REPÚBLICA DA GUINÉ-BISSAU

Secretaria de Estado do Ambiente e Turismo

Direcção Geral do Ambiente

Au

Madame Monique Barbut,
Presidente/Directrice du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial
1818 H Street, NW, MSN G 6-602 Washington, DC 20433 USA

N/Ref 203 DGA/2012

Objet: Liste de projets prioritaires du Guinée-Bissau a soumettre au Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM)

Madame la Presidente/Directrice

Dans Ie cadre de l'exercice d'identification de son portefeuille de projets a soumettre au FEM5 (NPFE), la Guinée-Bissau a organise une serie de concertations, dont un atelier national tenu les 21 de Septembre 2011. Le dit atelier a regroupe plus de 25 participants representant l'ensemble des acteurs nationaux impliques dans la gestion de l'environnement au Guinée-Bissau.

Par la presente, j' ai I'honneur de vous envoyer le rapport de l'exercice d'identification du portefeuille de projets.

Pour votre information, les idees de projets prioritaires retenues, a l' issue des travaux, se presentent comme suit :

Changements climatiques

1- Projet d´efficacité énergétique et substitution pour lampes de la basse consommation (0.5 M USD avec le PNUD)
2- Projet Pilote d´électrification décentralisé (1.5 M USD avec le PNUD)

REPUBLICA DA GUINE-BISSAU
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DO AMBIENTE E TURISMO
DIRECTOR GERAL DO AMBIENTE

Biodiversité

1- Mise en ouvre de Plan de gestion et/ou de l'action de la Reserve de la Biosphere de Bolama Bijagós dans la perspective d'un site de Patrimoine mondial (0.9 M USD avec le PNUD)
2- Consolidation d'efficacité de gestion de Parque Naturelle des Lagunes de Cufada (0.3 M USD avec le PNUD)
3- Création d'observatoire de mangrove (0.3 M USD avec le PNUD)

Gestion Durable des Terres

1- Appui a la gestion communautaire des terres et service ecossistemique en Guinée-Bissau

Je vous informe également que la Guinée-Bissau marque un grand intérêt pour l'approche-programme.
Cest à ce titre que des pourparlers ont ete engages avec le PNUD pour
l''integration de certaines idees de projets dans deux programmes, a savoir:

1- Projet de promotion des energies renouvelables;
2- Projet intégré de renforcement des capacités d'adaptation aux changements climatiques das na zone cotière de la Guiné-Bissau;
3- Projet de développment d'un système d'alerte precoce pour la diminution des risques et catástrophes naturelles

Ceci nous permettra de beneficier des bonus prevus a cet effet. II a été demande au PNUD de produire les notes conceptuelles y afferentes qui vous seront transmises dans les meilleurs délais.

Tout en vous souhaitant bonne reception, je vous prie Madame la Presidente/Directrice, de bien vouloir agreer l'expression de ma trés haute consideration.

Le Point Focal Opérationnel du FEM

Ernesto Augusto Pereira

Republic of Guinea-Bissau
Secretary of State of Environment and Tourism
Secretary State Office

FORMULATION OF THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES EXERCISES IN AMBIT OF 5th GEF RESTITUTION

FINAL REPORT

Bissau, September 2012

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1 – INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXTE

The present text reports observed contestation in ambit of formulation of the national priorities exercise in the 5th reconstitution of the Global Fund of Environment GEF (NPFE). This reference to a headstrong process which had Origen in one of the GEF council decision that took place in July 2009 where adopted proposal for changing by secretariat in the final GEF4 meeting was to be in force during GEF5.

This essential result of contestation that was made about difficulties that beneficiary countries of GEF financial resources have known to accede finance of their programmed and environment projects. These difficulties based on lock of hire transparence which majority of there is group of countries which extreme dependence orientation strategic individual plans of execution agencies such as (World Bank, UNDP, AfDB, IDB, FAO, FIDA, ONUDI) and others. As impact of these difficulties, the GEF processes were too small and appropriated from national level of each beneficiary country.
The NPFE objective is based in:

- Supporting the countries in action of their national environment priorities according development objectives of millennium;
- Improvement of GEF in program and transparence of its resources;
- Promotion participation of national actors in decision making about finance of priorities sectors, technology and identified activities of themselves;
- Proportioning to the countries additional opportunities and formulate and develop identified the (PIP) proposal projects in their national communication and reports.
- Proportioning to the countries and opportunity to settle a specialized organization in the project of financial managing, which the rule and procedure, which confident management is accepted by World Bank (BM).

In Guinea-Bissau this process was conducted by GEF political and operational focal points and national consultant recruited for it , and it need a big effort of coordination and dialogue from regional level and a process of raising and validation of national proposals which should be considered in definition of priorities.

This exercise has as aim to adopt the country with document which can serve the base for program, of GEF5 resources by consult if process between technical government service and intervenient actors in environment matter, as to mention focal points of convention about environment (climates changes, biodiversity, fighting against dry and desertification) representatives of ministries, ONGS, civilian society, private sector, medias, and GEF execution agencies.

For a prosecution of this exercise, the country applied financial support of amount of 30.000 USD (thirty thousand USD) fore by GEF. The support was conceded after the signature of agreement protocol between GEF and Guinea-Bissau government.

The present report, informs about main synthesis contestations in the way of this process and point the activities result that can be implemented.

2 – METHODOLOGY

Independently of information from national documents about the environment state of the country, all the intervenient actors were auscultator (experts, civilian society, bases organizations, ONGs, development partners, etc). These auscultations were hold for old administrative regions from 6th to 18th August 2011 in missions with objective to know the real environment problem in the country in order to select in correct way the hot-spots zones and to priorize the focus areas in and out of star.

Therefore, there were identified the following problems:

	Oio Region	**Cacheu Region**		**Gabu Region**		**Bafatá Region**	**Tombali Region**		**Bolama Bijagós Region**	**Quinara Region**	**Biombo Region**		**SAB**
	Farim	Caio	Cacheu	Sonaco/ Caramtabá	Gabu	Bambadinca	Iemberem	Guiledje	Bolama	Buba	Quinhamel	Suru	Bissau
Late arrival and decreasing rainfall	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
long drought	✓			✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓
Cut abusive and selective timber	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Phosphate mine in the open with no minimum environmental protection, in the prospecting phase	✓												
Lack of follow-up and monitoring of the activities of exploitation of natural resources	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
fires	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		
Poaching and without respect of the period of spindle	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Production of firewood and charcoal as a source of domestic energy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Overfishing and the use of inappropriate methods (monofilament tight network)	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Pollution of rivers and	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

silting of													
Destruction of roads by trucks transporting timber	✓												
Proliferation of Casual	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of sanitation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of Information Campaign, Environmental Awareness and Education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of electricity	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Trafficking in roots and leaves to pharmacopoeia			✓				✓	✓		✓			
Cutting mangroves		✓	✓				✓					✓	
Exploration of inert		✓									✓	✓	✓
Conflict man / animal				✓	✓		✓	✓					
obsolete pesticides				✓									✓
Transhumance				✓	✓	✓							
Waterborne diseases				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bauxite mining					✓								
Lack of water for human consumption	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Invasion of saltwater						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Proliferation of agricultural pests						✓	✓	✓					
Proliferation of bins					✓								✓
coastal erosion		✓							✓				✓
Occupation of wetlands					✓								✓

Ponderation of the problems was realized on base of multi-criteria analysis according to the following table:

0	Inexistent
1	Little significant
2	Significant
3	More significant

3 – ELABORATION OF INFORMATION, SYSTEMATIZATION AND HIERARCHIEZATION OF SYNTHESIS MATRIX

Based on the analysis matrix of multiple criteria were established priorities, depending on the scores

	Oio Region	**Cacheu Region**		**Gabu Region**		**Bafatá Region**	**Tombali Region**		**Bolama Bijagós Region**	**Quinara Region**	**Biombo Region**		**SAB**	**Total Averg.**
	Farim	Caio	Cacheu	Sonaco/ Caramtabá	Gabu	Bambadinca	Iemberem	Guiledje	Bolama	Buba	Quinhamel	Suru	Bissau	
Climate changes	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	**2**
Biodiversity Degradation	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	**1.7**
Land Degradation	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	**1.92**
Persistent Organic Pollutants	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1.46
Other Environmental problems outside of the STAR (*)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	**2**

(*):other problems include pollution outside the STAR open (eg. phosphate mines in Farim), lack of follow-up and monitoring of the activities of exploitation of natural resources, silting of rivers and these arms, destruction of roads by trucks, lack of sanitation

Based on previous table exercise the priority focus areas are: climate change, land degradation and biodiversity

4 – COORDINATION

Many of organizational actions were taken to the end and they were based in agreement process between government departments which protect the environment - Secretariat of State of Environment and Tourism and GEF agencies (UNDP, World Bank, etc). On 21st September 2012 the national workshop was realized a coordination session to consolidate and hierarchies ideas in function to national strategies. In this workshop there were more than 25 participants who come from several sectors as workers in environment area. The list of participants is attached in this report.

In order to give visibility to GEF activities in the country *medias* were invited in course of all identification process of national priorities and they did a plausible media covering.

4.1- Preliminary Coordination with Focal Structure and GEF Execution Agencies.

In a scene of preparation of national workshop the preliminary works were realized with focal structure of the river conventions and GEF execution agencies. This exercise permitted openly to discus about 1st ideas of the projects.

Therefore, in the speech of August 2012, there were sessions of work with focal points of GEF thematic dominion (climates changes group, biodiversity group and land desertification group). These sessions permitted to identify other existent finance sources, manner as these funds will be distributed, and it permitted also to make census of 1st ideas of the project and hierarchies them on base in raising made in the local by the course of this process. Also in the same month there were meeting about work with UNDP and World Bank.

After coordination, the UNDP was chosen as GEF execution agency for all focal areas (climates changes, land degradation and biodiversity). All identified projects can be able to benefit a potential co-finance of Unites Nations System.

4.2- National workshop

The workshop about coordination and validation of portfolio of priorities projects to be submitted to GEF was realized in 21st September 2012 in Government Palace in Bissau. It was organized by Secretary of State of Environment and Tourism and with participation of more than 25 representatives of government institutions, public sectors, private sectors, ONGs, civilian society and development partners. The objective of the workshop was to adopt to Guinea-Bissau a portfolio of project that will serve as a base to program of GEF resources through consultative process between key sectors (government institutions and concerning sectors) for environment management.

In short the workshop served to:

- ✓ Inform the participants about GEF opportunities and STAR dispositive;
- ✓ Identify projects that can be developed and submitted to GEF5 with estimative cost;

- ✓ Identify priorities axes of finance submission to GEF for a period from 2010 to 2014, given in this way general vision on how the implementation of these projects will contribute to realization of obligations, conventions (UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD).

The opening ceremony was presided by Secretary of State of Environment and Tourism, Dr. Agostinho da Costa. The technical works were conducted by technicians' Ing. Alexandre Cabral (climate changes); Dr. Abilio Rachid (biodiversity) and Ing. Seco Cassama (Land Degradation).

There were formed three group works to point out:
- Climatic Changes;
- Biodiversity;
- Land Degradation.

Each group had as a mandate to complete a list of projects that were identified before and to select priorities in focal areas of GEF for period from 2010-2014.

5 – THE MAIN ENVIRONNEMENTS CHALLENGES, AND POLITICAL GUIDANCE IN THE GEF THEMATIC DOMINATION FOR GUINEA-BISSAU

The main economical activities of the country base in natural resources exploration (soil, vegetable cover, water, aquatic and terrestrial fauna), the main degradation causes of land in the country derive main by actions of entropic order, ecologic and climates changes.

The national agrarian sector covers bigger importance in what is referred as an availability of food for populations. The Agricola activity in the country is occupied by 80% of works force. The practice of agriculture of the cereal is itinerant and this technical is sustainable for low population density, once the percentage of cultivate area is any instant is always low relatively total available area. Never the less while the population increase in become necessary more production of food, and that area will be occupied each time for agriculture and there will decrease in resting time and there will be quicker reutilization of area previously, cultivated, eventually without a complete regeneration of soil fertility.

In reference to cattle the effective quantity of animals in the Transumance may have negative impact in soil if we look at incidence of animal weigh in the soil erosion, if it is followed intense rain during the rainy season. The use of non controlled fire by animal creative for renews the soil cover during the insufficiency period of pasture provoke hundred hectares of forest damage. The disorganized Transumance in the drought season can have negative impact about the soil degradation, once those animals have to travel several km distances.

The forests resources constitute more than 85% of domestic energetic meds of the country, are sources got from the wood and derivate, rend vital services for local populations (manner of sustain, traditional, pharmacopoeia, cut center and meditation, etc). The inventories realized in 1978 and 1985 prove that forestall area of the country had decreased about 31500 hectares a long of this period, or in other way in average of 45000 hectares/year. In 2007 in ambit of CARBOVEG-GB project is checked that since 1990 to 2007 the tax of deforestation of open forest is more stressed and it round about 27735 hectares/year, contrary to the dense forest that has recovered it increasing in 651.70 hectares/year.

Analyzing the problematic related to the management of these natural resources, it shows the persistence extensive exploration systems that can be exacerbate by climates changes (decreasing of rainfall average and increasing of temperature average).

Taking into account to what was referred above Guinea-Bissau elaborated the fallowing enumerated sector strategies that cover GEF focal dominions.

Institutional Dominion

● To establish in base of clear definition of the function, competence and articulation between national structure and regional and local responsible for implementation and conservation;
● To create a "National Observer" for divulgation valuation them application of convention about biologic diversity in Guinea-Bissau.

Juridical Dominion

● Elaboration of specific rules for different established zones by indication of units of conservation approved, in strict collaboration with population;
● Reformulation of some laws and rules, and elaboration of the other specific for determined matters as example: law about mangrove; hunting camping; touristic enterprise; marginal and beach zones; hunting and forest; community forest; property about know ledges, practices and technologies related to the biodiversity use about biotechnology etc;
● Divulgation of Law and rules about matter related to conservation of biological biodiversity;
● Available of financial, material and human resources and creation of specific mechanisms (if necessary creation of structures) for consequent and effective execution of legal disposition according to the rules.

Educational Dominion

● Introduction and adoption in school curricula of susceptible matters to stimulate and sensibility the young for adoption of the new attitude in view of general nature and biodiversity in particular.
● to create and to incentivize educational programs of great public, through available of finance means, human resources, means of information of state, etc. Creation and implementation of specific program of sensibility and education in biodiversity conservation matter;
● Formation of technical and teaching staff affected to different structures implicated in biodiversity conservation, and as facilitators for specific actions of formation in the base;
● Stimulation of interchange of know ledge, technologies, practice and use in matter of biodiversity conservation;
● Creation of herbarium and specify natural mini-museum in different units of conservation.

Technical Dominion

● Implication of monitor capacity and management of data bank expansion and actualization of available data bank to national area (included the SIG) and related with biological diversity conservation, but concretely:
– Actualization of soil cover and vegetable formation (included ecological aspects, with SIG support);
– Actualization of faunistic and florets inventories, evaluation of kind habitats, and ecosystem statute (approve all the weakest and sensible) and identification of priority areas for conservation and/or for creation f specific system of management.
● Study and conservation of domestic kinds (plants and animals) and creation of data bank about the same;
● Creation and capacity for better progressive control of pollution in urban centers, as for example

emission of electric central, fuel scattering etc;
● Creation of technical capacity to support the variety initiatives in protected, officialization of community areas, holy areas etc;
● Creation of technical mechanisms for protection of aquatic seashore of great importance for reproduction of halieutic store;
● Creation and implementation specific programs for kind of populations in insular means, enchased zones, endemic kind of population and/or threatened in/extinction , proposal and protection of this population against extermination;
● Establishment of mechanism to integrate the value and natural resources and ecological function in national book-keeping.

Research Dominion
● Creation of capacity and stimulus for taxonomic investigation, the systematic search. Give particular attention to search about endemic kind and rare, due its importance for biodiversity,
● Creation biologic stations in the conservation units collaboration with national and international search institutions;
● Creation of center and specific monitoring programs for example sea title, avifauna, and terrestrial fauna, in collaboration with national and international search;
● Creation of national program of census, evaluation, valorization and divulgation of technology and know ledge, practices and traditional uses of biodiversity resources. Development in this board of specific strategies of collaboration with interest group as quack doctors "Balobeiros", the ancients, etc;
● To establish mechanism to value a possibility of introduction about economical value with belong resources from national book-keeping biodiversity.
● To stimulate international co-operation in different dominions of search in biodiversity matter.

Dominion of collaboration with ONGs, Association of base, the woman and specific internet groups
● establishment of adequate mechanisms for participation of these groups in implementation of the plan, as for example, through of:
– creation of thematic nets;
Resilient climate and adaptation to climatic changes. PNUD was invited to the government of project ideas (PIF) that will be opportunity transmitted for you.

5.1 – Political guidance in dominion of climatic changes
Guinea-Bissau has known in the last years a significative rapture series of rainfall and hydrometrical. The heavy fall of rain and extreme temperatures, are till now climatic phenomenal that in energy with geo-morphology of the country made in to be exposed to the baleful effect of climatic changes almost in all productive sectors of national life, particular in its population and national ecosystem which turn it very vulnerable to effect of climatic changes. In this context the country elaborated it national action plan of adaptation to climatic changes (PANA) in 2006.
The priorities of adaptation defined through the PANA exercise are:

- Support to desertification of production and the alimentary died;
- Supply improvement of drinking water to rural zone;
- Reinforcement of prevention and protection capacity of the "Bolanha" of mangrove r against water invasion;
- Creation of observatory for attendance and evaluation of mangrove;
- Attendance of erosion in coast zone;

- Impact evaluation of climatic changes in productive sectors;
- Promotions of small irrigation in river-side of Corrubal and Geba rivers;
- Prevention of natural catastrophes;
- Protection, conservation and valorization of fishing resources and coaster;
- Integrated information system about alimentary security (SISA);
- Support for production of short cycle animals;
- Recovering of small soil perimeter of mangrove for rice production in Tombali, Quinara , Bafata and Oio regions;
- Environmental education and communication in coaster zone;
- Forestall are in degradated zones.

5.2- Political guidance in Biodiversity and Biosegurity dominion.

National strategy and action plan of biodiversity elaborate in 2004 preconize as a political guidance for biodiversity conservation in country:

- Stimulus for creation of association and specific interest group;
  - To develop in community bases mechanisms to preserve traditional know ledge innovations and practices, to recomise their potential and economical and scientific value. To create the necessary conditions so that these know ledges, innovations, practices and use can be object of intellectual property protection;
  - To stimulate internal and external interchange;
  - To incentivize national, regional and local structures in order to develop specific relation of collaboration with local communities, association of the base, interest group, ONGs, by the specific mechanism, as a concession of the specific rights in management of the land, specific areas (fishing, hunting, ceremony, forest exploration, etc) and where they can try specific model of management for conservation of biologic diversity.

5.3 – Political guidance in dominion of the land degradation

In account to program of natural actions for fight against drought and desertification (PAN/LCD) elaborated in 2010 which mainly was based in enveloping of all actors which direct or indirect are enveloping in question related to struggle against desertification and in base on critic analyze of previous program of desertification combat were identified the important lessons learn for definition of future strategies.

Therefore it was possible to identify the actions of the lines to be implemented in new partnership staff susceptibly to been during though of mobilization of the finance resources which is based in the fight against poverty and in economical questions and environment management of natural resources in the land:

- Social dimension: to enlarge access to natural resource including forest, agriculture water etc. in urban and rural zones it is seen as power full instrument to combat against poverty;
- Economic dimension: to simplify the conditions of exploration, distribution and consumption of forestall resources in particular;

- Ecological or environmental dimension: due ecosystem fragility of the country, the environment preservation is essential for PAN/LCD strategy.

The implementation preconized objectives is based in progressive non engagement political productive sectors of state in benefit of associative sector communitarian and private also promotion of great to hold responsible and participation of rural communities in development actions.
This strategy bases on principle of the fallowing guidance:

- Reorganization of institutional and organizational staff aim to reinforce capacity of state in matter of politics plan and regulation of GST/LCD, but also to decentralize management of natural resources to local authorities level private operators and finally, to attribute rural population at it function of guardian in the rural space;
- An intervention to guarantee that exploration of natural resource, lands, forests, fauna, water etc. be carry out in the supporting way without environment damage with more participation of population in the control of the benefit coming from the activity, in prospective to improve their living or subsistence conditions;
- The necessity in to increase the value of existent technical know ledges (territory management, organic change of the soil, anti-salt retain dike capitation and efficient use of water etc) and the necessity to have in account the know ledge of local and traditional doing adaptation to the actual context.
- The necessity in to promote simultaneous actions of desertification combat and the productive activities which rent to fight against the poverty and to contribute for alimentary security;
- Promotion of programs of information, education and communication (IEC), in the questions related to the fight against a desertification.

6 – PRIORITY PROJECTS TO SUBMITED TO STAR

The prioritary projects that Guinea-Bissau will submit are:

Focal Areas	Projects Ideas	STAR Amount (Million USD)	Execution agency proposal	Obs.
Climates changes	Efficient energy substitution of the law lamp use.	0.5	UNDP	
	Pilot project of decentralized electrification	1.5	UNDP	
Biodiversity	Implementation of management plan and/or Bolama Bijagos biosphere action reserve in perspective of the world patrimonial place.	0.9	UNDP	
	Consolidation of efficacy management of national park and Cufada Lagoons.	0.3	UNDP	
	Creation of the observatory of mangrove.	0.3	UNDP	
Land Management	Support of community management of the land and ecosystem services in Guinea-Bissau.	1.1	UNDP	
Total star			**4.6**	

7 – PROIORITY PROJECTS OUTSIDE OF STAR

7.1 – Adaptation Funs (LDCF and SCCF)

Title	Objective	Amount (million USD)	Thematic focus
Promotions of renewable energies project	To reinforce the political, legal and regularity staff; To promote clean technology; To increase contribution renews energy sources in national energy balance (eolic, solar, biomass and mini-hidrics).	4.0	Renewable energies
Development project of quick alert for diminution of risk and natural catastrophe.	To create a quick alert system; To capacity the key institution in management of climates risks; To establish contingent plan in national level.		Climates changes/observation system
Integrated project for reinforcement the adaptation capacity to climates changes in coastal zone of Guinea-Bissau.	To reduce vulnerability of coastal zone communities to climates changes impacts, to reinforce natural defenses and capacities of the most vulnerable people.	9.0	Adaptation/mitigation supporting management of the land conservation.

8 – APPROACH PROGRAM

With aim to make action long on time, the country was engaged in approach program. There were formal contacts with UNDP and other GEF executions agencies in this context. With UNDP there is developing integrated program of capacity and adaptation reinforcement to climates changes in coastal zone of Guinea-Bissau in which there will be a big discussion of aspect related to adaptation in to climates changes, biodiversity and supporting management of the land and a project of climates information and a precocious alert system in Guinea-Bissau for development idea of global projects.

9 – ANNEXES

Climatic changes (Alexandre Cabral, Mário Alcino, Lamberto Camara and Júlio Raul).

1. Energetic efficiency and substitution of the low use lamps;
2. Pilot project of decentralized electrification.

Biodiversity (Abilio Rachid, Guilherme Costa, Ernesto Pereira and Fernando Correia Landim).

1. Implementation of management plan or implementation of actions about biosphere reserve in Bolama Bijagos in perspective of world patrimonial site;
2. Consolidation of efficient management of natural park and Cufada Lagoons;
3. Creation of mangrove observatory.

Land degradation (Seco Cassama- president, Djunko Nakai and Viriato Cassama)

1. Program participatory sustainable management of lands;
2. Sustainable management of forests and continental water;
3. Support community management of land and ecosystem services in Guinea-Bissau.

CONTACTED PERSONS

Name	Institutions
Alexandre Cabral	UNFCCC Focal Point/SEAT
Alfredo Simão da Silva	CBD Focal Point/IBAP
Justino Biai	IBAP
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Guilherme da Costa	SEAT
Cipriano Cassamá	National Deputy
Djunko Nakai	UNDP
Carmen Pereira	WB
Joãzinho Sá	Coastal Planning/SEAT
Abilio Rachid	IBAP
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PRESENCE LIST

REPÚBLICA DA GUINÉ-BISSAU

Secretaria de Estado do Ambiente e Turismo

Gabinete do Director Geral

Projecto GEF-NPFE GRANT Nr.TF098935-EXCERCICIO DE FORMULAÇÃO DAS PRIORIDADES NACIONAIS NO ÂMBITO DO GEF (NPFE)

LISTA DE PRESENÇAS DO ATELIER

Bissau, 21 de Setembro de 2012

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