GUINEA BISSAU: NAPA PROJECT PROFILE

GUINEA BISSAU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 1

SUPPORT TO THE DIVERSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION AND FOOD DIET PROJECT.

Location: Quinara and Tombali regions

JUSTIFICATION

Rice is the country's main food crop. It is produced both in the mangrove production system and in small valleys and uplands.

Despite being the country's main food crop local production can only meet 50%-55 % of national needs. The difference between supply and demand is covered by importations. The mangrove rice's production system (the country's main type) has been steeply degrading lately due to structural and occasional problems. The downward trend seen on rainfall patterns coupled with a rise in river waters' levels, thus leading to penetration of rice fields by salt water and their consequent destruction, tends to worsen. The 2005/2006 harvest may be quoted as an example to illustrate this point. Production in the south of the country was almost totally lost. This is was a very critical situation indeed but it also helped to awaken mangrove-rice growers (one-crop farmers) for the need to diversify production. The food shortage that set in led farmers to seek for alternatives themselves and we can see them currently growing cassava, sweet potato and yam. Despite being at a very reduced scale die to the insufficiency of vegetation material, it is already an initiative that may be utilised to launch a broad programme to diversify production as an alternative for cases of insufficient rain bearing in mind that the initiative and interest came from the farmers themselves. The project thus appears as a relief to the food insecurity problem caused by lack of rain or water penetration of mangrove-rice fields.

Project actions (production, processing and commercialisation) will be designed in such a way that beneficiaries will be responsible for their execution, and actions will have continuity after the project's completion.

DESCRIPTION

Global objective

Increase in food security

Specific objectives

To foster the diversifying of production and consumption of foodstuff in the Quinará and Tombali regions.

Components

- Production, processing and commercialisation of cereals;
- Production, processing and commercialisation of fruit and vegetables;
- Food and nutrition.

Expected results

- A diversified consumption of local produce Production of vegetables in adequate quantity and quality;
- Populations become accustomed to consume a diversified mix of local produce with higher nutritional value;

- Lower risk of food insecurity malnutrition;
- Increase in households' incomes through the commercialisation of surplus production.

Beneficiaries

Rural communities.

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Implementation Framework

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, DGA, DSER, Directorate of Producers' Service Support, Ministry of Public Health.

Monitoring and Evaluation

To be ensured by DGA, GAPLA, Directorate General of Environment and CAIA.

Risks and Barriers

There are no risks and barriers that may jeopardise the project's implementation.

Project duration

3 years.

COST

USD 600,000

GUINEA BISSAU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 2

RURAL ZONES SANITATION AND WATER-SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Location: Southern Province (Bolama, Quinará and Tombali regions) Eastern Province (Bafatá and Gabú regions)

JUSTIFICATION

Potable water supply and sanitation are domains that affect populations' quality of life and public health. There is a need to increase the supply of potable water and sanitation services in villages in order to decrease the risk of waterborne diseases that are, in general, much frequent in the rural world. It should be recalled that the latest cholera epidemic, in 2005, registered about 25,000 cases and 400 fatalities (National Human Development Report, UNDP), due to bad sanitation conditions.

DESCRIPTION

Global objective

To improve access to quality water and reduce the risk of contraction of waterborne- and infectious diseases.

Specific objectives

- To improve rates of access to quality water;
- To eliminate conditions that contribute to the appearance of cholera outbreaks and other diseases.

Components

- Sensitisation;
- Construction of latrines and environmental sanitation;
- Construction of improved wells and boreholes.

Expected results

- 60 % of population have access to potable water;
- Non-appearance of cholera epidemics and other diseases related to water consumption and sanitation conditions.

Beneficiaries

Communities and schools

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Implementation Framework

The Directorate General of Water Resources will implement the "Construction of wells" component and components concerning sensitisation and the construction of latrines will be placed under the Ministry of Public Health, which will benefit from support of some NGOs.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Components' supervising agencies and the donor, to whom the project management will be accountable and will submit reports for appraisal and approval, will ensure the monitoring of this project's activities.

Risks and Barriers

The main risk factors may arise form political instability and the mental attitude on the part of populations. Therefore, special attention ought to be paid to populations' sensitisation.

Duration

2 years

COST

USD 1,000,000

GUINEA BISSAU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 3

CAPACITY BUILDING IN PREVENTION AND PROTECTION OF SALT-WATER RICE AGAINST HIGH-TIDE INVASION PROJECT

Location: Country's Coastal Zone (Mangrove rice fields)

JUSTIFICATION

Salt-water invasion, driven by high tides into mangrove rice fields, remains the main cause of decrease in rice production in the mentioned ecosystem. On the other hand, protection of those rice fields remains the main obstacle against those fields' enhancement. In the last few years climate changes, especially man-made ones have accentuated worldwide resulting in global warming and a rise in average sea level. This latter aspect embodies concerns by littoral populations regarding physical protection of their ecosystems and biodiversity. Mangrove rice fields are part of this ecosystem and require pressing solutions for its rehabilitation and protection.

Almost every year high tides cause enormous damage to dykes and other infrastructure built for the control and protection of rice fields against salt-water invasion. This phenomenon occurs usually at the end of the rainy season, in September-October, after the finalisation of rice sowing and rice transplant. For that reason, any invasion of rice fields by salt in that time of the year may kill the rice plant since the decrease in rainfall makes it difficult to find enough additional water to wash off the salt thus introduced.

DESCRIPTION

Global objective

Improvement of the country's food security

Specific objectives

To improve rice production in mangrove rice fields thanks to the implementation of preventive and protective measures against high-tide invasion.

Components

- Rehabilitation of the country's main meteorological stations;
- Installation of PRESLOG automatic tide-level recording devices in different ports in the country;
- Training national technical staff in processing of meteorology, hydrology and hydrometrics data;
- Systematic dissemination of information on rainfall, temperature and high tides in coastal areas;
- Technical studies (hydraulic and hydrologic) and designing of infrastructure for protection against, and control of, high tides;
- Execution of hydraulic works;

Expected results

1. Hydrologic and hygrometric information is collected and disseminated so as to allow farmers to prepare each September and October (day and time) for the arrival of high tides;
2. Rice fields are protected from the invasion of high tides through the building of enhanced dykes and the learning of new water control and management techniques;
3. Food insecurity associated to rupture in households' rice stocks is reduced thanks to an increase in mangrove-rice production levels (from 500-700kg/ha to 2500kg/ha).

Beneficiaries

Rural communities and Directorate General of Meteorology

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Implementation Framework

A unit will be set up whose role will be to deal with the execution of project activities in strict collaboration with rural engineering services, INPA, regional offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and NGOs.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation will fall under the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Transportation and Communications as well as on donors.

Risks and Barriers

Project duration 2 years

COST

USD 600,000

GUINEA BISSAU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 4

OBSERVATORY FOR MANGROVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROJECT

Location: Costal Areas

JUSTIFICATION

Mangrove is a vegetation formation that is under tides' influence. It is found in coastal areas and is characterised by different species, of which: Rhizophora, tall mangrove, with an average height of 10 m, seen in littoral rims and riverbanks totally submerged by tides - it covers a riverbed of approximately 20-100 m in riverbanks; Avicennia, low mangrove, whose main difference from Rhizophora is its average height of approximately 5 m. This mangrove species is frequently felled and the respective soil is then utilised for rice growing ("Salt-water rice field "). Lagunculária racemosa and Conocarpus erectus (south of the country) are other mangroves-associated species that exist in the country. This type of vegetation covered an overall surface of 287.000 ha in 1978, i.e., 10% of overall national territory, according to SCET. That area decreased to 250,761.1 (7% of the national territory) in 1993, according to GEOSYSTEMES). The functioning of this ecosystem is determined by tides, the water regime (rains in particular), deposit of sediments and temperature.

Other than its physical function (anti-erosion, protection against storms, etc.) mangrove has an ecological function of extreme importance for Guinea-Bissau's economy. It is considered as a zone for the reproduction and raising of maritime and terrestrial fauna, as well as sea birds (fish-spawning, feeding, growth, rest and refuge, etc.). A large part of molluscs and crustacean there produced constitute the main source of protein for many coastal ethnic groups. As an example, oysters glue themselves to its aerial roots, which normally are submerged at high tide, and many sea herbivorous animals seek its leaves to feed themselves. Its role in shrimps' reproductive cycle should be stressed, bearing in mind that most industrial fishing licences focus on shrimps and they have an important repercussion in the state budget.

However, despite the existence of preliminary information on the diminution or degradation of this vegetation formation, stemming especially from the clearing of mangrove for rice- growing purposes, fish smoking and the construction of roads, and their consequences in terms of rainfall decrease in the north of the country and increase in salinity, additional information and studies are need to document and quantify eventual changes in mangroves in the last decades. Thus a study of the dynamics behind those changes and a monitoring of changes that have occurred become pertinent.

DESCRIPTION

Global objective

- Setting up of a tool for mangrove's monitoring on ecologic and economic grounds;
- To provide a propitious framework for evaluation of projects and actions that have a direct or indirect impact on mangrove, thus setting out a reference framework on the functioning and ways to utilise this ecosystem in Guinea-Bissau's coastal areas.

Specific objectives

This project aims specifically at:

- Improving scientific knowledge on mangrove's ecosystem and determining monitoring modalities;
- Protecting habitats and ecological processes and stabilising the littoral;
- Contributing towards mangrove organisation through an enhancement of its products;

- Making available technical-scientific bases for evaluation of projects and actions with direct and indirect impact on mangrove and proposing recovery measures for heavily degraded zones.

Expected results

- Stations and Observatory office set up, equipped and endowed with qualified technical staff;
- Monitoring and research programmes are adopted on the basis of a strong institutional and technical cum scientific partnership;
- A manual on mangrove's protection and management measures, ecologic processes and littoral stabilisation is prepared and disseminated;
- Specific legislation and data bank exist;
- Different actors and modus operandi in the production field are identified;
- A manual on techniques and micro-projects aimed at the enhancement of mangrove products is prepared;
- The data bank contains sufficient information for studies on environmental impact (EIA);
- Proposals for the recovery of degraded areas are prepared and presented to decision-making entities.

Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries of this project are the State, universities, research institutions, entity in charge of coast planning, local government and local population.

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Implementation Framework

The National Mangrove Observatory (ONM) will operate with the structures shown in the organisation chart below.
ONM will be placed under the direct supervision of the Coast Planning Office. Its management will have a director, a coordinator for research programmes and monitoring, an administration and financial officer and a secretary. Its executive function will be to ensure the observatory's daily operations and management in its administrative, financial, personnel and programme area, as well as its relations with other peer institutions.
The Inter-institutional Scientific Council is made up of different institutions that develop activities linked to the mangrove ecosystem. Its role consists in taking major decisions on scientific matters (appraisal and approval of research and monitoring programmes, evaluation of scientific performance) and advising management as regards procedures leading to decision taking by public authorities.
The following stations will be set up:
- Cacheu, for the country's northern and central areas
- Iemberem, for the south
- Orango, for the Bijagós archipelago
Each station will be run by a station head with research background and will have a technical staff member, who will report to the ONM director and the programme coordinator.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring of ONM activities will be carried out by: (i) the supervising entity and donors, to whom the observatory will report through regular reports (ii) the scientific council, which, as earlier indicated, will be in charge of, inter alia, the validation of programmes, i.e., proposed actions and outcomes, and (iii) national institutional partners and the population at large, at regular restitution meetings, whose periodicity will be set out by the observatory's management.

Risks and barriers

The observatory's heavy dependence on external funding for the financing of activities, scientific research in particular. The second potential risk could be a conflict in project execution between institutions that work with mangroves, either directly or indirectly.

Duration

2 years

COST

USD 800,000

GUINEA BISSAU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 5

COASTAL-AREAS EROSION MONITORING PROJECT

Location: Coastal Areas

JUSTIFICATION

Guinea-Bissau has a coastal zone of approximately 270Km. That zone is characterised by an intense dynamics marked by accumulation and erosion spots along the coast and in some islands of the Bijagós archipelago. Some palpable examples may be quoted to illustrate this point. There is intense coast erosion in Varela beach, in the northwest, caused in part by direct wave action on the coast and, on the other hand, by rainwater falling out a cliff facing the coast. This phenomenon tends to worsen because of the increasing pressure of urbanization towards the coast. A plantation of ornamentation trees and some infrastructure that exist on the coast have been disappearing gradually.

Another zone with a visible erosion phenomenon is located in the islands of Bubaque and João Vieira, in the Bijagós archipelago. Erosion in Bubaque is linked above all to direct sea action (waves) on the coast and a stream of rainwater and water originating at Hotel Bubaque. This zone has an active escarpment whose erosion tendency is likely to last for many years. It is pertinent to underscore that part of the surrounding vegetation had already disappeared due to this phenomenon. Erosion in João Vieira is linked especially to the impact of waves on the coast and part of the natural vegetation has already disappeared.

There is little systematised information and in-depth studies that explain the causes and consequences of coastal erosion in Guinea-Bissau.

It is in such a perspective that a project for the monitoring (research-action) of coastal erosion should be seen, endeavouring to deepen knowledge about this phenomenon and its negative impact on the littoral in particular, and the environment in general, on Guinea-Bissau's coastal zone.

DESCRIPTION

Global objective

Production of a synthesis of multidisciplinary knowledge on coastal erosion and the workings of the coastal environment with a view to finding a tool meant to help in decisionmaking.

Specific objectives

- Follow up with the aid of modern methods of remote detection and fieldwork of the status of erosion in critical sites on the above-mentioned coastal zone;
- Dissemination of information and knowledge about coast erosion;
- Proposals to minimise the coast-erosion phenomenon in specific critical zones.

Expected results

- An easily accessible and usable data bank for involved local and international partners is set up;
- An institution in charge of coast erosion monitoring and study is set up at a national level, in consensus with other institutions;
- Small-scale works to provide protection against coast erosion are carried out in critical locations.

Beneficiaries

State, universities, research institutions, entity responsible for coast planning, local government and local population;

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Implementation Framework

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will be in charge of this project's supervision and the Coast Planning Office will ensure its technical execution, in partnership with universities and research centres from countries in the North, the Directorate of Geology and Mines and the Ministry of Public Works. In his context, universities, making use of students in training schemes or working on their thesis, will be in charge of the scientific monitoring of coast erosion developments in predefined critical sites.

The Directorate of Geology and Mines and the Ministry of Public Works will provide technical assistance, particularly as regards the proposal for the execution of small works that minimize the negative impact of erosion on the coast.

Monitoring and evaluation

The project will be subject to regular multidisciplinary and inter-ministerial evaluation in accordance with policies and procedures set out by donors for the project's supervision and execution. Different reports will be prepared as per requirements set out by donors and the execution agency.

External auditing will be done regularly.

Risks and barriers

The project's reliance on external funding constitutes the main risk facing the project. Another risk relates to national universities; none of the two universities has hitherto curricula and courses on natural sciences and the environment. Such a fact may affect the scientific monitoring of activities and the setting up of a data bank as well as a knowledge base on erosion and coast dynamics.

Duration

3 years

COST

USD 400,000

GUINEA BISSAU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 6

EVALUATION OF IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGES IN PRODUCTIVE SECTORS' PROJECT

Location: Nationwide (Guinea-Bissau)

JUSTIFICATION

Guinea-Bissau is a country whose coastal area corresponds to 61% of the national territory. Ecosystems in this zone are sensitive and vulnerable to nefarious effects of climate changes.
Negative effects from anthropic actions constitute one of the main factors that accelerate climate changes and, as result, increase natural resources' degradation and deterioration. Factors behind climate changes are visible through the extinction of various species and various problems related to human health are evident.

After independence several programmes, projects and sector development plans were implemented without taking into account environmental and social aspects. As a result, significant infrastructure is at risk and various species, habitats and ecosystems are endangered and degraded.

The country has a serious prospect of finding and eventually exploiting important deposits of minerals (Bauxite, Phosphate and Oil), which justifies the setting up of an early alert system for the prevention and evaluation of risks and the negative effects these activities may imply regarding the acceleration of climate changes.

Prevention is considered as the best way to protect, preserve and guarantee ecosystems' structural and functional equilibrium and related dynamics.

In this context, and aiming at reaching Millennium Development Goals and ensuring a sustainable development as per commitments made both locally and at the international level, the government set up in late 2004 a unit for the Evaluation of Environmental Impact (CAIA).

Through the creation of this unit the government aims at foreseeing, correcting, preventing, identifying and/or mitigating through environmental evaluation (environmental audits for projects being implemented and socio-environmental impact studies for projects being designed, evaluation of risks and natural and anthropic catastrophes) negative effects that anthropic actions (projects, programmes, plans and policies) cause and/or may cause on the environmental system.

This challenge requires awareness at all levels, an enormous availability of qualified technical and scientific capabilities, legal framework and norms and procedures as well as clear and well defined institutional aspects, material means and equipment.

This project fits into overall efforts to ensure technical, legal and institutional capacity at the national level in terms of environmental evaluation, particularly as regards the impact of climate changes in productive sectors.

DESCRIPTION

Global objective

To ensure national capacity building in the field of environmental and social evaluation of negative effects of climate changes on development sectors and projects, programmes, plans and sector development policies;

Specific objectives

- Strengthening of technical capacity (sensitisation, training, empowerment and specialization) of national technical staff in environmental evaluation;
- Strengthening of a legal and institutional framework that is appropriate, acceptable, credible and stable;
- Setting up of an adequate mechanism for an environmental evaluation and monitoring of negative effects of changes before, during and after the implementation of projects, programmes, plans and policies.

Expected results

- Guinea-Bissau provided with a credible institution in terms of studies of assessment of social and environmental impact;
- Sector guides, Guidelines and Manual of Procedures on environmental evaluation prepared, published and disseminated in all local mass media;
- Permanent mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of negative effects of climate changes and anthropic actions set up;
- Legal framework set up, published and disseminated in all local mass media;
- Data bank set up and available for users.

Beneficiaries

National cadres and staff, the government, Guinean population, investors, local communities and the international community will be the main beneficiaries

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Implementation Framework

The body responsible for the implementation of this project is the unit for Evaluation of Environmental Impact, in joint collaboration with development partners.

Monitoring and evaluation

The project will be subject to a regular evaluation in accordance with the policy and procedures set by donors and the government for the project's supervision and execution.

The project head will submit each year a half yearly report and an annual synthesis. He will submit also a final report at the end of the project. The different reports will be sent to the government, donors and the agency.

Risks and Barriers

The main risk relates to the State's dependence on projects financed from abroad.

Duration

2 years

COST

USD 350,000

GUINEA BISSAU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 7

PROJECT PROMOTION OF SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN GEBA AND CORUBAL RIVERS' PROJECT

Location: Bafatá, Gabú and Tombali regions.

JUSTIFICATION

Guinean agriculture remains predominantly dependent on rainfall, which does not allow high yields in agricultural production. This situation is compounded by the influence of climate factors namely in years where there are long time intervals without rain. In the Gabu region, Pitche and Pirada suffer from seed losses and populations are forced to sow again their seeds; production shortages losses and sudden rain stoppages do not allow cultures to complete their vegetative growing cycle.
Yet, there are considerable potentialities and actual water resources, particularly in Corubal River. This opportunity is far from being tapped. The use of water resources and the optimisation of the use of lands in Geba and Corubal riverbanks for irrigation would be an alternative in the search for solutions to diminish the risk of effects of low rainfall and water shortage for agriculture. Irrigated agriculture allows the employment of modern control and management techniques, leading to high production yields.

DESCRIPTION

Global objective

Increase in food security.

Specific objectives

To increase agricultural production through the employment of efficient techniques for water control and management.
Components

- Technical studies
- Hydro-agricultural execution
- Beneficiaries' training and fitting.

Expected results

- Potential sites for agricultural development identified and surveyed.
- Summarised ante-project files prepared in search for funding to enable projects' expansion.
- Hydro-agricultural and development works in a perimeter of approximately 100 hectares per year.

Beneficiaries

Farmers' associations, rural communities, private sector.

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Implementation Framework

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, DGA, DSER.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Supervising entity (MDRA), Directorate General of Environment, CAIA, NGOs, farmers' organisations and partners.

Risks and Barriers

Conflicts may arise on land tenure, cattle transhumance and other aspects that the project needs to clarify. Steps will have to be taken at the outset to overcome existing risks.

Duration

3 years

COST

USD 800,000

GUINEA BISSAU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 8

NATURAL-CATASTROPHE PREVENTION PROJECT

Location: Nationwide

JUSTIFICATION

Guinea-Bissau has a surface of 36 125 kmÇ. Its overall population is 1 200 000 inhabitants. The country is frequently hit by drought, floods and erosion like in other West African countries. Drought and the danger of accelerated desertification threaten a weak economy and lead to a population exodus towards the countryside.

The government, aware of the situation, has formulated a number of guidelines, of which one relating to the prevention of catastrophes thanks to meteorological information. Unfortunately, meteorology and hydrology services are currently unable to provide an effective contribution into a natural-catastrophe prevention system due to the existing insufficiency in terms of specialised personnel for the application of new technologies and methodology in this field.

On the other hand, lack of equipment and weak management means, coupled with the absence of a national plan for situations of natural catastrophes, need to be taken into consideration under this project. A coherent training and specialisation programme is of capital importance and urgency.

DESCRIPTION

Global objective

The project's global objective is to contribute towards an improvement in populations' living conditions and the protection of the environment and production against effects of natural catastrophes, particularly those related to meteorological and hydrological phenomena through the setting up of an appropriate system of meteorological and hydrological prevention and the dissemination of warnings and advice to users in particular and the population in general.

Specific objectives

- To establish a national centre for meteorological and hydraulic prevention supplied with equipment and qualified personnel capable to ensure the operation of the mentioned centre;
- To educate and sensitise populations on meteorological and hydrological phenomena likely to provoke natural catastrophes;
- To provide meteorological and hydrological information and forecasts through the national committee whilst improving at the same time aeronautical, maritime and fluvial forecasts.

Expected results

- Population sensitised and educated on meteorological and hydrological phenomena likely to cause natural catastrophes;
- A group of meteorologists and hydrologists at the national meteorology centre, personnel from other services, including provincial officers involved in the fight against natural catastrophes, trained;
- Grade IV meteorology and hydrology personnel trained.

Beneficiaries

- National decision makers for the prevention, planning and the fight against natural catastrophes caused by meteorological and hydrological phenomena;
- Transporters (aeronautical, maritime and fluvial) and fishermen;
- Farmers.

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Implementation Framework

The Directorate General of National Meteorology National (DGMN), Ministry of Transportation. Taking into consideration contributions of activities relative to natural-catastrophe prevention, all technical services from the Ministries of Natural Resources, Interior, Defence, Rural Development, Information and Communication will be associated to the project's implementation. A national project-monitoring project committee may be set up with the participation of the Ministries of Planning and Public Health.

Monitoring and evaluation

The project will be subject to regular evaluation in accordance with the policy and procedures set out by donors for the project's supervision and execution. The project head will submit a half-yearly report and a yearly synthesis report each year. He will also present a final report at the end of the project. The different reports will be sent to the government, finding agencies and execution agency.
An overall evaluation of project outcomes will take place in the first and third years of its execution, according to procedures set out by financing agencies. Donors will organise evaluation missions in collaboration with the execution agency and the respective outcomes will be communicated to governmental entities.

Risks and Barriers

The project's main risk lies in the State dependence towards projects funded from abroad. Those projects may arrive to and end without assurances of continuity to actions started. Another risk relates to the creation of a budget line needed to ensure the employment of trained cadres and effective outcomes on numbers and quality with a view to retaining those cadres after the project's completion. To deal with the risk, donors' financial contribution will be important throughout project implementation in order to allow a gradual transfer of project to national structures.

Duration

3 years

COST

USD 300,000

GUINEA BISSAU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 9

PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND ENHACEMENENT OF FISHING AND COASTAL RESOURCES PROJECT

Location: Nationwide

JUSTIFICATION

Guinea-Bissau has one of the broader continental platforms in West Africa, with an approximate surface of 53 000 KmÇ. Its maritime part, including the Bijagós archipelago is characterised by the existence of sand banks and shallow canals that may go 20 metres deep, thus making difficult navigation by large vessels. This zone is considered as one of reproduction, growth and feeding to various sea species. This is justified by the quantity and diversity of fishing and coastal resources found in the Guinean coast, without forgetting the contribution of the ressurgency phenomenon that brings with it a large quantity of nutrients to feed sea fauna.

This riches in fishing resources attracts fishermen from sub-region countries namely: Senegal, Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone and Ghana, who set themselves up in illegal fishing camps in the islands or along the coast where they freely carry out their fishing activities. Fishing arts and types practised in many of these camps are inappropriate: they range from the use of forbidden nets to the cutting of sharks' fins to the clearing of mangrove for fish smoking.

This situation goes on at a time when Guinea-Bissau authorities lack means under a coherent surveillance policy for the artisan fishing carried out by foreign fishermen. Various conflicts have taken place between local populations and foreign fishermen. This project is part of the aim to ensure a participatory management of fishing resources to the benefit of Guinea-Bissau coastal communities through the appropriation of their water space and resources.

Special attention will be paid to local development initiatives, placing emphasis on a rational exploitation of coastal fishing resources, the processing of fishing resources and their commercialisation with economic advantages for the local population.

DESCRIPTION

Global objective

The project's overall objective is to ensure the sustainable co-management and exploitation of fishing resources in coastal areas to the benefit of local populations.

Specific objectives

- To seek viable solutions, in collaboration with all stakeholders in this production field, for a responsible management of sea and coastal resources and environment;
- To foster the sector's sustainable development through catch enhancement, mangrove and sea products, thus contributing to the fight against poverty affecting involved communities;
- Setting up of a durable institutional mechanism aiming at mediating conflicts around the utilisation of coastal fishing resources between users;

Expected results

- Fishing resources are well managed and a monitoring system makes available data discussed with partners (fishermen, managers and economic interest groups) to manage and regulate annual exploitation of resources;

- Living conditions of fishing communities and other stakeholders are improved through fish processing, conservation, and commercialisation activities;
- An effective fishing-surveillance system is set, implemented and appropriated by fishermen residing in pilot villages;

Beneficiaries

Local communities living in the coastal area, and those population segments that depend directly on fishing for their living are the main beneficiaries.

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Implementation Framework

The Ministry of Fishing and Sea Economy is the supervising agency and technical execution will be placed under the Directorate General of Artisan Fishing in partnership with local NGOs and grassroots associations;

Monitoring and evaluation

The project will be subject to regular evaluation in accordance with the policy and procedures set out by donors and the government for the project's supervision and execution. The project head will submit a half-yearly report and a yearly synthesis report each year. He will also present a final report at the end of the project. The different reports will be sent to the government, finding agencies and execution agency.

Risks and Barriers

The project's main risk lies in the State dependence towards projects funded from abroad. The lack of commitment by local population towards the project may constitute an important risk since Guineans are not traditional fishermen but rather farmers. Benefits may go towards foreign fishermen.

Duration

2 years

COST

USD 450,000

GUINEA BISSAU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 10

INTEGRATED FOOD-SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEM PROJECT (SISA)

Location: Nationwide

JUSTIFICATION

Great disturbances have affected agricultural production lately as a result of the late start of the rainy season and bad rainfall distribution across time. This situation has led to an insufficient supply of agricultural products to populations, rural ones in particular. Services charged with the monitoring of food production through the provision of information on rainfall, cultivated areas, expected income and production levels, animals' and cultures' phytosanitary situation, foodstuff availability in markets, namely agricultural statistics, vegetation protection services, livestock and meteorology services are not operating well due to lack of necessary and adequate means. Hence, it has not been possible to follow up on vulnerability and food security and the consequences translate into considerable delays and even in the non-mobilization of necessary assistance for populations facing food shortage. The situation becomes more serious when the nutritional status of children, pregnant women and elders is affected. This is due to lack of information to allow a rapid reaction based on real data. This is the reason behind the SISA project, which aims at building the capacity of units dealing with the gathering, processing, analysis and dissemination of information about the climate and availability, access and stability of food items, as well as information about the market for those produce.

DESCRIPTION

Global objective

Increase in food security

Specific objectives

To ensure the availability of credible data about the different vulnerability, production and food security parameters.

Components

The early warning system (SAP EWS) and the market monitoring system (SIM MMS) are the components of this project.

Expected results

- Yearbooks on food production and bulletins on food and meteorology situation published.
- Market bulletins published.
- Information available on a timely manner.

Beneficiaries

GAPLA, Vegetation Protection Services, Agricultural Statistics, Livestock Services, Meteorology and Food Security Office and populations.

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Implementation Framework

GAPLA on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Monitoring and Evaluation

GAPLA/DSSP

Risks and Barriers

Non-allocation of funds in state budget for services involved in SISA

Duration

2 years.

COST

USD 300,000

GUINEA BISSAU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 11

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION IN COASTAL AREAS PROJECT

Location: All coastal areas in Guinea-Bissau

JUSTIFICATION

Climate changes are pointed as one of the main threats against our country's sustainable development. Pressure man has been exerting on natural resources to ensure his daily subsistence; the existence of production systems directly associated to widespread poverty situations, which provoke land degradation, coast erosion, an indiscriminate cutting down of large trees for commercial purposes, shortage of potable water, an increasing reduction in underground water, drought in the east and floods on rice fields in the south due to rises in sea level show that Guinea-is very vulnerable to climate changes.

The present project is proposed bearing in mind the low level of awareness about the existing risks and consequences arising from the above-mentioned environmentally-negative practises and the degree of the country's vulnerability to climate changes.

DESCRIPTION

Global objective

To contribute towards raising environmental awareness among Guinean populations, particularly as regards impacts of climate changes on main sectors for the development of economic activity.

Specific objectives

- Strengthening of technical capacities and competences of target groups in adaptation to climate changes through natural resources' management and biodiversity conservation;
- To raise populations' awareness through specific programmes on private and community radio stations focusing on climate changes through a rational management of natural resources and biodiversity.

Components

Environmental education and communication on climate changes through a rational management of natural resources and biodiversity under the fight against poverty.

Expected results

- Training and upgrading sessions held to the benefit of teachers and journalists from private and community radio stations concerning climate changes through a rational management of natural resources and biodiversity;
- Workshops and studies organised aiming at the dissemination of the Convention on Climate Changes and Biodiversity and national communication on NAPA;
- Lectures organised in high schools, universities, training schools on climate changes on a rational management of natural resources and biodiversity;
- Radio debates organised at Environment and Culture Houses and among grassroots communities about climate changes on a rational management of natural resources and biodiversity;
- Debates organised in private radio stations focusing on climate change on a rational management of natural resources and biodiversity;

- Programmes produced in private, public and community radio stations and national TV on climate changes and a rational management of natural resources and biodiversity;
- Advertisement spots and information magazines produced on climate changes and a rational management of natural resources and biodiversity at Rádio Pindjiguiti;
- Photo exhibitions organised about the effects of climate changes on priority national development sectors at cultural centres, Environment Houses and in schools;

Beneficiaries

Populations living in areas most vulnerable to climate changes

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Implementation Framework

ONG GAEC PALMEIRINHA

Monitoring and evaluation

The PALMEIRINHA NGO, in close collaboration with the National Environment Institute, will carry out project monitoring and evaluation.

Risks and barriers

Political instability during the project's implementation and late disbursing of funds after the project's approval.

Duration

3 (three) years

COST

USD 200.000

GUINEA BISSAU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 12

REHABILITATION OF SMALL PERIMETERS OF MANGROVE SOILS FOR GROWING OF RICE

Location: Quinara, Tombali, Bafatá e Oio

JUSTIFICATION

Potable water supply is a domain that affects populations' life quality and public health. The aim is thus an increase in the supply of drinking water in order to decrease the risks of contracting waterborne diseases, which are frequent in the rural world. It should be recalled that the latest cholera epidemic, in 2005, registered about 25,000 cases and 400 fatalities (National Human Development Report, UNDP), due to bad sanitation conditions.

DESCRIPTION

Global objective

To improve access to water quality and reduce the risk of contraction of water-borne and infectious diseases.

Specific objectives

- To improve rates of access to quality water;
- To eliminate conditions that contribute to the appearance of cholera outbreaks and other diseases;

Components

- Reforestation;
- Conservation and protection.

Expected Results

To increase vegetation cover with drought-resistant species. Improved soil constitution. Integrated management of land in villages by communities is strengthened.

Beneficiaries

Local populations, sector administrative services

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Implementation Framework

The Directorate General of Water Resources will implement the "Wells building" component and components that relate to sensitisation and construction of latrines will be placed under the Ministry of Public Health, with support from NGOs.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Supervising entities and the donor will monitor project activities and project management will be accountable and submit reports for their appraisal and approval.

Risks and Barriers

Main risk factors may relate to political stability and lack of change in populations' mental attitudes. Therefore special attention sought to be paid to sensitisation issues.

Duration

2 years

COST

USD 500,000

GUINEA BISSAU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 13

SUPPORT TO PRODUCTION OF SHORT-CYCLE ANIMALS PROJECT

Location: Nationwide

JUSTIFICATION

The short-cycle-animals' raising project should be seen as a food security strategy designed for rural and semi-urban communities. Climate changes lead to uncertainty in the production of vegetal foodstuffs and that calls for the seeking of other alternative sources of food, e.g., animal protein to feed our population. Guinea-Bissau has an enormous potential in grazing land plus a population well experimented in raising animals, assets that need to be optimised. Short-cycle livestock is a quick source of income, especially for women that may draw great benefits from it and hence improve their families' living conditions, thus contributing to poverty relief in the rural world. This project aims at augmenting production of meat and animal proteins, and enhancing fishing and agricultural sub-products for animal feeding culminating in an improvement in rural populations' living conditions.

DESCRIPTION

Global objective

To increase food security.

Specific objectives

To increase production and consumption of animal food items (meat, milk, eggs, etc.).

Components

- Production modernization;
- Animal health;
- Institutional support;
- Training and fitting;

Expected results

- 10 pilot units for training and demonstration nationwide are set up;
- Consumption of meat, milk, eggs and other produce from animal sources increases nationwide;
- Higher household incomes;

Beneficiaries

Animal raisers, NGOs, population and farmers' organisations;

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Implementation Framework

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) and Directorate General of Livestock (DGP).

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation will be placed under DGP, GAPLA, Directorate General of Environment, Environmental Impact Evaluation Unit.

Risks and Barriers

- Lack of a master plan for livestock development
- Non-approval by parliament of regulations governing the implementation of the Land Law.

Duration

2 years.

COST

USD 400,000 (Two hundred thousand dollars)

GUINEA BISSAU

NAPA PRIORITY PROJECT 14

REFORESTATION OF DEGRADED ZONES PROJECT

Location: Cambaju, Contuboel Sector (Bafatá region); Pitche, Sonaco (Gabú region)

JUSTIFICATION

The marked disappearance of vegetation cover in areas in Cambaju due not only to negative growing practises and the predominant growing of cotton and groundnuts added to an itinerant agriculture, associated to animal grazing and the intense exploitation of resources by local populations, make easier not only the erosion and sedimentation of small valleys usable for agriculture but also the area's desertification.

The degradation progresses and extends already further into the Contuboel sector. This means that if it the situation is not addressed quickly through reforesting actions it may become soon an ecological disaster for the whole Gabú region, an area already arid and under strong influence from the Sahel.

DESCRIPTION

Global objective

Rational utilization of agricultural, grazing and forest resources;

Specific objectives

To recover soils and increase forest cover in degraded areas;

Components

- Reforesting;
- Conservation and protection;

Expected results

- Larger area of vegetation cover, consisting of species that are adaptable to drought;
- Improved soil constitution;
- Better-integrated management of village lands by communities.

Beneficiaries

Local population, regional and sector administrative services

IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional Implementation Framework

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development through the Directorate General of Forests and Fauna.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Directorate General of Forests and Fauna, GPPLA and IBAP.

Risks and Barriers

Lack of rigour in the application of forest laws.

Duration

2 years.

COST

USD 500,000