



REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU

Secretary of State for Environment and Sustainable Development
Environment Directoriat

Second National Communication on Climate Changes in Guinea-Bissau

Draft Report



Bissau, February 2011



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Presentation Plan

1. National Context
2. Vulnerability of Guinea-Bissau to CC
3. Adaptation
4. Major bottlenecks
5. Recommendations
6. Conclusion

1. National Context

1.1. Geographic Location



• Limits:

- **North:** Senegal
- **West:** Atlantic Ocean
- **East and South:** Republic of Guinea-Conakry

Territory Composition:

Continental and Islands
(Bijagos **Arquipeg**: 88
Islands and Islets)

Total superfine : 36,125
Km²

**Exclusive Economic
Zone:** 53,000 Km²

Costal Zone: 61% of the
territory (more than 75%
of the population live
here)

Coastal length: 270 km

Population: 1,548,000
habitants (INEC, 2009)

- Urban Population : 20%
- Rural Population: 80%

1.2.Climate

(Sub-Guinean or Sudan-Guinean and Coastal)

- **Average rainfall: 1200 mm**
- **Average temperature: 26.7 ° C**
- **Relative Humidity: 70%**
- **Seasons: 2: Rainy season (May - October) and Dry (November - April)**

1.3. The UN Convention on CC (UNFCCC)

1. • **Signed:** June 1992 (Rio de Janeiro - the Earth Summit)
2. • **Ratification (ANP – Guinea-Bissau Legislature):** October 1995
3. • **Establishment of Designated National Authority (DNA):** 2006
4. • **Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol (KP):** 2007 (the Country has enabled the Carbon Market - Clean Development Mechanism (CDM))
5. • **Initial National Communication:** December 2004
6. • **NAPA / NAPA:** 2006
7. • **Second National Communication: March 2011**

Results.

- ✓ National inventory on Greenhouse gases (GHGs),
- ✓ Study of Vulnerability and Adaptation
(Most vulnerable sectors: Agrarian, Water Resources, Coastal Zone, Health)
- ✓ Mitigation Options / Mitigation

1.4. The UN Convention on CC (UNFCCC) ...

8. **National Action Plan for Adaptation to CC (PANA):** December 2006
Result: Identification of adaptation measures are most urgent and immediate communities and natural ecosystems in priority sectors (14 projects)
9. **Second National Communication (being prepared)**

2. The Vulnerability of Guinea-Bissau to CC

(Coastal Erosion in Varela: an Elevation of Sea Level causes loss of important territorial superficies and biodiversity)



(Coastal Erosion : causes loss of lands being aggravated by atrophic pressure)

Pork Island (Bijagos Arquipeg)

Erosion, agravated by abusive cutting of mangroves (domestic energy),

Aeria image, 2003 (ilegal camp of foreign fishermen)



Satelite image, 1993



Satelite image, 2000



(Bidigor River: The drying up of rivers due to irregular rain and constructions of dams



(Ibid ...)



(Anthrop actions, associated with natural factors also facilitate desertification)



**Vulnerability to climate change
effects economic, social and
cultural development**

Effects food security (agriculture)



**WHAT MUST BE DONE TO
CONFRONT THIS SCENARIO?**

Adapt!...

3. Major bottlenecks

- **Political and Institutional Instability**
- Weak level of institutional framing of the issues;
- Insufficient human resources (quantitative and qualitative);
- Lack of financial resources necessary to respond to adaptation necessities and attenuation;
- Technological transfer Deficit.

4. Recommendations

1. The Government of Guinea-Bissau must make it a major priority to take urgent and immediate actions as measures for adaptation and mitigation.
2. To conceive and execute structural projects in order to face up to the most critical aspects of climatic changes.
3. To reinforce institutional and technical capacity to house techniques and technologies for the best effectiveness in adaptation and attenuation.
4. To mobilize external funds necessary to realize timely and harmonious adaptation and attenuation processes

5. Conclusion

- 1) Guinea-Bissau, being a Sahelian, Coastal and Insular country, has a very fragile ecosystem, exhibiting a high index of vulnerability to the effects of climatic changes.
- 2) Being a Country confronted with serious economic-financial problems, it would almost be impossible to use its own means to properly address any extreme events caused by climatic changes.

**THANK YOU VERY
MUCH FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!!!**



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