have been or may be adversely impacted by the project or programme;
- Whether confidentiality is being requested and the reasons for it.

Where possible it is also helpful to include:

- Details of GCF's policies and procedures and/or environmental and social safeguards that were violated;
- Other efforts made by the complainant to bring the issues to the attention of other grievance/redress mechanisms and whether any relief, redress or other help was received;
- Other information the complainant feels is important or useful, including documents, media reports, photographs, videos and recordings, which might assist us to address your complaint or grievance;

The costs of facilitating problem solving and/or conducting compliance review are covered by IRM.

Eligibility of complaints

The complaint can raise issues related to any of GCF's policies and procedures, including those relating to social and environmental issues, indigenous peoples, gender, information disclosure, among others. However, the IRM cannot accept a complaint if it is:

- About a project or programme where the GCF is not directly and/or indirectly involved;
- About GCF's non-operational housekeeping, such as human resources and finance;
- About allegations of corruption or procurement issues (these complaints are handled by the Independent Integrity Unit (IIU) and other Units at the GCF);
- Only about whether the GCF's policies and procedures are adequate;
- About a matter already dealt with by the IRM, unless there is new relevant information that was not available before; or
- Malicious, frivolous and/or fraudulent or filed to gain a competitive advantage.

The complaint process

- [Eligibility](#)
- [Initial steps](#)
- [Problem solving](#)
- [Appraisal](#)
- [Investigation](#)
- [Report](#)
- [Board decision](#)
- [Monitoring](#)

Once a complaint is filed, the IRM will determine if it is eligible, and may request further information from the complainant to make this determination. Eligibility determinations are procedural in nature, and do not imply a decision or judgement by the IRM on the issues in the complaint or their merit.

PERGUNTAS FREQUENTES

1. Por que utilizar o Mecanismo Independente de Reparação (IRM)?

O IRM ajuda as pessoas ou as comunidades afetadas por um projeto do GCF a solucionar problemas por meio de diálogos ou investigações conduzidas de maneira oportuna, justa e independente.

2. A apresentação de uma reclamação interrompe um projeto?

Não. As decisões para interromper um projeto cabem ao Secretariado ou ao Conselho Diretor do GCF, levando em consideração os resultados de um processo realizado pelo IRM.

3. Existe um prazo para fazer uma reclamação?

Sim. Uma reclamação deve ser enviada dentro de 2 anos a partir da data em que o reclamante tomou conhecimento dos impactos negativos do projeto financiado pelo GCF ou dentro de 2 anos após o encerramento do mesmo.

4. Que resultados posso esperar ao apresentar uma reclamação ao IRM?

Pode-se esperar: uma resposta oportuna e independente à reclamação; um processo justo para abordar questões diretamente com o projeto em questão; ou uma investigação independente que possa recomendar uma reparação. Os resultados específicos dependerão da natureza dos problemas relacionados à reclamação.

5. Como o IRM difere do mecanismo de queixa a nível do projeto?

O IRM é outra via pela qual pessoas afetadas pelo projeto podem buscar reparação, especialmente no que se refere ao não cumprimento das políticas ou procedimentos estabelecidos pelo GCF. O IRM incentiva o uso de mecanismos de queixas locais, quando apropriado.

ENTRE EM CONTATO CONOSCO

MECANISMO INDEPENDENTE DE REPARAÇÃO

Green Climate Fund

Songdo Business District

175 Art Center-daero

Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004

República de Coreia

✉ irm@gcfund.org

☎ +82.32.458.6485

🏠 <https://irm.greenclimate.fund/>

🐦 @GCF_IRM

SOBRE O IRM

O Mecanismo Independente de Reparação (Independent Redress Mechanism - IRM) é o mecanismo de prestação de contas e reparação do Fundo Verde para o Clima (Green Climate Fund- GCF), um fundo global criado para ajudar os países em desenvolvimento a responder às mudanças climáticas, reduzindo suas emissões de gases de efeito estufa e adaptando-se aos impactos das mudanças climáticas. O IRM é independente do Secretariado do GCF e está subordinado diretamente ao Conselho Diretor do GCF.

NOSSO PAPEL

A principal missão do IRM é atender às reclamações de pessoas que se consideram prejudicadas por projetos financiados pelo GCF e ajudar o GCF a ser fiel e responsável perante suas políticas e procedimentos.

COMO FAZER UMA RECLAMAÇÃO

Que tipo de reclamações são analisadas pelo IRM?

Qualquer pessoa, grupo ou comunidade que acredite ter sido ou possa vir a ser prejudicada por um projeto do GCF, incluindo projetos ainda sob consideração, pode submeter uma reclamação.

Que informação é necessária para apresentar uma reclamação?

Não existe uma formato específico para apresentar uma reclamação. No entanto, as reclamações devem incluir as seguintes informações:

- Nome e dados para contato da(s) pessoa(s) ou comunidade que apresentou a reclamação
- Uma breve descrição do projeto ou programa financiado pelo GCF
- Uma descrição do dano ou impacto
- Se enviada por um representante, uma carta da(s) pessoa(s) ou da comunidade afetada(s), autorizando o representante a registrar a reclamação no IRM

ANNEX : Eligible and ineligible activities

A list of eligible and ineligible activities was developed and is presented below. The project is almost in its entirety community-based, and concrete on-the-ground (micro-scale) activities will be designed and decided with communities and farmers in a participatory manner. The list below will guide and safeguard these decisions.

The ineligible activities list is not exhaustive but applies to the activities as described in the CN, (i) as endorsed by the Climate Investment Committee, and (ii) as confirmed SAP eligible by the GCF Secretariat.

The list is complementary to (a) the IFC's Exclusion List, (b) activities that would change the categorization of the project, and (c) in alignment with national and local laws and regulations that apply (see point 3. National policies and regulatory requirements applicable to the proposed activities).

Activity category	Description
Eligible activities	
Project Organization	Establishment/training of Water and Soil quality monitoring stations
Project Organization	Establishment/training of Farmers' Clubs
Project Organization	Establishment/training of Community Climate Change Centers
Project Organization	Establishment/training of Climate-Resiliency Observatories
Project Organization	Establishment/training of Community Processing and Marketing Centers/Cooperatives
Project Organization	Development/distribution of Operating and Maintenance Manuals
Project Organization	Establishment of CRA demonstration plots smaller than 1ha
Water Management	Establishment of micro-scale irrigation systems for droughts and salinized groundwater
Water Management	Establishment of rainwater retention systems
Water Management	Establishment of systems of water access for communities
Water Management	Construction of mini-dams
Water Management	Training in water management for water retention and saline water intrusion
Water Management	Provision of equipment and tools for water management interventions
Agriculture	Training in adaptation and climate-resilient agriculture practices
Agriculture	Training in agri-environment
Agriculture	Training in O&M
Agriculture	Training in technology and monitoring of water and soil quality
Agriculture	Technical and professional training for youth in climate-resilient agriculture
Agriculture	Training for youth in post-harvest activities and agricultural value chain
Agriculture	Training in functional literacy in the field of climate change and mitigation
Agriculture	Training in business management for graduates of vocational schools
Agriculture	Training of decision-makers at national, regional and local levels in water and soil monitoring systems
Agriculture	Promotion of crop diversification
Agriculture	Promotion of alternative livelihood options through post-harvest activities
Agriculture	Establishment/monitoring of micro-enterprises
Agriculture	Sensitization campaigns at community level
Agriculture	Development of knowledge management and dissemination strategy
Agriculture	Dissemination of knowledge and information
Agriculture	Development of collaborative online platform for climate-resilient and adaptation practices
Agriculture / Equipment	Provision of tools and equipment for small-scale climate-resilient agriculture

Agriculture / Equipment	Provision of tools and equipment for water management
Agriculture / Equipment	Provision of tools and equipment for soil management
Agriculture / Equipment	Provision of tools and equipment for post-harvest processing activities at cooperative level
Agriculture / Equipment	Provision of tools and equipment for micro-enterprises
Agriculture / Equipment	Initial investment for micro-enterprise
Ineligible activities	
Infrastructure	Rehabilitation or construction of roads
Infrastructure	Construction of infrastructure with surface >50m ²
Water management	Any infrastructure with water storage capacity of over 100,000 liters
Water management	River or flood plain barriers or dams with height >3m
Water management	Boreholes or wells deeper than 30m
Livestock	Promotion of cattle production
Agriculture	Use of inputs that aren't endorsed by the government
Agriculture	Use of GMOs
Agriculture	Activities that lead to increased use of agro-chemicals
Any	Activities that involve resettlements
Any	Any activity that takes place on Indigenous Peoples territories
Any	Any activity that takes place in Protected Areas
Any	Any other activity that would lead to medium or high environmental risks per OSS E&S Policy

	Description	#	Indicators	Baseline	Targets (mid-term)	Targets (final)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
GCF Core Indicators	Impact: Vulnerable populations benefit from increased climate-resilient sustainable development	ii-1	Impact Indicator 1. N. of total beneficiaries relative to total population (disaggregated by sex).	0	4.5% of the total population of Guinea-Bissau (70% women)	4.5% of the total population of Guinea-Bissau (70% women)		
		ii-2	Impact Indicator 2. N. of total direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex)	0	82,450 people (70% women)	82,450 people (70% women)		
		ii-3	Impact Indicator 3. N. of total indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex).	0	120,000 people (70% women)	120,000 people (70% women)		
IRMF Result Area & Enabling Environment Indicators	ARA 1: Most vulnerable people and communities	ir.A-1.1	Result Area Indicator 1. N. of beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options (number of individuals)	Baseline	N.D.	+ 82,450 people (70% women)	Baseline Data base Progress and final reports Mid-term and final audits Final evaluation Monitoring & Evaluation Inquiries Surveys National Statistics (National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity)	
		ir.A-1.2	Result Area Indicator 2. N. of beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security (number of individuals)	Baseline	+ 8,500 (70% female-represented)	+ 8,500 (70% female-represented)		
		ir.A-1.3	Result Area Indicator 3. N. of beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security (number of individuals)	Baseline	N.D.	+ 82,450 (70% women)		
	Enabling Environment: Knowledge generation, capture and learning	ieel.1	Enabling Environment Indicator 1: Degree to which the project contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards	There is limited knowledge and awareness on climate change and adequate adaptation options, and there are no effective mechanisms in place at sub-national level to centralize knowledge and use of best practices	N.D.	The project will establish and operationalize multi-stakeholder observatory groups, which will capture, systematize and disseminate knowledge on CC, and adequate adaptation options in the agriculture and water sectors. Thereby it will establish a model that can be replicated to other Regions in the country		
Outcome Indicators								
Component 1. Development of technical and institutional capacity of government and civil society. in Oio and Cacheu Regions	Outcome 1 Strengthened knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards, in Oio and Cacheu Regions	ioC-1.1	Outcome 1 Indicator 1. N. of effective coordination mechanisms in the target Regions that are able to serve the population with data on water and agriculture and respective adaptation options	0	2 Observatory Groups operational and working with the National authorities	2 Observatory Groups operational and working with the National authorities, providing information to the population	Reports of the Observatory Groups; OG Meeting minutes; Documentation of data collected and disseminated;	
		ioC-1.2	Outcome 1 Indicator 2. Knowledge on water- and agriculture related climate risks and adaptation options is captured, disseminated and systematized	0	5 knowledge products are developed	10 knowledge products are developed	Knowledge Dissemination Strategy Document; Reports from workshops; Knowledge Products; E-platform website and user Data;	
				0	5 workshops for knowledge dissemination conducted	10 workshops for knowledge dissemination conducted		
		ioC-1.3	Component 1 Indicator 3. N. of people made aware of Climate Change threats and related appropriate responses (disaggregated by sex).	0	40,000 (60% women)	120,000 (60% women)	Progress reports and final reports; KAP Studies;	
ioC-1.4	Component 1 Indicator 4. Use of vulnerable households, communities and public sector services of GCF-supported activities to respond to climate change and variability	0	15 communities access community climate centres	34 communities access community climate centres	Annual Reports; Mid-term and final evaluation; Reports from Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity;			
Component 2 - Adaptation of water management towards climate risks in coastal zones	Outcome 2 Sustainable management of coastal ecosystems leading to climate-resilient communities in Oio and Cacheu	ioC-2.1	Outcome 2 Indicator 1. N. of public-sector services of action supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability.	0	34 adaptation and contingency plans	34 adaptation and contingency plans	Adaptation and Contingency plans documents;	1.The COVID-19 pandemic, or other epidemic crisis, is not progressing and personal protection measures are adopted. 2.Guinea-Bissau's political framework is stable. 3.There are no major disruptions in local and national economic markets 4.The different cultural and traditional contexts of different ethnic groups allow the implementation of the action. 5.The paradigm shift of the target communities and of the key actors for the adoption of new practices and new technologies/products is promoted.
				0	34 agriculture and water management plans	34 agriculture and water management plans	Agriculture and Water Management Plans documents;	
		0	0	1 updated coastal management plan	Coastal Management Plan Document;			
ioC-2.2	Outcome 2 Indicator 2. N. of people reached by risk reduction measures established/strengthened (disaggregated by sex).	0	82,450 (70% women)	82,450 (70% women)	Final Evaluation; Mid-term and final report;			
Component 3 - Building resilience of farming communities towards climate change	Outcome 3 Enhanced climate-resilient livelihoods, food and water security of the most vulnerable people in coastal communities in Oio and Cacheu Region	ioC-3.1	Outcome 3 Indicator 1. N. of vulnerable households using action supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability (disaggregated by male-headed and female-headed).	0	8,500 farmers (70% female-represented) adopt CRA practices promoted on 170 Model Plots	8,500 farmers (70% female-represented) adopt CRA practices promoted on 170 Model Plots	Production data from Farmers' Clubs; Descriptive memories of the Farmers' Clubs; Farmers' Clubs bookkeeping and training reports;	
				0	8,500 farmers (70% female-represented) with improved access to water for production	8,500 farmers (70% female-represented) with improved access to water for production	Production data from Farmers' Clubs; Descriptive memories of the Farmers' Clubs; Farmers' Clubs bookkeeping and training reports;	
				0	160 people (70% women) gained access to support for establishing micro-enterprises and IGAs	160 people (70% women) gained access to support for establishing micro-enterprises and IGAs	Business Model documents; micro-enterprises registration data; Descriptive memories of the green enterprises or business;	
		ioC-3.2	Outcome 3 Indicator 2. N. of businesses using action supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability.	0	30 businesses and 2 farmer's Cooperatives/Associations	40 businesses and 2 farmer's Cooperatives/Associations	Business Model documents; Enterprises' and Associations' regulatory documents, statutes and bookkeeping;	
Output Indicators - Project-specific								
Output 1.1. Improved local observation and management systems for monitoring water and agriculture-related climate risks in Oio and Cacheu Region	ioP-1.1.1	N. of official meetings of the Observatory Group per year of project implementation.	0	6	12	Meeting Minutes and Reports of OGs; Annual Reports;	1.The contingency plans for the COVID-19 pandemic are fulfilled and are adapted to the local reality, enabling action. 2.Political and economic stability are maintained. 3.Policies and strategies for the agriculture and environment sectors are maintained by the Government of Guinea-Bissau. 4.Central and local authorities maintain institutional support for implementing the action. 5.The macroeconomic and sectoral framework is maintained conducive to the resolution of conditioning factors related to climate resilient agriculture. 6.The partners remain committed to the implementation of the action. 7.The logistical conditions are gathered for the operationalization of the activities proposed by the action. 8.Suppliers, service providers and companies maintain the stability of market values.	
		N. constructed / or rehabilitated Observatory Group offices and equipped	0	2	2	Progress Reports; Mid-term and final evaluation; Pictures pre- and post-Action;		
		N. of CCCs constructed and equipped	0	20	20	Progress Reports; Mid-term and final evaluation; Pictures pre- and post-Action;		
		N. of CCCs established and functioning.	0	20	20	Regulatory and Legal documents on the constitution of CCCs; Key informant Surveys;		
		Gender Indicator : % of CCCs with at least 50% female members	0	75%	75%			
		Gender Indicator l: % of CCCs with at least 50% female leadership	0	75%	75%			
		Gender Indicator : % of CCCs that provide referrals to women and men on issues of importance to women (GBV, family planning, more)	0	100%	100%			
		ioP-1.1.2	N. of CCCs management committees trained.	0	20	20		Progress Reports; Mid-term and final evaluation; Pictures pre- and post-Action;
		N. of Extensionists recruited and trained.	0	34	34	Contracts and training session reports		
		N. Training modules package on management and administration, etc developed	0	1	1	Training Manuals		

			N. Training sessions on management and administration, operational capacities, financial literacy and management, community sensitization and leadership, and sustainability planning	0	12	16	Sessions de formation	9. Target communities measure their commitment to action. 10. The structures, entities and communities follow the agreed procedures and rules.
		iOp-1.1.3	N. CCCs and OGs equipped with WSQM systems .	0	68	68	WSQM devices	
		iOp-1.1.4	N. of extension workers from CSOs and local government trained in CRA, WSQM and adaptation towards soil and water salinization (Sex-disaggregated)	0	90 (30 women; 60 men)	150 (45 women; 105 men)	Annual Reports; Mid-term and final evaluation; Reports from Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity;	
		iOp-1.2.1	N. of training manuals developed within the project scope (agri-environmental practices, technologies, water and soil quality monitoring...)	0	1	1	Training Manuals	
			N. meeting of the working groups	0	16	16	Meeting reports and minutes; Validated modules	
		iOp-1.2.2	No. of community members, extensionist, CSOs, CBOs and individuals trained on WSQM and CRA (Sex-disaggregated)	0	1500	3000	Attendance lists	
			N. of workshops/trainings sessions addressed on agri-environmental practices, technologies, water and soil quality monitoring.	0	8	16	Reports from Training sessions	
			Gender indicator: % of workshops with at least 50% female participants	0	50% of 1500	50% of 3000	Reports from Training sessions; Attendance Sheets; Operation and Maintenance Manual;	
		iOp-1.2.2	N. of workshops and training courses addressed for decision-makers at national and regional level on agri-environmental practices, technologies, water and soil quality monitoring system.	0	4	10	Reports from Training sessions and Workshops; Attendance Sheets; Pre- and post-training surveys;	
			Gender indicator : N. of workshops and training courses that are reviewed/ revised by the gender specialist before being held	0	100%	100%		
			Gender indicator : # of webinar trainings with at least 25% female participation	0	3	8		
			Gender indicator : # of workshop and training attendees who are women ministries or gender ministries involved in steering and technical committees to support with oversight and technical issues	N/A	N/A	N/A		
		iOp-1.2.3	N. of youth trained on climate-resilient agriculture with practice done in the project Farmer Clubs (Sex-disaggregated)	0	55 (50% women)	115 (50% women)	Reports from Training sessions and Workshops; Attendance Sheets; Pre- and post-training surveys;	
	N. of youth trained on livestock and breeding of short cycle animals with practice done in the project Farmer Clubs (Sex-disaggregated)	0	55 (50% women)	115 (50% women)				
		N. of youth trained on agri-business (Sex-disaggregated)	0	80	160			
		N. of youth trained on post-harvest practices and use of technologies (Sex-disaggregated)	0	55 (50% women)	115 (50% women)			
		Gender indicator : # of trainings with at least 20% female participation	0	3	8			
		Gender indicator : # of workshop attendees who are from women ministries or gender ministries	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mapping documents;		
			N. Training centers and schools equipped	0	2	2	Purchase orders and contracts	
		iOp-1.2.4	N. of teacher trained in TOT for Adaptation to Climate Change (agriculture, health, nutrition, gender equality...)	0	68	68	Training certificates	
			N. of people trained in functional literacy classes in the context of Adaptation to Climate Change (agriculture, health, nutrition, gender equality)	0	1800	2720	Training certificates / or diploma	
			N. of communities sensitized on agri-environmental practices, technologies, water and soil quality monitoring system.	Baseline	34	34	Reports from Training sessions and Workshops; Attendance Sheets; Pre- and post-training surveys;	
	Gender indicator : Sensitization material gender sensitive	0	100% of materials	100% of materials				
		Gender indicator : Sensitization activities organized for women to be able to attend	0	100% of activities	100% of activities			
			Gender indicator : % of communities in which efforts have been made to mobilize men as champions of women's empowerment & equality in agricultural productive systems:	0	100%	100%		
		iOp-1.2.5	N. of extension workers from CSOs and local government trained in CRA, WSQM and adaptation towards soil and water salinization (Sex-disaggregated)	0	90 (30 women; 60 men)	150 (45 women; 105 men)	Reports from Training sessions and Workshops; Attendance Sheets; Pre- and post-training surveys;	
			N. of manuals on functional literacy materials in the context of Adaptation to Climate Change	0	1800	2720	Manuals printed	
			N. of registration and identity card women beneficiaries	0	800	1000	Identity cards	
		iOp-1.3.1	N. of Baseline study	0	1	1	Baseline Data base Progress and final reports Mid-term and final audits Final evaluation	
			N. of workshops for Baseline validation	0	2	2	Workshop reports	
			N. of KAP surveys	0	1	2	KAP survey reports	
		iOp-1.3.2	N. of informative documents with lessons learned and recommendations integrated in national monitoring systems.	0	1	2	Lessons Learned and Recommendations Publications; Annual Report Meteorology Institute;	
			Gender indicator : % of documents created that incorporate gender/take gender under consideration, as per the analysis of the gender specialist	0	100%	100%		
			N. of project collaborative e-platform developed and integrated with executing entity's website.	0	0	1	E-Platform Website and website review;	
			N. of training workshops on the e-platform use	0	2	3	Training reports	
		iOp-1.3.3	N. of knowledge management and dissemination strategies developed.	0	1	1	Knowledge Management Strategy - Document;	
			Gender indicator : % of management and dissemination strategies that are reviewed/ revised by the gender specialist before being finalized	0	100%	100%		
			N. sensitization workshops about CRA, CCA and the results of the project	0	6	9	Sensitization meetings minutes	
			N. Films production of good practices on climate change and resilience	0	10	30	Podcasts and films	
			N. of radio programs on climate change and resilience	0	10	30		
		iOp-2.1.1	N. of general adaptation plans for each region developed.	0	2	2	Adaptation plans documents;	
			N. of workshops to validate the general adaptation plans	0	34	34	Workshop reports	
			N. of meetings to develop: • The intrusion of saline water in rice fields and management of saline groundwater • The water management plans on site and Operationalization and monitoring in the fields of general crops and horticulture. • The water management plans on site and Operationalization and monitoring in the rice fields	0	34	68	Meetings minutes and attendance list Validated Action plans	
		iOp-2.1.2	N. of actions for water management interventions on flood prone areas implemented.	0	22	34	Progress Reports reporting on water management in the target areas; Pictures pre- and post-action.	

Outcome 1
Strengthened capacity and knowledge management to monitor and address water and agriculture-related climate risks

Output 1.2.
Strengthened technical capacities of decision-makers and field staff for addressing water and agriculture-related climate risks

Output 1.3.
Improved availability and accessibility to knowledge on water and agriculture-related climate risks and adaptation options

Output 2.1.
Community-based water management

Outcome 2 Improved water availability and quality for production and consumption, in coastal communities in Oio and Cacheu, despite climate risks	iOp-2.1.3	N. of rice paddies protected with dykes and belts.	0	34	102	Progress Reports reporting on water management in the target areas; Pictures pre- and post-action.	
		N. of actions for Establishment and revitalization of Water Points	0	22	34	Progress Reports reporting on water management in the target areas; Pictures pre- and post-action.	
		N. Workshop/Training : establish and strengthen Water Management Committees (WMCs)	0	20	34	Workshop reports	
		N. of Construction of rainwater retention system in 34 model fields	0	20	34	Progress Reports reporting on water management in the target areas; Pictures pre- and post-action;	
		N. Construction of rainwater retention system in 20 CCC's	0	15	20		
	iOp-2.1.4	N. of actions for micro-scale irrigation systems interventions implemented.	0	22	34	Progress Reports reporting on water management in the target areas; Pictures pre- and post-action.	
		N. of actions for rain and storm water retention systems implemented.	0	34 community + 20 household systems	34 community + 20 household systems	Progress Reports reporting on water management in the target areas; Pictures pre- and post-action.	
	Output 2.2. Mangrove ecosystems are better managed as an ecosystem-based adaptation measure towards salt-water intrusion	iOp-2.2.1	No of community nurseries for mangroves and coastal trees established and operational	0	2	4	Progress Reports reporting on Mangrove Ecosystems IBAP Reports; Key informant Surveys;
			Gender indicator : % of individuals participating in the actions that are female	0	70%	70%	
			Gender indicator : % of surveyed women engaged in mangrove actions who report that nursery management is being done in a manner that is fair and equitable	0	75%	75%	
No of communities engaged in reforestation of mangroves			0	22	34	Progress Reports reporting on Mangrove Ecosystems IBAP Reports; Key informant Surveys;	
Gender indicator : % of individuals participating in the actions that are female			0	70%	70%		
Gender indicator : % of surveyed women engaged in mangrove reforestation who report that they see benefits to themselves and their families from reforestation efforts		0	75%	75%			
No of communities trained in reforestation of mangroves		0	22	34			
N. of manuals of procedures and good practices for the protection and recovery of mangroves in the communities and manuals of good practices		0	0	150	Manuals printed		
iOp-2.2.2		N. of trees planted	0	1000	2000	Planted trees	
		N. of manuals on firewood saving stoves benefits	0	1	1	Manuals printed	
	No of communities where firewood saving stoves are introduced	0	22	34	Progress Reports reporting on Mangrove Ecosystems IBAP Reports; Key informant Surveys;		
	Gender indicator : % of surveyed women using stoves who report that they see benefits to themselves and their families from the stoves	0	75%	75%			
	N. of firewood saving stoves produced	0	1000	3500	Cooks stoves distributed and GPS position taken		
Outcome 2 Enhanced climate-resilience of smallholder farmers, in coastal communities in Oio and Cacheu Region	iOp-3.1.1	N. of farmers organized in Farmers' Clubs (Sex-disaggregated)	0	8,500 (70% women)	8,500 (70% women)	Descriptive memories of the Farmers' Clubs; Farmers' Clubs bookkeeping and training reports;	
		N. of farming families mentored throughout the project (Sex-disaggregated)	0	8,500 (70% represented by women)	8,500 (70% represented by women)	Descriptive memories of the Farmers' Clubs; Farmers' Clubs bookkeeping and training reports;	
		N. of model plots established and equipped (Sex-disaggregated)	0	170	170	Descriptive memories of the Farmers' Clubs; Farmers' Clubs bookkeeping and training reports; Pictures pre- and post-Action;	
		N. of seed banks established and equipped (Sex-disaggregated)	0	25	35	Descriptive memories of the Farmers' Clubs; Farmers' Clubs bookkeeping and training reports;	
	iOp-3.1.2	N. of manuals and training modules on SRI & CRRP	0	34	34	training material	
		N. Trainings to promote Sustainable Rice Intensification (SRI) and Climate-Resilient Rice Production (CRRP).	0	68	102	training session reports	
		Farmers accessing equipment and tools to implement SRI-CRRP	0	20	34	Equipments distributed / purchase orders : supervision and control missions	
	iOp-3.1.3	N. Training manuals and dissemination package on short cycle animals	0	34	34	Reports from Training sessions; Attendance Sheets; Pre- and post-training surveys;	
		N. Sensitization campaigns at the communities level	0	10	10	Reports from sensitization sessions; Attendance Sheets; Pre- and post-session surveys;	
		N. of farmers Provide farmers with short-cycle animals (20 households per community) (Sex-disaggregated)	0	340 (70% women)	680	Reports from Training sessions; Attendance Sheets; Pre- and post-training surveys;	
Output 3.2. Increased income options in climate-resilient economic activities along agricultural value chains	iOp-3.2.1	Launch of a call for proposals for small grants	0	1	1	Annual Reports Vocational Training School; Graduation Data; Business Models;	
		N. of Grants distributed	0	0	40	Grant agreements signed	
	iOp-3.2.2	Creation of 2 agricultural community units	0	2	2	Community centers established	
		Reactivation support to 2 existing Processing Centers	0	1	2		
		Creation of 4 business plans and 2 agricultural associations established and operational	0	2	4	Associations' registration documents; Meeting minutes of the general assembly; Bookkeeping records of the Associations;	
		N. of people trained in business management (Sex-disaggregated)	1	40 (50% women)	160 (50% women)	Business Model documents; micro-enterprises registration data; Descriptive memories of the green enterprises or business;	
N. of micro-enterprises along the value chain(s) and women-led IGAs supported (Sex-disaggregated)	0	30 (50% led by women)	40 (50% led by women)	Business Model documents; micro-enterprises registration data; Descriptive memories of the green enterprises or business;			

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity				
Component 1 - Development of technical and institutional capacity of government and civil society	Outcome 1 Strengthened knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards, in Oio and Cacheu Regions	Output 1.1. Improved local observation and resilient management systems for water, soil and agricultural practices	A1.1.1	Conceptualization and operationalization of Observatory Groups (OG) for climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) practices and technologies and water and soil quality monitoring (WSQM)			
			A1.1.2	Establish Community Climate Centers (CCCs)			
			A1.1.3	Equip OGs and CCCs with technologies for WSQM			
			A1.1.4	Training of OG members, including community members and individuals on MO&M of observatory equipment			
		Output 1.2. Strengthened technical capacities of decision-makers, field staff, youth, and communities for addressing water and agriculture related climate risks	A1.2.1	Development of Training Manuals and Modules for CRA practices and adaptation towards water and soil salinization			
			A1.2.2	Capacity building of national-level decision-makers, local government authorities and field staff on WSQM, Adaptation and CRA practices			
			A1.2.3	Train youth through vocational training courses in CRA practices, including specializations in livestock management and post-harvest practices			
			A1.2.4	Conduct sensitization campaigns and address concrete barriers at community-level for CC literacy, adaptation options, and other resilience-building topics			
			A1.2.5	Develop curriculums and training modules to mainstream environmental education in the young adult education system			
		Output 1.3. Improved availability and accessibility to knowledge on water and agriculture-related climate risks and adaptation options	A1.3.1	Conduct Baseline Study and KAP Survey			
			A1.3.2	Elaborate a knowledge base with a collaborative e-platform for climate resilience and adaptation practices			
			A1.3.3	Disseminate knowledge and information in local, national and regional workshops and forums			
Component 2 - Adaptation of water management towards climate risks in coastal zones	Outcome 2 Improved climate-resilient water security and water management in coastal communities in Oio and Cacheu, despite climate risks	Output 2.1. Community-based water management is improved and adapted towards climate risks, including salt-water intrusion and extreme weather events	A2.1.1	Elaborate adaptation management plans (salinization of rice fields, on-site agriculture, water and coastal management)			
			A2.1.2	Construct and rehabilitate water management infrastructures to prevent salt water intrusion in mangrove-rice paddies			
			A2.1.3	Establish water management systems to address water shortages for production and consumption during prolonged dry spells			
			A2.1.4	Promote micro-scale irrigation systems to maintain agricultural production			
		Output 2.2. Mangrove ecosystems are better managed, as an ecosystem-based adaptation measure towards salt-water intrusion	A2.2.1	Implement erosion control and adaptation towards sea level rise and saline water intrusion through functional reforestation of mangroves			
			A2.2.2	Organize sensitization sessions and promote production and dissemination on firewood saving cookstoves			
			Component 3 - Building resilience of farming communities towards climate change	Outcome 3 Enhanced climate-resilient livelihoods and food security of the most vulnerable people in coastal communities in Oio and Cacheu Region	Output 3.1. Increased and diversified livelihoods of smallholder farmers	A3.1.1	Establishment, organization and regular trainings in CRA practices on Model Plots
						A3.1.2	Promote Sustainable Rice Intensification (SRI) and Climate-Resilient Rice Production (CRRP)
A3.1.3	Introduction and promotion of short cycle animal production						
Output 3.2. Increased income options in climate-resilient economic activities along agricultural value chains	A3.2.1	Support the establishment and mentoring of 40 micro-enterprises and women-led income generating activities (IGAs) along the value chain(s)					
	A3.2.2	Establish and upgrade commercial associations for agricultural value chain development					



Adaptation of agricultural production systems in Coastal Areas of Northwest Guinea-Bissau

Annex 4

Gender Assessment and Action Plan

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1. Introduction

Introduction

Women and girls are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change and associated severe weather events. Climate-induced floods, droughts, and resulting changes in productive activities exacerbate women's poverty and unpaid care and domestic work burdens. This is due to many factors, including entrenched discriminatory social and cultural norms, a lack of entitlements, and unequal access to land, water and productive assets; this is further compounded by limited mobility and decision-making power. Women are, however, agents of change who make crucial contributions to climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.¹

In Guinea-Bissau, several studies show that gender inequality is present in all domains. In the legislative framework, despite the approval of the parity law in 2018, which foresees 36% of female representation in the National Popular Assembly, women continue to occupy only 14% of parliamentary seats; this highlights the limited role that women have played over time in political dialogue. In the economic sector, women and men in Guinea-Bissau are generally confronted with inequality, but the feminization of poverty is highly visible, because men control the available resources and women's paid work is harder and less productive. Domestic work does not allow women to concentrate on income-generating activities and leads to a significant proportion of girls being left out of the education system. Women are involved in small-scale trade, market sales and service provision. Despite the scarcity of statistics, the data provided under the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (*Política Nacional para a Promoção da Igualdade e Equidade de Género*, PNIEG, 2017) indicate that women represent 51.6% of people involved in the informal sector and particularly women heads of households (62.2%). The exclusion and discrimination of women in Guinea-Bissau is supported by the logic of patriarchal power. Women are exposed to various types of violence, such as female genital mutilation (FGM), domestic violence, early marriage, polygamy, etc. These inequalities are based on social gender practices, which start from childhood and persist throughout life. Current statistical data on formal education shows that women on average attend school for only 1.4 years, less than half that of Guinean men, who have an average of 3.4 years of schooling. The reasons for the low presence of girls in the education system are related to factors such as early pregnancy, family poverty, domestic work, etc.²

Over 30 years of repeated military coups and political instability in Guinea-Bissau, and especially the consequences of the most recent coup in April 2012, have undermined socio-economic progress and the institutions needed for gender-equitable development. Conditions today for the majority of women as well as men in Guinea-Bissau are marked by poverty, lack of basic infrastructure, and absence of basic services of health, education and justice. The PNIEG finds that women and girls have been especially disadvantaged by the years of crisis since they are allocated by gender to a secondary status in all spheres of household, community and national life. They face gender-based restrictions on their access to resources and education, and the double burden of household work to care for and feed their families along with market work to contribute to family income. Additionally, girls and women in Guinea-Bissau face the gender-specific risk of maternal mortality, and gender-specific abuses such as domestic violence, FGM, and early/forced marriage. Interviews with Bissau-Guinean women and women's associations, government officials, other civil society groups, and international donors, as well as relevant documents and reports, indicate that women have many needs, including: income, opportunity, legal rights, literacy and education, reproductive and maternal health, freedom from violence and harmful traditional practices, and changes in patriarchal norms and customs. The new government is committed to gender equality but it faces daunting development challenges in every sector, weak institutions, and lack of resources.³

The country also faces enormous challenges that stem from climate change. Although it is an insignificant emitter of greenhouse gases, it is vulnerable to its consequences because of its lowland geographical position: coastal erosion, salinization of agricultural land, rising sea levels, and floods engender negative consequences in the lives of women, especially those living in rural areas.⁴

The proposed project strives to ensure that vulnerable populations - 70% women - benefit from increased climate-resilient sustainable development in Guinea-Bissau. It will utilize a gender-responsive approach to contribute to: greater, and more effective, sustainable and equitable climate change results; build equally women and men's resilience to, and ability to address climate change; address and mitigate assessed potential risks for women and men from activities; and contribute to reducing the gender gap in climate change-exacerbated social, economic and environmental

¹ Green Climate Fund & UN Women. *Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects*

² <https://www.impactpool.org/jobs/602176>

³ African Development Bank & UN Women. *Country Gender Profile: Guinea-Bissau (2015)*

⁴ <https://www.impactpool.org/jobs/602176>



vulnerabilities. The project will measure the outcomes and impacts of project activities on women and men’s resilience to climate change through gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

This gender assessment serves to verify that gender issues relevant to the project have been included systematically in the project design.

2. Gender in Guinea-Bissau

2.1 Achievements and Challenges

Gender achievements and challenges in Guinea Bissau

In Guinea-Bissau, only 20.4% of indicators needed to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective are available, with gaps in key areas such as Violence Against Women, Unpaid Care and Domestic Work and Key Labor Market indicators such as Unemployment Rate and Gender Pay Gaps. In addition, many areas such as gender and poverty, women’s access to assets including land, physical and sexual harassment, and gender and the environment currently lack comparable methodologies for comprehensive and periodic monitoring.⁵

2.2 Basic Statistics

Basic statistics

Description	Country level	Targeted area level - Cacheu and Oio
Maternal mortality rate	790 per 100 000 live births ⁶ A household survey carried out in 2014 suggests that almost one in 100 pregnancies ends in the mother’s death, making Guinea-Bissau one of the 15 countries with the highest maternal mortality rates in the world. Causes of maternal death include widespread poverty, low status of women in society, persistently high fertility rates, low levels of contraceptive use, early marriage and pregnancy, and the consequences of FGM. Birth spacing is limited by the rare use of contraception, and only 65% of women receive four antenatal care visits. Less than half of all women (45%) deliver their babies with the assistance of skilled birth attendants – this is lower than the sub-Saharan African average. ⁷	Births taking place in public health facilities (%): <u>Cacheu</u> : 47% <u>Oio</u> : 24% ⁸
Infant mortality rate	54 per 1000 live births ⁹ A large proportion of child deaths (36%) occurs during the first 28 days of life. Preventable diseases, such as malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia account for 43% of all under-five child deaths. Between 2010 and 2014, under-five mortality fell substantially for the poorest 20% of the population, and among children of mothers with low educational attainment, although the gap between rural and urban areas is growing. Core	<u>Cacheu</u> - 71 per 1000 live births <u>Oio</u> - 39.5 per 1000 live births ¹¹

⁵ <https://data.unwomen.org/country/guinea-bissau>

⁶ UNICEF. A review of equity and child rights in Guinea-Bissau

⁷ UNICEF. *Situation analysis of children and women – Guinea-Bissau (2015)*

⁸ UNICEF. A review of equity and child rights in Guinea-Bissau

⁹ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GNB>

¹¹ <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.SUBREGchildmortality-GNB>



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	vaccine coverage has increased steadily since its introduction. ¹⁰																			
Under 5 years children care (disaggregated by sex)	<p>Under 5 years' children left under inadequate supervision:</p> <p>Total: 70.1% Male: 70.7% Female: 69.6% Urban areas: 70.7% Rural areas: 70.0%</p> <p>Mostly for women work overload additional to income generating efforts, culturally, the under 5 year's old children are left with elder siblings (mostly sisters) care and even alone, considered inadequate by UNICEF.¹²</p> <p>This data additionally makes evident one of the causes that hinder female children's access to education.</p>	<p>Cacheu: 80.1% Oio: 62.4%</p> <p>By main project target Ethnics:</p> <p>Fula: 71.8 % Balanta: 66.9 % Mandinga: 69.1 % Manjaco: 76.9 % Mancanha: 76.0 % Felupe: 87.5 %</p>																		
5 to 17 years old children involved in the household activities (disaggregated by sex)¹³	<p>5 to 17 years old girls involved in household activities Total: 68.4% Urban areas: 66.3% Rural areas: 69.8%</p> <p>5 to 17 years old boys involved in household activities Total: 54.1% Urban Areas: 54.2% Rural Areas: 54.0%</p>	<p>Cacheu: 66.9% Oio: 72.0%</p> <p>Cacheu: 54.5% Oio: 46.0%</p>																		
Educational status of girls and boys	25.7% of girls aged 10-11 are out-of-school, versus 17.5% of boys aged 10-11 ¹⁴	Cacheu: Ratio of girls to boys in primary education – 0.9 Oio: Ratio of girls to boys in primary education – 0.4 ¹⁵																		
Adult literacy rate (disaggregated by sex)	Female literacy – 32.6% Male literacy – 52.3% ¹⁶	Cacheu: 44.5% male; 37.6% female Oio: 26.9% male; 13.2% female ¹⁷																		
Poverty rate	Population living below income poverty line – 69.3% ¹⁸	<p>Quintile of wealth index (%)¹⁹</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Most poor</th> <th>2nd</th> <th>Medium</th> <th>4th</th> <th>Most wealthy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cacheu</td> <td>21.9</td> <td>30.6</td> <td>23.6</td> <td>20.0</td> <td>3.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oio</td> <td>33.8</td> <td>29.7</td> <td>19.6</td> <td>15.0</td> <td>1.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Most poor	2nd	Medium	4th	Most wealthy	Cacheu	21.9	30.6	23.6	20.0	3.9	Oio	33.8	29.7	19.6	15.0	1.9
	Most poor	2nd	Medium	4th	Most wealthy															
Cacheu	21.9	30.6	23.6	20.0	3.9															
Oio	33.8	29.7	19.6	15.0	1.9															
Labour force participation rate	77.80% ²⁰	Cacheu - 78.17% Oio - 73.53% ²¹																		
Employment rate	33.72% ²²	Cacheu - 36.20% Oio - 35.98% ²³																		
Unemployment rate	3.59% ²⁴	Cacheu - 2.91% Oio - 3.74% ²⁵																		

¹⁰ UNICEF. *Situation analysis of children and women – Guinea-Bissau (2015)*

¹² UNICEF. *MICS6 – 2018/2019*

¹³ UNICEF. *MICS6 – 2018/2019*

¹⁴ <https://www.unicef.org/guineabissau/education>

¹⁵ UNICEF. *Situation Analysis of Children and Women – Guinea-Bissau (2015)*

¹⁶ Monitorização da Situação da Criança e da Mulher. Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos 2018-2019

¹⁷ Monitorização da Situação da Criança e da Mulher. Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos 2018-2019

¹⁸ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GNB>

¹⁹ Monitorização da Situação da Criança e da Mulher. Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos 2018-2019

²⁰ <https://guineabissau.opendataforafrica.org/GWSECD2015/guinea-bissau-socio-economic-data-2015?region=1037380-cacheu&indicator=1022100-poverty-incidence-of-absolute-poor-population-2-usd>

²¹ ibid

²² ibid

²³ ibid

²⁴ ibid

²⁵ ibid



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<p>Political participation rate (disaggregated by sex)</p>	<p>Despite the country's historical fragility, elections generally pass off peacefully and voter turnout is usually high.²⁶</p> <p>In the March 2019 elections, the United Nations and European Union praised parliamentary elections as peaceful and orderly, and an observation mission from the African Union deemed them free and fair, though it noted some flaws in the process. Women enjoy equal political rights, but their participation is limited in practice by cultural obstacles, and they are underrepresented in leadership positions. Just 14 women won seats in the March 2019 parliamentary elections, the same number as in 2014. A 2018 law requires 36% of candidates on party lists to be women.²⁷</p>	<p><u>Cacheu</u></p> <p>As per the project's pre-feasibility study, the number of women who participate in local meetings is significant. In some communities visited (Pelundo, João Landim) there are at least 2 women opinion leaders. In the communities of João Landim, Pelundo and Có, both men and women participate in decision-making. In all the communities visited, women stated that they participate in large numbers in the debates and village meetings. They give opinions in relation to decisions, but which are often not taken into account in the final decision.</p> <p><u>Oio</u></p> <p>As per the project's pre-feasibility study, in the communities visited in the Oio region, especially those of the Balanta ethnic group (Nhoma, Djugudul, Watini, Missia-Bissorã), the power of decision, organization and management, as well as judgment of disputes, belongs to the chief of the morança (within the family), to the head of the tabanca and/or tabanca committee (within the tabanca), and the most relevant or controversial issues are taken by them to the council of elders, so that a final decision can be taken. The council of elders (described more below) can be convened to analyze and resolve conflicts between the traditional authorities of tabanca (Balanta) who have the power to organize the life of tabanca and to judge the problems that occur in it. All groups interviewed reported that women take part in decision-making.</p>
<p>Life expectancy (disaggregated by sex)</p>	<p>58.3 years 60.2 years – female 56.3 years – male²⁸</p>	
<p>Gender-based violence</p>	<p>Between 2006 and 2010, 23,193 reports of gender-based violence (GBV) were registered in Guinea-Bissau; the actual number is believed to be much higher. 44% of women were victims of different types of physical violence (punch, slap, kick). GBV is rarely denounced due to the naturalization of violence against women, and also because of low public confidence in the police and judicial system.²⁹</p> <p>65% of women who have no education have undergone FGM, compared with 28% who have secondary education; almost half of daughters of uneducated mothers are subjected to FGM, compared with 9% of daughters of highly educated women.³⁰</p>	<p>Between 2006 and 2010:³¹</p> <p><u>Cacheu</u>: 1,988 reports of GBV</p> <p><u>Oio</u>: 2,077 reports of GBV</p> <p><u>Prevalence of FGM among women 15-49 years</u>:³²</p> <p><u>Cacheu</u>: <25%</p> <p><u>Oio</u>: 51-80%</p>
<p>Early Child Marriage</p>	<p>Percentage of woman between 15 and 49 years that have married when under 15 years' old³³</p> <p><u>Total</u>: 8.4%</p> <p><u>Urban Areas</u>: 5.2%</p>	<p><u>Cacheu</u>: 4.9%</p> <p><u>Oio</u>: 8.7%</p> <p>By main project target ethnics:</p> <p><u>Fula</u>: 13.8 %</p> <p><u>Balanta</u>: 4.5 %</p> <p><u>Mandinga</u>: 9.3 %</p>

²⁶ UNICEF. *Situation analysis of children and women – Guinea-Bissau (2015)*

²⁷ <https://freedomhouse.org/country/guinea-bissau/freedom-world/2020>

²⁸ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GNB>

²⁹ Um retrato da violência contra mulheres na Guiné-Bissau (2011)

³⁰ UNICEF. *A Review of Equity and Child Rights in Guinea-Bissau*

³¹ Um retrato da violência contra mulheres na Guiné-Bissau (2011)

³² UNICEF. *A Review of Equity and Child Rights in Guinea-Bissau*

³³ UNICEF. *MICS6 – 2018/2019*



	Rural Areas: 10.5%	Manjaco: 2.1 % Mancanha: 3.7 % Felupe: 6.8 %
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2.3 Policy Framework

The legal status of women in Guinea-Bissau

Against the background of government instability and crisis, women’s associations and civil society have worked to address women’s needs, and provided recommendations and advocacy on gender issues for the 2013-14 transition government, including the formulation of the PNIEG. These organizations received critical support for their efforts from United Nations agencies, which remained in the country after the coup as part of the UN Integrated Peace-Building Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), and also from the European Union and a few other partners after the withdrawal of most international donors.³⁴

Guinea-Bissau is a signatory to numerous international agreements regarding women’s rights, including: Universal Declaration of Human Rights; United Nations Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); Optional CEDAW Protocol; Protocol Relating to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; United Nations Convention on the Rights of Refugees (plus additional protocols); Marriage Consent Convention (minimum age and registration); Convention on the Political Rights of Women; Convention on All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment; Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons in West Africa (ECOWAS); Maputo Protocol; and UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000), among others.³⁵

Guinea-Bissau has also committed to eliminate child, early and forced marriage by 2030 in line with target 5.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals. During Guinea-Bissau’s 2015 Universal Periodic Review, recommendations were made to improve the school attendance of girls as a way of discouraging child marriage in rural areas. The government reported that child marriage is embedded in traditional culture and that eliminating the practice would take a “great deal of time” and require “careful handling”. It agreed to take practical steps to eradicate the number of child marriages, including through public information campaigns.³⁶

National laws further demonstrate the Government’s commitment to women’s empowerment and equality. These include: Law No. 12/2011 of 6 July 2011 - law against trafficking in persons; Law No. 14/2011 of July 6, 2011 - law to combat female genital mutilation; Law 06/2013 of 18 July 2013 - law against domestic violence; Proposed revision of the land law; Draft quota law; Framework law for political parties; Civil service operating statute (proposal to change maternity leave - change from 2 to 3 months); Educational policy charter (with a focus on promoting IEG); Strategic plan for the development of the education sector; National youth policy; DENARP II; Operational Strategic Plan “Terra Ranka”; Canchungo Declaration; Incentive to recruit technicians (women) trained in law for the judicial area (search for balance); Recruitment policies at various institutions encourage female applications; National family policy; and exemption from consultation fees for pregnant women and children up to 5 years, among others.³⁷

Nationally, there has been additional, visible progress:

- Existence of several PNIEG-inspired/based projects in all sectors (public, private, non-state and cooperation);
- Increase in the participation of women in parliament and government (occupation of key areas: defense, justice, cooperation);
- Increased sensitivity of legislator/Assembleia Nacional Popular (ANP)³⁸ on gender aspects;
- Improved capacity of CSOs;
- Greater strengthening of institutional capacities and human resources of women's organizations (to reduce discrimination and increase participation of women in access to property and credit);
- Increased availability of information
 - Dissemination of gender issues in the media (girls' program for girls, television program "positive adolescence", disclosure of the law against FGM - conference, radio program " The Citizen", "bambaram");
- Emergence of new female organizations

³⁴ African Development Bank & UN Women. *Country Gender Profile: Guinea-Bissau (2015)*

³⁵ Política Nacional de Igualdade e Equidade de Género – II (Revisão da PNIEG II) Validação 07/03/2017

³⁶ <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/west-and-central-africa/guinea-bissau>

³⁷ Política Nacional de Igualdade e Equidade de Género – II (Revisão da PNIEG II) Validação 07/03/2017

³⁸ National Assembly of the People



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- Creation of PPM, REMPSECAO, Association of Women Journalists, Association of Women Lawyers, Association of Women Teachers and Educators, Association of Young Leaders, CMDS;
- Creation and promotion of Monitoring House for the Women's Electoral Process (*Casa de Acompanhamento do Processo Eleitoral das Mulheres*) sensitizing women to participate, early warning, monitoring the electoral process, sensitizing candidates to accept the results, exchanging experience with women in the sub-region, participation in the announcement of election results).³⁹

Yet although the law enshrines the principle of equality between men and women, based on Article 25 of the Constitution and the international conventions to which Guinea-Bissau is a signatory, there are important laws, such as the civil code, which have contradictory provisions with the principle of equality. Art. 1674, for example, assigns a man as the head of the family. And in customary law, most women have no right to land ownership, inheritance, and are unequal in divorce. In addition, there is inequality in the sharing of assets and in the rights and responsibilities in the maintenance and education of children.⁴⁰

Although the Government established the Instituto de Mulher e Criança (IMC; an organization with which ADPP-GB has worked in the past) and created the PNIEG, the country and its institutions were not able to put the PNIEG into action. This is in large part due to the country's instability. As an illustration, the Ministry in charge of implementing PNIEG had five ministers in three years and in the middle of the PNIEG review process, the president of the IMC was released from her duties.⁴¹ In addition, the National Committee for the Abolition of Harmful Practices (CNAPN) is conducting work to eliminate FGM. UNFPA is also working to eliminate FGM, fistula due to FGM, and to promote improved sexual and reproductive health; ADPP-GB has worked with UNFPA on these subjects, on several occasions, as part of ADPP-GB's health program.

2.4 Situation in the Footprint Area

The situation of women and men in the specific sector of intervention or in the project/program footprint area

Women and men face alarming circumstances in Guinea-Bissau. Nearly 70% of people live below the poverty line, with high infant and maternal mortality rates and a countrywide chronic malnutrition rate of over 25%.⁴²

Agriculture is a major source of employment for most of the population (69%) with women farmers forming the larger proportion (65%). There is no collected data on monthly earnings of male and/or female farmers.⁴³

Although both women and men suffer from the effects of poverty, gender bias means that men control whatever scarce resources are available and women's income-producing labor becomes more arduous and less productive. Women's gender-specific roles are also more burdensome under poverty: domestic labor, which keeps women from income-producing activities and girls from school; and women's reproductive roles, for which poverty increases risks of malnutrition, illness and maternal mortality. Young girls are also at greater risk of early/forced marriage. According to the PNIEG, throughout the country, women bear the responsibility for the care of the household and the family and 89% of their households are in precarious condition, 80% rely on candles for light, 96% cook with wood or charcoal, 91% get their water from sources outside the house, and 65% use latrines in precarious condition. These conditions signify more hours of work for and more sacrifices by women.⁴⁴

In addition to the overall challenging situation that most farmers in Guinea-Bissau face, women and girls additionally face:⁴⁵

- **Child marriage.** 24% of girls in Guinea-Bissau – and 2% of boys – are married before their 18th birthday and 6% are married before the age of 15. Child marriage is much more common in rural areas.
- **Lower levels of education.**
- **Harmful traditional practices** such as FGM, sexual rituals and child marriage.
- **Harmful traditional attitudes.** It is generally considered that a girl is ready for marriage when she hits puberty.
- **Weak legal frameworks.**
- **Violence.** Acceptance of violence against women is widespread. Many women believe their husbands are entitled to beat them if they argue with them or leave the house without informing them.

In preparation of the proposed project, a pre-feasibility study was conducted in targeted communities to gather more information on the situation of women, men, girls, and boys in the footprint area.

³⁹ Política Nacional de Igualdade e Equidade de Género – II (Revisão da PNIEG II) Validação 07/03/2017

⁴⁰ Política Nacional de Igualdade e Equidade de Género – II (Revisão da PNIEG II) Validação 07/03/2017

⁴¹ Política Nacional de Igualdade e Equidade de Género – II (Revisão da PNIEG II) Validação 07/03/2017

⁴² <https://www.wfp.org/countries/guinea-bissau>

⁴³ FAO. *Climate smart agriculture in Guinea-Bissau (2019)*.

⁴⁴ African Development Bank & UN Women. *Country Gender Profile – Guinea-Bissau (2015)*

⁴⁵ <https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/child-marriage/guinea-bissau/>



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With regards to access to education, communities reported no difference between boys and girls, and that everyone has the right to access education. They did report, however, that girls leave school earlier because they are subjected to early marriages and pregnancies. These circumstances happen across all ethnic groups, but in the team's research, was found mainly in the K3 tabanca, where the predominant ethnic group is the Mandinga.

Climate change has affected both women and men primarily through reduced incomes. Women also face additional difficulties in accessing drinking water and increased stress in family life. Many families have significantly reduced food consumption, and now often eat just two meals a day. Children, pregnant women and elderly women generally eat two meals a day. At the Nhoma and Ensalma tabancas, Mansoa these groups take one meal a day.

All tabancas in the Oio region use natural resources to satisfy basic needs. The production of cash crops has not been sufficient to ensure children's food and education.

Access to drinking water is one of the biggest problems for the tabancas in the Oio region. When water is scarce, the population digs traditional wells. Animals drink water from the bolanha.

There are a significant number of tabancas where women are heads of household. Their role is to work to keep children in school and to provide them with food and clothing. Although they are heads of households, when the husband dies, the wife is not entitled to the property or land left by the husband. The issue of land tenure for women not only contributes to social inequalities at the community level, but also has negative impacts on women's sexual and reproductive health, as many live in polygamy and/or are inherited by other men from the husband's family. If they do not have any adult children, when they become widows, the land that belonged to the husband becomes theirs. When they are "inherited" by a family member on the husband's side, the right to that land passes to the man who inherited it or to the eldest son of the husband who died.

Guinea-Bissau is a patriarchal society. In most cases, a woman filing for divorce – 0.5% of women⁴⁶ – is at risk of losing guardianship of her children. Additional reasons are economic inequality, as many women – due to embedded inequalities and a lack of opportunity to training/education/income generation – are not able to economically support themselves alone. Culturally, a divorced woman is often shamed and rejected by family and community. Several ethnic groups in Guinea-Bissau do not allow women married under customary law to ask for separation or divorce. Some other groups simply do not allow divorce. When women are awarded guardianship, it is generally only until the children reach the age of seven, when they may be handed over to their fathers.⁴⁷ In the communities interviewed in the Oio region, land ownership is always male; there is no land inheritance by women. However, in the Missira-Mansoa and Mansoa tabancas, there are women who have their own land/gardens that were donated by their husbands/fathers. These properties are not legalized, but have been recognized by local committees (which represent an intermediary between the traditional system and the state system).

Collecting water for domestic consumption is generally the responsibility of women, who must travel distances to water sources. Water scarcity has greatly affected horticultural work.

In relation to culture, and due to poverty and a lack of opportunities in rural areas, there was an increase in the emigration of young people to the capital, thus weakening the continuity of cultural practices in the communities.

In the meetings held at all tabancas and with all social groups (women and men) it was clear that among all the different groups, there is a strong aspiration to improve their well-being and the conditions of their housing environment.

Women generally seek improvements of basic social services (water, health and transport) and the creation of economic opportunities for them, as the first step to overcome the state of poverty prevailing in the tabancas and to achieve their well-being and that of their families. At all meetings, it was common to request support to facilitate access to health services and to reduce the isolation of their tabancas.

All the men of the ethnic groups expressed aspirations to improve their condition and the living conditions of their families. They showed a more resigned attitude towards the situation of social and economic difficulties of their tabancas. Although they ask for support, especially to promote the increase in rice production and the development of agriculture, they do not seem to place themselves at the center of the dynamics nor do they see themselves as the main actors and promoters of the improvement of the socioeconomic conditions of their communities.

The low level of literacy among women also represents a conditioning factor for their role. The main social problems specific to women in the regions covered by the study are related to the many and diverse tasks and responsibilities they have. This multiplicity of tasks and family responsibilities is the main factor of overload of this group and, being a large part of its routine activities related to the availability of natural resources, the reduction and/or the disappearance

⁴⁶ Monitorização da Situação da Criança e da Mulher. Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos 2018-2019

⁴⁷ UNICEF. *Situation analysis of children and women – Guinea-Bissau (2015)*



of these resources in the vicinity of the tabancas, will still overburden more women looking for alternatives to ensure household food security and the traditional way of life.

2.5 Beliefs and Stereotypes

Commonly held beliefs, perceptions, and stereotypes related to gender in the project/program footprint area or the country of intervention

With the majority of Bissau-Guineans and of women living a rural, agricultural lifestyle without education or services, ethnic group traditions have an especially strong hold, and all ethnic groups have traditional beliefs and practices that restrict women's roles and rights. Some men and women use religious beliefs to justify the inferior status of women, including acceptance of violence against women and FGM.⁴⁸

According to data collected during the project's pre-feasibility study, commonly held beliefs, perceptions and stereotypes related to women in the targeted communities include the following:

Oio, Manso

- Women should take care of children and the elderly (Missira)
- Women must not contradict their husbands; women must not control money or goods; women should not be overly educated; women should not speak too much in public (Jugudul)
- Women must not contradict their husbands; women must not control money or goods; women should not be overly educated (Watini)

Oio, Farim

- Women must take care of children and the elderly; women must not speak too much in public; women must not contradict their husbands; women must not control money or goods; women should not be overly educated (Ga Lomba)

Cacheu

- Women should not be overly educated (João Landim)
- Women should take care of children and the elderly (Pelundo)

Some roles of women that the communities reported included: worker; teacher; leader; and salespeople in lumos⁴⁹ and horticulture.

Also according to the pre-feasibility study, commonly held beliefs, perceptions and stereotypes related to men in the targeted communities are the following:

Oio, Manso

- Men must take care of their families financially (Missira)
- Men should not get sick (Mansoa)
- Men are responsible for/must control their wives; women contribute more to the family's economy (Jugudul)
- Men must take care of their families financially; men must not get sick (Mansini)

Oio, Farim

- Men should not get sick (Ga Lomba)
- Men are responsible for/must control their wives; men need more time than women to rest (K3)

In Gã Lomba it was reported that men and women share tasks.

Cacheu

- Men must take care of their families financially (João Landim)
- Men are responsible for/must control their wives; women contribute more to the family's economy (Pelundo)
- Men need more time than women to rest (Có)

Some of the roles for men were reported as: worker; teacher; leader; and farmer.

3. Economic Differences

3.1 Division of labor among women and men

The division of labor among women and men in the project/program footprint area and/or the country of intervention

⁴⁸ African Development Bank & UN Women. *Country Gender Profile – Guinea-Bissau (2015)*

⁴⁹ A regional market – larger than a local market – that generally takes place once a week or once a month. Many different sellers, mostly informal, gather at this market.



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As part of the pre-feasibility study, all communities reported that women are responsible for housework and responsibilities - cooking, looking after children, washing, and fetching water or firewood. The one exception was Ga Lomba, which reported that responsibilities were shared between men and women.

They travel long distances in search of water. Water collection points reportedly are locations for conflicts - because they concentrate a large number of women, which can create disagreements about water collection priorities. They are also a location where women talk about family and community problems.

The communities reported a significant number of female heads of household. They must keep children in school and also provide food and children's clothing.

The men from the tabancas visited for the project's pre-feasibility study are essentially farmers, and most of the leaders are male. Some are also teachers, especially in João Landim tabanca.

Agricultural production is often managed in partnership between women and men. A man, for example, separates the rice for the next crop and for consumption; the rest is left to the woman/wife. In the Cacheu region, specifically in the C6 community, men have increased their participation in horticulture (they help to prepare fields and support the construction of fences.)

The predominant activity sectors in most of the communities visited, especially in the Farim and Mansoa sectors are: horticulture, rice cultivation, and cashew production. However, there is also production of palm oil/roots/tubers and salt extraction. All of these activities have been affected by climate change, which has reduced income opportunities for women and made access to drinking water more difficult.

Women reportedly spend 1-5 hours a day taking care of the family.

3.2 Participation of women and men in the economy

The participation between women and men in the formal/informal economy in the country of intervention or in the project/program footprint area

Women manage the food in the home and mainly work as market traders and vendors. They make important contributions to cashew and rice cultivation and agriculture in general, most notably during harvesting season. Though women have the formal right to own assets, if they are married under customary law, then crops, land, household goods and livestock are considered the property of the head of the household.

As per data collected in the project's pre-feasibility study, women in the targeted areas develop income-generating activities such as horticulture, salt production, artisanal fishing, fish smoking, production of roots and tubers during the dry season, the collection of cashew nuts, and the production of wine and brandy. They also collect non-timber forest products, which contribute to the family economy and ensure basic needs (health and school for children).

Women do not have the right to access land or manage and redistribute production on land; they only have the right to use the land.

In all of the areas visited for the pre-feasibility study, the productive role and responsibilities of women have increased while their domestic obligations have not decreased; women have increasingly contributed to the family economy.

Even facing difficulties caused by climate change, growing vegetables is an incentive to seek resources to ensure family expenses related to school, clothing and food for children.

In addition to horticulture, women also carry out other activities, such as palm oil extraction and rice production, which further contributes to their financial autonomy.

When asked about improvements and development in the community, all women interviewed stated that there had been significant developments in education, infrastructure, health, and sanitation. They pointed out that the number of children in school has been increasing, that more houses are covered with zinc, there is greater access to the health center in São Domingos, and a greater number of health workers. They reported, however, a continuing lack of materials and human resources in the areas of health and education.

In the Oio region, the cultivation of mangrove rice is dominant and practiced mainly by men, but women play an important role in all tasks associated with rice cultivation. Other economic activities include the production of salt (K3 tabanca), small-scale fishing (practiced by women and men), and small-scale production of vegetables.

3.3 What resources women and men access

What resources (economic, financial, physical, natural, other assets) do women and men have access to? Who manages or controls access to these resources?



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According to data collected during the pre-feasibility study, referring to the right of ownership from a social and cultural perspective, a man is considered the sole owner. For reasons of tradition and culture, women are hardly considered owners of the land. But analyzing the role of men and women in terms of who decides on the money they earn from selling the products, the main executor of this task is the woman.

In all the communities interviewed in the Cacheu region, land is always owned by a man, with men considered the legitimate owner of the land. However, in some communities visited, there are women who own land, such as Bachil, Cacheu sector. (This tabanca is primarily Manjac, an ethnic group that is matriarchal) Although most women do not own land, they are not restricted from access or use.

As for the exploration of natural spaces and resources, women have the right to such spaces/resources without needing authorization; all goods extracted become property of whoever removed them. In all of the tabancas visited in the Cacheu region, women are the main users and beneficiaries of the mangrove ecosystem products/goods (fish, mollusks, firewood, seafood, salt). They can freely decide on the use/destination of these goods (consumption, marketing).

During interviews in all tabancas, women stated that they are the ones who decide the fate of the money they earn from marketing agricultural products. Usually, they use this money to pay for their children's school, to buy seeds, food, clothes, to secure a loan for their husbands, etc. They always communicate with their husbands and show them the money they have earned, but they keep the money.

Women have control above all over the sale of products that are their initiative (agricultural and forestry). In general, men supervise but do not have full control over the income generated by women. The income belongs to the household, even if it is paid by women (in the case of harvesting and selling cashew nuts).

The management of agricultural production is generally carried out by the women (tabancas of Nhoma and Ensalma). They decide what to cultivate, when to cultivate, and where to cultivate.

The preparation of the land for rice cultivation is carried out by women, as well as sowing and harvesting (in all communities). Usually, it is the man who decides how to share the produced rice for consumption, for ceremonies, and for the next sowing. As for rice for domestic consumption (house), the quantities used daily are determined by the woman (housewife).

In relation to men, most of them are farmers, but there are male teachers. Climate change has affected men mainly in decreasing income and increasing stress in their family life.

As per the pre-feasibility study, some resources that women have access to include:

- Vegetable garden (Jugudul)
- Rice (Jugudul & Pelundo)
- Livestock (Missira & João Landim)
- Okra production (Ga Lomba)
- Salt extraction (K3)
- Horticulturists association (Watini)

Resources that men have access to include:

- Cashew (Jugudul & Pelundo)

And resources that both are reported to have access include:

- Bolanha⁵⁰ (Jugudul)
- Horticulture (Ga Lomba)
- Agricultural land (Pelundo)
- Missira reported that both women and men have access to various economic, financial, physical, and natural resources

4. Access to information and training

4.1 Access to education and technical knowledge

Do women have equal access to education, technical knowledge, and/or skill upgradation?

Statistics on education from the MICS4 survey of 2010 showed improvement in both girls and boys school enrollment and completion rates, but there were still serious problems. In 2010, primary enrollment overall was at 70%, indicating that almost 1/3 (30%) of children of primary school age did not attend school. In the eastern province regions of Bafatá and Gabú, more than half of young children (53%) were not in school. Among the poorest two quintiles, 56% were not

⁵⁰ Wet rice field



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in school. These data are not disaggregated by sex but other evidence suggests that the rate of non-enrollment of girl children would be much higher than the overall statistic. Also according to MICS4, primary school completion rates in 2010 increased to 64%, from 29% in 2000. The rate for girls' completion of primary school increased to 57% from 21% in 2000. This is a significant improvement but it shows that 43% of girls who were enrolled in primary school dropped out before completing.⁵¹

Literacy for adult Bissau-Guinean women is a critical input that can improve labor productivity and income, awareness of rights, and management of household and resources.⁵²

Despite the importance of agriculture to the economy, the majority of farmers – especially women – work at primitive levels, with little or no tools, equipment, training, access to water or decent roads. A priority defined by women in interviews and discussion groups in regions outside Bissau is for agricultural extension services to provide training and supplies to improve efficiencies and productivity. They said that with training as well as equipment and tools, women's labor could be much more productive.⁵³

The communities visited for the project's pre-feasibility study reported that they had never received any training or awareness activities from the Government, NGOs or grassroots associations on the subject of adaptation to climate change.

All communities visited reported that women have equal access to education, technical knowledge, and/or skills upgrading.

Women demonstrate a strong desire to improve the level of school knowledge of their children and to take advantage of the few opportunities that exist locally in the field of training. All of them expressed an interest in participating in community literacy programs.

Women report that they need jobs, training support, and more opportunities to participate in activities related to horticulture and extraction of forest goods.

4.2 Access to information, training and opportunities

Do women and men from vulnerable communities have equal access to information and opportunities necessary to participate and benefit fully from the anticipated outcomes of the project/program?

As described above, as a woman's level of education increases, the probability of her daughter not being subjected to FGM decreases. In addition, the primary net attendance rate for girls whose mothers have secondary education or higher is 91%, compared with 55% for girls whose mothers have no education. And 78% of children whose mothers have a high level of education have received all the necessary vaccinations, compared with 56% of children with uneducated mothers.⁵⁴

Access to education is a cross-cutting problem in all regions visited, and is a problem aggravated for girls. The interviewees highlighted the importance that academic training represents for the development of a community. As a result of the greater workload that is under the responsibility of girls, it often leads to school dropout and the search for alternative employment in urban centers.

Based on feedback from the pre-feasibility study, women and men will have the necessary access to information and opportunities to participate and benefit fully from the anticipated outcomes of the project.

5. Decision-making

5.1 Women and men's participation in decision-making

To what extent do women and men from vulnerable communities participate in decision-making processes?

The civic participation of Guinean women and their access to decision-making levels continues to be insufficient. There are numerous and various factors that contribute to the poor representation of women in political decision-making and for their weak participation in political and/or institutional and civic. As a result of poor socialization and schooling, most women do not take an active part in the political party life of political parties. The family and school curricula do not promote or stimulate the image of good practices of women in political and family life. Politics and major national decisions continue to be a space where male values and attitudes prevail. The general labor law guarantees women

⁵¹ African Development Bank & UN Women. *Country Gender Profile – Guinea-Bissau (2015)*

⁵² African Development Bank & UN Women. *Country Gender Profile – Guinea-Bissau (2015)*

⁵³ African Development Bank & UN Women. *Country Gender Profile – Guinea-Bissau (2015)*

⁵⁴ UNICEF. *A Review of Equity and Child Rights in Guinea-Bissau*



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access to any job, however it does not have any specific mechanism that favors the participation of women in decision-making bodies.⁵⁵

According to information collected during the project's pre-feasibility study, women's decision-making power, both within the family and at the community level, is weak and limited.

Yet in all communities visited during the field mission, the number of women who are engaged and participating in local meetings was significant. In addition, in all sectors in the Cacheu region a certain level of social cohesion and autonomy with regard to horticultural production was. In the communities visited (Pelundo, João Landim) there are at least 2 women opinion leaders. In the communities of João Landim, Pelundo and C6, both men and women participate in decision-making. Women are mainly concerned with issues related to the family, education of children and family health. In all the communities visited, women stated that they participate in large numbers in the debates in the different meetings that are held in the village. They give opinions in relation to decisions, but their opinions are often not taken into account in the final decision.

When asked about the mobilization of women, the response in almost all communities was positive; this further reinforces their contribution and interest in building a space where they can develop their skills and reinforce their abilities to exhibit and present in other spheres of society.

Although most communities do not have a formal and legal association, those that do exist are a space where women discuss their problems openly.

Asked who the opinion leaders in the community are, most women said they were men. However, in Mansoa village, there are women opinion leaders who have a very important role in making decisions related to the life of the village.

Women considered to be opinion leaders in the community are "big" women (older women); they have no academic qualifications and are sometimes illiterate, but they have the skills and experiences acquired over the years in mediation and counseling. The only compensatory measure that exists for these women opinion leaders is the respect that is reserved for them in the tabanca.

Women in the communities stated that they participate in decision-making; this is above all linked to issues related to finances, the family, income generation, education, health and tradition.

In all the tabancas visited, women stated that there is a certain level of social cohesion and that there are few situations of conflict. If there is a conflict in the community, it will be resolved on the basis of dialogue through the council of elders. (Depending on the ethnic group, the council can be formed by men and women or just by men. Sometimes there is an elder council of woman and another council of man in the same village. Generally, however, the councils are comprised of men) In some tabancas (K3 and Mansoa) the interviewees mentioned the existence of a protection committee - against gender-based violence - which is usually made up of men and women. The participation of women in protection committees facilitates their affirmation in the community in terms of voice, defense of women's rights, and social protection of women and girls.

In the communities visited in the Oio region, especially those of the Balanta ethnic group (Nhoma, Djugudul, Watini, Missia-Bissorã), the power of decision, organization and management, as well as judgment of disputes, belongs to the chief of the morança, (within the family), and the head of the tabanca and/or tabanca committee (within the tabanca); the most relevant or controversial issues are taken to the council of elders, so that a final decision can be taken. The council of elders can be convened to analyze and resolve conflicts between the traditional authorities of tabanca (Balanta) who have the power to organize the life of the tabanca and to judge the problems that occur in it.

What types of decisions are made by women?

Mainly due to poverty, many families have significantly reduced food consumption, and now often eat just two meals a day. In most communities this decision was made by women, with the exception of the Pelundo tabanca, where - in most families - men and women discussed and made that decision jointly.

If the income is not sufficient to cover all feeding needs, families decide on food consumption by priority. This may differ by community/ethnicity but, based on ADPP-GB's experience, can generally be described by the following: children are generally given 1st priority, followed by sick and pregnant household members (2nd), followed by the elderly (3rd), and then followed by adult men and women. During mango season, it is common for an adult eat to eat just mango and eventually other fruit, leaving household food for the weaker/more vulnerable family members.

⁵⁵ Política Nacional de Igualdade e Equidade de Género – II (Revisão da PNIEG II) Validação 07/03/2017



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Women are generally the household managers who handle household-related economic and other day-to-day decisions. Based on ADPP-GB's experience, in project formed committees, women are usually chosen by community members to be water managers and income managers. In a project related to renewable energy implemented by ADPP-GB with EU support,⁵⁶ 70% of beneficiaries were women. They formed an association by the project end and, as part of the exit strategy, 90% of the association's members were women.

In the 6 tabancas visited in the Cacheu region, it is women who decide on the fate of the money they earn from selling vegetables, cashews and palm oil, lemon vinegar and others. This further reinforces the importance of the role of women in organization, development and security in rural communities. Their financial autonomy is still seen as a challenge, as this is only possible when they are successful in selling their products.

In recent years, when harvests have been poor due to drought or floods, the family has reduced food consumption, and there has been increased emigration, especially among young people who move to urban centers and abroad in search of work. This decision is made by the husband and wife within the family.

The following were reported as the types of decisions that women make:

- Finances (Mansoa & Ga Lomba)
- Family (Missira & C3)
- Education (Missira, Ga Lomba, Jo3o Landim)
- Health (Missira, Ga Lomba, Jo3o Landim)
- Agriculture (Ga Lomba)
- Decisions linked to tradition (Jugudul & Ga Lomba)
- Income generation (K3)
- Family property (Watini)

In the regions of Cacheu and Oio visited for the project's pre-feasibility study, dozens of associations formed mostly by women were identified. Despite these initiatives, however, most of these associations still have very weak organizational dynamics. Some of the main problems of these associations are: no legal recognition; inexistence of statutes and internal regulations; members' ignorance of their roles and responsibilities; existence of savings banks, but not regularly provided; absence of a functional registered office; difficult access to finance; weaknesses in member capacity building; weak support in production and marketing; lack of technical and financial partnerships; and lack of administrative support from sectors.

5.2 Constraints for women to participate in decision-making

What are the constraints (social, cultural, economic, political) that restrict women's active participation in household and community level decision-making processes?

Women in Guinea-Bissau face restraints in social, cultural, economic, and political spheres that restrict their active participation in decision-making processes.

Social. Lack of education and access to training/information reduces women's ability and likelihood to participate in decision-making processes. Poor health and wellbeing reduce a woman's ability and capacity to participate actively. Devoting a large amount of time to care work reduces a woman's ability to participate in other activities, including decision-making forums.

Cultural. Some cultural mores continue to entrench gender inequalities, often do not empower women, and do not generally create enabling circumstances to allow women greater participation.

Economic. Many women have a heavy burden of work, income-generating activities, and home/care work; this limits their time and ability to actively participate in decision-making processes. They also face difficulties in accessing credit, land, and inputs; all of these circumstances contribute to less financial security, which in turn can reduce the chances that they will be able to participate actively.

Political. Many women do not participate actively, thus reducing the likelihood of their participation in household and community level decision-making. In addition, the lack of education opportunities for women and girls reduces their possibilities to reach positions of political or governmental leadership.

⁵⁶ Renewable Energy for Local Development in Bissora. Case study can be found here: <http://www.adpp-gb.org/pt/adpp-guinea-bissau/publications/energy-facility-case-study-022017-2/>



5.3 Opportunities to promote women’s leadership

Are there any opportunities to promote the leadership of women in local governance/political systems and formal/informal institutions? If not, what are some of the constraints that hinder women from assuming leadership roles?

All communities visited in the project’s pre-feasibility study reported that there were opportunities to promote the leadership of women in local governance/political systems and formal/informal institutions. Some possible opportunities reported by the communities were: village development; club/organization; groups; CBOs; and as a party member. ADPP-GB also has extensive field experience with women’s empowerment in similar projects and has seen that - with training, support, and increased community awareness - women do take up positions of leadership in local systems.

6. Climate Change and Gender

6.1 Existing inequalities exacerbated by climate change

Existing gender inequalities that may be exacerbated by climate change impacts in the proposed project/program footprint area

The impacts that climate change has had on men and women were highlighted by the communities during the pre-feasibility study:

<i>How has climate change affected men in your community?</i>	
<u>Oio</u> It has given them less income-earning opportunities. It has increased stress in family life.	<u>Cacheu</u> It has given them less income-earning opportunities.
<i>How has climate change affected women in your community?</i>	
<u>Oio</u> It has given them less income-earning opportunities. It has made access to water more difficult/time-consuming. It has increased stress in family life. It has created many problems.	<u>Cacheu</u> It has given them less income-earning opportunities. It has made access to water more difficult/time-consuming. It has increased stress in family life.

Women’s response and ability to cope with climate change issues depend on their underlying health and wellbeing, as well as their community support networks. And women’s ability to adapt to climate change depends on the extent of their control over economic resources and access to economic and financial resources.

Climate change is expected to cause more frequent and severe food and water shortages, which can lead to reduced household income, increased household burden for women and compromised nutritional balance. Rising food prices often affect the poorest community members, who are usually women. The communities have reported that both women and men are faced with a decrease in income-earning opportunities combined with an increase in familial stress. These circumstances can contribute to greater poverty – which will be most prevalent among women and children – as well as an increase in gender-based violence.

As per the project’s pre-feasibility study, the task of commuting to collect water is still considered an extremely painful task. To fetch water and return in 30 minutes or more, people are carrying less and less water. For more than a third of all households, it takes more than 30 minutes to reach the water source and bring water. In addition to water, women also have to travel longer distances in search of food and firewood, as reported in Oio. This creates an increased physical demand on the women and girls who collect, and it also affects their agricultural productivity and that of their families.

A common adaptation/coping practice towards increasing food shortages and bad harvests – and which has been reported in the targeted tabancas – is an increase in migration in search of paid labor.

In Cacheu, the Manjacos de Canchungo, with the support of family emigrants, move to the sector of São Domingos, eventually settling in order to open agricultural farms for planting cashew and fruit trees and for producing mancarra (peanuts) and beans. Felupes, especially girls, travel to Senegal, Gambia and Bissau in search of domestic jobs and boys to continue their studies in S. Domingos and Bissau and end up not returning to their origins. Both only return periodically in the rainy seasons - from late July to October - to support family members in the cultivation of bolanha rice. Emigration is generally permanent in the cases of Manjacos, Mancanhas and Felupes to Senegal, Gambia and Europe (Portugal and France; it is mainly Manjacos who emigrate to Europe.) In some cases, families influence and encourage young people to leave their tabancas for lack of socioeconomic conditions and to create jobs and wealth.



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When men emigrate, it adds an additional burden on women in terms of securing food and water, and household responsibilities. Migration has additional impacts on women, who are left to care for household income, food, health, children, and other dependent household members.

Furthermore, the increased disease rates of HIV/AIDS, hantavirus, hepatitis C, SARS, etc. due to climate change contributes to the domestic burden of women, who are often the primary caregivers for sick family. Women are also vulnerable to maternal/infant health issues that are exacerbated by climate change impacts.⁵⁷

Climate change is also having a negative impact on the future of girls. Many girls are being forced out of school for longer periods each day to help with vital household chores. Evidence also shows a link between natural disasters and an increase in child marriages, which is prevalent in some of the targeted areas. As families struggle in these situations, more girls are being married at a very young age. In addition, food insecurity is having a significant impact on their health and growth, with many young girls from the poorest families having neither the nutrition nor the time to concentrate on their studies. As more girls are forced into poverty, the gender gap widens.

6.2 Inequalities affecting adaptive capacity

Some of the inequalities that exist between different social groups in the project/program footprint area? How do these inequalities affect people’s capacity to adapt to climate change?

The Cacheu region consists of four main ethnic groups: Manjacos, Mancanhas, Balantas and Felupes.

They are different ethnic groups that speak different languages and have different cultures. Regarding religion, these ethnic groups are mainly animists; some of them – particularly Balantas – practice Christianity. Many Manjacos are known to have emigrated mainly to France via Senegal. They have the reputation of caring for their families by sending home goods and money. These remittances, however, are sent without any organized framework which hinders their positive impact.

Balantas and Felupes have long and positive track record of working in mangrove rice production. They generally respect mangrove swamps because they understand its importance for their rice production; this expertise has been documented since colonial times. In this project, their knowledge, expertise, and experience will be a traditional local asset, and they will be mobilized to teach and share experiences with other ethnic groups.

The Oio region is the second largest and most populous in Guinea-Bissau, with the following most prevalent ethnicities: the Balantas, Mandingas and Fulas.

The Mandingos are generally Muslims. Although half of all girls and women nationwide have undergone FGM, the practice is “nearly universal” among Muslims.⁵⁸

The National Committee to End Harmful Traditional Practices (CNPN; *Comité Nacional para o Abandono de Práticas Nefastas*) found that in Muslim communities, FGM is in part rooted in what many believe to be a requirement of Islam. The Guinea-Bissau National Islamic Council, however, found no Islamic requirement for FGM, issued a “fatwa” against the practice, and was a key supporter of the 2011 law banning it (CNPN, 2010, p.12).

There is a collaborative effort of Muslim and Christian leaders to disseminate information in rural areas about the lack of religious justification for FGM and the need to end this harmful practice.⁵⁹

As per the project’s pre-feasibility study, the most vulnerable groups in the different regions were identified as the following:

Oio

Tabanca/aldeia/comunidade	Mansoa	Missira	K3	Ga Lomba	Watini	Missira
Are there groups in your community that are more vulnerable than other groups?	Women with disabilities	All women	Children	Women with disabilities	Women with disabilities Seniors	Widows
				Widows		All women
				All women		Men with disabilities
				Children		Children

⁵⁷ UN Climate Change Learning Partnership. Gender and Climate Change Module
⁵⁸ HUMAN RIGHTS SECTION, (UNIOGBIS-HRS)- OHCHR REPORT ON THE RIGHT TO HEALTH IN GUINEA-BISSAU (APRIL 2017)
⁵⁹ African Development Bank & UN Women. *Country Gender Profile – Guinea-Bissau (2015)*



Cacheu

<i>Tabanca/aldeia/comunidade</i>	Có	João Landim
<i>Are there groups in your community that are more vulnerable than other groups?</i>	Women with disabilities	All women

These inequalities and vulnerabilities of these identified groups will affect their ability to adapt to climate change are detailed below.

All women

Three key factors explain why women and girls are more vulnerable than men to the impacts of climate change. First, the climate crisis exacerbates gender inequality and makes it harder to achieve gender justice. Women and girls often have an unequal and demanding responsibility to care for children and the elderly, which makes it harder and more difficult to leave home. And women displaced by disasters also face an increased risk of gender-based violence. Second, social and cultural norms and barriers mean that women are less likely to be involved in decisions making about how to prevent, mitigate and cope with climate change. Third, women and girls do most of the subsistence farming and are the primary providers of food, water and fuel, which become scarce due to climate change. Women are also on the frontlines when it comes to combating climate change. They help protect the food and nutrition security of their families and communities, and play a critical role in overcoming challenges.⁶⁰

Climate change impacts women and men differently, to the detriment of women, and existing gender inequalities are likely to be exacerbated by climate change. The greater vulnerability of women to climate change stems from gender norms and discrimination that result in the imbalanced division of labor, lower incomes, and lesser livelihood opportunities; less access and control over land and other productive assets; fewer legal rights; lesser mobility and lesser political and professional representation.⁶¹

Men with disabilities

Women with disabilities

Due to discrimination, marginalization, and certain social and economic factors, people with disabilities may experience the effects of climate change differently and more intensely than others. People with disabilities also experience poverty at more than twice the rate of people without disabilities. This puts people with disabilities at heightened risk.⁶² Disabled populations will most likely have limited access to knowledge, resources, and services to effectively respond to environmental change. Compromised health makes disabled people more vulnerable to extreme climate events, ecosystem services loss, or infectious diseases. Those with disabilities are more likely to have difficulties during required evacuations or migrations.⁶³ Disabled people are also susceptible to damages caused both by floods and storms and by slow-onset events such as recurrent droughts.⁶⁴

Disabled women and girls face the same spectrum of human rights abuses that non-disabled women face, but their social isolation and dependence magnifies these abuses and their consequences. Women and girls with disabilities fare less well on most indicators of educational, professional, financial, and social success than their non-disabled female and disabled male counterparts. Though definitive data is rare, there is some evidence that disabled women and girls face higher rates of violence and discrimination than non-disabled women.⁶⁵ Impoverished women who have disabilities make up some of the most isolated and overlooked people. Gender, socioeconomic status, and disability create multiple layers of discrimination.⁶⁶ Women with disability are disproportionately affected in disaster, and emergency due to the lack of accessibility in evacuation, response, and recovery efforts, and exclusion of disability issues in planning and preparedness.⁶⁷

Children

Extreme weather events complicate children’s ability to access schools that are often far from home. Salinized water as well stagnant water increases the presence of insects, parasites and bacteria - cholera, malaria, lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, typhoid and yellow fever, stomach parasites amongst others - and children are the most vulnerable to waterborne diseases, increasing their mortality and morbidity. As escalating droughts and flooding degrade food production, children will bear the greatest burden of hunger and malnutrition. As temperatures increase, together with water scarcity and air pollution, children will feel the deadliest impact of water-borne diseases and dangerous

⁶⁰ CARE. *Evicted by climate change: Confronting the gendered impacts of climate-induced displacement* (July 2020)

⁶¹ Green Climate Fund & UN Women. *Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects*

⁶² <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/28/people-disabilities-needed-fight-against-climate-change#>

⁶³ <https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/how-climate-change-disproportionately-impacts-those-disabilities>

⁶⁴ Islam, S. Nazrul and John Winkel. *Climate change and social inequality*.

⁶⁵ <https://www.hrw.org/legacy/women/disabled.html>

⁶⁶ Humphrey, Megan. *The intersectionality of poverty, disability, and gender as a framework to understand violence against women with disabilities: A case study of South Africa*.

⁶⁷ Saorath, Ngin. *Women with disability and Climate Change impact*.



respiratory conditions. As more extreme weather events expand the number of emergencies and humanitarian crises, children will pay the highest price. As the world experiences a steady rise in climate-driven migration, children's lives and futures will be the most disrupted.⁶⁸

Widows

If women in the targeted areas do not have any adult children, when they become widows, the garden/land that belonged to the husband becomes theirs. Most of the time, they are "inherited" by a family member on the husband's side; in these situations, the right to that land passes to the man who inherited it or to the eldest son of the husband who died. Widows face the same threats as other women in their communities, but compounded by their additional risks and vulnerabilities. Their homes are susceptible to damages caused both by floods and storms and by slow-onset events such as recurrent droughts.⁶⁹

Seniors

Older people are more vulnerable to the effects of temperature extremes and have a significantly higher mortality risk in extreme weather events. They are at greater risk because of increased susceptibility to disease, reduced mobility and the effects of stresses on the food and water supply. Social and economic factors may also increase the vulnerability of some older people. The combination of chronic health problems and social isolation in addition to more limited access to services, which are often concentrated among older people, can reduce their capacity to cope with climate-related stresses. Minor conditions can quickly become major challenges that overwhelm an older person's ability to cope. During emergencies, frail or housebound older people may be less able or less willing to flee from potential harm. They can struggle to obtain food, travel long distances or endure short periods without shelter. Loss of family members, carers and community ties can also leave older people isolated. Coping with day-to-day life after a disaster can be difficult; in many cases, the psychological impact of a disaster on older people can be greater than on other groups.⁷⁰ The homes of the elderly are also extremely susceptible to damages caused both by floods and storms and by slow-onset events such as recurrent droughts.⁷¹

7. Project Gender-responsiveness

7.1 Anticipated differences, differential needs and priorities

In terms of the proposed project/program, will there be any anticipated differences in men's and women's vulnerability and adaptive capacity to climate change? If so, what are these?

In the targeted areas, there are differences in men's and women's vulnerability and access to training, education, opportunities, decision-making, etc. The proposed project will thus strive to target these differences to reduce vulnerability and strengthen adaptive capacity of both men and women, while promoting gender empowerment.

According to the project's pre-feasibility study, climate change has resulted in less income opportunities and it has added stress to family life. It has become harder/more time consuming to get water.

In response to poor harvests due to drought or flood, in Oio, families have been forced to sell goods (livestock, cereal stocks, others), reduce food consumption, and emigrate to find work; in Cacheu, families have reduced their food consumption and face higher numbers of thefts.

The project will enhance the role of women in community actions to adapt to climate change. They will be active members of Observatory Groups, Climate Community Centers, and Farmers' Clubs. The project will educate both women and men about the importance of women's participation and leadership, to encourage an environment more supportive of women leaders. All groups formed will be mixed men/women to ensure that men continue to participate in partnership with the women. While men generally make decisions even when women's opinions are welcomed, the project will promote greater women's participation and involvement in decision-making.

The fact that 70% of the lead farmers will be women will also empower them as leaders. This will be especially true in activities related to demonstration plots, as farmers – men and women – will visit lead farmer plots to see the positive impact of project-promoted improved practices and lead farmers will be mobilized for and encouraged to take on a teacher role among neighboring farmers.

The project will improve women's and children's health by the improved firewood saving stoves, which will reduce indoor smoke inhalation and reduce time needed to collect firewood. Micro-scale irrigation systems will also reduce time spent by women and children to collect water. Both the stoves and the irrigation systems will also reduce the

⁶⁸ UNICEF. Unless we act now: The impact of climate change on children.

⁶⁹ Islam, S. Nazrul and John Winkel. *Climate change and social inequality*.

⁷⁰ HelpAge. *Climate change in an ageing world*

⁷¹ Islam, S. Nazrul and John Winkel. *Climate change and social inequality*.



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physical burden carried primarily by women and children, thus improving their wellbeing while also reducing time commitments.

The project will hold training sessions with mixed (male/female) groups.

The project will conduct information and training sessions, as well as knowledge dissemination campaigns. The project will ensure that information dissemination is conducted through varying means, to ensure that it reaches both men and women and that its messages are created with men and women in mind. Some sensitization and awareness campaigns will be conducted with just women and/or just men; this will also provide opportunities for more open discussions and for venues to share information and referrals on issues that could be received differently in mixed group settings (such as information on and referrals related to GBV.)

The team will strive to hire/engage as many female Development Officers (AD) and other staff as possible; most of the planned staff are already employed by ADPP-GB. In addition, for actively recruiting women, the project will also provide training to all staff, including male ADs, to ensure that they have an understanding of gender dynamics and how women’s empowerment improves agricultural output and development. This will ultimately improve women’s interaction with project extension services. The team will obtain gender training and capacity-building with the support of the gender specialist on the project technical support team (ETP).

The project will strive to reduce the heavy care work responsibility that the farmers – especially women – shoulder. ADPP-GB has experience training community-based and community-paid caregivers to look after small children (generally aged 2-5 years.) ADPP-GB will thus work with communities to establish local preschools/community-based daycare centers. This will improve women’s situation while simultaneously providing a positive learning and growing environment for small children at a critical stage of their development.

For all new income-generation activities and productive activities – restoring mangroves, animal husbandry, short-cycle animals, micro-enterprises, businesses – the project will closely monitor developments to ensure that these activities decrease women’s burden and create positive impacts (and not more responsibilities, less time, etc.) The team will also strive to enroll a gender-balanced number of participants.

For all new systems and plans – such as the early warning system and the water management plans – the project will closely consult women, men and sub-divisions of each group (i.e. elderly women and elderly men, disabled women and disabled men, widows) to solicit their input on the plans.

Similarly, it will monitor community reception of the functional literacy classes for women, to ensure that they do not create any negative impacts (such as resentment on the part of men who do not take the classes.) Men will also be mobilized to take the literacy classes, although the priority will be women.

What are the differential needs/priorities of women and men in the context of the project/program? Will the project/program be able to address their respective needs and priorities? If so, how?

The needs and priorities of women and men were identified by communities in the pre-feasibility study as follows:

Oio

	Jugudul	Missira	Ga Lomba	K3	Watini	Mansoa
Women	Jobs More opportunities to lead Horticulture, extraction of forest products	Training Carework support	More opportunities to lead	Jobs Training	More opportunities to lead	(not clearly defined by the assessed subjects)
Men	Jobs	Training	Jobs Training	(not clearly defined by the assessed subjects)	Jobs	Carework support

Cacheu

	João Landim	Pelundo	Có



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Women	Training Carework support More opportunities to lead	Cacheu source, bolanha closure/dikes ⁷² , horticulture	Clean water, bolanha closure/dikes, electricity on tabanca, fence for horticultural perimeter
Men	Training Health	Healthy family	(not clearly defined by the assessed subjects)

The project will address these needs and priorities with education, training both for income generation and related health/nutrition education, as well as water and soil management plans and water management work in the target bolanhas, and active encouragement of leadership roles, especially among women.

The project will also train communities to establish local preschools/community-based daycare centers so that caregivers (who are primarily women) will have more time for business/income generation. The team will train caregivers – who will be paid by the community – to look after children.

7.2 Roles of women and men in the project

Roles women and men are anticipated to play in the context of the project/program? What will these entail in terms of time commitment and need for mobility?

As per the project’s pre-feasibility study, the communities anticipate that both men and women should be able to actively participate in project activities.

Role	Time commitment	Need for mobility
Women		
Training and capacity building	The numbers of hours per week/month will be defined with the beneficiaries in a participative way in their weekly and monthly planning sessions; it will differ from community to community.	Trainings will be conducted close to where the farmers live and at convenient times Activities will be close to home
Leadership/active participation in Observatory Groups, Climate Community Centers, and Farmers’ Clubs as lead farmers		
Advocacy and campaigning		
Network, share experiences, and learn from peers		
Training in micro-enterprises and businesses		
Training in alternative livelihoods		
Functional literacy classes		
Management of new assets (stoves, micro-scale irrigation systems, micro-enterprises)		
Men		
Training and capacity building	The numbers of hours per week/month will be defined with the beneficiaries in a participative way in their weekly and monthly planning sessions; it will differ from community to community.	Trainings will be conducted close to where the farmers live and at convenient times Activities will be close to home
Leadership/active participation in Observatory Groups, Climate Community Centers, and Farmers’ Clubs as lead farmers		
Advocacy and campaigning		
Network, share experiences, and learn from peers		
Training in micro-enterprises and businesses		
Training in alternative livelihoods		
Management of new assets (stoves, micro-scale irrigation systems, micro-enterprises)		

7.3 Services and technologies provided to women and men

Will services and technologies provided by the project/program be available and accessible to both women and men?

All services – trainings and awareness-raising – will be available and accessible to both women and men.

Given the profound difference in the levels of literacy between women and men in the targeted areas, functional literacy training will mainly be provided to women to ensure that as many women as possible are able to attend the trainings.

⁷² People need protection dikes to ensure that salt water does not get into the fields. People thus reported that they need these dikes/protection, likely as their dikes have fallen and they are not able to repair/replace.



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Nevertheless men will be welcome to also participate; a planning session will be conducted at the beginning of each training cycle.

The project will develop a collaborative e-platform as a knowledge base for climate-resilience and adaptation practices. There will be free access to the platform but it is expected that the majority of community members will not have easy access to it. It will therefore mostly be a tool for CSOs, authorities, the private sector, and to anyone else who can and knows how to access it. It will, however, mainly be for service providers, activity organisers, major entrepreneurs, and/or TVET schools.

7.4 Strategies for vulnerable groups

Have the needs of specific (and vulnerable) sub-groups been taken into account by the project/program (e.g. children, girls, women and men with disabilities, the elderly, widows)?

The needs of specific and vulnerable sub-groups were identified by the targeted communities during the project’s pre-feasibility study as follows:

Oio

Sub-group	Needs identified by community				
	Missira	Jugudul	Ga Lomba	K3	Missira
Children	Poor access to education / training		Poor access to education / training		Poor access to education / training
Girls	Poor access to education / training Health	Education	Poor access to education / training Health	Early marriage	Poor access to education / training Health Education
Women with disabilities				Lack of production materials	
Men with disabilities	Poor access to education / training Health	Falta de bolanha	Poor access to education / training Health Lack of bolanha	Lack of production materials	Poor access to education / training Health Lack of bolanha
The elderly	Improved water access for bolanhas		Improved water access for bolanhas		Improved water access for bolanhas
Widows	Food Health		Food Health		Food Health

Cacheu

Sub-group	Needs identified by community	
	João Landim	Có
Children	Poor access to education / training Health	
Girls	Poor access to education / training Health	Education
Women with disabilities		
Men with disabilities	Poor access to education / training Health	Lack of bolanha
The elderly	Improved water access for bolanhas	
Widows	Food Health	



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These needs have been taken into account by the project. Each related activity will make specific efforts to reach and work with these vulnerable groups. For those identified as having poor access to education/training, for example, concerted outreach efforts will be made to mobilize those groups, to ensure their participation, and to raise community awareness as to the importance of their importance. Trainings on health, nutrition, and food security will reach all community members and special efforts will be made to ensure that targeted training reaches those groups identified as most vulnerable for these particular areas.

The project will improve water and soil management capacity via improved bolanhas and horticulture production, as well as through the provision of TVET training and better employment opportunities for the target beneficiaries. The project will also conduct awareness and sensitization sessions, promote gender-sensitive mobilization of the beneficiaries, and ensure inclusiveness of all activities at community level. Some elderly community members, children and people with disabilities will implement activities/be responsible for tasks as per their interest/capacity; this will include (for example) mangrove swamps management overview, small animal breeding and tree planting. This will empower these individuals, improve their skillset, increase confidence, and also promote a more inclusive and supportive community environment and as they increase their productivity, they will gain greater access to better paid and more specialized jobs, they will develop entrepreneurship activities, and their household's food security will improve. As a result, girls will gain greater access to education, families will improve their access to better nutrition and healthcare, and more.

During the pre-feasibility study, many communities did not identify all the specific needs for women with disabilities yet they did identify needs for men with disabilities. At the baseline/start-up stage, the project team will make concerted efforts to speak as much as possible with women with disabilities, identify their needs, and tailor project activities to meet those needs.

Has the project/program recognized the distinct vulnerabilities of women and men and developed specific response strategies for each target group?

The project team has identified unequal leadership and decision-making opportunities for women as compared to men. The team understands that one project will not change long-held beliefs and practices, but will strive to work with communities to better understand the importance of gender empowerment and the actively positive role that women play in development in Guinea-Bissau and around the world. It will simultaneously create opportunities for women to lead – as lead farmers, in Community Observer teams, in the community processing centers, etc. – while also promoting spaces where they can work together with men and share experiences. It will also provide targeted awareness and sensitization sessions to women and men only, as appropriate, and will also create spaces where both women and men participate on an equal footing. It will furthermore encourage men to share some of the workload that is generally considered to be that of women, such as taking children to the doctor.

Alternative livelihoods and micro-enterprises and businesses will provide an opportunity for women to actively participate and to earn money. Women entrepreneurs (and men, but the majority of members are expected to be women) will be trained to plan, manage, save and earn money as well as to be linked to markets.

The project will also complement the agriculture training with education, training, and referrals for other issues that directly impact a woman's ability to produce. These include a high care burden (locally-run preschools will be established), referrals for victims of GBV, and targeted literacy training.

The project will mainstream gender as per the GCF's *Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects*. As such, it has/will take the following steps:

In project identification and preparation stage:

- **FLAG** gender issues the project might need to address.
- **CONDUCT** gender assessments.
- **RECRUIT** gender specialists.
- **DEVELOP** project components that contribute to promoting greater gender equality, and to addressing women's and men's needs.

Project implementation stage:

- **HIRE** gender experts and assign responsibility for gender-specific actions; the project team will include a gender specialist on the Technical Support Team (ETP).
- **UNDERTAKE** gender training for the project's implementation team and undertake gender awareness and sensitization for counterparts and other agencies involved in execution.
- **INVOLVE** government departments/institutes (the main project partners are national authorities) that represent women's interests and partner with nongovernmental organizations/community-based groups working on gender equality issues.



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- **MOBILIZE** communities (men, women, girls and boys) to participate in gender-based programming and follow-up activities.
- **PROVIDE** infrastructure and amenities that help to address gender concerns, and the priority needs of women, men, girls and boys.

Project monitoring and evaluation stage:

- **INCLUDE** gender-specific outputs and indicators in the overall project results framework.
- **INCLUDE** mechanisms to monitor and report on gender impacts.
- **HIRE** a gender specialist with a strong M&E background to assist in monitoring and evaluating gender-specific components of the project.
- **INCLUDE** provisions for capacity development for the executing agency on gender-based M&E; this will be led by the gender specialist on the Project Management Unit as part of the technical support team.
- **DOCUMENT** and disseminate gender-relevant best practices and lessons learned.

Gender-based violence

Mitigation measures will be put in place to handle gender-based violence issues, including access to grievance mechanisms for women, given the prevalence of violence against women.

At the project start, the project team will work with a local GBV specialist to identify which services are available in the area. With this specialist and with other contacts, the team will identify focal points for each targeted area (such as health and protection actors) who can serve as local focal points for additional information and support to field staff, i.e. Women and Child Institute, Access to Justice Centers, and RENLUV focal points. Information will be gathered on who/where to contact for issues related to the following: child protection; mental health/psychosocial support; health; sexual and reproductive health; non-food items/WASH including dignity kits; shelter; legal; food/nutrition; services for adolescents/youth; services for people with disabilities; services for sexual and gender minorities; harmful practices (female genital mutilation); and/or services for child or female-headed households.

At the project start and on an annual basis, staff will be trained on how to do a risk assessment through a short checklist in order to be ready to contain and protect/be ready to respond in case of GBV, suspected GBV, reported GBV and define a network protocol to refer the victims to the support services – psychosocial, health and justice, etc. The team may use half and/or full-day training such as the format available here: https://gbvguidelines.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/GBV_UserGuide_021618.pdf (English) and https://gbvguidelines.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/GBV_UserGuide_021718_FR_Final.pdf (French).

All field staff will also be provided with a field-friendly resource for field staff, which likely will include a decision tree, Do's/Don'ts, sample scripts of what to say to a survivor and more, such as the guide available here: <https://gbvguidelines.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Portuguese-GBV-Pocket-Guide.pdf>

If GBV is reported, field staff will follow the appropriate GBV referral pathway – which will be designed with the GBV expert at the project start – to inform the survivor about available GBV services and refer (if given permission by the survivor.)

In some tabancas (K3 and Mansoa) there exists a protection committee against GBV which is usually made up of men and women. At the project start, the project team will discuss their procedures and policies, and ensure – as appropriate and in consultation with the GBV specialist – that they are included in response.

The project team will also make a central phone number (with WhatsApp and/or a green line) available to all beneficiaries; this number can serve as an anonymous hotline to provide information and referrals. The team will also make an anonymous grievance box available in various project locations.

In addition, information about GBV and available services/referrals will be posted in public areas. The information will also be shared in written form and recorded and dispersed as voice messages among beneficiaries via community radio spots in local languages to facilitate greater outreach/information sharing, both for those who are literate and illiterate. Information will also be shared at the project's public events/community campaigns. This information will be distributed to people in farmers' clubs, those who come for trainings, etc. It will be housed at a central project location where everyone can access. The information will be disseminated in all djumbais with farmers.



7.5 Opportunities

Are the specific knowledge and skills of women and men, especially from vulnerable groups, being utilised to contribute to project/program outcomes and solutions?

Throughout its more than 35 years of experience working in the target regions, ADPP-GB has learned a great deal about women farmer strengths and, using this knowledge and experience, has developed participatory approaches and methodologies to utilize this expertise and capacity to contribute to project/program outcomes and solutions. At community level, ADPP has witnessed that the participation of women in the projects is generally stronger than that of men; according to staff accounts, women are often more proactive and stand out from the group as organizers/managers/ leaders. They often just need an opportunity, and the project teams always strive to empower them to enhance their voice and to work with them to create as many opportunities as possible. Women are generally chosen by the beneficiary group to lead organizational local committees, sales, saving revolving plans, etc.

Elderly men and women are very respected and often consulted by the community on complicated situations, problems, and conflict management. Nevertheless, some of the elderly, both men and women, still want to actively participate in their community, although their fiscal strength and chronic health issues create obvious constraints. The proposed project will thus enroll them, on a voluntary basis, in the management, oversight, orientation, community training on traditional agriculture techniques, output control, gender inclusiveness and other such activities. It will encourage their regular participation through frequent opportunities according to their desire, capacity and availability.

To further support the project's inclusivity, the project team will live in the communities and therefore know first-hand the communities' actual and day-to-day situation throughout the project's lifetime. The team will furthermore work with communities to break down certain entrenched cultural barriers, such as the custom of hiding people with disabilities, especially young people. As much as possible, these community members will be mobilized to participate in project activities; this will include the technical and vocational trainings, which are yearly and semester trainings. Community members can therefore be approached, sensitized, and mobilized to enroll. And as necessary/desired, these community members and their families will be referred to other existing CSOs that work specifically with people with disabilities.

During the project preparation and throughout implementation, the team will work to gain a greater understanding of women and men's circumstances, vulnerabilities, needs, and interests. This will be accomplished through surveys, interviews, focus groups, key informant interviews, and regular project monitoring; this all will be strengthened by members of the project team living in the communities. Constant feedback, especially from vulnerable groups, will ensure that the project activities and their resulting outcomes contribute to solutions, empowerment, and development.

The information gathered from the gender analysis/assessment will be considered and reviewed in all stages of the project cycle: design, formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. In each of these stages, project/program managers, supported by the gender specialist, will keep a 'gender lens' in mind, looking at ways the project/program can address gender inequalities that emerge from the project/program; ensure the differential needs of women and men are addressed; ensure women and men have equal access to resources, services, and capacity development; ensure equal participation of women and men in management arrangements and as beneficiaries, partners and key stakeholders; and ensure women's equal participation in decision – making processes.

Has the project/program identified opportunities to challenge gender stereotypes and increase positive gender relations through equitable actions? If so, what are these opportunities and actions?

The project has several built-in opportunities to challenge gender stereotypes and increase positive gender relations. These include: active participation on local groups, in community centers, processing centers, community observer groups, the TVET courses, the business opportunities and in the Farmers' Clubs; greater decision-making; more leadership opportunities; more enabling environment via raised awareness; and equal and promoted access to equal training and education.



Gender Action Plan

7.6 Introduction

Gender action plan (GAP) - introduction

As per the GCF's *Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects*, the purpose of a gender action plan is to operationalize the constraints and opportunities for women and men identified during the gender analysis to fully integrate them into the project design. The plan should include:

- (i) Gender-responsive actions that address and strengthen the voice and agency of vulnerable women and men in climate action;
- (ii) Gender performance indicators and sex-disaggregated targets that can be incorporated into a results framework; and
- (iii) Presentation of gender-responsive development impacts.

The GAP will:

- Document and track project work undertaken to address gender issues;
- Monitor tangible benefits to women and men, especially from vulnerable communities;
- Include mechanisms to ensure implementation of the gender design elements; and
- Include gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation indicators.

The project strives to reduce gender inequality by: increasing women's participation in farmers' clubs to facilitate access to inputs and credit; increasing access to literacy and income-generation education; facilitating women's access to employment and self-employed income earning opportunities; and encouraging women's participation in decision-making. The project will also make targeted actions to reduce the impact of women's care work on their productive capacity.

The project will utilize a strong, disaggregated M&E system.

ADPP-GB has experience with projects that have promoted gender empowerment with concrete results; the organization is thus well-suited to implement this gender action plan.

In a project related to renewable energy implemented by ADPP-GB with EU support, for example, 70% of beneficiaries were women. They formed an association by the project end and, as part of the exit strategy, 90% of the association's members were women. More information about this project can be found here: <http://www.adpp-gb.org/pt/adpp-guine-bissau/publications/energy-facility-case-study-022017-2/>

ADPP-GB has also worked with the Government's Women and Child Institute (IMC) and the National Committee for the Abolition of harmful practices (CNAPN), in a UK Foreign Office funded project on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Early Child Marriage (ECM) in Quinara Region, in 2015/16.

ADPP-GB has also worked with UNFPA to eliminate FGM, fistula due to FGM, and to promote improved sexual and reproductive health. UNFPA stated that the project results could be even more significant if expanded to other regions of the country.

ADPP-GB has a signed Collaboration Agreement (MoU) on Social and Economic development programs for women and families with the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity, since 2017.

ADPP-GB also has experience identifying issues that affect women and girls and working with communities (women and men) to create local, sustainable solutions. ADPP has, for example, experience training community-based and community-paid caregivers to look after small children (aged 2-5 years) while their parents engage in trainings and productive activities.

While in the past, ADPP-GB often trained its project staff holistically, i.e. incorporating gender as a "cross-cutting" issue, in recent years, ADPP-GB is placing more emphasis on gender empowerment as its own focus area. That being said, the organization still requires support in designing introductory trainings materials for its field staff – what is gender, why is gender empowerment important, what are issues that women face that are different than men and how does this impact their lives (and vice versa), how to change the gender dynamics between you as a field staff and a female beneficiary, how are these issues related to this particular project, and how can we as an NGO respond and contribute positively to change relating to these areas – as well as in the creation of tools for the field staff to have on hand in their day-to-day work.



Such tools needed will include how to respond to a reported or suspected case of GBV (as detailed above), information for relevant referrals for women and girls, checklists for how to hold training sessions, community sessions, and individual sessions/home visits that are empowering to women and girls. Working with the gender specialist, the team will also identify additional areas that could be supported with further training and/or tools for the field.

The project will be supported by a gender specialist. The gender specialist is responsible for oversight of all activities, to ensure that: (1) they follow the gender action plan; and (2) that additional issues/difficulties that arise related to gender are identified, discussed, and responded to appropriately. The specialist is responsible for regular follow-up training at least each quarter. The specialist will review project M&E and reporting and trainings will be in response to issues identified. The specialist will also review IEC materials, to ensure that they use a gender-sensitive approach. The specialist will also keep abreast of all national, regional, and international current events (policies, findings, research) as they relate to gender in international development, particularly as it relates to climate change. The specialist will thus also tailor trainings to current findings and knowledge, to ensure that the team is fully updated and trained as per the latest information and expertise. As required, the specialist will work directly with field leadership staff as well as ADPP-GB's national team.

Activities that will be implemented at the set-up phase of the project's implementation are responsibilities that will be included in the terms of reference of the gender specialist, who will be recruited by the project, and/or in a project manual detailing the tasks that need to be executed. This also applies to most of the other activities/sub-activities listed in the gender action plan.

The AE will monitor the gender action plan on a monthly basis and check M&E reports against stated goals. Should any issues or questions arise, the AE will communicate directly with ADPP-GB's leadership team and the gender specialist, if needed.

7.7 Gender Action Plan

Gender action plan (GAP) – Description

The following section describes the gender-responsiveness of the project by Component and Output, drawing upon lessons learned from the analysis, as described above. Consultations, interviews and surveys with women and men in the target areas have taken place and led to the proposed GAP. The project has also been designed based on ADPP-GB's long experience in the target area.

Overall, the project targets women's empowerment by prioritizing women (70% of target) to benefit from increased climate-resilient sustainable development.

Specific attention is paid to how each of the proposed activities take into account access and participation in an equitable way, and how barriers for women and other vulnerable groups' participation are taken into account and addressed.

Structurally, the GAP below provides a short introduction to the overall idea of each component, followed by the gender considerations and responsive activities per Output. Below the narrative description follows, as required, the indicator framework with gender-disaggregated data.

The project's baseline and KAP study (activity 1.1.3.1) will be used to collect baseline data to rationalize the targets in the gender action plan.

Cross-cutting activities:

Cross-cutting activities are included in the project design to support project efforts to contribute to gender equality, including:

Facilitate the uplifting of time-poverty related barriers. This includes, among others:

- Women's engagement, empowerment and organized self-help through Farmers' Clubs as well as other community-based structures;
- Promote more equal distribution of labor – including care work – through education and outreach; and
- Organize child care in the communities to make participation in project activities more feasible and to establish a sustainable system that can be locally maintained post-project.

Project efforts will also:

- Include activities to enhance equal access to and control over material and non-material resources of both male and female farmers;



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- Promote gender balance in decision-making; and
- Encourage voice and participation of both women and men.

All project staff will receive a gender training at the start of the project, provided by a Bissau-Guinean gender expert. The training will include an emphasis on designing activities, approaches, trainings and materials in a gender-responsive manner, taking into account needs, preferences and priorities of women in regards to, among others, access to information and training. Project staff will be hired with a preference for both women staff and those with gender experience.

All trainings, materials and manuals will be designed from a gender-responsive starting point, securing that the information provided is equally easily accessible for women and other vulnerable groups.

Given the low levels of literacy – especially for women – in the project areas, and based on ADPP-GB's previous experience with farmers with varying levels of literacy, project materials will be designed with illiterate farmers in mind. They will have instructive pictures and drawings as much as possible, with accompanying text for those who can/wish to read more.

Field staff will also work with local groups to identify those who are literate and comfortable supporting other farmers; these people can then work in smaller groups to review materials shared.

Information will also be shared via audio messages on WhatsApp and via text, so those who cannot read can listen.

Field staff will also be trained about illiteracy and different ways of learning. When they go in the communities to conduct activities, they will first find out the educational backgrounds of the farmers they are working with, especially where and how farmers learned, to understand their literacy levels and their best methods of learning. With this knowledge, they will use a range of techniques that are both creative (storytelling, games, team-building quizzes) and more formalized (more traditional teacher/ student approaches.)

The project will also hold literacy classes, especially for women farmers, to build their capacity to read and write.

ADPP-GB will also invite networks of local groups, including women's groups and cooperatives, among others, to help disseminate information.

Stakeholder engagement undertaken during the preparation of the project has been incorporated in gender-related activities to address the needs and priorities of women and men and contributed to:

- The establishment of childcare / consideration of children's presence for several activities;
- Efforts to incorporate men's awareness and support for activities that empower women, and viewing them as partners;
- Inclusion of issues related to GBV, family planning, health in trainings, etc. as these directly impact a woman's ability to be productive; and
- Inclusion of Functional Literacy on adaptation to climate change and access to basic rights by promoting access to identity documentation for women in target communities.

Project preparation

During the project preparatory stage, the following efforts will be made:

- Goal of: 30% of PMU/UGP and technical support group (ETP) teams; 25% staff teams composed of women, PWD, people from vulnerable communities.
- A gender sensitive approach will be taken in all IEC activities.
- Efforts will be made to achieve gender balance in initial assessments.
- Attendees to be consulted on timing to fit around family commitments and to accommodate different time-schedules.
- M&E data collected will be disaggregated by sex and age for all possible indicators.

The project is organized in **3 Components**.

Outcome 1. Strengthened capacity and knowledge management to monitor and address climate risks

Outputs:

- Improved observation and management systems for monitoring climate risks
- Strengthened technical capacities for addressing water and agriculture related climate risks
- Enhanced and better systematized knowledge management

Women play key roles in all areas yet their input is not always taken into full consideration for decision-making. As such, the project will:



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- Ensure the monitoring systems, CCCs takes gender considerations and is designed with male and female input.
- Promotes gender parity among members of CCCs.
- CCCs are established with gender considerations.
- Yearly awareness-raising and information campaigns on mangrove issues are made with gender considerations.
- 50-70% of students/youth trained are women.
- Environmental Education curriculum includes gender aspects and is gender-inclusive/responsive.
- Functional Literacy Classes in the Context of Adaptation to Climate Change for women.
- Support in the registration and issuance of identity cards for women.
- Support the establishment of revolving child care system in the communities.

Capacity building must take gender into consideration and also make efforts to ensure women and men are trained. As such, activities under this component will ensure that:

- The Observatory Group (OG) will be created with female participation in both leadership/decision-making positions (30%) and in membership of the Community Observer team (OC 70%).
- Women and men are consulted in design manuals, modules, action plans and strategies are designed with gender considerations.
- Analysis of community-based brigades to ensure that they do not place unsustainable additional burdens on women and/or children and/or on other vulnerable groups.
- Female and male participation in workshops, trainings and consultations; gather information in a manner in which community members feel as comfortable and as safe as possible to speak and share information openly.
- Attendees are consulted on timing to fit around family commitments and to accommodate different time-schedules; efforts will be made to ensure gender balance of people trained and of trainers.
- Male & female extension workers and CSOs staff are trained. They are also trained in gender aspects.
- Consultation, participation and consultation with both male and female authorities and actors from various sectors (including women's organizations). Workshops include women and men and women's input is encouraged.
- Information and knowledge is disseminated to both male and female key actors and stakeholders. Communication and dissemination strategy is done with women's participation, gender considerations and with a gender-sensitive approach.
- Collaborative database includes information and knowledge with a gender perspective, input from women and men, etc. It is designed to be accessible to both women and men.
- At least 25% of targeted decision-makers are women.
- Campaigns include gender elements and are conducted at times deemed suitable for all targeted audiences.

Outcome 2. Adapted water management towards climate risks in coastal communities

Outputs:

- Climate-resilient community-based water management
- Improved management of coastal ecosystems

Activities will include:

- Consult both male and female key stakeholders Gather information in a manner in which community members feel as comfortable and as safe as possible to speak and share information openly
- Planning and identification of tree species, as well as planning for where trees should be planted, done in consultation with both men and women. Efforts made to ensure that men and women participate equally in tree-planting campaign, mangrove management and nurseries.
- Awareness raising and training on improved stoves that include gender aspects.
- Development plans drawn up with gender considerations.
- Include input from women and from men in identification of needs for water access points.
- Working sessions to identify and plan interventions include women and men. Basic manual created for the farmer done with gender considerations and input from women and men.

Outcome 3 Enhanced climate-resilience of smallholder agricultural systems

Outputs:

- Increased and diversified climate-resilient production of smallholder farmers



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- Improved income options along climate-resilient value chains

Women farmers lack desired trainings and capacity building opportunities. And when they do participate, they are often not given the same voice in decision-making processes nor equally represented as men. Activities related to this outcome will thus strive for:

- 70% women in farmers' clubs.
- Mentoring of productive groups done by both male and female animators and supervisors, followed up/with orientation provided by the gender specialist.
- Seed bank created with input from both women and men. Information will be gathered in a manner in which community members feel as comfortable and as safe as possible to speak and share information openly.
- Trainings incorporate gender aspects.
- Promotion of women on management committees.
- Consultation for model fields done with both males and females; as above, consult in a manner that promotes openness, comfort, safety, and transparency.
- Training curricula designed with gender considerations and analysis. All training materials to be gender-inclusive/responsive. Trainings held at times convenient for both women and men.
- Agricultural community units/Clubs are established with both male and female user input. Promotion of women on management teams of the CCPs. Marketing plan takes into account considerations/concerns/priorities of both women and men.
- Promotion of women on leadership of commercial association/cooperative.
- Ensure female and male participation in farmer involvement. Monitor involvement/labor burden and if additional tasks are being taken up by women and not men; work with communities on response if so.
- 160 students targeted, minimum 50% women.
- Development of strategy includes gender considerations and input from men and women. Coordination with other projects with a focus on gender and/or women.
- Creation and training of a wide range of new micro-enterprises and businesses for women and men (at least 50% women). Awareness campaigns include the importance of women's involvement and empowerment in income generating activities.

The project will strive to ensure that women with intersecting vulnerabilities have access to the project's benefits; it will also work to track how the activities work with and impact targeted households.

The team is aware of many sub-groups of women in the targeted areas but does not yet have defined data on how many women fall into each sub-group.

It will therefore track many indicators disaggregated by sex and further disaggregated by women's sub-group. Which sub-groups to track will be determined after the baseline is completed and in consultation with the Gender Specialist. The possible sub-groups that will be tracked in many of the following indicators (some will overlap) are:

8. under 25;
9. widows (including those who now live with another family/family and those who do not);
10. women in a polygamous union;
11. head of household;
12. women with a disability (to include those with a disability from birth, those who suffered a disability from work or from violence etc.);
13. women in households with up to 7 family members;
14. women in households with more than 7 family members;
15. by education level (women without education level/illiterate; women with primary education; women with elementary education; women with high school education; women with university degree);
16. Nº of children (pregnant women, women with 1 child, etc. up to women with more than 5 children);
17. women with a chronic disease;
18. women who have been victims of FGM; and
19. women who have been a victim of other harmful practice.

19.1 Logical Framework

Impact Statement:

Vulnerable populations benefit from increased climate-resilient sustainable development.

Gender Impact Statement:

Vulnerable women benefit from increased climate-resilient sustainable development.

Selected indicator:

[I.1.] Impact Indicator 1. N. of total beneficiaries relative to total population (disaggregated by gender). Target: 4,5% of the total population of Guinea-Bissau (70% women)

[I.2.] Impact Indicator 2. N. of total direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender). Target: 82.450 people (70% women)

[I.3.] Objective Indicator 3. N. of total indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender). Target: 120.000 people (70% women)

Result Area 1: Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions

Selected indicator:

[R.A.I.1.] Result Area Indicator 1. N. of people benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (disaggregated by sex). Target: + 202.450 people (70% women)

Result Area 2: Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security

Selected indicators:

[R.A.I.2.] Result Area Indicator 2. N. of food-secure households (disaggregated by male and female-represented households). Target: + 8.500 (70% female-represented)

[R.A.I.3.] Result Area Indicator 3. N. of people with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses (disaggregated by sex). Target: + 82.450 (70% women)

Component 1. Development of technical and institutional capacity of government and civil society.

Outcome 1: Strengthened capacity and knowledge management to monitor and address water and agriculture-related climate risks in Oio and Cacheu Regions

Selected Gender Indicators per Components:

[Oc.I.1.] Outcome 1. Component 1 Indicator. 2 Observatory Groups operational and working with the National authorities, providing information to the population. **Please note:** This outcome is not gender specific yet gender indicators are included under certain outcomes.

Gender indicator/goal: % of women active in Observatory Groups. Goal: leadership: 30%; membership: 70%

Component 2 - Adaptation of water management towards climate risks in coastal zones

Outcome 2: Improved water availability and quality for production and consumption, in coastal communities in Oio and Cacheu, despite climate risks

Outcome 2 Indicator 2. N. of people reached by risk reduction measures established/strengthened (disaggregated by gender). Goal: 82.450 (70% women)

Component 3 - Building resilience of farming communities towards climate change



Outcome 3: Enhanced climate-resilience of smallholder farmers in coastal communities in Oio and Cacheu Region

Component 3 Indicator 1. N. of people made aware of Climate Change threats and related appropriate responses (disaggregated by gender). Goal: 120,000 (60% women)

Outcome 3 Indicator 3. N. of vulnerable households using action supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability (disaggregated by male-headed and female-headed). Goals: 8,500 farmers (70% female-represented) adopt CRA practices promoted on 170 Model Plots; 8,500 farmers (70% female-represented) with improved access to water for production; 160 people (70% women) gained access to support for establishing micro-enterprises and IGAs;

Outcome 1 Strengthened capacity and knowledge management to monitor and address water and agriculture-related climate risks in Oio and Cacheu Regions

Output 1.1. Improved local observation and management systems for monitoring water and agriculture-related climate risks in Oio and Cacheu Region.

Please note: This output is not gender specific yet gender indicators are included under certain activity outputs.

Selected indicators:

[iOp-1.1.2.] N. of annual action plans of the Observatory Group designed and validated.

Gender indicator/goal: No. of action plans that take gender into consideration as a result of support (led by gender specialist) given to project team and communities. Goal: 5

[iOp.1.1.4.] N. of CCCs established and functioning. Goal: 20;

Gender indicator/goal: % of CCCs with at least 50% female members – Goal: 75%.

Gender indicator/goal: % of CCCs with at least 50% female leadership – Goal: 75%.

Gender indicator: % of CCCs that provide referrals to women and men on issues of importance to women (GBV, family planning, more). Goal: 100%

Output 1.2. Strengthened technical capacities of decision-makers and field staff in Oio and Cacheu Region for addressing water and agriculture related climate risks.

Please note: This output is not gender specific yet gender indicators are included under certain activity outputs.

Selected indicators:

[iOp-1.2.1.] N. of workshops/trainings sessions addressed on agri-environmental practices, technologies, water and soil quality monitoring.

Gender indicator/goal: % of workshops with at least 50% female participants. Goal: 75%

[iOp.1.2.3.] N. of workshops and training courses addressed for decision-makers at national and regional level on agri-environmental practices, technologies, water and soil quality monitoring system. Goal: 10.

Gender indicator/goal: % of workshops and training courses that are reviewed/revised by the gender specialist before being held. Goal: 100%

Gender indicator/goal: # of webinar trainings with at least 25% female participation. Goal: 8.

Gender indicator/goal: # of workshop and training attendees who are women ministries or gender ministries involved in steering and technical committees to support with oversight and technical issues

Gender indicator/goal: # of workshop attendees who are from women ministries or gender ministries

[iOp.1.2.5.] N. of communities sensitized on agri-environmental practices, technologies, water and soil quality monitoring system.

Gender indicator/goal: Sensitization material gender sensitive - 100% of materials



Gender indicator/goal: Sensitization activities organized for women to be able to attend - 100% of activities
 Gender indicator/goal: % of communities in which efforts have been made to mobilize men as champions of women's empowerment & equality in agricultural productive systems: 100%

[iOp.1.2.7.] N. of youth trained on climate-resilient agriculture with practice done in the project Farmer Clubs. Goal: 110.
 Gender indicator/goal: 50% women

[Op.3.6.] N. of trained youth integrated in the Farmers' Clubs. Goal: 68.
 Gender indicator/goal: 50% women.

[Op.3.7.] N. of youth trained on post-harvest practices and use of technologies. Goal: 115.
 Gender indicator/goal: 50% women.

[Op. 1.3.] Output 1.3. Improved availability and accessibility to knowledge on water and agriculture-related climate risks and adaptation options.
Please note: This output is not gender specific yet gender indicators are included under certain activity outputs.

Selected indicator:

[iOp.1.3.1.] Output Indicator 9. N. of knowledge management and dissemination strategies developed.
 Gender indicator/goal: % of management and dissemination strategies that are reviewed/revise by the gender specialist before being finalized. Goal: 100%

[iOp.1.3.2.] Output Indicator 10. N. of informative documents with lessons learned and recommendations integrated in national monitoring systems.
 Gender indicator/goal: % of documents created that incorporate gender/take gender under consideration, as per the analysis of the gender specialist. Goal: 100%

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs
<p>Activity 1.1.1. Conceptualization and operationalization of The Observatory Group (OG) for climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) practices and technologies and water and soil quality monitoring (WSQM) and integration of the OG activities with national monitoring systems.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (a): Consult male and female key stakeholders. Gender sub-activity (b): Field staff work with communities to create Observatory Group (OG), and to advocate for female participation in both leadership/decision-making positions. Gender sub-activity (c): Individuals involved in OGs are trained by project staff in gender empowerment/inclusion Gender sub-activity (c): Identify local initiatives/organizations that have a focus on women and/or gender; contact organizations to gather information and discuss strategies for collaboration.</p>	<p>[A.1.1.1.a] Observatory Group (OG) created with female participation in both leadership/decision-making positions. Goal: 30% (leadership) and 70% (membership)</p> <p>[A.1.1.1.b] Number of stakeholders consulted, disaggregated by sex. Goal: TBC with baseline</p> <p>[A.1.1.1.c] Number of initiatives that have a focus on women and/or gender identified and contacted. Goal: TBC with baseline</p> <p>[A.1.1.1.de] Project plan and design is updated to incorporate new findings.</p>	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4/Y1	ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist	5% of activity budget



<p>Gender sub-activity (d): With gender specialist support, incorporate findings into project plan and design.</p>				
<p>Activity 1.1.2. Establish Climate Community Centers (CCC). Gender sub-activity (a): Gender specialist supports project team to consult community members – men and women – about location and other characteristics of CCCs. Consultations are held at times convenient for respondents. Gender sub-activity (b): Gender specialist provides input to team on materials at the center and how they can be more gender-inclusive/responsive, etc. (such as establishing a private area for breastfeeding mothers, separate latrines, and/or creating a play area outside with simple, locally available materials so women can come and their children can play while they consult/are active at the CCCs, for example.) Gender sub-activity (c): Community members are mobilized to help establish CCCs and are informed about the gender considerations. This includes meetings with local leaders/key stakeholders and influencers and meetings with community members. Gender sub-activity (d): Train all project staff in how to provide referrals. Gender specialist assists in training all project staff in how to recognize signs of GBV, how to respond to allegations of GBV, and how to support survivors with referrals. Gender sub-activity (e): With gender specialist support and information gathered on referrals, centers place information/referral contacts related to issues of relevance to women including family planning, GBV, more in public areas at the center. Gender sub-activity (f): Support communities to establish CCC monitoring systems. Provide information on the importance of gender parity in responsibilities and in women’s involvement in decisions. Gender sub-activity (g): Organize a community-based, rotating childcare system with the mothers and the gender specialist.</p>	<p>[A.1.1.2.a] % of centers are established with input from women and men and with gender considerations. Goal: 100% [A.1.1.2.b] % of CCC monitoring systems incorporate gender considerations and strive for gender parity in leadership and membership. Goal: 75% [A.1.1.2.c] % of CCC connected community-based, rotating childcare system for children from 2 to 5 years organized with the gender specialist and community mother’s participation. Goal: 100% [A.1.1.2.d] % of project staff who have been trained in GBV and to provide appropriate referrals. Goal: 100% [A.1.1.2.e] % of CCCs that have information available on GBV support/referrals. Goal: 100%</p>	<p>Y1 & Y2</p>	<p>ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist</p>	<p>5% of activity costs</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.3 Equip OGs and CCCs with technologies for WSQM</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>ADPP (Executing Entity)</p>	



			Gender Specialist	
<p>Activity 1.1.4. Training of OG members, including community members and individuals on O&M of observatory equipment. Gender sub-activity (a): Field staff consult OG members to determine what time and where training should be held. Gender sub-activity (b): Special efforts are made to mobilize women: outreach is conducted at times convenient to women, outreach is conducted where women frequent, outreach is conducted when men are not present and female questions are encouraged. Gender sub-activity (b): Project staff consult gender specialist on training materials, to ensure gender considerations and appropriate language and content; specialist provides input. Gender sub-activity (c): Training is given by a team that includes women.</p>	<p>[A.1.1.2.a] % of people trained who are women. Goal: 70% [A.1.1.2.b] % of trainers who are women. Goal: 25% [A.1.1.2.c] % of project staff at workshops who are women. Goal: 50%. [A.1.1.2.d] As per gender specialist: Gender issues are included in workshops. [A.1.1.2.e] As per gender specialist: Guidelines for the O&M manual are complete with gender considerations and with male and female input; Gender aspects are embedded in the content and a gender sensitive approach is used; Both genders are equally represented as actors and beneficiaries, and the language used is sex-specific and refers to both sexes. [A.1.1.2.f] % of OG members who can, based on training, name at least 3 ways in which responsibilities will be split fairly between men and women (disaggregated by sex). Goal: 75% of men and 75% of women.</p>	Q4/Y1, Q1/Y2	ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist	5% of activity budget
<p>Activity 1.2.1. Development of Training Manuals, Modules and Curriculums for Environmental Education, CRA practices and technologies, adaptation towards water and soil salinization. Gender sub-activity (a): Design guidelines for the Training Manuals and Modules with the gender specialist. The guidelines include gender considerations and are made with male and female input. Hold consultative meetings with women to gather input. Embed gender aspects in the content and use a gender sensitive approach. Represent both genders equally as actors and beneficiaries, use sex-specific language, and refer to both sexes.</p>	<p>[A.1.2.1.a] As per gender specialist: Manuals are completed with gender considerations; Gender aspects embedded in content and forms of messaging and/or interactions; Both genders are equally represented as actors and beneficiaries, and the language used is sex-specific and refers to both sexes. [A.1.2.1.b] # of women who have provided input to the design and development of the manuals and modules. Goal: TBC at project start</p>	Q1-Q2/Y1	ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist	
<p>Activity 1.2.2. Capacity building of national-level decision-makers, local government authorities and field staff on WSQM, Adaptation and CRA practices.</p>	<p>[A.1.2.2.a] % of decision-makers who attend workshops who are women. Goal: 20%</p>		ADPP (Executing Entity)	



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<p>Gender sub-activity (a): Field staff consult decision-makers to identify convenient time/date, and to mobilize women to participate.</p> <p>Gender sub activity (b): Project staff consult gender specialist on workshop materials, to ensure gender considerations and appropriate language and content; specialist provides input.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (c): Workshops are given by a team that includes women.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (d): Project staff consult gender specialist on training materials, to ensure gender considerations and appropriate language and content; specialist provides input.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (e): Mobilize male & female extension workers and members of CSOs' staff.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (f): Consult attendees on timing to fit around family commitments and to accommodate different time-schedules.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (g): Sessions are given by a team that includes women.</p>	<p>[A.1.2.2.b] % of invited institutions who have been requested to send at least 1 female representative to workshops. Goal: 100%</p> <p>[A.1.2.2.c] # of attendees of workshops who represent institutions that focus on gender. Goal: TBC with baseline (to include Ministry, IMC, Practicas Nefastas, and other organizations to be identified)</p> <p>[A.1.2.2.c]: % of project staff at workshops who are women. Goal: 25%</p> <p>[A.1.2.2.d] Gender issues are included in the workshops, as per gender specialist.</p> <p>[A.1.2.2.e] % of authorities at workshops who are women. Goal: 20%</p> <p>[A.1.2.2.f] % of staff team at workshops who are women. Goal: 25%</p> <p>[A.1.2.2.g] Gender issues are included in the training, as per gender specialist.</p> <p>[A.1.2.2.h] % of extension workers who attend trainings who are female. Goal: 10%</p> <p>[A.1.2.2.i] % of CSO staff workers who attend trainings who are female. Goal: 25%</p>		Gender Specialist	
<p>Activity 1.2.3. Train youth through vocational training courses in CRA practices, including specializations in livestock management and post-harvest practices.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (a): Gender specialist reviews curriculum and works with team to enhance/improve it so it is more gender-inclusive and gender-sensitive.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (b): Mobilize youth – male and female – to take courses.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (c): Trainings are provided by both men and women.</p>	<p>[A.1.2.3.a] Total (115) students (disaggregated by sex and within women disaggregated (TBC with gender specialist and project team at project start – disaggregation may include all or a selection of the following): under 25; widows (including those who now live with another family/family and those who do not); women in a polygamous union; head of household; women with a disability (to include those with a disability from birth, those who suffered a disability from work or from violence etc.; women in households with up to 7 family members; women in households with more than 7 family members; by education level (women without education level/illiterate; women with primary education; women with elementary education; women with high school education; women with university degree); Nº of children (pregnant women, women with 1 child, etc. up to women with more than 5 children); women</p>	ALL QUARTERS – Y1-Y4Q3 & Q4/Y1 Q1 & Q2/Y1	ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist	5% of activity cost



	<p>with a chronic disease; women who have been victims of FGM; women who have been a victim of other harmful practice (some will overlap). Goal: 70% women disaggregated goal/figures TBC with baseline); [A.1.2.3.b] As per gender specialist, trainings incorporate gender aspects. [A.1.2.3.c] At least 25% of trainers are women</p>			
<p>Activity 1.2.4. Conduct sensitization campaigns and address concrete barriers at community-level for climate change literacy, adaptation options, and other resilience-building topics. Gender sub-activity (a): Gender specialist supports project team to develop questionnaire to gather information from women about literacy interests, needs. Gender sub-activity (b): Primarily female field staff consult women on literacy classes. Outreach is done at times that are convenient for women and when they are home. Gender sub-activity (c): Team consults gender specialist, to share findings and establish times and locations for literacy classes. Gender sub-activity (d): Gender specialist supports team to ensure the curriculum for the functional literacy course is gender-sensitive. Gender sub-activity (e): Community outreach to men – through group discussions, one-on-one conversations, awareness campaigns, mobilizing local leaders to be “champions” of women’s literacy – to raise awareness and understanding of the importance of women’s literacy and how it is good for their development, as well as that of their families and communities. Gender sub-activity (f): Hold functional literacy classes in the context of adaptation to climate change (agriculture, health, nutrition, gender equality etc... in the context of climate change), and mitigation of climate change impacts. Work with Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Education, with knowledge of Ministry of Woman and Family to design content. Gender sub-activity (g): Monitor community members for potential negative feedback to women’s education; work with gender specialist with input from women’s groups and Ministry</p>	<p>[A.1.2.4.a] Total places per CCC per year, from the 2nd year on and total women who receive literacy training: Goal 20 /1,360 women receive literacy training. [A.1.2.4.b] % of campaigns are conducted with gender considerations. Goal: 100% [A.1.2.4.c] % of communities in which a local leader and/or influencer is promoting women’s literacy. Goal: 100%</p>	<p>Q2-Q4/Y1, ALL QUARTERS Y2, Y3, & Y4</p>	<p>ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist</p>	<p>5% of activity costs</p>



<p>of Woman and Family to adapt/respond appropriately (additional community outreach campaigns, for example) should negative reactions occur. Gender sub-activity (h): Work with gender specialist to design campaigns to ensure that they include gender elements. Embed gender aspects in content and forms of messaging and interactions – this includes messaging that targets men to increase their support for women’s active and equal role in agricultural productive systems. Use a gender sensitive approach in all IEC activities (written, verbal, audio and visual content.) In IEC materials used, equally represent both genders as actors and beneficiaries, and use language that is sex-specific wherever possible and refer to both sexes. Include in topics to cover access, use and decision-making over land related issues be dealt with in the project and also in relation to polygamous households. Gender sub-activity (i): Conduct awareness campaigns at times deemed suitable for all targeted audiences and/or at differing times to accommodate different schedules. Gender sub-activity (j): Support women to attain identity cards.</p>				
<p><u>Activity 1.2.5. Mainstream environmental education in the young adult education system in the target areas.</u> Gender sub-activity (a): Gender specialist reviews curriculum and works with team to enhance/improve it so it is more gender-inclusive and gender-sensitive. Gender sub-activity (b): Conduct community campaigns at locations where youth frequent to mobilize youth – male and female – to take courses. In campaigns, include targeted messaging for females to participate and to promote community support for women’s training in traditionally male-dominated areas. Include in topics to cover access, use and decision-making over land related issues be dealt with in the project and also in relation to polygamous households. Gender sub-activity (c): Hold community meetings with local leaders to discuss the importance of youth participation in the trainings, and of the importance of allowing young women to participate.</p>	<p>[A.1.2.5.a] As per gender specialist, trainings incorporate gender aspects. [A.1.2.5.b] Total # of students / % women (disaggregated by sex and within women (TBC with gender specialist and project team at project start – disaggregation may include all or a selection of the following): under 25; widows (including those who now live with another family/family and those who do not); women in a polygamous union; head of household; women with a disability (to include those with a disability from birth, those who suffered a disability from work or from violence etc.; women in households with up to 7 family members; women in households with more than 7 family members; by education level (women without education level/illiterate; women with primary education; women with elementary education; women with high school education; women with university degree); N° of children (pregnant women, women with 1</p>	<p>Y2-Y5</p>	<p>ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist</p>	<p>5% of activity costs</p>



<p>Gender sub-activity (d): Enroll youth. Gender sub-activity (e): Trainings are provided by both men and women. Gender sub-activity (f): Provide enrolled youth with information on and referrals about GBV.</p>	<p>child, etc. up to women with more than 5 children); women with a chronic disease; women who have been victims of FGM; women who have been a victim of other harmful practice (some will overlap). Goal: 115 / 70% (disaggregated TBC) [A.1.2.5.c] % of trainers who are women. Goal: 25%</p>			
<p>Activity 1.3.1. Conduct Baseline Study and KAP Survey. Gender sub-activity (a): Design baseline study and KAP Survey with input from gender specialist. Determine: when to conduct outreach to ensure women’s participation; which female stakeholders should be targeted; and which data will be better collected from women without the presence of men, among other topics. Ensure disaggregated data to include (TBC with gender specialist and project team at project start – disaggregation may include all or a selection of the following): under 25; widows (including those who now live with another family/family and those who do not); women in a polygamous union; head of household; women with a disability (to include those with a disability from birth, those who suffered a disability from work or from violence etc.; women in households with up to 7 family members; women in households with more than 7 family members; by education level (women without education level/illiterate; women with primary education; women with elementary education; women with high school education; women with university degree); Nº of children (pregnant women, women with 1 child, etc. up to women with more than 5 children); women with a chronic disease; women who have been victims of FGM; women who have been a victim of other harmful practice (some will overlap). Gender sub-activity (b): Mobilize female field staff to contribute to study and survey. Gender sub-activity (c): Conduct study and survey at times that will allow both men and women to participate. Collect some data without men present. Gender sub-activity (d): Disaggregate collected data by sex, age, and polygamous union whenever possible.</p>	<p>[A.1.3.1.a] % of data collected comes from women. Goal: 50% [A.1.3.1.b] As per gender specialist and indicated in the text of the Baseline Study and KAP Survey: data collected includes gender related issues. [A.1.3.1.c] % of women who participate/provide information who are heads of household. Goal: 50% [A.1.3.1.d] % of women who participate/provide information who are in a polygamous union. Goal: 25%</p>	<p>Q4/Y1 & every other quarter all other years</p>		



<p>Activity 1.3.2. Elaborate a knowledge base with a collaborative e-platform for climate resilience and adaptation practices</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (a): Consult gender specialist on information and platform to ensure that it includes information and knowledge with gender perspective, input from women and men, is accessible to women etc.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (b): Design e-platform with input from gender specialist, to ensure that it is designed to be accessible to both women and men.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (c): Test e-platform with women-led organization/associations and/or organizations that are comprised of and/or that work closely with women (agricultural, commercialization) to receive input and feedback to improve its accessibility for women.</p>	<p>[A.1.3.2.a] # of organizations/associations that have provided input to improve e-platform for women. Goal: TBC with baseline</p> <p>[A.1.3.2.b] E-platform has been updated as per input provided by outside organizations/associations.</p>	<p>Y2-Y5</p>		<p>5% of activity costs</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.3. Disseminate knowledge and information in local, national and regional workshops and forums.</p> <p>Gender sub activity (a): Consult gender specialist to ensure that communication and dissemination strategy is done with gender considerations and with gender-sensitive approach. Ensure that information includes gender issues.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (b): Identify both male and female key actors and stakeholders, as well as workshops and forums that include women’s organizations and/or that target gender issues.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (c): Disseminate information through various means – in-person, via email, via WhatsApp, via radio, via hard copy to capture a wider range.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (d): Develop dissemination strategy with input from gender specialist. Strategy will include women’s participation, gender considerations and input from men and women. Strategy will also coordinate with other projects with a focus on gender and/or women.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (e): Field staff consult authorities to identify convenient time/date. Mobilize both male and female local and central authorities, actors from various sectors</p>	<p>[A.1.3.3.a] As per gender specialist, dissemination strategy includes women’s participation, gender considerations and input from men and women, and is coordinated with other projects with a focus on gender and/or women.</p> <p>[A.1.3.3.b] % of authorities who participate in workshops who are women. Goal: 20%</p> <p>[A.1.3.3.c] % of staff team who participate in workshops who are women. Goal: 25%</p> <p>[A.1.3.3.d] As per gender specialist and noted in the text of the workshop materials, gender issues are included in the workshops.</p> <p>[A.1.3.3.e] As per the gender specialist and noted in the texts, communication strategy and Action Plan are gender responsive and sensitive.</p> <p>[A.1.3.3.f] % of those who receive information who are women. Goal: 70%</p>	<p>Y2-Y5</p>		<p>5% of activity costs</p>



<p>(including women’s organizations, among others) to participate in workshops.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (f): Project staff consult gender specialist on workshop materials, to ensure gender considerations and appropriate language and content; specialist provides input.</p> <p>Gender sub activity (g): Workshops include women and men and women’s input is encouraged.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (h): Workshops are given by a team that includes women.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (i): Gender specialist provides input to communication strategy and action plan. Strategy and action plan will include: efforts to achieve gender balance in outreach activities and audience; assuring that participants are consulted on timing to fit around family commitments and to accommodate different time-schedules of men, women, and youth; assuring that efforts are made to ensure gender balance of responders; and that all communication material produced is gender sensitive.</p>				
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Outcome 2 Improved water availability and quality for production and consumption, in coastal communities in Oio and Cacheu, despite climate risks

Output 2.1. Community-based water management is improved and adapted towards climate risks, including salt-water intrusion and extreme weather events

Gender indicators:

Gender indicator/goal: As confirmed by gender specialist, all plans made and/or established - water management interventions on lower flood prone areas; mini-dams for irrigation of rice and vegetable crops; updated Coastal Management – incorporate input from women and men and gender considerations

Gender indicator goal: As confirmed by gender specialist, all actions - for water management interventions on lower flood prone; micro-scale irrigation systems interventions; mini-dams for irrigation of rice and vegetable crops; rain and storm water retention systems – consult women and men beforehand to identify different needs/constraints and to ensure that actions respond to varying priorities, needs of women and men

[Op. 2.2.] Output 2.2. Mangrove ecosystems are better managed, as an ecosystem-based adaptation measure towards salt-water intrusion

Selected indicators:

[iOp.2.2.1.] No of community nurseries for mangroves and coastal trees established and operational.

Gender indicator/goal: 70% of individuals participating in the actions are female



<p>Gender indicator/goal: % of surveyed women engaged in mangrove actions who report that nursery management is being done in a manner that is fair and equitable. Goal: 75%</p> <p>[iOp.2.2.2.] No of communities engaged in reforestation of mangroves. Gender indicator/goal: 70% of individuals participating in the actions are female Gender indicator/goal: % of surveyed women engaged in mangrove reforestation who report that they see benefits to themselves and their families from reforestation efforts. Goal: 75%</p> <p>[iOp.2.2.3.] No of communities where firewood saving stoves are introduced Gender indicator/goal: % of surveyed women using stoves who report that they see benefits to themselves and their families from the stoves. Goal: 75%</p>				
Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs
<p>Activity 2.1.1. Elaborate adaptation management plans (salinization of rice fields, on-site agriculture, water and coastal management) Gender sub-activity (a): Male and female field staff consult both men and women in regards to the plans. Outreach to community members is done at times that are convenient for both sexes and at times when people are home. Gender sub-activity (b): Gender specialists provides support and input to ensure that gender concerns, considerations, and strategies are appropriately incorporated. Gender sub-activity (c): Plans are elaborated with gender considerations and input. Gender sub-activity (d): Hold community sessions / groups / outreach activities to cover women’s access, use and decision-making over land related issues, also in relation to polygamous households.</p>	<p>[A.2.1.1.a] % of field staff who conduct outreach who are female. Goal: 25% [A.2.1.1.b] % of people consulted who are female. Goal: 50% [A.2.1.1.d] As per gender specialist, plans incorporate input from both men and women, and with due consideration to their concerns, issues, and priorities. [A.2.1.1.d] # of people reached (TBC with Gender Specialist but likely to be disaggregated by sex, female HoH, and female in a polygamous union) with campaigns on women’s access, use and decision-making over land related issues, also in relation to polygamous households. Goal: TBC # of women (of which TBC # of female HoH and TBC # of females in a polygamous union) and TBC # of men.</p>	<p>Q2 & Q3/Y1, Q1/Y2, Q1/Y3, Q1/Y4, Q1 & Q4/Y5</p>	<p>ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist</p>	<p>5% of activity budget</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.2. Construct and rehabilitate water management infrastructures to prevent salt water intrusion in mangrove-rice paddies Gender sub-activity (a): Gender specialist supports project team to develop questionnaire to gather information from men and women about water infrastructure and to identify potential locations for infrastructures and water points that would reduce workload on women. Gender sub-activity (c): Male and female field staff consult both men and women on water infrastructure and water</p>	<p>[A.2.1.2.a] % of communities that have new water infrastructure that has been installed using a gender-responsive approach. Goal: 100% [A.2.1.2.b] % of communities with new water infrastructure that have incorporated something in their design to ensure that the workload on women is reduced. Goal: 100%. [A.2.1.2.c] % of communities in which a female stakeholder reports that new water infrastructure responds to women’s interests and needs. Goal: 100%.</p>	<p>Q2 & Q3, ALL YEARS</p>	<p>ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist</p>	<p>5% of activity budget</p>



<p>points. Outreach to community members is done at times that are convenient for both sexes and at times when people are home.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (c): Team consults gender specialist, to share findings and identify potential locations.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (d): Locations are confirmed with male and female local leaders and community representatives.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (e): Water infrastructure is constructed and/or rehabilitated with gender considerations gathered from community members.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (f): Conduct surveys with community members regarding their satisfaction/perceptions of the new infrastructure.</p>	<p>[A.2.1.2.d] Perceived reduction in workload and time savings for women who are currently sourcing water and using a lot of their time and labor to collect water (as per interviews with community members and key stakeholders)</p> <p>[A.2.1.2.e] The number of women and men benefiting from the establishment of infrastructures (TBC with Gender Specialist but likely to disaggregate women by head of household and women in a polygamous union). Goal: TBC # of women (of which TBC # of female HoH and TBC # of females in a polygamous union) and TBC # of men.</p>			
<p>Activity 2.1.3. Establish water management systems to address water shortages for production and consumption during prolonged dry spells</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (a): Gender specialist supports project team to develop questionnaire to gather information from men and women about irrigation systems and agricultural production practices, preferences, etc. and to identify potential locations for irrigation systems that would reduce workload on women.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (b): Male and female field staff consult both men and women on irrigation systems. Outreach to community members is done at times that are convenient for both sexes and at times when people are home.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (c): Team consults gender specialist, to share findings and identify potential locations.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (d): Locations are confirmed with male and female local leaders and community representatives.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (e): Promote systems of water access that are aligned with both male and female needs/priorities. Recover/open water points based on input from both women and men. Construct 10 new water holes with tanks for drinking water based on collected gender findings and considerations.</p>	<p>[A.2.1.3.a] % of irrigation systems installed/recovered are done so with gender considerations and with the idea to reduce workload of women. Goal: 100%</p> <p>[A.2.1.3.b] Perceived reduction in workload and time savings for women who are currently sourcing water and using a lot of their time and labor (as per interviews with community members and key stakeholders)</p> <p>[A.2.1.3.c] The number of women and men benefiting from the establishment of micro-scale irrigation systems (TBC with Gender Specialist but likely disaggregated by sex, HoH, and in a polygamous union). Goal: TBC # of women (of which TBC # of female HoH and TBC # of females in a polygamous union) and TBC # of men.</p>	<p>Q2 & Q3/Y1 – ALL YEARS</p>	<p>ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist</p>	<p>5% of activity budget</p>



<p>Gender sub-activity (f): Conduct trainings about the positive benefits of shared responsibility for water collection. Gender sub-activity (g): Conduct surveys with community members regarding their satisfaction/perceptions of the new systems.</p>				
<p>Activity 2.1.4. Promote small-scale irrigation schemes to maintain agricultural production Gender sub-activity (a): Team reviews data gathered regarding male and female insight on water collection, water infrastructure, etc. Analyze irrigation systems to determine how they respond to different interest and challenges. Gender sub-activity (b): Conduct trainings about irrigation systems, highlighting the benefits to interests, challenges, needs, constraints of men and of women. Gender sub-activity (c): Conduct surveys with community members regarding their satisfaction/perceptions of the new systems.</p>	<p>[A.2.1.4.a] Perceived reduction in workload and time savings for women through the micro-scale irrigation systems (as per interviews with community members and key stakeholders)</p>	<p>Q3 & Q4/Y1, Q1 & Q4/Y2 – Y5</p>	<p>ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist</p>	<p>5% of activity budget</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.1. Implement erosion control and adaptation actions towards sea level rise and saline water intrusion through functional reforestation of mangroves Gender sub-activity (a): Gender specialist supports project team to develop questionnaire to gather information from men and women about reforestation and practices, preferences for tree species, etc. Gender sub-activity (b): Male and female field staff consult both men and women on reforestation. Outreach to community members is done at times that are convenient for both sexes and at times when people are home. Gender sub-activity (c): Team consults gender specialist, to share findings and identify potential locations and tree species. Gender sub-activity (d): Locations and species are confirmed with male and female local leaders and community representatives.</p>	<p>[A.2.2.1.a] % of nurseries designed with gender considerations. Goal: 100% [A.2.2.1.b] % of nurseries that have both women and men involved in their care and maintenance. Goal: 100% [A.2.2.1.c] # of people (to be confirmed with Gender Specialist but likely disaggregated by sex, female HoH and female in a polygamous union) who are involved in nursery care and maintenance. Goal: TBC # of women (of which TBC # of female HoH and TBC # of females in a polygamous union) and TBC # of men. [A.2.2.1.d] % of trees planted with gender consideration as to where, when, what, and who planted. Goal: 100% [A.2.2.1.e] % of trees that were planted by men / women. Goal: 50% / 50% [A.2.2.1.f] Community members report that they are satisfied with the trees that have been planted, and they believe that they will benefit them individually (as per surveys with community members and key stakeholders,</p>	<p>Q1-Q4/Y2, Q2-Q4/Y3-Y5</p>	<p>ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist</p>	<p>5% of activity budget</p>



<p>Gender sub-activity (e): Train community members in how to plant and care for new trees. Explain the benefits and drawbacks of the different species.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (f): Mobilize male and female community members to participate in tree planting; promote equal participation and ensure that it is a responsibility shared between men and women. Women and men work with project staff to identify how many of each species will be allocated, what will be planted, and where they will be planted.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (g): Conduct tree planting at times convenient for women and men, and in separate groups as needed.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (h): Design manuals with gender specialist to ensure gender considerations.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (i): With gender specialist, analyze community-based brigades to protect and restore mangroves to analyze if brigades are placing unsustainable additional burdens on women and/or children and/or on other vulnerable groups. If additional burdens are identified, gender specialist works with project team and communities to create responses/solutions.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (j): Hold awareness sessions to speak with communities/raise awareness of the need to share responsibilities.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (k): Conduct yearly awareness-raising and information campaigns on mangrove issues with gender considerations. Ensure that gender aspects are embedded in content and forms of messaging and/or interactions. Use gender sensitive approach in all IEC activities (written, verbal, audio and visual content.) In IEC materials used, represent both genders equally represented as actors and beneficiaries, and use language that is sex-specific wherever possible and that refers to both sexes. Ensure that awareness campaigns are conducted at times deemed suitable for all targeted audiences and/or at differing times to accommodate different schedules.</p>	<p>TBC with Gender Specialist but likely disaggregated by sex, female HoH, and female in a polygamous union.)</p>			
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<p>Gender sub-activity (l): Conduct surveys with community members regarding their satisfaction/perceptions of treeplanting activities.</p>				
<p>Activity 2.2.2. Organize sensitization sessions, and promote production and dissemination on firewood saving cookstoves Gender sub-activity (a): Gender specialist assists team to design household questionnaires. Gender sub-activity (b): Conduct household questionnaires and surveys, as well as one-on-one discussions. Gender sub-activity (c): Conduct expert interviews. Gender sub-activity (d): Conduct focus group discussions with men’s groups and women’s groups. Gender sub-activity (e) Conduct cookstove performance tests with users in the field to ensure performance and women’s ease of handling. Gender sub-activity (f): Observe women cooking on both their traditional cookstoves and with the improved models. Gender sub-activity (g): Conduct cookstove field trials and gather feedback. Gender sub-activity (h): Conduct surveys with women, to ascertain perceived time saved collecting firewood, decreases in workload, health benefits, and more.</p>	<p>[A.2.2.2.a] % of cookstoves installed with gender considerations. Goal: 100% [A.2.2.2.b] Women report that they are now saving time that would have been spent collecting firewood and that they have a lesser workload (as per surveys with community members and key stakeholders, disaggregated by sex) [A.2.2.2.c] # of people (TBC with Gender Specialist but likely disaggregated by sex, female HoH, and female in a polygamous union) who are using an improved cookstove. Goal: TBC # of women (of which TBC # of female HoH and TBC # of females in a polygamous union) and TBC # of men.</p>	<p>ALL QUARTERS starting in Y2</p>	<p>ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist</p>	<p>5% of activity budget</p>

Component 3 Enhanced climate-resilience of smallholder farmers, in coastal communities in Oio and Cacheu Region

[Oc.3.1.] Outcome 3. Vulnerable populations have gained access to community-based structures for climate change adaptation

Selected indicators:

Output 3.1.1. Increased and diversified climate-resilient production of smallholder farmers
 Gender indicator/goal: Women farmers report that supplementary support – rotating childcare, literacy courses – have strengthened their ability to sustainably produce (as per interviews with key female stakeholders and women farmers).
 Gender indicator/goal: Women farmers report that there is a more enabling environment for their built capacity, greater production, literacy, and empowerment (as per interviews with key female stakeholders and women farmers).
 Gender indicator/goal: Community leaders report that women’s economic empowerment and enhanced leadership positions are positive for community development and are supported and promoted (via key stakeholder interviews).



Selected Indicators:

[iOp.3.1.1.] N. of farmers organized in Farmers' Clubs. Goal: 8.500.

Gender indicator/goal: 70% women; disaggregated by (TBC with gender specialist and project team at project start – disaggregation may include all or a selection of the following): under 25; widows (including those who now live with another family/family and those who do not); women in a polygamous union; head of household; women with a disability (to include those with a disability from birth, those who suffered a disability from work or from violence etc.; women in households with up to 7 family members; women in households with more than 7 family members; by education level (women without education level/illiterate; women with primary education; women with elementary education; women with high school education; women with university degree); N° of children (pregnant women, women with 1 child, etc. up to women with more than 5 children); women with a chronic disease; women who have been victims of FGM; women who have been a victim of other harmful practice (some will overlap) (#s and goals TBC with baseline)

[iOp.3.1.2.] N. of farming families mentored throughout the project. Goal: 8.500.

Gender indicator/goal: 70% represented by women; disaggregated by (TBC with gender specialist and project team at project start – disaggregation may include all or a selection of the following): under 25; widows (including those who now live with another family/family and those who do not); women in a polygamous union; head of household; women with a disability (to include those with a disability from birth, those who suffered a disability from work or from violence etc.; women in households with up to 7 family members; women in households with more than 7 family members; by education level (women without education level/illiterate; women with primary education; women with elementary education; women with high school education; women with university degree); N° of children (pregnant women, women with 1 child, etc. up to women with more than 5 children); women with a chronic disease; women who have been victims of FGM; women who have been a victim of other harmful practice (some will overlap) (#s and goals TBC with baseline)

[iOp.3.1.4.] N. of model plots established. Goal: 170

Gender indicator/goal: % of decision made with female input. Goal: 100%

[iOp.3.1.5.] N. of farmers trained on climate-resilient farming practices. Goal: 8,500.

Gender indicator/goal: 70% women; disaggregated by (TBC with gender specialist and project team at project start – disaggregation may include all or a selection of the following): under 25; widows (including those who now live with another family/family and those who do not); women in a polygamous union; head of household; women with a disability (to include those with a disability from birth, those who suffered a disability from work or from violence etc.; women in households with up to 7 family members; women in households with more than 7 family members; by education level (women without education level/illiterate; women with primary education; women with elementary education; women with high school education; women with university degree); N° of children (pregnant women, women with 1 child, etc. up to women with more than 5 children); women with a chronic disease; women who have been victims of FGM; women who have been a victim of other harmful practice (some will overlap) (#s and goals TBC with baseline)

Output 3.3. Increased income options in climate-resilient economic activities along agricultural value chains

Selected indicator:

[iOp.3.2.1.] N. of people trained in business management. Goal: 160.

Gender indicator/goal: 50% women; disaggregated by (TBC with gender specialist and project team at project start – disaggregation may include all or a selection of the following): under 25; widows (including those who now live with another family/family and those who do not); women in a polygamous union; head of household; women with a disability (to include those with a disability from birth, those who suffered a disability from work or from violence etc.; women in households with up to 7 family members; women in households with more than 7 family members; by education level (women without education level/illiterate; women with primary education; women with elementary education; women with high school education; women with university degree); N° of children (pregnant women, women with 1 child, etc. up to women with more than 5 children); women with a chronic disease; women who have been victims of FGM; women who have been a victim of other harmful practice (some will overlap) (#s and goals TBC with baseline)

[iOp.3.2.2.] N. of micro-enterprises along the value chain(s) and women-led IGAs supported. Goal: 40.



Gender indicator/goal: 50% women; disaggregated by (TBC with gender specialist and project team at project start – disaggregation may include all or a selection of the following): under 25; widows (including those who now live with another family/family and those who do not); women in a polygamous union; head of household; women with a disability (to include those with a disability from birth, those who suffered a disability from work or from violence etc.; women in households with up to 7 family members; women in households with more than 7 family members; by education level (women without education level/illiterate; women with primary education; women with elementary education; women with high school education; women with university degree); N^o of children (pregnant women, women with 1 child, etc. up to women with more than 5 children); women with a chronic disease; women who have been victims of FGM; women who have been a victim of other harmful practice (some will overlap) (#s and goals TBC with baseline)

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs
<p>Activity 3.1.1. Establishment, organization and regular trainings in CRA practices on Model Plots</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (a): Awareness sessions conducted – at times convenient for women and men and using gender-sensitive language – to create awareness among men and community members about the importance of women’s active involvement and women’s leadership in productive activities. Topics include access, use and decision-making over land related issues be dealt with in the project and also in relation to polygamous households.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (b): Women and men are mobilized to join through community outreach campaigns, smaller groups, community discussions with local leaders, house-to-house visits, and more. Outreach is done at times where both women and men are expected to be available. At these times, identify issues of importance to women farmers – i.e. family planning, GBV, other referrals.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (c): Mentoring of productive groups done by both male and female animators and supervisors.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (d): Team consults gender specialist on curricula that will be used for trainings and on-farm assistance. Gender specialist provides input to how to incorporate gender issues and make the curricula more gender-responsive and gender-sensitive. Training curricula designed with gender considerations and analysis.</p> <p>Gender sub-activity (e): Attendees are consulted on timing to fit around family commitments and to accommodate different time-schedules; mobilize both women and men to attend. Make targeted efforts to mobilize particularly</p>	<p>[A.3.1.1.a] % of farmers’ clubs members who are women and, of these, disaggregated by (TBC with gender specialist and project team at project start – disaggregation may include all or a selection of the following): under 25; widows (including those who now live with another family/family and those who do not); women in a polygamous union; head of household; women with a disability (to include those with a disability from birth, those who suffered a disability from work or from violence etc.; women in households with up to 7 family members; women in households with more than 7 family members; by education level (women without education level/illiterate; women with primary education; women with elementary education; women with high school education; women with university degree); N^o of children (pregnant women, women with 1 child, etc. up to women with more than 5 children); women with a chronic disease; women who have been victims of FGM; women who have been a victim of other harmful practice (some will overlap). Goal: 70%; disaggregated figures and goals TBC based on baseline and with gender specialist</p> <p>[A.3.1.1.b.] As per gender specialist, all training materials are gender-inclusive/responsive.</p> <p>[A.3.1.1.c.] As per gender specialist, training curricula designed with gender considerations and analysis. All training materials are gender-inclusive/responsive.</p> <p>Trainings held at times convenient for both women and men.</p>	<p>Q1 & Q2/Y1,</p>	<p>ADPP (Executing Entity)</p> <p>Gender Specialist</p>	<p>5% of activity cost</p>



<p>vulnerable women, including women from polygamous marriages. Gender sub-activity (f): Trainings held at times convenient for both women and men. Gender sub-activity (g): Provide relevant referral information to farmers (family planning, GBV, others).</p>				
<p>Activity 3.1.2. Promote Sustainable Rice Intensification (SRI) and Climate-Resilient Rice Production (CRRP) Gender sub-activity (a): Team consults gender specialist on curricula that will be used for trainings and on-farm assistance. Gender specialist provides input to how to incorporate gender issues and make the curricula more gender-responsive and gender-sensitive. Training curricula designed with gender considerations and analysis. Gender sub-activity (b): Attendees are consulted on timing to fit around family commitments and to accommodate different time-schedules; mobilize both women and men to attend. Make targeted efforts to mobilize particularly vulnerable women, including women from polygamous marriages. Gender sub-activity (c): Trainings held at times convenient for both women and men. Gender sub-activity (d): Provide relevant referral information to farmers (family planning, GBV, others).</p>	<p>[A.3.1.2.a] As per gender specialist, all training materials are gender-inclusive/responsive. Trainings have been held at times convenient for both women and men. When feasible, issues of importance to women farmers (confirmed at the start of the project) have also been shared/education has been provided – i.e. family planning, GBV, other referrals. [A.3.1.2.b] # of people trained (TBC with Gender Specialist but likely disaggregated by sex, female HoH and female in a polygamous union). Goal: TBC # of women (of which TBC # of female HoH and TBC # of females in a polygamous union) and TBC # of men.</p>	<p>Q2-4/Y1, Y2-Y5</p>	<p>ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist</p>	<p>5% of activity cost</p>
<p>Activity 3.1.3. Introduction and promotion of short cycle animal production Gender sub-activity (a): Establish short cycle animal Pass-on Gift system (chicken and goat) for 680 people (women and young) 20 per community. Gender sub-activity (b): Organisation of initial goat and avian raising and breeding families in the communities - according to availability and interest; people pick animals of interest to them to raise. Priority given to (TBC with gender specialist and project team at project start –may include all or a selection of the following): under 25; widows (including those who now live with another family/family and those who do not); women in a polygamous union; head of household; women</p>	<p>[A.3.1.3.a] % of people who benefit from short cycle animal rotation credit system (chicken and goat) who are women and of these, % who are (TBC with gender specialist and project team at project start – disaggregation may include all or a selection of the following): under 25; widows (including those who now live with another family/family and those who do not); women in a polygamous union; head of household; women with a disability (to include those with a disability from birth, those who suffered a disability from work or from violence etc.; women in households with up to 7 family members; women in households with more than 7 family members; by education level (women without education level/illiterate;</p>	<p>Q2 & Q4 – ALL YEARS</p>	<p>ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist</p>	<p>5% of activity cost</p>

Commented [h1]: Please note this in response to:

- The following performance indicators needs sex-disaggregated targets for both women and men:
 - short-cycle animal production

Another has also been added below.



<p>with a disability (to include those with a disability from birth, those who suffered a disability from work or from violence etc.; women in households with up to 7 family members; women in households with more than 7 family members; by education level (women without education level/illiterate; women with primary education; women with elementary education; women with high school education; women with university degree); N° of children (pregnant women, women with 1 child, etc. up to women with more than 5 children); women with a chronic disease; women who have been victims of FGM; women who have been a victim of other harmful practice (some will overlap). Gender sub-activity (c): Training on animal care and animals bred in a "rotating breeding bank" system. Training done at times and locations convenient for men and women. Gender sub-activity (d): Awareness raising activities. Include outreach to men and community to raise awareness of and support for women's involvement and leadership in rotating credit, production. Gender sub-activity (e): Training on subproduct processing and conservation - access to markets. Consult with women and men beforehand to learn of different constraints, interests, and ensure that training responds to both women and men interests. Gender sub-activity (f): Monitor animal husbandry to ensure additional workload for women and youth is not excessive/unwanted and to ensure that there has been limited to no negative response from other community members; respond as needed with support from gender specialist.</p>	<p>women with primary education; women with elementary education; women with high school education; women with university degree); N° of children (pregnant women, women with 1 child, etc. up to women with more than 5 children); women with a chronic disease; women who have been victims of FGM; women who have been a victim of other harmful practice (some will overlap) Goal: 70% women. Disaggregated goals TBC. A.3.1.3.b] # of people (TBC with Gender Specialist but likely disaggregated by sex, female HoH and female in a polygamous union) who benefit from short cycle animal rotation credit system (chicken and goat). Goal: TBC # of women (of which TBC # of female HoH and TBC # of females in a polygamous union) and TBC # of men.</p>			
<p>Activity 3.2.1. Support the establishment and mentoring of 40 micro-enterprises and women-led income generating activities (IGAs) along the value chain(s) Gender sub-activity (a): Team consults gender specialist on curricula that will be used for trainings. Gender specialist provides input to how to incorporate gender issues and make the curricula more gender-responsive and gender-sensitive.</p>	<p>[A.3.2.1.a] % of new micro-enterprises and businesses (income generating activities) that are established by and for women (disaggregated by TBC with gender specialist and project team at project start – disaggregation may include all or a selection of the following): under 25; widows (including those who now live with another family/family and those who do not); women in a</p>	<p>Q3/Y2, Q1 & Q3/Y3-Y5</p>	<p>ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist</p>	<p>5% of activity cost</p>

Commented [h2]: Please note this in response to comment:

- The following performance indicators needs sex-disaggregated targets for both women and men: mentoring of micro-enterprises

Another indicator has also been added below



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<p>Training curricula designed with gender considerations and analysis. Gender sub-activity (b): Attendees are consulted on timing to fit around family commitments and to accommodate different time-schedules. Make targeted efforts to mobilize particularly vulnerable women - including divorced women, under-18, widows, women in a polygamous union, head of household, and women with a disability - through community outreach campaigns, smaller groups, community discussions with local leaders, house-to-house visits, and more. Outreach is done at times where women are expected to be available. Gender sub-activity (c): Provide training in micro-enterprises and IGA. Trainings held at convenient times. Gender sub-activity (d): Provide relevant referral information (family planning, GBV, others). Gender sub-activity (h): Creation and training of a wide range of new micro-enterprises and businesses (income generating activities) for women and men. Gender sub-activity (i): Training and funding in materials - new microenterprise and small cooperative agribusiness projects - prioritizing enterprises led by women or inclusive enterprises. Gender sub-activity (j): Awareness campaigns held include the importance of women’s involvement and empowerment in income generating activities. Campaigns held at times convenient for both women and men and all outreach materials are gender-inclusive and gender-responsive. Topics include access, use and decision-making over land related issues be dealt with in the project and also in relation to polygamous households.</p>	<p>polygamous union; head of household; women with a disability (to include those with a disability from birth, those who suffered a disability from work or from violence etc.; women in households with up to 7 family members; women in households with more than 7 family members; by education level (women without education level/illiterate; women with primary education; women with elementary education; women with high school education; women with university degree); N^o of children (pregnant women, women with 1 child, etc. up to women with more than 5 children); women with a chronic disease; women who have been victims of FGM; women who have been a victim of other harmful practice (some will overlap). Goal: 70%; disaggregated data/goals TBC based on baseline. [A.3.2.1.b] # people – TBC with Gender Specialist but likely disaggregated by sex, female HoH, and female in a polygamous union – who benefit from mentoring of micro-enterprises. Goal: TBC # of women (of which TBC # of female HoH and TBC # of females in a polygamous union) and TBC # of men. [A.3.2.1.c] # of new microenterprise and small cooperative agribusiness projects that receive funding and that are women-led. Goal: 5 out of 10</p>			
<p>Activity 3.2.2. Establish and upgrade commercial associations for agricultural value chain development Gender sub-activity (a): Hold group and one-on-one discussions to identify what type of processing unit/center would be well-received and identify different preferences from the male and female standpoints. Gender sub-activity (b): Agricultural community units are established with both male and female user input.</p>	<p>[A.3.2.2.a] % of marketing plans that take considerations/concerns/priorities of women into account. Goal: 75% [A.3.2.2.b] % of commercial association /cooperative that have women on the leadership team. Goal: 70%</p>	<p>Q4/Y1, Y2-Y5</p>	<p>ADPP (Executing Entity) Gender Specialist</p>	<p>5% of activity cost</p>



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<p>Gender sub-activity (c): Promotion of women on management teams of the CCPs. Gender sub-activity (d): Team supports marketing plan development to take into account considerations/concerns/priorities of both women and men, and in consideration of their work, participation, daily labor, etc.</p>				
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