

OPERATIONAL PHASE 8 (OP8)
SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY (CPS)
GUINEA-BISSAU
2024-2028



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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMR Annual Monitoring Report

AWP Annual Work Plan

CDBT Terrestrial Areas Dulombi Boé and Tchetché

CPS Country Programme Strategy

CBOs Community-based organizations

COB Country Operating Budget

CSO Civil Society Organizations

CPD Country Programme Document

CPMT Central Programme Management Team

GEF Global Environment Facility

IBAP Biodiversity and Protected Areas Institute (Instituto da Biodiversidade e das Áreas Protegidas)

LDN Land Degradation Neutrality

LQAP Protected Areas Framework Law (Lei-quadro das Áreas Protegidas)

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation

NC National Coordinator

NDCs Nationally Determined Contributions

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

NSC National Steering Committee

OP8 Operational Phase 8

PA Program Assistant

PA Program Associate

PA Protected Areas

PEDDS Cacheu Region Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development

PNIA Agricultural National Investment Plan



PNC Cantanhez National Park (Parque Nacional de Cantanhez)

PNLC Lagoas de Cufada National Park (Parque Natural das Lagoas de Cufada)

PNO Orango National Park (Parque Nacional de Orango)

PNTC Tarrafes do Rio Cacheu National Park (Parque Natural de Tarrafes do Rio Cacheu)

PWD persons with disabilities

RBABB Bolama Bijagós Archipelago Biosphere Reserve

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

SEPLs Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes

SGP Small Grants Programme

SNAP National System of Protected Areas

TAGs Technical Advisory Groups

UN United Nation

UNDP United Nations Development Program

UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

UNPAF United Nations Development Partnership Framework

OP8 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)¹

Total SGP Grants to date since Country Programme start date (year)	USD 4 567 122
OP8 GEF Core Funds	USD 500,000 TBC
OP8 GEF STAR Funds	USD 800,000
Other funds (secured)	USD
Other funds (expected/to be mobilized)	USD

1. INTRODUCTION

The Eighth Operational Phase of the Small Grants Programme (SGP OP8) builds on 30 years of successful experience in empowering local civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in designing and leading community driven initiatives that have enhanced household wellbeing, increased awareness, and resilience regarding environmental threats, and generated global environmental benefits. With economic development pressures intensifying in many parts of the developing world and the associated rising inequalities, local communities, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are becoming more and more marginalized, unable to cope with threats associated with ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change. Lessons learned and experience gained in previous SGP Operational Phases have demonstrated that integrated, landscape-seascape approaches are effective in mobilizing multiple stakeholder collaboration, linking local CSOs/CBOs with enabling partners and achieving mutually supportive livelihood and environmental outcomes at scale.

The objectives of the SGP OP8 is to engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the world, providing them access to knowledge and information, capacitating them through learning-by-doing, skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance wellbeing and socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits.

The OP8 objectives reflect the key features of GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0, including new approaches to support youth, women, and Indigenous Peoples, linking up with complementary mechanisms, such as the Microfinance Initiative and CSO Challenge Programme, cooperating with other GEF Agencies, and leveraging opportunities with GEF strategies, including the delivery of the GEF-8 Integrated Programmes. In addition, OP8 will facilitate opportunities for innovation and scaling up, catalyze multi-stakeholder alliances to test new approaches through CSOs, and leverage its dialogue platforms towards greater impact. OP8 will also align and contribute to the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025).

¹ The level of SGP OP8 resources is an estimated total of: (a) the GEF8 core grant allocation; (b) approved STAR resources; as well as (c) other sources of cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). SGP countries with remaining OP7 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP8 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

2. COUNTRY PROGRAMME SUMMARY: Key results and achievements

The Small Grants Program began operating effectively in Guinea Bissau in 2010, and the first funding was only possible in 2011. To date, a total of 123 projects have been funded, 121 of which are normal (4,267,122 USD) and 2 strategic (300,000 USD), with cash and kind co-financing amounting to 3,699,002 USD.

About biodiversity, the SGP supported the improvement of effective management of protected areas, integration and conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use in terrestrial and marine landscapes and other related sectors. These results include: 8 protected areas: Cacheu River Tarrafes Natural Park (PNTC), Cufada Lagoons Natural Park (PNLC) and Dulombe National Park (PND), Cantanhez National Park, Cufada Lagoons Natural Park, João Vieira Poilão National Marine Park, Orango National Park and Boé National Park. 2 Corridors: Salifo Xitole, Cuntabani and Tchetché Ecological Corridor. Also, the ecological complex of the Uco forests. Improved conservation status of 80 forest species, fish, mammals, reptiles, and birds, as well as more than 32 sustainably produced biodiversity products.

In relation to climate change, SGP Guinea-Bissau has supported low-carbon energy transformation at community level through the introduction of low-carbon technologies, with proven environmental, economic and livelihood benefits. These results include 2 typologies (photovoltaic and improved stove) of energy solutions with demonstration of success or scaling up and replication: 40 houses in the Mata de Uco ecological complex community with lighting using photovoltaic energy, benefiting 313 people, 221 women and 102 men. 2 ice factories with photovoltaic energy systems in 2 communities, benefiting 2,622 people, 1,277 women and 1,355 men, creating 4 types of business, such as the sale of cold water, the sale of ice, the sale of juices and the preservation of biodiversity products. Through these businesses, the average community income has increased by 100%, since before the project's intervention there were no such businesses.

On the other hand, it has promoted access to drinking water through 22 boreholes with a photovoltaic energy system, with irrigation of around 200 to 700 meters, plus drinking troughs for animals, as well as horticulture in 24 communities, directly benefiting 68,014 people, 43,346 women and 24,668 men. The average daily water consumption in these 24 communities varies between 230 and 440,000 liters per day.

In the focal area of land degradation, SGP Guinea-Bissau supported the restoration and prevention of land degradation and promoted sustainable land use. The activities mainly supported targeted rural communities, which are highly dependent on agro-ecosystems for their livelihoods.

These results include: 209 hectares of land restored and under improved management. 2. 384 people sustainably manage their land and practice climate-smart agroecology contributing to the production of 28290 tons, resulting in a 66.66% increase compared to the period before the project's intervention.

Regarding sustainable forest management, SGP Guinea-Bissau has promoted sustainable land management by repopulating 6 species (12,306 plants): *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, *Azizelia africana*, *Khaya senegalensis*, *Daniellia Oliveri*, *Barrasus aethiopicum* and *Tamarix senegalensis*.

Regarding capacity building and social inclusion, SGP Guinea-Bissau, more than 136 civil society organizations, community-based organizations, associations, religious denominations, the private sector, and traditional leaders have had their capacities strengthened in the areas of biodiversity conservation, natural capital and climate change.

People with disabilities have been able to enter universities for higher education in different areas, and rural women have been able to achieve financial and digital inclusion to diversify their products, as well as greater promotion of their products on social networks.

In addition, 10 people with different types of disabilities (physical, motor, hearing, visual, albinism and dwarfism) are at universities studying for degrees in different areas (Journalism, Marine and Environmental Sciences, Computer Engineering, Human Resources Management, Auditing and Management Accounting, Banking, Insurance and Finance and Maritime Port Management). Disabled people's organizations and the community were made aware of environmental preservation and waste treatment techniques.

Of the 51,247 beneficiaries, 27,327 (47%) are women and 23,920 (43%) are men, we can see that the GEF SGP UNDP guidelines on gender and social inclusion have been met. On the other hand, 13 projects were coordinated/lead by young women and more than 80% of the projects, the local management committee is led by women.

In all the projects carried out, women, young people and people with disabilities improved their community-led approaches to biodiversity, including promoting the blue economy, increasing diversification, and improving livelihoods, as well as co-benefiting from access to low-carbon energy.

In terms of socio-economic results, the SGP, through 21 community-based organizations and associations, has promoted the financial inclusion of rural women, and encouraged the creation of various types of business within 961 families, including: the sale of ice, cold water, natural juices, the preservation of biodiversity products, the sale of rice farming and horticultural products, etc. These actions have resulted in an income of more than 80% compared to the period before the intervention of the projects, resulting in a monthly income ranging from 30,000 XOF (48.50 USD) to 142. 567 XOF (237.75 USD) per family.

The big lesson is the involvement of all partners in the implementation of project and/or program activities, respecting the local uses and customs of communities, as well as promoting social inclusion, in which no one is left behind, showing communities economic, social, and environmental alternatives, will really inhibit the prejudice that communities have and greatly strengthen the governance of environmental and natural.

3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

3.1 Alignment with national priorities

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programs

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1995
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2009
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	2013
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	1995
African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)	2006
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1995
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	1 st - 2005, 2 nd – 2011
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	2014
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	2006
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	1990
World Heritage Convention	2005
UN Convention to Combat Désertification (UNCCD)	1995
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2006
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP)	2005
SC National Implémentation Plan (NIP)	2005
RAMSAR Convention	1990
Regional Network of Marine Protected Areas “Rede Regional das Área Marinhas Protegidas” (RAMPAO)	2003
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	2010
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2012
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	2014/2016
Strategic Action Programmes for shared international waterbodies	-
Minamata Convention on Mercury	2015
Protected Areas Framework Law	2011
Forestry Decree-Law No.5/2011	2011
Fisheries General Law (Decree-Law No.10/2011)	2011
Non-industrial Fishing Regulation (Decree-Law No.24/2011)	2011

3.2 Gaps and opportunities

Throughout operational phase 7, the barriers we faced in operational phase 6 were overcome during the implementation of phase 7 because the SGP was twice able to serve as a delivery mechanism for the Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity and Climate Action's NIM project. So, for phase 8, the risks of institutional political instability remain the same, but we believe that opportunities may arise to get the co-financing.

Including our relevant partners in the work of the SGP, as well as looking for other non-traditional partners to jointly implement projects, will be a priority.

3.3 OP8 strategic priorities of the SGP Country Program

Table 2. SGP Country Programme's alignment with SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives and country priorities/projects/programmes

SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives - Global	SGP Country Programme's OP8 Priorities	SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes
<i>Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species</i> 1) Improve the effectiveness of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and management through equitable governance systems by recognizing and respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. 2) Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy approaches (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, etc.). 3) Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species.	National Strategy and Investment Plan for the Blue Economy-2023-2030 Cufada Lagoons Natural Park Management Plan 2022 - 2031 Cantanhez National Park "PNC" Management Plan. MANAGEMENT PLAN of the COMPLEX of Terrestrial Areas Dulombi Boé and Tchetché (CDBT) Bissau 2030 Sustainable Development Plan (Bissau Municipality) Objective 5; Goal 5.1-City	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Guinea-Bissau 2022-2026 UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-2025 Country programme Document for Guinea-Bissau (2022-2026)
<i>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</i> 1) Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems (mountains, island ecosystems, etc.). 2) Increase diversification and livelihood improvement. 3) Remove deforestation from supply chain and expand restoration of degraded lands.	Agricultural development Policy Charter and Agricultural National Investment Plan -PNIA National Strategy and Investment Plan for the Blue Economy-2023-2030 Cacheu Region Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development- (PEDDS 2019-2025) Cufada Lagoons Natural Park Management Plan 2022 - 2031	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Guinea-Bissau 2022-2026 Country programme document for Guinea-Bissau (2022-2026)

	Cantanhez National Park “PNC” Management Plan. MANAGEMENT PLAN of the COMPLEX of Terrestrial Areas Dulombi Boé and Tchetché (CDBT)	
Low-carbon energy access co-benefits Support implementation of Paris Agreement and the NDCs 1) Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods. 2) Promote off-grid energy service needs in rural and urban areas.	Contributes to the Renewable Energy National Plan. Bissau 2030 Sustainable Development Plan (Bissau Municipality) Objective 4; Goal 4.1 Cacheu and Bula Region Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDDS 2019-2025) Cufada Lagoons Natural Park Management Plan 2022 - 2031 Cantanhez National Park “PNC” Management Plan. MANAGEMENT PLAN of the COMPLEX of Terrestrial Areas Dulombi Boé and Tchetché (CDBT)	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Guinea-Bissau 2022-2026 Country programme document for Guinea-Bissau (2022-2026)
Enhancing social inclusion 1) Promote inclusive targeted initiatives. 2) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects. (e.g. women/girls, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities).	National Strategy for the Inclusion of People with Disabilities (To be approved by the Council of Ministers); Strategic plan for the federation of people with disabilities (2019-2025);	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Guinea-Bissau 2022-2026 Country programme document for Guinea-Bissau (2022-2026) UNDP-Gender Equality Strategy - 2022-2025
Knowledge Management (KM) 1) Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities. 2) Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs. 3) Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices.	Cacheu and Bula Region Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDDS 2019-2025) Cufada Lagoons Natural Park Management Plan 2022 - 2031 Cantanhez National Park “PNC” Management Plan. Management Plan of The Complex of Terrestrial Areas Dulombi Boé and Tchetché (CDBT)	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Guinea-Bissau 2022-2026 Country programme document for Guinea-Bissau (2022-2026)

Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) 1) Administer new M&E strategy in Country Programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.	Cacheu and Bula Region Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDDS 2019-2025)	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Guinea-Bissau 2022-2026 Country programme document for Guinea-Bissau (2022-2026)
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4. OP8 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

4.1 Grant making within the priority landscape/seascapes.

a) Process for selecting priority landscapes and seascapes.

As part of the diagnosis for the selection of landscapes in different locations, both on land and on islands, it was realized that the local communities have an interest in continuing to preserve biodiversity, but they lack basic alternatives, from economic diversification to the lack of basic infrastructure, such as access to drinking water for human and animal consumption and the practice of horticultural activities, etc.

The National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) is made up of 8 protected areas and 2 ecological corridors.

The parks are: Tarrafes do Rio Cacheu Natural Park (PNTC), UROK Islands Marine Protected Area, Dulombe National Park (PND), Cantanhez National Park (PNC), Lagoas de Cufada Natural Park (PNLC), João Vieira Poilão National Marine Park (PNMJVP), Orango National Park (PNO) and Boé National Park (PNB). The Corridors: Salifo Xitole, Cuntabani and Tchetché Ecological Corridor.

In this sense, with the endorsement of the members of the Steering Committee, the National System of Protected Areas was chosen as a priority area, with special attention to the Cantanhez National Park (PNC) and the Cufada Lagoons Natural Park, as they are conservation areas with greater threats of biodiversity extinction (mammals, reptiles, fish, birds), which need to be preserved through small concrete actions of the projects that will be financed by the SGP.

The Cantanhez National Park is one of the last areas of the country where dense sub-humid forest formations still exist, the most distant distribution of this type of plant formation in West Africa.

The Cufada Lagoons Park were registered as a RAMSAR site on 15 May 1990. These lagoons are the only permanent freshwater bodies in the coastal West African region and constitute final stops on the migration routes of many bird species originating from the Northern Hemisphere as well as permanent refuge areas for Afrotropical and resident bird species.

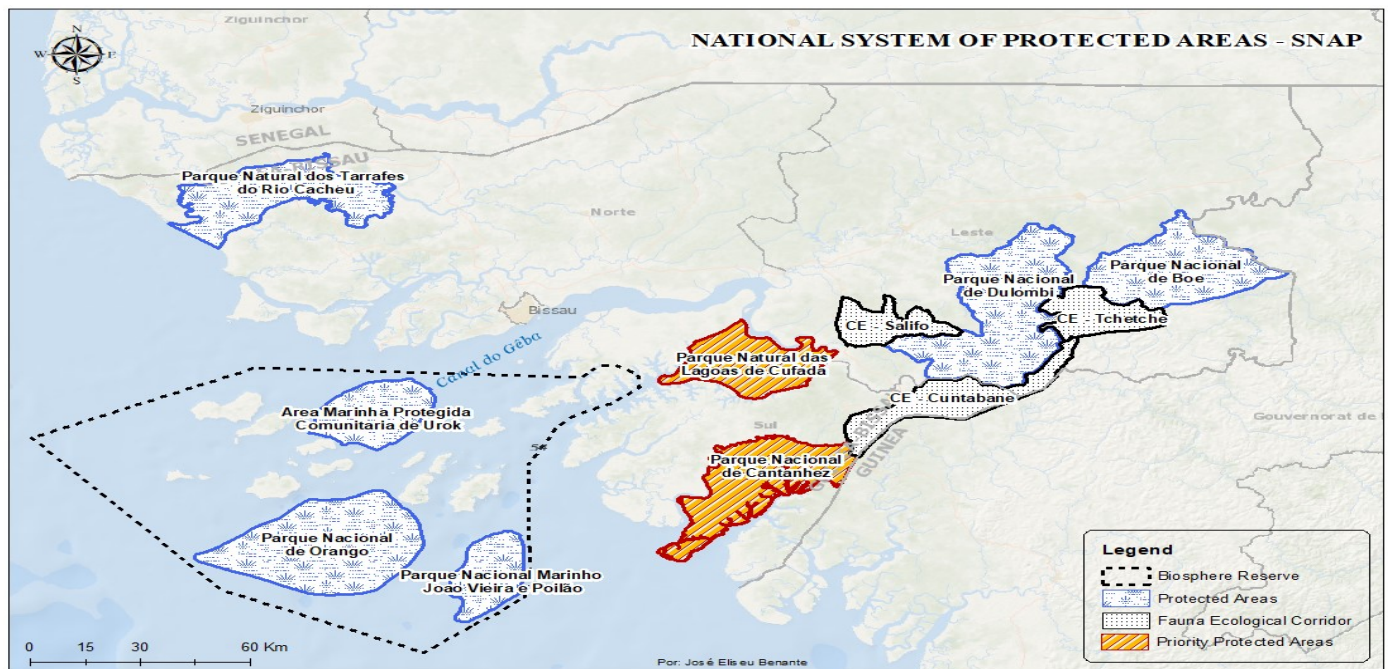
Among others, the selection of landscapes is summarized below:

- a) Destruction of habitats which endanger the survival of diverse fauna including threatening mammals, reptiles, amphibians and birds.
- b) Pressure upon both marine and terrestrial livelihoods due to irresponsible fishing, misuse of Mangrove (fishhooks), deforestation, and poaching.
- c) High poverty index and lack of access to means of transportation, technology, lack of conditions in schools and hospitals.

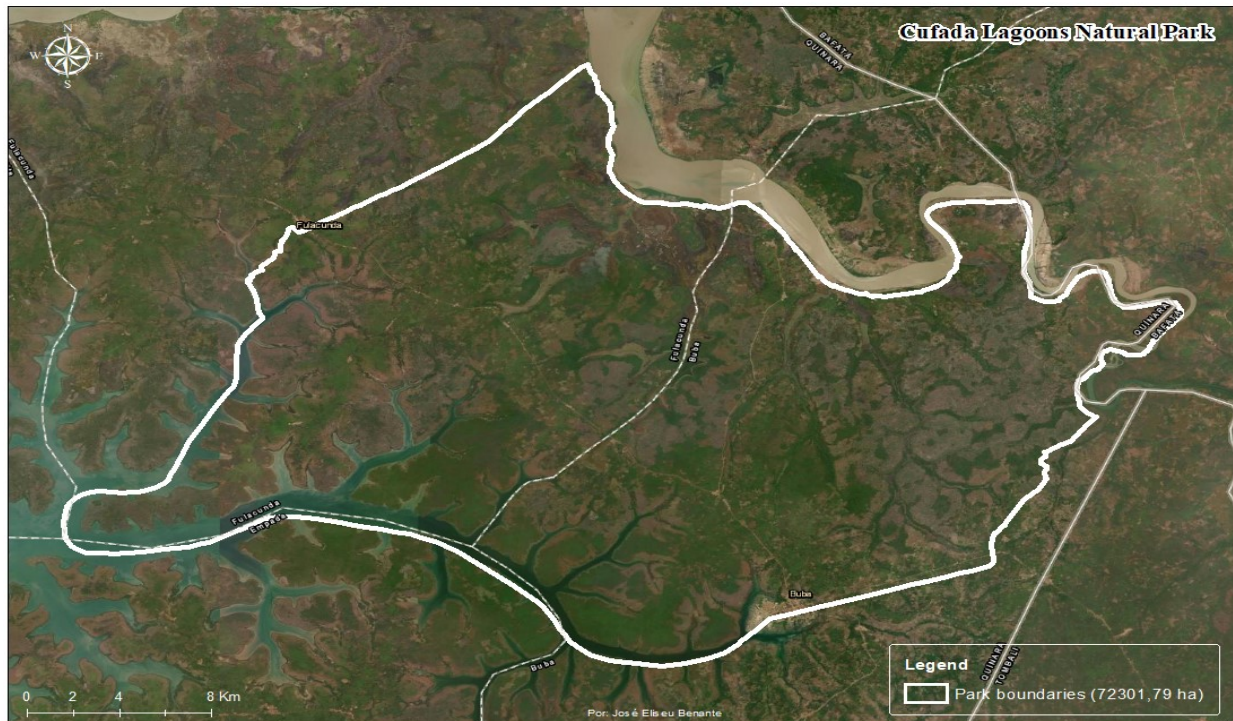
b) Selected landscapes/seascapes for OP8

For Operational Phase 8, the priority area is the National System of Protected Areas (Tarrafes do Rio Cacheu Natural Park (PNTC), UROK Islands Marine Protected Area, Dulombe National Park (PND), Cantanhez National Park (PNC), Lagoas de Cufada Natural Park (PNLC), João Vieira Poilão National Marine Park (PNMJVP), Orango National Park (PNO) and Boé National Park (PNB), and Salifo Xitole, Cuntabani and Tchetché Ecological Corridor), with emphasis on the Lagoas de Cufada Natural Parks (PNLC) and the Cantanhez National Park (PNC). The remaining parks constitute the second priority area.

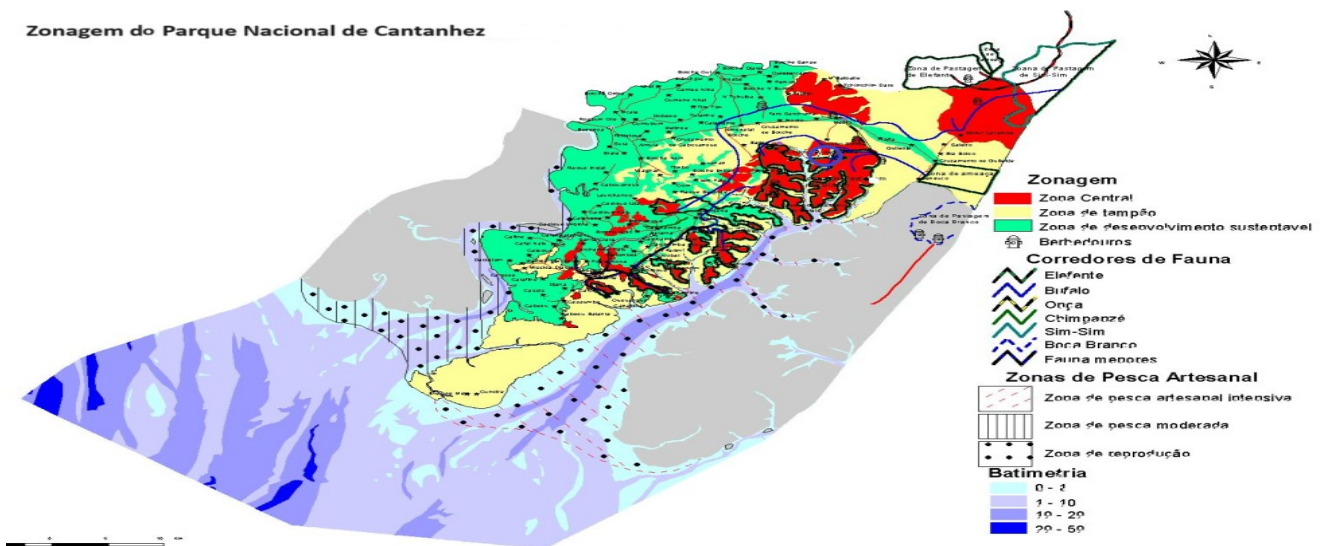
Map of the National System of Protected Areas



Cufada Lagoons Natural Park (PNLC)



- 11° 34' e 11° 51' Norte e entre 14° 49' e 15° 16' Oeste
- N 11°41'47.6 – W 014°51'52.1
- N 11°41'47.6 – W 014°51'52.1
- **Cantanhez National Park (PNC)**



- 11° 14' 50" N e 14° 49' 40" W
- 10° 52' 15" N e 15° 15' W
- 11° 02' N e 15° 19' W
- 11° 25' 02" N e 14° 43' W
- 10° 20' 08" N e 14° 46' 10" W
- 11° 14' 50" N e 14° 49' 50" W

The intervention areas for OP8 comprise a total of 958,397 hectares. For the PNLC the area is approximately 42,500 hectares and PNC the area is 105.676 hectares.

The typology of the marine (Insular), coastal, and terrestrial areas is presented below:

PNLC

The relief in the park area is not very steep, with a maximum altitude of 39 meters. and there is an appreciable area of flat land, some of which is subject to the effect of the tides.

The axis between the towns of Buba and Fulacunda can be considered as dividing between different geomorphological zones. The route of this road roughly follows a high elevation line dividing the hydrographical basins of the Rio Grande de Buba to the south, and the Corubal River and three lakes. of the Corubal River and the three lagoons of Cufada, Bedasse and Bionra to the north.

PNC

The territory of the PNC is made up of a series of digitations of land with altitudes of less than 50 meters, cut by brackish water estuaries, with an important vegetation cover made up of dense and humid forest formations, degraded secondary forests, an extensive mangrove cover, shrubby and herbaceous savannahs, and a vast traditional palm grove.

c) OP8 Strategic Initiatives in the landscapes/seascapes

For phase 8, as in previous phases, the strategic initiatives are combined and/or complementary in projects, but Social Inclusion is transversal to all projects, but below we list the relevant initiatives for this phase: Based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species, Innovative intelligent agroecology regarding climate, fisheries, and food security, Co-benefits from low-carbon energy access, Social Inclusion, Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge management.

d) Grantmaking outside the priority landscapes/seascapes

Areas outside the priority OP8 landscapes/seascapes will be financed by up to 30% of the total OP7 grant allocation (Core and STAR resources). The SGP projects to be financed outside the priority landscapes/seascapes may inter alia contribute to local initiatives such as: (i) waste management; (ii) sustainable urban solutions; (iii) community adaptation to climate change; and (iv) CSO-Government-Private sector planning and policy dialogue platforms.

The above projects may be financed by the GEF (Core and STAR) but can also receive additional funding from other financing sources, including via SGP serving as a delivery mechanism for non-GEF sources of funds working in close collaboration with the UNDP Country Office.

4.2 CSO-government-private sector dialogue platforms

During phase 7, we promoted regional dialogue on biodiversity, natural capital, and climate change in all regions of the country. For phase 8, although it is not an obligatory strategic initiative, we continue to promote it.

4.3 Promoting social Inclusion, including gender equality and women's empowerment

Across the selected OP8 landscapes and seascapes, the decision-making of women in Guinea-Bissau is restricted due to cultural norms and traditions related to traditional gender practices. Women are however often the first victims of natural disasters given limitations to leave their homes on account of care-giving roles for children and the elderly. Despite these limitations, women are largely responsible for family food security through small-scale horticulture, fishing and the sale of non-timber forest products.

During OP8, SGP Guinea-Bissau will contribute to accelerating gender equality in the country through the following interventions:

- ✓ Supporting women's improved access, use, and control of natural resources by: (i) contributing to shape policy and gender norms to improve women's access to and control over land, water, forests and other natural resources; (ii) providing targeted support to raise awareness and assist women in exercising their legal rights; and (iii); enhancing women's decision-making capabilities regarding land, forests, water and other biological resources they use.

- ✓ Enhancing women's participation and role in decision-making processes by: (i) promoting women's equal engagement in community, rural and urban planning processes; (ii) promoting women's voice in decision-making and policy in global and national planning and decision-making bodies; (iii) supporting women's engagement in producer organizations, cooperatives, labor unions; and (iv) providing policy-level training opportunities to help women participate in decision-making forums.

- ✓ Targeting women as SGP project beneficiaries by (i) increasing awareness of the roles of women and men in the sustainable management and use of natural resources; (ii) creating opportunities for sustainable livelihoods and alternative income-generation opportunities such as conservation, rehabilitation and restoration actions; (iii) supporting clean technology and energy solutions that also offer the possibility to start new eco-businesses; and (iv) supporting women entrepreneurs, and activities that offer women access to credit and finance.

In synergy with the UNDP CO and other partners, SGP Guinea-Bissau will also support the full participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities (PwD) in governance and decision-making.

4.4 Knowledge Management

The SGP OP8 knowledge management strategy in Guinea-Bissau will concentrate at the national level on working directly with communities in (i) capturing their lessons; (ii) conducting knowledge exchanges; (iii) organizing training workshops; (iv) establishing and nurturing networks of NGOs and CBOs; (v) working with the government in achieving national environmental priorities; and (vi) helping to scale up and replicate good practices.

At the project level, every SGP project will need to include a knowledge management (KM) plan with a corresponding budget to allow the programme to document the project results, as well as to access the training needed. As part of the NGO/CBO platform, portfolio-level activities may also be organized with respect to peer-to-peer learning, joint trainings, and South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platforms.

5. COMMUNICATION PLAN

During OP8, information about the results of SGP Guinea-Bissau will be systematically captured in the quarterly newsletter of UNDP, the communication channels of other agencies of the United Nation's system, as well as on national television and radio. SGP Guinea-Bissau will be in constant communication with the Government, UNDP, communities, civil society organizations, donors and other SGP partners.

The communication channel will be adjusted according to the partner and the need. For beneficiary communities and organizations, the SGP country team will use mobile telephones, social media, in-person meetings, Djumbais, workshops, knowledge fairs, and voluntary work with school youth organizations. With UNDP, Government, and donor partners, all of the above means will be used, but with greater emphasis on national-level seminars and meetings.

6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

a) Secured and planned cash and in-kind co-financing

The achievement of the intended outcomes of the OP8 CPS for Guinea-Bissau will depend on the already mobilized funds from the GEF (both Core and STAR provided by the Government of the Guinea-Bissau Republic) and other sources of co-financing (both in-kind and cash). The OP8 strategy for resource mobilization will target awareness information sessions directed to local authorities and governmental actors.

b) Co-financing opportunities

Additional resources were mobilised with other partners, in which SGP served as a delivery mechanism, adding up to 650,000 USD in phase 7. So, phase 8 will follow the same path, looking for other partners to implement the projects not covered by the mandatory strategic initiatives for this phase.

Information dissemination will be carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity. Other potential target donors include the European Union, the World Bank, concentrating on activities already identified by the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) as priority areas of intervention for the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The SGP Guinea-Bissau will also incentive the development of joint projects amongst NGOs, Government, and private sector, as well as community-based association to ensure cost sharing.

7. PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

The SGP country team including the NSC and Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs) can be leveraged to assist communities and CSOs develop proposals to access other donors and funding facilities. While the funds may not go directly to SGP, this activity can be considered part of resource mobilization as there is increased flow of resources to SGP stakeholders through its support.

The main activities that can help realise this goal are to involve partners in the SGP's activities, starting with the conception, follow-up, and dissemination of the SGP's actions. As well as creating opportunities to implement consistent joint projects.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 3. Description of risks identified in OP8

Identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Political instability, including military intervention in the democratic process	High	High	An early warning and political dialogue mechanism under UNIOGBIS mandate
Inadequate resource financing and mobilization and low national capacity for project implementation	High	Medium	A resource and work mobilization strategy with partners to strengthen the implementation of the national programme and the monitoring and evaluation capacity
Presentation of a low number of projects due to the lack capacity of project elaboration by the beneficiaries	Medium	Medium	Adequate training on project elaboration and management
Poverty may constitute an obstacle to the submission of projects by the communities in the priority areas	High	High	Better project co-financing accounting presented by the communities in the priority areas

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

9.1 Monitoring approaches at project and country levels

Each organization (NGO, community-based association) that executes an SGP project has the responsibility to prepare and send to the SGP National Coordinator quarterly progress reports, including both technical and financial aspects. The partner beneficiaries may also carry out participatory annual evaluations, taking into consideration the obligations undertaken as part of the work-plan and OP8 CPS implementation strategy.

At the project level, it is expected that the whole community, which is the owner of the project, will be involved in reporting to the SGP NC. Usually, each organization has its own project monitoring plan. To verify the information provided in the progress report, the SGP country team makes regular visits to the field to see what has been completed on-the-ground.

Synergizing with Indicators: Each project has its own progress indicators to measure progress and expected results. The selected project indicators must be aligned with the targets and outcomes listed in the OP8 CPS. The SGP country team conducts regular visits to each project. These visits start at the 'pre-selection' phase, at the beginning of the project, and then on a continuous basis until the project's conclusion. In the case of ongoing projects, the frequency of visit may be on a biannual basis, including participation of both the SGP team and members of the National Steering Committee (NSC). In subsequent phases, visits will be conducted according to the needs, complexity, and requirements for each project.

M&E Budget: If necessary, the NSC of the SGP in Guinea-Bissau has authorized each project to invest between 4-6% of the total grant amount on project level M&E. The funds may also be utilized towards the submission of project progress reports, including monitoring of GEF-8 indicators.

Impact Reviews: The OP8 CPS is based upon a strategy that guides its application during this 7th GEF replenishment cycle. The Annual Work Plan (AWP) must be produced annually to ensure strategy compliance. The AWP must be checked weekly and monthly and evaluated at the end of each year by the SGP team. These evaluations may be used to identify the necessary adjustments to ensure strategy compliance. The NSC must be actively involved at different stages of monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing projects as well as on the programme to be implemented. At least 2 annual meetings should take place to monitor the strategy progress and the main decisions regarding the programme execution.

M&E Capacity: For OP8, initial workshops will be organized with stakeholders, with the aim of disseminating the SGP strategy and all other governance instruments important for the successful implementation of projects. The national SGP team, as well as exchange sessions between project implementers will also organize technical meetings. At the international level, whenever any capacity building event arises, the NC will provide all necessary technical support to the organizations to participate.

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Country Programme level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for action including identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantees	A SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to update OP8 CPS	At start of OP8
As part of NSC meetings, ongoing review of project results	Assess effectiveness of projects, country portfolio; learning; adaptive	NC, NSC, UNDP Country Office. Final deliberations shared/ analyzed	Staff time, Country Operating Budget	At least one annual CPS review to ensure OP8 CPS is on track to achieve its results and make timely and evidence-based modifications

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
and analysis. This includes an Annual CPS Review	management	with CPMT colleagues		to CPS as may be needed ²
Annual Monitoring Report Survey ³	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors	NC/PA in close collaboration with NSC. CPMT provides technical guidance support and receives final country submission for further action	Staff time	Once per year in June- July
Country Portfolio Review	Methodological results capture of the portfolio at a given point to note impact level change as well as broader adoption. The goal is to support reporting to stakeholders, learning, and support to strategic development/ implementation of CPS	NC, NSC	SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to undertake previous operational cycles impact review and utilize lessons for both OP8 CPS development and its implementation. Global technical M&E support can be expected	Once per operational phase
SGP Database	Ensure recording of all Project and Country Programme inputs in SGP database	NCs, PAs,	Staff time	Throughout the operational phase. Ensure quality assurance and completion of data prior to annual monitoring cycle (May- June of every year)
Audit	Ensure compliance with	External/independent auditors.	Global Operating Budget	Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment

² It is recommended that the Annual CPS review is done close to AMR submissions for both processes to benefit from each other (suggested timeframe is May- July). Note that OP8 CPS will be regarded as a dynamic document and can be updated by the SGP country team and NSC on a periodic basis to reflect any necessary adjustments to ensure maximum impact.

³ Timely and quality country level submissions to Annual Monitoring Process are mandatory. As a Global Programme, it enables aggregated reporting by CPMT to GEF, UNDP and other stakeholders.

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
	project implementation/ management standards and norms	NC/ PA to provide requisite support.		basis

Monitoring and evaluation plan at the project level

The SGP Guinea-Bissau country team will be responsible for coordinating all projects and activities under the OP7 CPS and will monitor their implementation through regular reporting by grantees and monitoring visits. Each grantee will be responsible for the development of a work-plan, including key milestones, and will report quarterly on progress and difficulties during project coordination meetings or during monitoring visits. Regular reports will be routinely analyzed and consolidated by the National Coordinator (NC) in preparation for the annual reports and project revisions. The minimum guidelines to be applied in the monitoring process of SGP-financed projects will be as follows:

✓ Monitoring visits: each project will receive a monitoring visit at least twice, before, during and after the project implementation, to assess its implementation capacity. NSC members with relevant technical experience may assist the NC to conduct the project evaluation. As in previous SGP phases, other implementing partners, such as the Biodiversity Institute and the protected areas agency (IBAP) through the local management of the parks, may assist in project monitoring in order to save costs to the SGP Country Operating Budget (COB).

✓ Progress reports: The grantee organizations must submit quarterly progress reports as well as the financial report to the NC. The report must present a clear explanation of the estimated level of required resources needed for the disbursement of a new tranche.

✓ Final project evaluation report: Grantee organizations must present a final report, with a summary of the achieved results and lessons learned, including the final financial report.

This OP7 CPS will be reviewed and revised every year during a meeting between the National Coordinator and the members of the National Steering Committee (NSC). Changes will be made when needed to ensure improvement of the Implementation process.

Table 5 Monitoring and evaluation plan at the project level

Monitoring and evaluation	Purpose	Responsible parties	Budget source	Timing
Pre-project evaluation and site analysis	Evaluation of baseline conditions and NGO capacity	NC, NGO, grantee	SGP operating costs	At planning phase of the project and before its approval by the NSC
Baseline data collection	Description of the landscape socio-ecologic characteristics	Grantee, NC	Grantee co-financing	During the project proposal preparation
Elaboration of operational work	Involve grantees in the project planning and	Grantee	Grantee co-	Prior to the reimbursement requests

plan with indicators	implementation		financing	
Project progress and financial reports at each reimbursement request	Monitor performance indicators of landscape and financial management	Grantee, NC, PA	Covered under grant and co-financing	At each reimbursement request
Project implementation support mission and/or quarterly monitoring and evaluation meetings of stakeholders	Monitor performance indicators of landscape and grantee financial and project management capabilities	NC, NSC	SGP operating costs	As needed, but at least twice a year at the time of the 2nd and before the end of the last reimbursement
Project participatory monitoring by other grantees	Learn with best practices and correct emerging errors	Grantees	Covered under grant	During the project implementation phase
Project evaluation visit	Evaluate project performance and review landscape management approach.	NC, NSC	Variable	At the end of the project
Final project report	External overview of project performance	External consultant/grantee	Covered under grant	After conclusion of project activities
Project study cases	Selection of best practices and preparation of study cases for dissemination	NC, NSC, External consultant	Variable	After conclusion of project activities

9.2 CPS Results Framework

Table 5: Results Framework of SGP OP8 Country Programme Strategy

Alignment with SDGs Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss. Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.		
Synergy with UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD): Guinea-Bissau Country Programme Document (CPD) 2022-26, which prioritizes inclusive green/blue growth, sustainable development, and expanding the capacity and participation of vulnerable groups in economic life. Specifically, this project will contribute to CPD Outcome 2: By 2026, Guinea-Bissau has achieved structural economic transformation driven by enhanced productive capacity, value addition, blue economy and inclusive green growth that leaves no one behind, while capitalizing on small island developing States (SIDS) characteristics and ensuring sustainable use and protection of natural resources.		
OP8 SGP Programme Goal: Engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the world, providing them access to knowledge and information, capacitating them through learning-by-doing, skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance wellbeing and socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits.		
1 OP8 SGP CPS Strategic Initiatives	2 CPS Indicators and Targets	3 Means of Verification
<u>Strategic Initiative 1:</u> Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species Objectives: Promoting innovative conservation, integrated	807.5 hectares of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (GEF core indicator 4.1 and 4.3) Target: 1000 127 hectares of marine protected areas created or under improved management (GEF core indicator 2)	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate) Annual Monitoring Report

management initiatives, and valorization of threatened species or habitats. Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches.	Target: 200 165 hectares of marine habitat under improved practices (GEF core indicator 5) Target: 250	(AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review
<u>Strategic Initiative 2:</u> Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security Objectives: Promoting agrobiodiversity conservation, including extending the support to networks of producers, movements and value chains among small farmers. Promoting community Sustainable fisheries, including promoting traditional fishing practices and knowledge Promoting the increase in efficiency and effectiveness of the general food production and of the value chain, inclusive in vulnerable ecosystems, as well as expansion and restoration of degraded lands.	392.5 hectares of land and ecosystems under restoration (GEF core indicator 3.1) Target: 500 47 (number of) partnerships to advance sustainable agriculture and fisheries and/or food security (such as diversification, sustainable intensification, sustainable fisheries management, agroecological farming practices, climate-smart agriculture, certification programmes, local sourcing initiatives, waste reduction and circular economy, etc.) Target: 60 1566 Number of small-holder farmers supported towards the achievement of national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target: 2000	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)
<u>Strategic Initiative 3:</u> Low-carbon energy access co-benefits Objective: Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods.	41 number of households achieving energy access, with co-benefits estimated and valued. Target: 100 8527 kW increase in installed renewable energy capacity from community-scale systems (e.g., biomass, micro-hydro, solar, etc.) Target: 10000 3 (number of) locally adapted solutions promoting low-carbon technologies (such as new/modified biogas technology, locally developed energy-efficient stoves, innovative uses of solar/wind	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Strategy Review

	energy, etc.) Target: 5	(NSC inputs)
<u>Strategic Initiative 4:</u> Enhancing social inclusion Objective: Supporting women's improved access, use, and control of resources, including land, water, forest, and fisheries.	44386 (number of) people benefitting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (GEF core indicator 11) 34 (number of) projects with focused interventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment 34 (number of) projects that demonstrate models of engaging (a) Indigenous Peoples, (b) youth, and (c) persons with disabilities. 17 (number of) grants with targeted support for 1) women or women groups; 2) youth or youth-led groups; 3) Indigenous Peoples' groups	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review
Strategic Initiative 5 and 6: Knowledge Management and Monitoring & Evaluation Objective: Promoting Monitoring and Evaluation involving all interested parties. Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities.	17 (number of) projects with meetings involving local CSOs/CBOs or communities to monitor project results, assess impacts, and identify lessons learned Target: 30 13 (number of) knowledge exchange/sharing events with participation of local communities Target: 21 3 (number of) online knowledge repository developed as a result of SGP project Target 7 3 (number of) South-South exchanges between communities, NGOs/CSOs, or other partners within or across countries to transfer knowledge, replicate technology, tools or approaches on global environmental issues Target: 5	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review





10. ENDOSSO DO COMITÊ NACIONAL DE PILOTAGEM

11. Nota: As assinaturas dos membros do NSC são necessárias como endosso da CPS final completo, devidamente revisado e acordado na reunião do Comitê Nacional De Pilotagem

Membros do CNP envolvidos no desenvolvimento do OP8 CPS, revisão e endosso	Assinaturas
PASCOAL NDIKUNTO	
Simeon pinto Samboe	
Havinscia Luis Baria	Naluba
Glória Oji da Silva	Glória Oji da Silva
Henrique Pereira da Silva	
Nelvine Barreto	