

FP011

Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in The Gambia: developing a climate-resilient, natural resource-based economy

Annual Performance Report CY2022

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APR CY2022 Section 1: General Information - v4 2023-08-02 01:59 +09:00

[APR CY2022] Section 1: General Information

Please note that this is section 1 of the five Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the five sections are filled with relevant details.

Reporting Year *

Please indicate reporting year

1.1 Please indicate if information provided in this APR is disclosable outside the Green Climate Fund. *

- Yes - The Accredited Entity agrees that the information reported is disclosable.
- No - The information reported is partly confidential. The disclosable version of the APR will be attached.

If you select the second option [No - The information reported is partly confidential. The disclosable version of the APR will be attached], please follow the below steps.

- Step 1: Fill in all the sections of the APR with disclosable information.
- Step 2: Save each section using the 'PDF' function provided in the top-right corner. (Do NOT submit an APR at this step).
- Step 3: Attach all of the disclosable sections to the attachment boxes below, which will be shown once you check the second option only.
- Step 4: Update all the sections of the APR with non-disclosable information.
- Step 5: Submit the non-disclosable APR which herein enclose the disclosable APR in PDF format.

1.2 Please indicate if this report has been shared with the relevant NDA(s) for this Funded Activity

Once the APR is created in the PPMS, please use the 'Open as PDF' function to download the report in PDF format and to share with relevant authorities (i.e. NDAs) before submission. Select 'Yes' only if shared to ALL the relevant NDA(s).

Please Indicate the date of submission to NDA(s)

If the APR is submitted to multiple NDAs, please indicate the latest date of submission to NDA, and provide the other dates per NDA in the further explanation box below.

Please provide further explanation, if any:

1.3 Funded Activity Title (Project/Programme Title)

1.4 Funding Proposal Reference Number

1.5 Board Meeting Number

1.6 Accredited Entity contacts for this APR

Full Name

Please confirm if the pre-filled name of Executing Entity(es) indicated in the funding proposal document is correct. Please update the information accordingly if there have been any changes since the project implementation. In addition, please clarify the Executing Entity(es) name precisely if needed. For example, if 'local financial institutions' was indicated as an EE in the funding proposal, please put their exact names here. You may want to add/remove rows if needed.

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Phone Number

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Full Name

Jessica Troni

Please confirm if the pre-filled name of Executing Entity(es) indicated in the funding proposal document is correct. Please update the information accordingly if there have been any changes since the project implementation. In addition, please clarify the Executing Entity(es) name precisely if needed. For example, if 'local financial institutions' was indicated as an EE in the funding proposal, please put their exact names here. You may want to add/remove rows if needed.

E-mail Address

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Phone Number

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1.7 Executing Entity(ies)**Full Name of Executing Entity**

Ministry of the Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources, The Gambia

Please confirm if the pre-filled name of Executing Entity(es) indicated in the funding proposal document is correct. Please update the information accordingly if there have been any changes since the project implementation. In addition, please clarify the Executing Entity(es) name precisely if needed. For example, if 'local financial institutions' was indicated as an EE in the funding proposal, please put their exact names here. You may want to add/remove rows if needed.

Please write the name of the country where the Executing Entity is headquartered.

Gambia

1.8 Project Duration**From**

2017-08-08

To

2023-08-08

Check if the extension request for the project duration was approved by the Secretariat during the reporting period.

Please reach out to the GCF portfolio managers if you need an extension

 Yes (it was extended)

 No

Please enter the extended end date of project implementation.

From

2017-08-08

To

2025-08-08

1.9 Current Year of Implementation

5

Indicate the year number, e.g., '2'

1.10 Annual reporting period covered in this report**From**

2022-01-01

To

2023-12-31

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 1 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

 The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 1 is complete and ready for submission.

APR CY2022 Section 2: Implementation Progress - v4 2023-08-02 01:59 +09:00

[APR CY2022] Section 2: Implementation Progress

Please note that this is section 2 of the five Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the five sections are filled with relevant details.

2.1 Overall (summary) project progress

This report provides progress updates on activities implemented under the 3 components of the EbA project including: (1) Restoration of degraded forest and agricultural landscape with climate resilient plant species that provide ecosystem goods and services; (2) Establishment of community-based commercially viable natural resource-based enterprises to be managed by the community-based organization; and (3) Policy support, Institutional Strengthening and knowledge generation to support large-scale implementation of EbA in the Gambia.

The Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) project 2022 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) has been collectively developed and finalized at both regional and national levels with EbA Implementing Partners (IPs). The approved (AWP&B) was then rolled out to the Implementing Partners (IPs) in all the regions to increase their understanding of the planned activities and solicit their buy-ins. Other activities included the EbA Regional Technical Working Groups (RTWGs) meetings & field monitoring visits, field visit by the Project Steering Committee (PSC), training of extension staff on M&E data collection tools and data entries, refresher training for the Traditional Communicators (TCs), support to central nurseries, restoration activities, natural resource-based enterprise development (beekeeping, vegetable production etc.), support to Multipurpose Centres (MPCs)/Workshops and Eco-lodges including the development and signing of land agreements for the infrastructures developed as well as policy support towards mainstreaming EbA into relevant national policy documents for ensuring the effective implementation of EbA during and after project phase out.

A no-cost extension for the project of 24 months was also submitted to the GCF and subsequently approved in December 2022, bringing the operational closure date to August 2025

Output 1:

Output 1.1 Protocol Development for large scale EbA implementation

The target for the project has been achieved. For the year under review, a total of 31 protocol maps (12 in CRRN, 5 in CRRS, 6 in LRR & 8 in URR) have been validated across all regions with support from ICRAF covering 26 CFs and 5 CPAs (3 in CRRN, 1 in LRR & 1 in URR). Overall, a total of 620 (311Ms & 309Fs) community members participated in the exercise. In CRRS; 100 (49 males and 51 females), CRN; 240 (120 males and 120 females), LRR; 120 (62 males and 58 females), and URR; 160 (80 males and 80 females). The protocol options delineate the updated community action points for implementation towards adapting to climate change and variability. Protocols development is pending for two CPAs.

Output 1.2 Nursery establishment & production

Activity was completed in 2021. In 2022, maintenance activities were continued. Maintenance and seedling production continued to support the ongoing agroforestry and other restoration activities, involving 92,000 poly pots involving 186 people (36 males & 150 females including 12 youths) and 4,856.54kgs of assorted seed species sown at the 9 EbA- supported central nurseries. In addition, 95,007 assorted seedlings were raised across all the regions for the 2022 planting season.

Output 1.3 Training & Support provided to extension staff, field officers & communities on implementing EbA protocols for the establishment of a climate-resilient natural resource base

In the area of capacity building, series of training programs have been conducted for the regional extension staff, field officers and communities. This included the training on the EbA Information Platform data collection and reporting templates, training on the online data entry sheets, the geo-portal, beekeeping skills transfer orientation programs, study tour for UTG Environmental Science students to selected EbA intervention sites and orientation for the Traditional Communicators (TCs) on the effective development and dissemination of EbA messages on climate change adaptation integrating the gender dimensions. The project supported short-term professional training programs for 6 staff of implementing partners mainly on advance data analysis using statistical software. Overall, 286 people were trained on various topics and disciplines.

A Gender Technical Working Group (GTWG) was set-up which facilitated the review of the EbA options analytical tools and the validated protocols towards integrating gender dimensions and enhancing social inclusion.

There was an orientation program for the EbA-supported Traditional Communicator (TC) groups across the EbA intervention regions on the effective development and dissemination of EbA messages on climate change adaptation integrating the gender dimensions. The objectives of these engagements were to:

- Enhance knowledge as well as increase community ownership and participation in the project
- Enhance visibility of the project interventions
- Raise awareness on gender equity and inclusive participation
- Discuss major challenges and constraints related to female participation in EbA options

Output 1.4 EbA implemented in agricultural landscapes and degraded ecosystems to build a climate-resilient natural resource base

The target number of hectares restored has been reached but there were challenges related to seedling survival, bush fires and livestock grazing.

The seedling survival rate was between 18-56%. This could be attributed to the high rate of termite infestation and the hot weather conditions and drier climate which prevails in the area. In addition, survival rates match with the soil moisture availability. CRR north registered the lowest survival rate a region with high level of transhumance and livestock management issues. Both URR and LRR, with relatively favourable soil moisture index also registered higher survival rates. To motivate farmers towards enhancing good survival rates among planted seedlings, the EbA project introduced a cash-for-work for farmer-managed protection of trees planted during 2020 and 2021. Overall, a total of 1052 farmers have been identified and paid a total sum of over D1.5 million (USD25,000) as an incentive and/or a motivating factor for their commitment and proper upkeep of the planted trees. Out of the total number of farmers compensated 150 (138 males & 12 females) came from LRR, 380 (336 males & 44 females) from CRRN, 354 (248 males & 106 females) from CRRS & 168 (128 males & 40 females) from URR.

With regard to water infrastructure related activities, in 2021 a local firm was contracted to undertake the engineering design and supervision for the construction of five (5) planned rainwater runoff reservoirs/ponds across EbA Project intervention site LRR, CRR – Nand URR – N. The report reviewed the hydrogeological modelling report and looked at water demand vis a vis water availability and concluded that out of the 5 proposed ponds only 2 would be feasible. These 2 ponds were proposed to be in the LRR region.

In this reporting period, KPMG conducted a review of the design of the rainwater harvesting ponds report that was developed in 2021. KPMG carried out extensive community consultations and an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the Proposed Rainwater Harvesting Reservoirs. The overall impact rating of the project was low, however KPMG highlighted that the water ponds could become a source of conflict between people of different villages, between different uses of the water, between animals and human (as dangerous wild animals including snakes might be attracted to the area), or even between countries, as herders from neighbouring Senegalese villages would certainly come to use the ponds.

This led to a further review of the models including a field visit by the PMU team, and the decision was made that any construction of water harvesting ponds in the areas identified would not be cost effective. Following this the revised plan of action related to water infrastructure consists of:

- i) Restoring wetland areas to capture water
- ii) Focus restoration efforts using locally adapted species that are more resilient to drought and do not have intense watering needs
- iii) The use of zai pits to capture water around seedlings.

The above interventions will be more cost effective and result in less conflict within the community. Please refer to section 4.1.3 for additional details.

The following communities had serious fire outbreaks, namely Yerrobawol, Sandy Kunda, Sare Mamudou/Sare Mbye joint CF and Korojula Kunda in URR. While we cannot be certain, it is most likely that forest fires started through agricultural land clearing, pointing to the need for integrated fire management practices. To that end, the project will develop a national strategy on forest fire management (output 3.3) in 2023. Though the project has supported the development of fire management plans in 40 Communities in LRR, CRRN, CRRS and URR and firebreaks have been installed in these regions, the impact of these measures can only be assessed over a longer period. It is also important to note that while these areas have been affected by fires, it may not necessarily have resulted in a loss of plants/seedlings. The effects of forests and survivorship will be more closely monitored by the project.

Construction of boundary pillars around 5 baobab groves is near completion. Management committees have been established and management plans developed for each of the groves. Tenure agreements have also been developed for each of the baobab groves which creates a sense of ownership for the affected communities as a whole and thus averts any likelihood of sabotage by any/or other community members.

In its drive to promote sustainable rangeland management, EbA Project in collaboration with Department of Livestock Services (DLS) conducted community engagements and developed five (5) work plans for the management of selected stock routes in LRR (1), CRRN (1), CRRS (2) and URR (1).

For the year under review, Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) continued in CFs and CPAs (5,856.96 hectares). ANR as a restoration activity is repetitive and needs to be continued for it to be effective. The longer a location/ area of land is protected against fires and competition from weeds the higher the capacity to regenerate. After 2 years, the project completed the creation of 10-meter wide, 96km motorable boundary fire belts for the entire Kiang West National Park protecting 19,000ha from fires and potential encroachments. In addition, 20,000 rhun palm seeds were sown along the cleared boundary to establish a natural green belt. This makes a cumulative total of 24,856.96ha of woodland ecosystems have been protected from regular fires and other destructive forces.

Lastly, two million mangrove propagules were planted in 20 communities covering 204ha for the period under review. A cumulative total of 535ha of mangrove have been planted over the five-year period. Overall, a total of 24713 assorted tree species were planted through agroforestry practices covering 889.34 hectares, 22,293 planted in 46 community forests/CPAs (204.48Has), 2 million propagules in 20 community mangrove areas (204.05has), 2,565 trees in 84 schools (18.40Has), 14 in public places/roadsides (4kms) and 2,340 in the established stock routes (24.50kms) covering 16 communities.

The Project Steering Committee conducted a field monitoring mission to selected project sites to appraise itself of the developments taking place, related challenges and to have the opportunity to see for themselves and listen to what farmers and other key stakeholders had to say about the project and to provide technical support/advice where necessary. This also helped to boost the morale of the communities and implementing partners to a great extent.

Summary of the main deliverables achieved during the period under review:

- Protocols completed and validated for 6 CPAs whilst data collection ongoing for the remaining 4 CFs. Additional 8 communities were identified during the year under review for protocol data collection
- 25 CF protocol maps validated
- 47 staff trained on the EbA information platform
- 95,007 assorted seedlings were raised and ready for planting in 2022
- EbA field tour for 20 High School/University students between Oct-Dec 2022 conducted
- Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) - 5857ha done for CFs/CPAs
- 19,000ha of ANR for Kiang West National Park completed because of fire belt establishment around the park
- 1057 farmers planted 889ha of farmland across the EbA intervention regions
- Identification of 5 new baobab groves & woodlots in project regions between Jan-June 2022
- 204ha of mangrove have been planted
- Monitoring and Evaluation report on survival rate assessments completed in the 2021 planting areas (Degraded Agricultural Land, Community Forest and Mangroves areas), schools
- 477.21km of fire belt cleared
- Fire management plans developed and pending validation and procurement of firefighting equipment
- ESIA for the construction and the design of a reservoir completed pending construction work

Output 2:

Output 2.1 Technical support for fast tracking & scaling up Market Analysis & Development (MA&D) process to develop Natural Resources businesses

EbA project in close collaboration with DOF and other relevant partners provided technical support for participating communities to undertake market analysis and development processes in respect of establishing and operationalizing various natural resource-based enterprises. A total of 60 community forest enterprises received training on beekeeping as a business, hive installation, use of catcher boxes and modern harvesting techniques as well as supply of additional beehives and equipment. Five community beekeeping enterprises had a maiden harvest with a total of 106 litres of honey. The project facilitated the processing, packaging and sale of the honey generating a total of D36,400.00 equivalent to USD625.

The PMU in partnership with BEECause Gambia trained 124 participants (64Ms and 60Fs) across regions on various beekeeping topics: (i) History of Beekeeping, Bee Biology, (ii) Type of bees and their functions, (iii) Seasonal Calendar, (iv) Bee-Related Products and production, (v) Equipment and their use, (vi) Hive and Catcher Box maintenance, (vii) Apiary Management, (viii) Honey Grading and (ix) Book-keeping.

A total of 54 Sustainable Forest Collectors (27Ms and 27Fs) across all regions were also trained on Forest Enterprise Development using the MA&D methodology given their role as direct actors in the production chain. The overall objective was to develop 30 EDPs for establishing Sustainable Forest Collection Enterprises (SFCEs) in EbA Project intervention regions.

As part of the project interventions in the Community Protected Areas (CPAs), Market Analysis and Development (MA&D) on Guinea Fowl farming and, the production and processing of Andropogon grass as animal feed were conducted for a cluster of 10 communities. The MA&D processes for the guinea fowls were successfully conducted for 5 CPAs; 2 in LRR (Batelling and Barrow Kunda); 2 in CRRN (Chamen and Kass Wollof) and 1 in URR (Demba Kunda) whilst those of the Andropogon grass were conducted mainly in extra 5 potential community enterprises within the Kiang West National Park (Dumbutu, Bajana, Kuli Kunda, Manduar and Jali).

A total of 90 EDPs (14 in LRR and CRRS respectively, 15 in CRRN and 17 in URR) were formulated and validated for 60 CFEs involved in Beekeeping and for the 30 SFCEs (7 in LRR, 8 in CRRN, 9 in CRRS and 6 in URR) supported. In addition, 10 EDPs were developed for the 5 CPAs on guinea fowl rearing and the other 5 communities on Andropogon grass enterprises whose MA&D processes have been highlighted above.

Output 2.2 Business plans, forums and financial analyses to catalyse private and public investments in a climate-resilient natural resource base

A total of 60 Enterprise Development Plans (EDP) (14 in LRR and CRRS respectively, 15 in CRRN and 17 in URR) were formulated and validated for 60 CFEs involved in Beekeeping and for the 30 SFCEs (7 in LRR, 8 in CRRN, 9 in CRRS and 6 in URR) supported. In addition, 10 EDPs were developed for the 5 CPAs on guinea fowl rearing and the other 5 communities on Andropogon grass enterprises whose MA&D processes have been highlighted above.

During the period under review, the project also supported the establishment of the Green Village pavilion and activities associated to the Youth Day co-organized by International Trade Centre (ITC), Youth Enterprise Project (YEP), Tekkifi, Enabel and IMVF at the 2022 Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCl) International Trade fair. This year, the Youth Day theme was focused on the green economy and sustainability.

A study tour on wildlife farming was supported by the EbA project to assist the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM) and 15 beneficiary community members (8Fs & 7Ms) to understudy models in terms of best practice, use of appropriate equipment and management strategies. This event was hosted by the Rural Development Organization (RDO) at Ballingho, NBR. Members for the study Group were selected from identified Management Committees of each enterprise in the 5 selected communities. In consultation with the Regional Coordinators and DPWM regional staff, 3 members were nominated by each Community Protected Area (CPA) to participate in the study tour. The study covered critical aspects of how to maintain healthy Guinea Fowls, egg collection, treatment, management and operations, breeding yards, hygiene, maintaining strict control over diseases and pests, identifying and reporting health concerns among other issues. It was quite imperative for the attendees to understand the economic importance of rearing Guinea Fowl.

The project has also pioneered the establishment of a medium-scale natural resource enterprise herein referred to as 'Central Processing Facility (CPF) in Brikamaba, CRR South. In view of this, a consultancy firm has been commissioned to formulate a 5-year Strategic Business Plan along with Guidelines on Business Process Flows for the facility. In addition, to provide various sustainable options or models relating to its legal establishment.

As part of rendering international business technical assistance for the EbA Project, Prime Africa Consultants submitted comprehensive reports on the following deliverables between 2020 and 2022, namely:

- a) Beekeeping Value Chain Analysis and Market Intelligence Study
- b) Beekeeping Scientific Support System for Pollen Production
- c) Product Certification System Design for Forestry Value-added Products
- d) Technical Guides on Innovative Financial Mechanisms for Enterprises in the Green Economy
- e) Bioprospecting Specialist Study
- f) Product Development for MPCs
- g) Development of Customized Strategies for Ecotourism Lodges

A key challenge to the implementation progress relates to the slow turn-around time on the part of implementing partners as well as limited in-country technical capacity.

Output 2.3 Investments in procurement and maintenance of infrastructure to develop natural resource-based businesses

As part of implementing procurement activities to support the establishment of Project initiated beekeeping enterprises, 600 beehives (300 locally manufactured Kenyan Top bar and 300 imported Langstroth hives), with beekeeping equipment and gears have been procured and supplied to CFEs. This in addition to the 300 beehives (150 KTB and 150 Langstroth) initially procured and distributed gives a total 900 bee hives. A total of 900 Beehive Metal Stands was also completed and distributed to CFEs. The Project also provided 300 catcher boxes (150 KTBs and 150 Langstroths) manufactured locally. In addition, 250 additional batch of beekeeping protective gears and 150 KTB catcher boxes are currently being procured for supplies to CFEs.

In addition, following the receipt of architectural designs and bills of quantities for 2 Eco-lodges, National Forestry School, Rural Development Institute, River Gambia National Park and Basse Forestry Station, tenders were received on the 4 (four) lots advertised. After the bid opening, a Technical Evaluation Committee was constituted as required in the tender solicitation documents. The Technical Evaluation Committee submitted its report recommending responsive bidders for commercial evaluation. Both Reports were later submitted by the Procurement Officer on behalf of PMU to UNEP seeking for 'NO OBJECTION' which was granted during the 2nd quarter, 2022. Successful bidders have signed contract agreements and works are in progress.

Architectural designs and Bills of Quantities for infrastructure support to Guinea Fowl farming and Andropogon Grass production and processing as animal feed has now been completed and the tenders advertised in December 2022. In the same vein, draft equipment lists for MPCs, Guinea fowl and Andropogon grass enterprises are being finalized with technical specifications and procurement will be launched by the first quarter of 2023.

EbA in partnership with The Gambia Standards Bureau has launched an advert to recruit an international consultant to train staff with Implementers and Lead Auditors on ISO 14001:2015. The knowledge gained from the training will be used to create awareness among the NREs and the public on the impact of their activities on the environment and to improve the environmental performance of these enterprises through more efficient use of resources and reduction of wastes.

Summary of main deliverables achieved during the period under review:

- 24 sole proprietorship enterprises supported
- 15 farmers trained on Guinea Fowl Management best practice methods (brooding, feed management)
- 16 beekeepers trained on beekeeping best practice methods (hive management & maintenance; honey & wax extraction; quality controls; bookkeeping & sales management)
- 2 women representatives of NR business enterprises were supported to participate in the trade fair
- Procurement for the construction of Eco-Tourism Lodges between in progress – construction is in progress at 1 site, 2nd one on hold awaiting finalization of tenure agreements
- 600 beehives (300 locally manufactured Kenyan Top bar and 300 imported Langstroth hives), with beekeeping equipment and gears have been procured and supplied to CFEs
- Establishment of a medium-scale natural resource enterprise herein referred to as 'Central Processing Facility (CPF) in Brikamaba, CRR South.

Output 3:

Output 3.1 Strategic recommendations/technical support provided to: i) strengthen the implementation of existing policies for participatory management and benefit-sharing of a climate resilient natural resource base; ii) integrate EbA into these policies

During the year in review an international consultant was commissioned to support the Development of a Strategic Approach and Workplan for Mainstreaming EbA into Domestic Budgets in The Gambia. An inception report and scoping report presented a review of key issues relating to the mainstreaming of EbA in the Gambia. It describes a) the main challenges facing EbA mainstreaming, b) provides insights and influences on the issues targeted in the TORs, and c) indicates resources, assets and possible interventions which can provide a basis for the development of the strategic approach and workplan for further EbA mainstreaming. The final report included a situation analysis of barriers, opportunities and challenges to mainstreaming EbA into the Government's budgeting system as well as an activity plan of actions with budgets, which will be implemented in 2023 – 2024.

Meeting of the MECCNAR-UTG-EbA Task Force on mainstreaming of climate and EbA, and the development of education curriculum, was held in January 2022 to discuss planned activities on mainstreaming climate and EbA into the country's development frameworks. The Climate Change and EbA integrated Curricula of the two schools of The Gambia College; School of Agriculture and School of Education are currently available. Various government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) were also engaged and climate change and EbA approaches were integrated into their policies and strategies.

For this reporting period, following the international consultants' missions and reports, climate change and EbA were integrated into the following policies and strategies:

- A) Tourism policy and strategy (2022 – 2031)

- B) Fisheries and aquaculture policy (2022 – 2031)
- C) National Transport policy (2018 – 2027)
- D) National Trade policy (2018 – 2022)
- E) Gender policy (2023 – 2032)
- F) Gender strategic plan (2023 – 2027)
- G) Entrepreneurship policy, 2026
- H) Biodiversity and wildlife policy and strategy (2020 – 2030)
- I) Agroforestry strategy, 2023
- J) Forestry policy (2023 – 2032)
- K) Development of Communication strategy for MECCNAR

Two Cabinet Papers to support the implementation of Resolutions on the National Fora on Transhumance and Minimum Tree Cover were developed and submitted to MECCNAR for further action leading to cabinet approval and adoption.

Output 3.2 Information platform established to support the development of natural resource-based livelihoods and sectors

A total of 47 EbA focal persons and support staff (43 male & 4 female) across all EbA intervention regions were trained on the EbA Information Platform data collection and reporting templates and data entry. This was aimed at building their capacities on the new data collection and entries with a fuller understanding of the importance of collecting quality data on a timely basis.

Another refresher training was conducted for a total of 15 (9Ms and 6Fs) Admin Staff of relevant government departments to populate the Geoportal platform and to explore other features of the platform as well.

A geoportal spatial data collection exercise was also conducted to provide participants with a fundamental understanding of GIS-related technology and tools used in spatial data collection. A new EbA website (<https://ebagambiawebsite.com/>) was internally developed integrating the Information Platform and the Geoportal. Several online meetings were held with ICRAF's geoportal and information platform development group to work on technology transfers. This was followed by consultations with The Gambia Data Centre and the Ministry of Information and Technology for the hosting of the information platform and the geoportal.

Summary of main deliverables achieved during the period under review:

- EbA/ Climate Change has been integrated into 11 policies and strategies.
- Cabinet papers on 'Resolutions of the National Forum on Minimum Tree Cover' drafted and submitted MECCNAR for further action leading to cabinet approval.
- Syllabi prepared for the Rural development Institute (RDI), the National Forestry School (NFS) and The Gambia College (Agriculture and Education) are being implemented.
- The Agriculture and Natural Resources policy under the Arg-NAP project reviewed and validated.
- Training completed on the data collection methods & step-down training for community representatives.

Provide a narrative report describing the overall progress on the implementation of the funded activity, focusing on implementation achievements, delays, and challenges according to the planned activities. For project/programme with on-lending and equity investment into the projects or companies, kindly provide information on the projects/companies where such investment was made during the calendar year including the implementation status of the invested project or companies' operation. As relevant, include references to other sections of this report (including Annexes or Attachments). Include a description of key milestones of the funded activity achieved during this reporting year (for example, during 2022 only) including any deviations from original expectations. Also, describe challenges encountered and actions undertaken to resolve these challenges, and lessons learned during the implementation, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results. If any issues have arisen in the last twelve (12) months of implementation that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project, please provide a description of those items

and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets. Kindly make sure that this section just gives an overall summary and doesn't have overlap with other sections.

2.2 Performance against the GCF investment criteria (summary)

The main impact potential of the project has been that already over 2017 people including 1175 female are directly engaged in natural businesses, woodlot gardens and MPCs through the various community enterprises. The project has exceeded the target relating to natural regeneration and restoration – as of 2022 30,309 ha restored which is 192% of the project target of 15,788ha.

An important paradigm shift of the project is the bottom-up planning through protocol development processes, engaging regional stakeholders in mapping out and developing regional plans. Capacity building of communities has been a key area of success in ensuring stakeholder engagement e.g. for Beekeeping business, training of key members and supply of necessary equipment is helping farmers to diversify their lives and livelihoods through knowledge and skills transfer. Additionally, 1,057 trained farmers across the regions (LRR- 162, CRRS- 350, CRRN- 396 & URR- 149) on tree growing concepts, species of choice selection, site preparation (Zai pit digging), seedling handling, tree growing farmers' role as well as in agroforestry are now able to conduct their activities with limited external support. The training of farmers added value to the successful implementation of agroforestry practices and a vehicle for creating diverse economic opportunities for rural farmers.

The EbA project continues to make contributions towards the attainment of relevant SDGs. Principal among these in terms of direct contributions are: SDG 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), SDG 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss), SDG 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture) and SDG 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls). The restoration activities and the establishment of natural resource enterprises contributes immensely towards building resilience of EbA intervention communities against the negative impacts of climate change and variability, as well as creates opportunity for marginalised groups of the community.

The needs of the recipients form the basis for all EbA interventions towards ensuring ownership and sustainability. At the national level, the Government of The Gambia has prioritized restoration of degraded lands, establishment of natural resource enterprises (Green economy) and mainstreaming of EbA into key policy documents as incorporated in the National Development Plan (NDP, 2018 – 2021) and the recently completed Green Recovery-focused National Development Plan (2023 – 2027) which will support the project outcomes. This has been cascaded down to regional and community level plans. The needs of the recipients of the EbA project interventions are identified through the protocol development process and MA&D. These community-driven need-based identification processes have been comprehensive and participatory where communities through Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), identified their community needs towards restoring their ecosystems.

Country ownership is realised through training of management committees for all MPCs, NREs, Baobab groves and gardens/woodlots to empower communities to effectively manage such enterprises. The creation of cooperatives to enhance the management of the eco-tourism sites, Brikamaba Central Facility and the MPCs/Workshops also promotes community ownership. Lastly, the high involvement of communities in protocol development builds the sense of community ownership from the very beginning which transcends throughout the EbA intervention activities.

For the period under review, the project has successfully disbursed 80% of the approved budget. This disbursement comprises of 52% as actual payments and 28% as commitments in the form of signed contracts. The effectiveness of EbA intervention has been highly recognized based on benefits derived from various institutional capacity strengthening interventions, to the restoration activities ranging from benefits derived from tree planting to ANR and the operations of CFEs. These initiatives will continue to build community resilience against climate change and variability in the present and the future in terms of enhancing the attainment of both food, nutrition and income security.

Provide a narrative report describing the progress on the funded activity's performance against the GCF investment criteria framework. The performance should be compared against the initial assessment provided in the Board-approved Funding Proposal (section E). The list of the investment criteria as per the current framework is provided below. For each investment criteria outlined below, please include an assessment of current status, changes, progress and impact of the project as well as any impact of project context on the project during this reporting period against the initial baseline scenario and planned activities as per the assessment presented in the approved Funding Proposal. This sub-section 2.2 is not applicable for REDD+ Results-Based Payments Projects. Please write 'Not Applicable' as the response.

Relevant Links

[The GCF investment criteria framework](#)

2.2.1 Impact Potential ?

The total area of degraded forests and agricultural ecosystems restored as of end year 2022 is 30,309 ha amount 192% of the project target of 15,788ha. This includes the area planted (4,532 ha) and the area under Assisted Natural Regeneration (25,777 ha) of which 19,000 ha is the Kiang West National Park Community Protected Area. The total number of beneficiaries impacted by the project is 39,569 including 11258 direct and 28,311 for indirect beneficiaries. Initial findings from research conducted in the upper river region by a university student found that there was no visible soil erosion in the region which could be attributed to the planting and ANR due to the project.

The 60 community beekeeping enterprises, the 5 Andropogon enterprises and the 5 Guinea fowl enterprises all at different stages of development, are good livelihood options for communities to start building resilience on climate impacts through the rational use of the available ecosystem goods and services. The Andropogon enterprise will harvest and package Andropogon grass into animal feed (hay). This seeks to reduce fuel loading in community forests, reduce competition for water to promote tree growth and generate income through the sale of hay to urban livestock managers. The guinea fowl enterprises will contribute to the protection of Community Protected Areas (CPAs) from fires as well as serve as source of income for communities. Already over 2017 people including 1175 female are directly engaged in natural businesses, woodlot gardens and MPCs.

Additional supply of equipment and, development and implementation of Enterprise Development Plans (EDPs) for 20 Sole Proprietorship Enterprises (SPEs) in beekeeping will boost their productive capacities enhance their income earning potential. The SPEs are to serve as models and champion beekeepers to provide support and motivation of the rest of the intervention communities.

Management Committee Members of the beekeeping enterprises (388 people) will continue to learn and improve on their beekeeping skills. The employment opportunities provided especially for rural women and youths will contribute towards curbing rural-urban migration and increased climate resilience.

The establishment of the Central Processing Facility (CPF) at Brikamaba will provide the infrastructure for aggregation and value addition of natural resource products from restored ecosystems. The facility will lead capacity building and training for community-based enterprise management and value addition. The rehabilitation and upgrading of 8 MPCs/Workshops will directly impact livelihoods and skills potentials of women and girls. This would enable them to engage in rational collection, processing, handling/packaging and distribution of value-added products for the established natural resource enterprises.

The 4 woodlots/community-vegetable gardens equipped with solar-powered irrigation systems will enable approximately 825 women to increase horticultural productivity and earnings, thereby immensely contribute towards building resilience of beneficiary communities. The ecotourism lodge under construction at Kossemarr will provide for accommodation for 20 guests along the Ninkinanka trail. The Ninkinanka trail is the Ministry of Tourism's flagship program to promote community-based ecotourism and employment creation along The Gambia river.

The demarcation of baobab grove boundaries and the establishment of baobab management committees will further protect them from encroachment and enhance baobab as important source of nutrition and income. In addition, the management committees of these groves will be the suppliers of baobab to the Brikamaba facility as part of optimising the baobab value chain.

The development of national standards on honey, baobab powder and Moringa by TGSB will contribute towards improving quality assurance especially within the context of The Gambia Quality Infrastructure Policy.

The integration of climate change and EbA approaches into policies and strategies provided policy decision makers, and technical practitioners with the prerequisite capacity for furthering the process of mainstreaming climate change and EbA approaches. The capacities acquired were used in the integration of climate change and EbA in the medium-term national development plan of The Gambia – (The Green Recovery Focused National Development Plan, 2023 – 2027).

2.2.2 Paradigm shift potential

An important paradigm shift is the bottom-up planning through protocol development processes, engaging regional stakeholders in mapping out and developing regional plans. This enhanced collaboration enabled stakeholders to take ownership and assume greater responsibilities in implementing regional activities, hence a road map to sustainable development. This approach provides opportunities for communities to identify and build on interventions that suits them more. In addition, support provided to communities to take full ownership of the beekeeping enterprises and provision of a whole year support to establish these enterprises is a move in the right direction.

The initial training provided to selected farmers on agroforestry leading to their involvement in tree species selection and putting a cap on the number of tree seedlings provided for an individual farmer based on his or her capacity to manage and protect the trees was indeed a laudable initiative and should be continued. This cap was determined from the results of previous engagements with those farmers and the understanding of what they can successfully handle. The 1,057 trained farmers across the regions (LRR- 162, CRRS- 350, CRRN- 396 & URR- 149) on tree growing concepts, species of choice selection, site preparation (Zai pit digging), seedling handling, tree growing farmers' role as well as in agroforestry are now able to conduct their activities with limited external support. The training of farmers added value to the successful implementation of agroforestry practices and a vehicle for creating diverse economic opportunities for rural farmers.

Under ICRAF technical support, a total of nine propagators were installed in the 9 EbA-supported central nurseries to enhance the capacity to produce enough planting materials for the restoration activities. Additional investments in this stream of work will potentially enable farmers to domesticate tree species with recalcitrant seeds which otherwise would have been difficult to introduce in rural agro-systems.

Beekeeping support through training of key members and supply of necessary equipment is helping farmers to diversify their lives and livelihoods through knowledge and skills transfer for representatives of Community Forest Enterprises (CFEs) and Multi-Disciplinary Facilitation Teams (MDFTs). Specific areas of interests include hive management and maintenance; honey and wax extraction; quality controls; book-keeping and sales managements amongst others all geared towards increasing return on investment. In addition to the group ventures, individual committed sole proprietors were collectively identified among the groups with full involvement of group members themselves and supplied with beekeeping equipment to operate as own enterprises as champions. In the year under review, some of the group enterprises had their maiden harvests with good returns USD607. Expectations are therefore high that once bee farmers familiarise themselves with all the techniques, it should be possible to extend operations to other communities across the regions and generate substantive income for their own lives and livelihoods.

Financial modelling has been conducted on the Community Forest Enterprise (CFEs) value chain including 30 Sustainable Forest Collection (SFC) enterprises, 60 bee-keeping enterprises, 9 regional nurseries to provide planting materials for restoration and 1 eco-tourism centre. These businesses are spread across EbA intervention regions and if viable, they would contribute to significant domestic and export markets, and also become a significant potential to generate income for communities, households and new business owners. They are being designed to function in harmony with the forest restoration imperative of the EbA project and will not only provide a business case for restoration but will also be managed to ensure harvesting remains sustainable within the prescribed ecological boundaries. In addition, especially the SFCs, bee-keeping and food processing businesses would provide important additional nutrition into the food industry.

The project has MOU with The Gambia Standard Bureau (TGSB) to develop national standards on 6 natural resource-based products (honey, combretum species bush tea, baobab powder, moringa and sorrel), to promote compliance with quality control measures for ensuring food safety. This is to ensure that local products are able to compete both in the local and international markets.

Looking into the potential for the EbA project for knowledge management, sharing and learning, the EbA project, through the Geoportal, information Platform, document archive and the EbA website (<https://ebagambianwebsite.com/>) is building a considerable knowledge base for the Gambia as a country. All the biophysical, socio-economic and geospatial data gathered, processed and analyzed using various techniques and tools, are organized into a comprehensive information platform and Geoportal which will be used as a repository of data/information on adapting to climate change and variability. The documents archive is repository for policy documents, reports, manuals and technical guides developed during the course of implementation.

The project has progressed in creating an enabling policy environment to allow for replication and scaling up of EbA interventions. A total of 10 Policies were revised to integrate climate change and EbA in them and are to be validated in the 1st quarter of 2023 – see detailed list provided under output 3 reporting. Nine Ministries and fourteen Departments were identified as entry points for mainstreaming climate change and EbA. And at the end of the mainstreaming consultancy and as recorded in the Scoping Report, Gambia spent on average 12% of her Domestic Budget on EbA related activities.

Under component 3 of the project, a policy scoping report was produced which included a situation analysis of barriers, opportunities and challenges to mainstreaming EbA into the Government's budgeting system as well as an activity plan of actions with budgets.

Based on the above report and workplan, the project team were instrumental in integrating climate change and EbA into the Green Recovery focused National Development Plan which was approved in Dec 2022. As a result a budget code for climate change was created under the GRNDP.

In addition, under this component, a report will be commissioned in 2023 to review the financial landscape and prospects for increased external and domestic financing of climate change adaptation and EbA – providing a useful reference for scaling up of EbA intervention in the Gambia.

2.2.3 Sustainable development potential

The EbA project continues to make contributions towards the attainment of relevant SDGs. Principal among these in terms of direct contributions are: SDG 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), SDG 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss), SDG 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture) and SDG 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls).

The restoration activities and the establishment of natural resource enterprises contributes immensely towards building resilience of EbA intervention communities against the negative impacts of climate change and variability. The restoration of degraded lands will contribute towards boosting production which in turn will contribute towards improving food security, nutrition and income levels of the farming population ultimately leading to poverty eradication (SDGs 1 & 2). All EbA interventions are guided by protocols which entail robust gender analysis towards ensuring equal opportunities for men and women benefiting from the interventions. EbA sometimes uses affirmative action towards ensuring effective involvement of women and girls in its intervention activities thereby contributing towards the attainment of SDG 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls). The acquisition of land for vegetable gardens/woodlots with women as legal owners contributes to their economic empowerment and social inclusion. The institution of a Gender Technical Working Group (GTWG), review of protocols towards integrating gender and, Persons with Disabilities (PwD) and training/orientation of Traditional Communicators (TCs) and extension staff in mainstreaming gender dimensions through dramas and songs. This will go a long way towards ensuring the inclusion women's needs and priorities in the adaptation measures employed, as well as increase awareness and knowledge on gender issues across the intervention communities. Similarly, the land tenure agreements obtained for the MPCs, Brikamaba Central Processing Facility, baobab groves and Kossemar ecolodge will provide security on EbA investments as well as reduce the potential of any future conflicts.

EbA's contribution towards institutional capacity strengthening at community, regional and national levels and mainstreaming of EbA into key policy documents helps towards the attainment of both SDGs 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and SDG 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development). Other SDGs EbA indirectly contributes to include SDG 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), SDG 7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all), SDG 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), SDG 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation), SDG 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns) and SDG 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development).

A number of activities including Zai pit digging for plantings, fire belt clearing around community forests, Community protected areas including Kiang West National Park and around mother trees of preferred climate resilient species are done by community members on cash-for-work basis. Monies received by households and communities have been used for a number of community development projects including fixing community boreholes and water systems, acquisition of milling machines and the construction of community centers. Examples of communities using proceeds from EbA cash-for-labor include purchase of a milling machine by the women's group in Wassu, CRR North after EbA purchased seedlings raised by the group; the construction of village gazebo ("bantaba") in Yero Beri Kunda, CRR South and Limbanbulu Yamadu, URR. A number of farmers have reported harvesting EbA planted cashew. This has the potential for income generation and providing extra food for household consumption.

The EbA project promotes the use of existing local adaptation strategies to climate change impacts that are mainly associated with farming systems including planting of climate resilient sustainable agriculture trees in farmlands, and the promotion of farmer-managed protection mechanisms. Also, the project underscores the operationalization of MPCs for food processing and those off-farm sources of food and incomes as alternative livelihoods that are among the common adaptation strategies in the region and elsewhere.

Additionally, the promotion of community-based tourism through the establishment of ecolodges in rural Gambia would contribute towards the attainment of SDGs 8, 12, 13 and 15. The premise of establishing the EbA enterprises are built on : (1) ecological sustainability, that the business case and business model for each enterprise are designed to prevent over-harvesting; (2) the enterprises are built on existing initiatives to optimize traditional knowledge and existing know-how (3) it is noted that varying levels of entrepreneurship exists across the value chain; (4) the forest enterprise design follows, as far as possible, an integrated value chain development approach; (5) transactional linkages between the various enterprises will be optimized in order to maximize multiplier effects. This would imply the development of a business culture along the value chains of forest products to facilitate value addition and link producers and vendors to input and output markets. The project developed CPPP Model and cooperatives to better manage the enterprises.

2.2.4 Needs of the recipient

The needs of the recipients form the basis for all EbA interventions towards ensuring ownership and sustainability. At the national level, the Government of The Gambia has prioritized restoration of degraded lands, establishment of natural resource enterprises (Green economy) and mainstreaming of EbA into key policy documents as incorporated in the National Development Plan (NDP, 2018 – 2021) and the recently completed Green Recovery-focused National Development Plan (2023 – 2027) which will support the project outcomes. This has been cascaded down to regional and community level plans. The needs of the recipients of the EbA project interventions are identified through the protocol development process and MA&D. These community-driven need-based identification processes have been comprehensive and participatory where communities through Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), identified their community needs towards restoring their ecosystems. The approach also helped communities to identify their priorities and the EbA options that, when effectively implemented, will help reduce their vulnerability to climate change and its impact and also help improve the functionality of the ecosystem. The protocol development provided the project with relevant data and procedures on the type of interventions appropriate for each selected Community Forest (CF), Community Protected Area (CPA), agroforestry farms, mangroves, baobab groves, woodlots/vegetable gardens and other relevant EbA interventions including the Natural Resource Enterprises (NREs), Multipurpose centres/workshops, Eco-tourism lodges and the Central Processing Facility (CPF) located at Brikamaba in CRRS.

2.2.5 Country Ownership

Encouraging community ownership in the EbA project context is built on the Community Forestry Programme approach of the Department of Forestry (DOF); one of the key Implementing Partners (IPs). This approach does not only enhance commitment and popular participation but also maximizes the utilization of human potential hence immensely contributing towards project sustainability. From the project inception to date, the implementation approach uses communities/institutions that are recognized by the government. The CFs, CPAs and MPCs are all under the framework of the government's decentralization strategy/approach. The project mostly targets communities and thus most activities are community-centred. The land, trees and other physical structures are either traditionally community owned or owned by government institutions. The project ensures that ownership of project facilities, structures and other related properties are fully established, well documented and legally binding as a key prerequisite for any project intervention.

The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) as the Executing Entity and the involvement of relevant government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the project as members of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Implementing Partners (IPs) further solidifies the country ownership of the project.

Institution and training of management committees for all MPCs, NREs, Baobab groves and gardens/woodlots will empower communities to effectively manage such enterprises. The creation of cooperatives to enhance the management of the eco-tourism sites, Brikamaba Central Facility and the MPCs/Workshops also promotes community ownership.

CBOs are also engaged during seed collection and planting of mangroves to build capacity towards enhancing sustainability after project phase-out. Additionally, a local beekeeping service provider has been contracted to provide technical support and advisory services to the beekeeping enterprises.

Lastly, the high involvement of communities in protocol development builds the sense of community ownership from the very beginning which transcends throughout the EbA intervention activities.

2.2.6 Efficiency and Effectiveness ?

For the period under review, the project has successfully disbursed 80% of the approved budget. This disbursement comprises of 52% as actual payments and 28% as commitments in the form of signed contracts. Ongoing civil works have registered the following milestones:

- 95% of works on MPCs have been completed awaiting handing over to the communities.
- 3 out of the 4 women gardens/woodlots are completely fenced with water systems of which 2 are in production stage
- Works at Brikamaba facility is more than 60% complete
- Boundary pillars erected for 3 out of the 5 baobab groves
- Construction of 90km boundary/fire belt for Kiang West National Park is 90% complete bringing under protection an additional 19,000ha. This brings the total number of hectares under restoration to approximately 27,802ha exceeding the original project target of 12,800ha of degraded woodlands.

The annual planning and budgeting and the ultimate implementation of project activities are informed by community and other key stakeholder engagements, and robust procurement processes followed by regular monitoring, evaluation and reporting of such activities towards fulfilling the project accountability requirements. Requests for activity implementation are scrutinized to ensure cost-effectiveness in the delivery processes.

EbA has also commissioned consultancies in the form of providing technical assistance in specific priority areas deemed necessary to facilitate effective and quality delivery of project interventions. These include among others:

- Technical and extension advisory support/services provided by BeeCause Gambia
- Technical/advisory support services provide by CityScape on civil works
- Technical/advisory support provided by Prime Africa in the area of NRE establishments/management
- Technical/advisory services provided by TGSB on certification issues
- Technical/advisory services provided by ICRAF in the application of scientific methods in the adaptation program
- Technical/advisory in the area of policy development, advocacy and influencing towards integrating EbA options
- Technical/advisory support in the area of mainstreaming gender and women's empowerment initiatives into all project activities

All the above support is geared towards ensuring effective and efficient delivery of project activities and achieving ultimate impact.

The effectiveness of EbA intervention has been highly recognized based on benefits derived from various institutional capacity strengthening interventions, to the restoration activities ranging from benefits derived from tree planting to ANR and the operations of CFEs. These initiatives will continue to build community resilience against climate change and variability in the present and the future in terms of enhancing the attainment of both food, nutrition and income security.

2.3 Project Outputs Implementation Status

Please note the below fields are mandatory but only a one-time activity. Please fill out the project output details regardless of any progress made so far, which will be auto-populated in the next APR and on wards.

Use 'Add Row' button to add multiple outputs and/or activities reported against one output

Project Output Name *

Output 1 EbA interventions implemented in agricultural landscapes and degraded ecosystems to provide adaptation and commercial benefits for local communities, government and the private sector in The Gambia

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name *

Project Activity 1.1 Protocols developed for large-scale EbA to build climate-resilient natural capital in The Gambia

| Status | Implementation Progress * |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Activity started - progress on track | 95 % |

Original timeline planned for this activity *

2018 - 2023

Please refer to the Implementation Timetable in the log-frame

Progress for the relevant reporting period

Protocol development continued with the validation of 31 protocol maps (12 in CRRN, 5 in CRRS, 6 in LRR & 8 in URR), covering 26 CFs and 5 CPAs (3 in CRRN, 1 in LRR & 1 in URR). In addition, protocols for 12 CFs are in progress. The distribution of CFs/CPAs covered during these protocol map validation exercises are indicated in Table 1 in Appendix 1. Overall, a total of 620 (311Ms & 309Fs) community members participated in the exercise. In CRRS; 100 (49 males and 51 females), CRN; 240 (120 males and 120 females), LRR; 120 (62 males and 58 females), and URR; 160 (80 males and 80 females). The protocol options delineate the updated community action points for implementation towards adapting to climate change and variability. In addition to Community Forests and CPA Protocols, the project also developed 823 farm level protocols (LRR 172, CRR South 229, CRR North 307, URR 115) to guide the Agroforestry (AF) implementation process. The protocols captured details of farm dimensions, livelihood activities, existing tree-based systems on the farms, opportunities and challenges in AF development, and preferred AF practices on the farm. In addition, recommendations are made to address farmers' cross-cutting challenges, including fire control measures, water supply and termite management on the farms. The protocols are crucial in guiding farmers, towards adopting best practices. Table 2 in Appendix 1 presents status of protocol development for the different categories.

Cumulatively, a total of 1131 protocols have been completed and 64 in progress. These includes protocols for CFs, CPAs, and schools (see Table 1 in Appendix 1 for details). 92% of the original targeted CFs have been completed. However, additional protocols have been developed giving the above cumulative total.

Lastly, the scoping report developed through the project under Outcome 3 entitled "Development of Strategic Approach and Workplan for Mainstreaming EbA into Domestic Budgets in The Gambia," cited that an important way to create awareness and coordination is through regular meetings of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Working Group (ANRWG). The consultant notes that the WG needs to meet on a regular quarterly basis to make reporting and accountability functions more effective. It would also provide a forum for projects in the NRM sector for coordination, learning and knowledge sharing including for climate change mitigation, adaptation and EbA issues. The consultants' opinion is that the immediate main barrier to effectiveness of the ANRWG is lack of motivation. The project aims to build awareness of stakeholders and renew sensitisation of groups such as the ANRWG through exposure visits to project sites.

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, the reason for differences between the planned implementation progress and actual implementation progress, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period**Key milestones:**

- Complete and validate the remaining protocols for CFs/CPAs, MPCs/workshops, AF farms & Schools.
- Print and distribute remaining protocol maps.
- Monitoring of EbA protocol implementation and impact.
- Conduct stakeholder engagement meetings on the developed protocols.
- Review and update management plans of CFs and integrate EbA.
- Training conducted of TWG members on updating EbA protocols.

Key deliverables:

- Reports from training to technical working groups and extension staff on updating EbA protocols using adaptive management.
- 64 protocols for CFs/CPAs, AF farms & Schools validated.
- One Stakeholder engagement meeting to sensitise IPs and other relevant Ministries, Department and Agencies on the developed protocols conducted.
- Awareness campaign: Newsletter and tv/radio programme developed; Evidence-based success stories on EbA developed.
- Agriculture and Natural Resources Working Group (ANRWG) exposure visits to project sites.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name *

Output 1 EbA interventions implemented in agricultural landscapes and degraded ecosystems to provide adaptation and commercial benefits for local communities, government and the private sector in The Gambia

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name *

Project Activity 1.2 Nursery established/expanded to support investments in a climate-resilient natural resource base across The Gambia

| Status | Implementation Progress * |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| Completed | 100 % |

Original timeline planned for this activity *

1st year of project implementation (2018). All construction works completed in year 2021. Annual seedling production ongoing

Please refer to the Implementation Timetable in the log-frame

Progress for the relevant reporting period

Activity was completed in 2021. Maintenance activities have continued in 2022. For the period under review key activities implemented across regions include topsoil collection, sieving of the topsoil collected, poly pot filling, bed preparation and training in nursery management. Across all regions, a total of 505 Cubic meters (101 tractor loads) of topsoil have been collected at the various nursery sites involving 53 people (45 males & 8 females including 20 youths). See Table 3 in Appendix 1 for details.

It is worth noting that in all except LRR no females have been involved in topsoil collection as this is usually considered a men domain because of the high labor intensity involved. LRR has however, made a breakthrough on this which shall be nurtured in other regions to breakup such a gender-related barrier. However, both men and women were encouraged to be involved in the sieving of the topsoil collected and poly pot filling. In LRR and CRRN, it has been reported that progressive results were registered regarding vegetative propagation at the Bureng, Bakadagi and Karantaba Duto Koto central nurseries. However, there has been reported cases of mortalities in CRRN due to the intensive heat.

In addition, the two managers of the Bureng and Manduar central nurseries participated in training organized by other agencies which helped them improve on their nursery management capacities.

With regards poly pot filling, 92,000 poly pots have been filled across all the EbA-supported central nurseries involving 186 people (36 males & 150 females including 12 youths).

In LRR, 5,262.5kgs of assorted seed species were sown at the 2 central nurseries (Bureng – 2,180kgs & Manduar – 3,082.5kgs). In the same region, a total of 17,712 assorted seedlings (Bureng nursery – 11,115 and Manduar nursery – 6,597) were ready for planting for the 2022 planting season. In another development, communities were encouraged to utilize the remaining beds for vegetable production thus giving them the opportunity to earn income and improve their diets.

In CRRN, a total of 2,340kgs of assorted seed species were sown at the 2 central nurseries (Karantaba Duto Koto – 1,152kgs and Bakadagi – 1,188kgs). In the same region, 23,432 assorted seedling species (11,241 at Bakadagi & 12,191 at Karantaba Duto Koto nurseries) are currently ready for out planting in the 2022 planting season.

In CRRS a total of 2,216.50kgs of assorted seed species were supplied and sown at the central nurseries (Kudang – 1,089kgs and YBK – 1,127.50kgs). In the same region, 19,750 assorted seedling species (7,875 at Kudang & 11,875 at Yero Beri Kunda (YBK) nurseries) are currently ready for out planting in the 2022 planting season.

In URR, a total of 3466kgs of assorted seed species have been supplied and sown across the 3 nurseries sites (Sambel Kunda – 898kgs, Suduwol – 31520kgs & Yerobawol – 1048kgs). . In the same region, 34,113 assorted seedling species (20,114 at Sambel Kunda, 8,167 at Suduwol & 5,832 at Yerobawol nurseries) are currently ready for out planting in the 2022 planting season.

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, the reason for differences between the planned implementation progress and actual implementation progress, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period**Key milestones:**

- Continue nursery work in the EbA 9 nurseries (topsoil collection, poly pot filling, bed preparation and the supply of assorted improved and climate resilient seed species)
- Procurement of 300,000 poly pots
- Seed collection for 9 regional nurseries
- Nursery management teams to be responsible for the day-to-day management of nursery operations

Key deliverables:

- Seed collection supported
- Seed banks established and management plan developed.
- Nursery management protocols developed and operations managed by the nursery management teams at the local level

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name *

Output 1 EbA interventions implemented in agricultural landscapes and degraded ecosystems to provide adaptation and commercial benefits for local communities, government and the private sector in The Gambia

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name *

Project Activity 1.3 Training and support provided to regional extension staff, field officers and local communities on implementing EbA protocols for the establishment of a climate-resilient natural resource base

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress *

95

%

Original timeline planned for this activity *

2018 - 2023

Please refer to the Implementation Timetable in the log-frame

Progress for the relevant reporting period

A series of training programs have been conducted for the regional extension staff, field officers and communities during the period under review. This included the training on the EbA Information Platform data collection and reporting templates, training on the online data entry sheets, beekeeping skills transfer orientation program, study tour for UTG Environmental Science students at selected EbA intervention sites and orientation for the Traditional Communicators (TCs) on the effective development and dissemination of EbA messages on climate change adaptation integrating gender dimensions. A 3-day training on guinea fowl management was organized for community guinea fowl management committee members.

Details of the beekeeping skills transfer orientation program and, the training conducted on the EbA Information Platform and the Geoportal are covered under Components 2 and 3 respectively.

A 5-day study tour was organized for the Environmental Science students of the University of The Gambia (UTG supported by EbA management in partnership with the Gaining Research Experience in Africa for Tomorrow (GREAT) Institute. A total of 15 students accompanied by 6 resource persons from the GREAT Institute (3), UTG (1) and EbA (2) participated in the study tour. The main idea was to expose students to some of climate change challenges facing rural Gambia and how the EbA Project is employing ecosystem-based adaptation approaches/strategies to build resilience of rural communities. The tour gave students the opportunity to conduct field work and experience in calculating the amount of carbon sequestered in certain species, air and water quality measurements and other climate parameters including basic knowledge on tree identification and biodiversity. The entourage visited 13 sites including Dumbuto forest station, Kiang West National Park, Sey Kunda/Soma Mangrove restoration site, Bureng central nursery, Brikamaba Central Processing Facility, Njayel beekeeping site, Suduwol central nursery, Baja Kunda Upper Basic school, MPCs at Nyakoi Kerewan, Wassu and Njau, Kass Wollof CPA/ANR work at the site and Kiang Bajana for the weather monitoring and carbon quantification exercise. Overall, the tour was very successful, and the students appreciated it very much as it gave them the opportunity to learn and share among themselves in addition to the field exposure and hands-on experience they acquired during the trip (Figure 5 and 6).

There was also an orientation program for the EbA-supported Traditional Communicator (TC) groups across the EbA intervention regions on the effective development and dissemination of EbA messages on climate change adaptation integrating gender dimensions. The objectives of these engagements were to:

- Enhance knowledge as well as increase community ownership and participation in the project
- Enhance visibility of the project interventions
- Raise awareness on gender equity and inclusive participation
- Discuss major challenges and constraints related to female participation in EbA options

Overall, a total of 64 people (56F, 8M & 1F PWSN) attended the orientation program which was intended to increase participation and involvement of women and the most vulnerable in EbA interventions (see Table 18 in Appendix 1 for regional distribution of participants). The activity covered presentations/drama and the construction of songs from the presentations delivered. Key topics covered included; understanding gender and social expectations, gender equality and equity (importance of women empowerment), Gender and climate change adaptation, EbA Options/ Strategies, Fire Prevention and Management. The dramas and songs were filmed to be used in the EbA social media platforms for greater visibility and information sharing.

A Gender Technical Working Group (GTWG) was set-up to facilitate the review of analytical tools for EbA options and the validated protocols towards integrating gender dimensions and enhancing social inclusion. The GTWG constitute EbA project Implementing Partners (IPs) and relevant stakeholders. Key activities implemented included the inauguration ceremony, review of EbA options analytical tools, review of validated protocols and the final validation of these protocols by the respective communities across regions. The overall aim of this activity was to make the protocols more gender-sensitive towards ensuring that the needs of women and most vulnerable are adequately addressed by the project. The objectives of the engagement were to:

- review the protocols, protocol analytical tools and the various approaches used in protocol development to integrate gender more effectively.
- Develop gender sensitive tools that would reflect both practical and strategic gender needs of women and ensure equitable benefit sharing.
- Update all protocols to become gender-sensitive and responsive.
- support the development of a comprehensive and coordinated approach to integrate gender equality and social inclusion in protocol development.

Overall, 38 participants (15 females and 20 males) including 3 disabled people who were all males attended the program (see Table 3 and 4 in Appendix 1 for a list of participants attending the inauguration).

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, the reason for differences between the planned implementation progress and actual implementation progress, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period
Key milestones:

- Training on best practices in gardening and woodlot management for 826 participants across 4 woodlots/gardens.
- Organize exchange visits in-country for 100 farmers (25 per region)
- Training of 168 School Administrators and environment club leaders (2 participants from each school) on climate change and EbA
- Engagement of 8 groups of Traditional Communicators to popularize EbA
- Develop and utilize communication protocols and publicity materials to popularize climate change and EbA
- Conduct quarterly monitoring treks and reporting

Key deliverables:

- 826 participants trained on best practices in gardening and woodlot management
- Farmer exchange visits organized for 100 farmers (25 per region)
- 168 School administrators & environment club leaders trained on climate change/variability and EbA
- 8 groups of Traditional Communicators trained on climate change and EbA
- Communication protocols and publicity materials developed

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name *

Output 1 EbA interventions implemented in agricultural landscapes and degraded ecosystems to provide adaptation and commercial benefits for local communities, government and the private sector in The Gambia

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name *

Project Activity 1.4 EbA implemented in agricultural landscapes and degraded ecosystems to build a climate-resilient natural resource base

| Status | Implementation Progress * |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Activity started - progress on track | 98 % |

Original timeline planned for this activity *

Right from initial stage of project implementation (24 quarters - start 2018 and ending 2023)

Please refer to the Implementation Timetable in the log-frame

Progress for the relevant reporting period

Target reached and exceeded, please refer to Table 7. The targets have been exceeded due to the success of the ANR strategy adopted in 2019 and extended to 53 CFs in 2021.

Survival rates for each area are as below:

As indicated in Table 5 in Appendix 1, URR scored the highest survival rate (56%) followed by LRR (46%) in 2021 whilst CRRS scored the highest in 2020 (17%) followed by LRR (15%). Across all the years under review, CRRN scored the lowest survival rates; 3% in 2020 and 18% in 2021. This could be attributed to the high rate of termite infestation and the hot weather conditions and drier climate which prevails in the area.

The EbA Project supported three MSc and one PhD student during their research projects. Two MSc students specializing in Agronomy at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of The Gambia. The Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF) was adopted in both studies through technical support from ICRAF. Two sentinel sites (100 km² each), covering a total of 320 sampling plots were established for the study.

One of the students assessed Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stock variability under various land cover and land use regimes on soils around EbA intervention sites in Central River Region North. The result of the work revealed that organic carbon stocks are higher in forestlands as opposed to the crop, grass, wooded and bush lands. The SOC values ranged from 1.88 % to 0.54% in natural forest and in crop lands, respectively. The soil C:N ratios of all the study clusters were within mineralizable limits (9-20) in the topsoil and 6-19 in the subsoil zones.

The other student assessed the prevalence of soil erosion under various land-use land cover systems in EbA intervention areas in Upper River Region. The findings revealed that most of the plots (89%) showed no visible sign of erosion. The plots with rill erosion were observed to be at 7%, followed by gully erosion (3%) and sheet erosion (2%).

The PhD student's research focused on the impact of salt intrusion on vegetable gardening in low land areas in LRR and NBR.

Overall, the studies will provide vital information to the EbA Project, policymakers and land managers involved in the promotion of large-scale implementation of suitable land management practices and ecosystem conservation in The Gambia. These studies serve as a template and catalyst for the long-term agreement activities planned under this output. The findings also highlight the importance of prioritizing cross-sectoral policies on soil conservation to balance the trade-offs between land use and natural resource management.

Key activities planned under this section in the reporting period relate to survival rates - counting of the planted trees, and tree planting in Community Forests (CFs), Agroforestry Farms (AFs), Schools, Roadsides and public places. Protection of planted seedlings is important to register high survival rates. Protecting plants from animal and any other form of damage is central in helping the farmers restore the degraded agricultural land, thus improving land production and productivity. Monkeys, stray animals and bushfires remain a serious threat/challenge especially in the dry season. To address this challenge and enhance good survival rates of the planted seedlings, the EbA project introduced a cash-for-work approach for protecting the seedlings. In this regard, the project assessed the survival rates in the different regions and compensated those farmers who performed well. Overall, 1052 farmers (850 males & 202 females) across all regions have been identified and incentivized a total sum of USD25,273.34 (twenty-five thousand, two hundred and seventy-three Dollars, thirty-four cents) has been disbursed as a motivating factor for their commitment and proper upkeep of the planted trees. Out of the total of number of farmers, 150 (138 males & 12 females) came from LRR, 380 (336 males & 44 females) from CRRN, 354 (248 males & 106 females) from CRRS & 168 (128 males & 40 females) from URR. See details in Table 6 in Appendix 1. This scheme has proven to increase farmers' interest and commitment in protecting planted trees and further motivated others to start agroforestry practices in their farmlands.

For the period under review, tree planting exercises have been conducted across EbA intervention regions which includes agroforestry tree planting, planting in community forests, schools, roadsides and public places among others. This covers a total area of 1,579.74ha. Overall, 24,713 assorted tree species were planted through agroforestry practices covering 893.34 hectares, 22,293 planted in 46 community forests/CPAs (204.48Ha), 2 million propagules in 20 community mangrove areas (204.05Ha), 2,565 trees in 84 schools (18.4ha), 798 in public places/roadsides covering 5.65ha (4Kms) and 2,340 in the established stock routes covering 16.70ha (24.5Kms) covering 16 communities. The project also supported the sowing of 20,000 rhun palm seeds along the Kiang West National Park Boundary covering a total of 50kms. In addition, 33,200 rhun palm seeds were sown in 39 communities across the regions and an extra 2,204 seeds sown along the stock routes, covering a total area of 395.74ha. See Table 7 in Appendix 1 for a summary on distribution of planting arrangements across regions for the 2022 planting season.

Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR):

ANR was conducted in all EbA intervention regions for the period under review. Forty-six (46) CFs were covered and, 477.21kms of fire belt cleared covering a total area of 25,776.96Ha of land protected. See Tables 8 & 9 in Appendix 1 for a summary on regional distribution and implementation progress.

Other key activities implemented

a) Development of Fire Management Plans

Installation of firebreaks reached and exceeded due to the fire belt created around KWNP (96 km) and around all 53 CFs and 6 CPAs, refer to Table 9.

The trend of accelerated forest degradation in The Gambia is mainly caused by bushfires which consumes more than 50% of the country's forest cover annually. These frequent fires are mainly started by human activities with serious impact on the forest and its products which serve as food, shelter, energy, source of income, improvement of soil fertility, etc. Fire management plans were developed in 40 Communities in the project intervention regions as a step towards addressing challenges posed by wildfires. The objectives of developing the fire management plans were as follows:

- To create awareness on the causes, effects, and map out possible solutions to curb the frequent occurrences of uncontrolled fires
- To enhance participation of all stakeholders in fire management from the diagnostic stage to the implementation of planned activities
- To promote sustainable forest management, availability of fodder and safe habitats for wildlife
- To improve livelihoods through income generation from commercialization of forest products and services using the process of establishing community based natural resource enterprises
- To raise awareness of local authorities and the general public on the importance of participating in fire fighting, identification of bushfire culprits as well

as ensuring law enforcement

- To facilitate the mapping of high fire risk areas and potential forest areas for implementation of appropriate interventions/measures
- To enhance the production of a comprehensive document which can be used by all the actors in the field of natural resource management

See Table 10 in Appendix 1 for list of communities with fire management plans.

b) Development of Baobab Groves Management Plans and Committees

As one of the modes of intervention, the EbA project is constructing concrete poles around the perimeters of 5 baobab groves in 5 communities as a source of sustenance. These communities have identified baobab groves as viable options to better the quality of their lives, act as a consistent yet sustainable adaptation measure. The setting up of management committees and the development of management plans for the baobab groves in essence creates a sense of ownership for the whole community. This activity demonstrates the confidence and will of the project towards entrusting communities the ownership and control of their natural resources. See Table 11 in Appendix 1 for communities that have their baobab grove management plans developed.

c) Development of Stock Route Management Plans

In its drive to promote sustainable management of livestock, the EbA Project in collaboration with Department of Livestock Services (DLS) developed 5 (five) stock route management plans in LRR, CRRN, CRRS and URR (Kaiaf, Buduck, Misera, Gidda and Sotuma Sere). Specifically, this engagement was to:

- Facilitate the removal of inedible forage species currently dominating stock routes.
- Promote tree growing along stock routes and crop farm boundaries
- Reinforcing/revival of existing tracks to avoid community conflict
- Ensure stock routes are protected against bush fires
- Enhance farmer participation in management and prevention of bushfires along cattle grazing areas
- Facilitate feed availability to livestock during dry season
- Ensure the protection of important trees within grazing areas

In each of the five communities (Buduck, Sotuma Sere, Misera, Gidda and Kaiaf) a Fodder Bank (10m x 10m) was established using chain-linked wires and wooden posts (see a sample in Figure 7 in Appendix 2). These plots were propagated with Panicum maximum rooted tillers which is a drought-tolerant perennial grass species. The seeds or rooted stem can be collected by communities for fodder production or the regeneration of stock routes with forage species for livestock.

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, the reason for differences between the planned implementation progress and actual implementation progress, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Key milestones:

- Pilot the rehabilitation of two (2) inland water valleys for nature-based water harvesting/retention
- Update and integrate EbA into CFs and JMFPS, JMWP and CCSFMAs
- Continue agroforestry work in degraded agricultural lands for 1057 farmers
- Continue ANR in KWNP and 50 CFs/CPAs
- Assessment of survival rates of planted trees
- Validation community fire management plans
- Support the development of fire management strategy, action plan and conduct national wildfire management congress in The Gambia
- Procurement of firefighting equipment for KWNP
- Consolidate evidence-based success stories on EbA for impact reporting and up-scaling
- Support launching of annual tree growing campaign
- Continue ANR work across all EbA intervention regions especially in and around the CFs, CPAs, KWNP, baobab groves, stock routes and woodlots/vegetable gardens
- Strengthen the existing 5 fodder banks across EbA intervention regions

Key deliverables:

- Two (2) inland water valleys rehabilitated
- CFs and CPA plans updated to integrate EbA
- Agroforestry practices implemented in degraded farmlands of 1057 farmers
- ANR maintenance covering 25777 ha in KWNP and 53 CFs/CPAs, baobab groves(5), stock routes(5) and woodlots/vegetable gardens (4).
- Community fire management plans validated
- Fire management strategy & action plan developed, and a National Wildfire Management Congress held in The Gambia
- Maintenance strategy for 5 existing Fodder banks across EbA intervention regions

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name *

Output 2 Technical support provided and infrastructural investments made to strengthen local and international markets using goods produced from climate-resilient natural resource base

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name *

Project Activity 2.1 Technical support for fast-tracking and scaling up the Market Analysis and Development (MA&D) process to develop natural resource-based businesses

| Status | Implementation Progress * |
|---|---------------------------|
| Activity started - progress on track | 91 % |
| Original timeline planned for this activity * | |
| 2018-2023 | |
| Please refer to the Implementation Timetable in the log-frame | |
| Progress for the relevant reporting period | |
| <p>The project supported the establishment of 161 NR businesses. For reporting purposes, a NR business is considered established if it has a EDP or documentation on community membership and committee membership/management positions or a bank account. Table 15 in Appendix 1 references 170 NR businesses, however 9 nurseries are yet to be transferred to the communities and hence are not counted as 'established' under the current justification. EbA in close collaboration with DOF and other relevant partners provided technical support for participating communities to undertake market analysis and development processes in respect of establishing and operationalizing various natural resource enterprises Out of the 160 NR businesses, Enterprise Development Plans (EDPs) have been formulated and validated for 102 community forest enterprises.</p> <p>EbA is currently running a pilot phase comprising sole proprietorship enterprises of 42 selected beekeeping individuals who have proven their active participation in the communities that we serve. Given the inherent challenges associated to the effective running of community-based enterprises especially in terms of coordination failures and low participation on the part of some interest group members resulting to poor management of apiaries, the Project Management has decided to run as a parallel option, a pilot phase comprising sole proprietorship enterprises of 42 selected beekeeping individuals who have proven their active participation in the communities we serve. This is meant to provide data/information to make comparisons and evaluate both the group and individual schemes in determining the most impactful option going forward.</p> <p>The PMU in partnership with BEECause Gambia, organized a 12-day skills transfer residential training at 4 locations in the intervention regions (LRR, CRRS, CRRN and URR). A total of 124 participants (64Ms and 60Fs) were trained on various topics including (i) History of Beekeeping, Bee Biology, (ii) Type of bees and their functions, (iii) Seasonal Calendar, (iv) Bee-Related Products and production, (v) Equipment and their use, (vi) Hive and Catcher Box maintenance, (vii) Apiary Management, (Viii) Honey Grading and (ix) Book-keeping.</p> <p>During the period under review, enterprise development plans were developed for 30 Sustainable Forest Collection enterprises using the MA&D methodology given their role as direct actors in the production chain. Training programs were then conducted and were attended by fifty four (54) participants (27Ms and 27Fs) across all regions. The overall objective was to develop 30 EDPs for establishing Sustainable Forest Collection Enterprises (SFCEs) in EbA Project intervention regions. Specifically, it was planned to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide capacity building for targeted Sustainable Forest Collector Enterprises (SFCEs) on the different phases and steps involved in the MA&D methodology - Enable targeted SFCE participants to understand the importance of forest management to their livelihood through sustainable income generation - Motivate and mobilize community participation in the sustainable collection of forest raw materials - Expose targeted SFCEs on different techniques and methods in identifying, harvesting and collecting forest raw material species. <p>As part of the project interventions in the Community Protected Areas (CPAs), MA&D on Guinea Fowl farming and, the production and processing of Andropogon grass as animal feed were conducted for a cluster of 10 communities. The MA&D processes for the guinea fowls were successfully conducted for 5 CPAs; 2 in LRR (Batelling and Barrow Kunda); 2 in CRRN (Chamen and Kass Wollof) and 1 in URR (Demba Kunda) whilst those of the Andropogon grass were conducted mainly in extra 5 potential community enterprises within the Kiang West National Park (Dumbutu, Bajana, Kuli Kunda, Manduar and Jali).</p> | |
| Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, the reason for differences between the planned implementation progress and actual implementation progress, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results. | |
| Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period | |
| <p>Key milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct community level validation meetings on EDPs for 30 SFCEs Consolidation and strengthening of beekeeping mentorship support for CFEs to increase viability and sustainability. Regional training on business and entrepreneurial skills for MPCs, CFE committees on business roles, structures, marketing, record keeping, accounting, cash flow analysis, and forward planning. <p>Key deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community level validation meetings on EDPs conducted for 30 SFCEs Beekeeping mentorship rolled out for 102 CFEs to increase viability and sustainability. EDPs developed for 9 tree nurseries, and handed over to community 160 participants from MPCs, CFE committees trained on business roles, structures, marketing, record keeping, accounting, cash flow analysis, and forward planning conducted. Communal bank accounts set up | |
| Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period. | |
| Project Output Name * | |
| Output 2 Technical support provided and infrastructural investments made to strengthen local and international markets using goods produced from climate-resilient natural resource base | |

Project Output Name *

Output 2 Technical support provided and infrastructural investments made to strengthen local and international markets using goods produced from climate-resilient natural resource base

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name *

Project Activity 2.2. Business plans, forums and financial analyses to catalyse private and public investments in a climate-resilient natural resource base

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress *

85

%

Original timeline planned for this activity *

2018 - 2023

Please refer to the Implementation Timetable in the log-frame

Progress for the relevant reporting period

A total of 60 Enterprise Development Plans (EDP) (14 in LRR and CRRS respectively, 15 in CRRN and 17 in URR) were formulated and validated for 60 CFES involved in Beekeeping and for the 30 SFCEs (7 in LRR, 8 in CRRN, 9 in CRRS and 6 in URR) supported. In addition, 10 EDPs were developed for the 5 CPAs on guinea fowl rearing and the other 5 communities on Andropogon grass enterprises whose MA&D processes have been highlighted above.

During the period under review, the project also supported the establishment of the Green Village pavilion and activities associated to the Youth Day co-organized by International Trade Centre (ITC), Youth Enterprise Project (YEP), Tekkifi, Enabel and IMVF at the 2022 Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCl) International Trade fair. This year, the Youth Day theme was focused on the green economy and sustainability. The Green Village built out of compressed earth blocks showcased environmental-friendly building technologies, hosted an art exhibition with products from waste materials, interactive sustainability workshops and an Up-cycling Contest by youth entrepreneurs. During the pitching competition, 8 groups contested with innovative business ideas in up-cycling, agriculture and home decor respectively followed by the awarding of 5 prizes to the best contestants. In addition, EbA facilitated the participation of 2 women representing the Bati Njol Women Cooperative Society to assist in the showcasing of their value-added products.

A study tour on wildlife farming was supported by EbA project to assist the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM) and 15 beneficiary community members (8Fs & 7Ms) to understudy models in terms of best practice, use of appropriate equipment and management strategies. This event was hosted by the Rural Development Organization (RDO) at Ballingho, NBR. Members for the study Group were selected from identified Management Committees of each enterprise in the 5 selected communities. In consultation with the Regional Coordinators and DPWM regional staff, 3 members were nominated by each Community Protected Area (CPA) to participate in the study tour. The study covered critical aspects of how to maintain healthy Guinea Fowls, egg collection, treatment, management and operations, breeding yards, hygiene, maintaining strict control over diseases and pests, identifying and reporting health concerns among other issues. It was quite imperative for the attendees to understand the economic importance of rearing Guinea Fowl.

Two (2) local consulting firms were hired to undertake technical writing assignments on the development of Community Public Private Partnership (CPPP) Concession Agreements for Ecotourism Lodges. The following deliverables were submitted by the legal firm to PMU and stakeholders for consideration. Community engagement meetings were held at Kaur, Kosemarr Tenda and Brikamaba respectively. The Agreements were revised and presented by the Legal consultant:

- CPPP Concession Agreement
- Generic CPPP Agreement Template
- CPPP Implementation Guide Book
- Community Public Private Partnership Generic Agreement
- Joint Venture Agreement between EbA and Brikamaba community
- Concession Agreement for the Central Processing Facility

The community-level validation meetings and signing of Agreements are scheduled in the 1st quarter of 2023.

EbA has also pioneered the establishment of a medium-scale natural resource enterprise herein referred to as 'Central Processing Facility (CPF) in Brikamaba, CRR South. In view of this, a consultancy firm has been commissioned to formulate a 5-year Strategic Business Plan along with Guidelines on Business Process Flows for the facility. In addition, to provide various sustainable options or models relating to its legal establishment. An Inception and with a Situational Analysis reports have been submitted followed by submission of the draft strategic business plan. The document was presented and reviewed during an in-house meeting and comments submitted for improvement. A national validation meeting is expected to be held during the first quarter 2023.

As part of rendering international business technical assistance for the EbA Project, Prime Africa Consultants submitted comprehensive reports on the following deliverables between 2020 and 2022, namely:

- a) Beekeeping Value Chain Analysis and Market Intelligence Study
- b) Beekeeping Scientific Support System for Pollen Production
- c) Product Certification System Design for Forestry Value-added Products
- d) Technical Guides on Innovative Financial Mechanisms for Enterprises in the Green Economy
- e) Bioprospecting Specialist Study
- f) Product Development for MPCs
- g) Development of Customized Strategies for Ecotourism Lodges

A key challenge to the implementation progress relates to the slow turn-around time on the part of implementing partners as well as limited in-country technical capacity.

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, the reason for differences between the planned implementation progress and actual implementation progress, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Key milestones:

- Branding and promotion of EbA natural resource products
- Conduct validation workshop for the strategic business plan for Brikamaba central processing facility
- Conduct regional training workshops for strengthening of MPC and CFE management committees on social inclusion as well as cooperative management principles and practices (150 participants)
- Support community-based ecotourism product development using the ITC/YEP methodology and approach
- Support NR businesses to participate in trade fair events
- Provide Business extension service for wildlife farming
- Conduct skills training for 25 selected communities on management of Andropogon grass
- Provide training on product value addition for 5 MPCs (41 participants)
- Regional training on business and entrepreneurial skills for MPCs and CFE committees on business role, structures, marketing, record keeping, accounting, cash flow analysis and forward planning (160 participants)
- Conduct 1 study tour for NR enterprises to the sister Republic of Senegal
- Conduct regular monitoring of supported projects by communities, extension network & PMU at the end of each quarter.
- Secure permit systems for the newly established SFCEs for the collection of raw materials from the forests by end of Dec 2023
- Support community-based Eco-tourism product development through the participatory rural appraisal methods for the selected ecolodges.
- Recruitment of a business extension service provider for wildlife cropping through the farmer field school approach (preferably individual contract).
- Recruitment of private management partners for Brikamaba central processing facility and Kossemar Tenda eco-lodge
- Recruitment of an international consultant to train staff with Implementers and Lead Auditors on ISO 14001:2015
- Provide Small Grants support to 8 MPCs as start-up capital for operationalization

Key deliverables:

- Strategic business plan for Brikamaba central processing facility validated and shared
- Regional training workshops held for strengthening of 80 MPC and Kafos (CFE management committees) on social inclusion as well as cooperative management principles and practices conducted for 160 participants
- Community-based ecotourism product developed using the ITC/YEP methodology and approach
- NR businesses participate in trade fair events
- Business extension service provided for wildlife farming
- Skills training conducted for 25 selected communities on management of Andropogon grass
- Training on product value addition for 5 MPCs conducted benefiting 41 participants
- 160 people trained on business and entrepreneurial skills for MPCs and Kafos (CFE committees) on business role, structures, marketing, record keeping, accounting, cashflow analysis and forward planning
- Permit systems secured by the newly established SFCEs for the collection of raw materials from the forests by end of Dec 2023
- A business extension service provider for wildlife cropping contracted
- Private management partners recruited for Brikamaba central processing facility and Kossemar Tenda eco-lodge
- Staff trained (Implementers and Lead Auditors) on ISO 14001:2015

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name *

Output 2 Technical support provided and infrastructural investments made to strengthen local and international markets using goods produced from climate-resilient natural resource base

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name *

Project Activity 2.3 Investments in procurement and maintenance of infrastructure to develop natural resource-based businesses

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress *

| | |
|----|---|
| 60 | % |
|----|---|

Original timeline planned for this activity *

2018 - 2023

Please refer to the Implementation Timetable in the log-frame

Progress for the relevant reporting period

As part of implementing procurement activities to support the establishment of Project initiated beekeeping enterprises, 600 beehives (300 locally manufactured Kenyan Top bar and 300 imported Langstroth hives), with beekeeping equipment and gears have been procured and supplied to CFEs. This in addition to the 300 bee hives (150 KTB and 150 Langstroth) initially procured and distributed gives a total 900 bee hives. A total of 900 Beehive Metal Stands was also completed and distributed to CFEs. The Project also provided 300 catcher boxes (150 KTBs and 150 Langstroths) manufactured locally. In addition, 250 additional batch of beekeeping protective gears and 150 KTB catcher boxes are currently being procured for supplies to CFEs.

The final Architectural Designs and Bills of Quantities for 8 Multi Purpose Centers & 2 ecotourism lodges have been submitted by Cityscape Engineering Company. Tenders were advertised, technical and financial evaluation conducted, and reports submitted to UNEP. Following the issuance of 'NO OBJECTION' by UNEP in October 2021, the Contracts were signed on the following lots and with contractors:

Lot 1 & Lot 3 – upgrading of 4 Multi purpose Centers (MPCs) - (Lot 1 – Bureng & Kolior in LRR and Lot 3 – Kerewan Nyakoi and Hella Kunda in URR) - Nsano construction Enterprise awarded the contract,

Lot 2 – Rehabilitation and upgrading of MPCs at Njau & Wassu in CRRN) - Kambeng Construction company awarded the contract,

Lot 4 – Upgrading of MPCs/Workshops in Jareng & Batti Njoll - Legacy Associates awarded the contract,

Lot 5 & Lot 6 – Fencing of 4 woodlots/vegetable gardens & Brikamaba Central Processing Facility - General Procurement Services (GPS) awarded the contract,

Lot 7 – construction of pillars around the identified 4 baobab groups - BL Enterprise awarded the contract,

Lot 8 & Lot 9 – provision of water supply systems for Multi purpose Centres (MPCs) - LEUNA Trading (water supply component) awarded the contract

Lot 10 – contract awarded to Water Point - water supply & irrigation system to gardens

For the period under review, regular monthly monitoring exercises to construction sites were conducted by some members of EbA PMU, Cityscape Associates (Supervision Consultant), and various contractors. Field reports of the quarter under review showed that while there have been remarkable implementation milestones in all the Lots, critical challenges were found with Contractors complying with technical specifications across many lots. However, recommendations have been made to the concerned contractors for remedial actions to be taken which yielded positive results.

In addition, following the receipt of architectural designs and bills of quantities for 2 Eco-lodges, National Forestry School, Rural Development Institute, River Gambia National Park and Basse Forestry Station, tenders were received on the 4 (four) lots advertised. After the bid opening, a Technical Evaluation Committee was constituted as required in the tender solicitation documents. The Technical Evaluation Committee submitted its report recommending responsive bidders for commercial evaluation. Both Reports were later submitted by the Procurement Officer on behalf of PMU to UNEP seeking for 'NO OBJECTION' which was granted during the 2nd quarter, 2022. Successful bidders have signed contract agreements and works are in progress.

Architectural designs and Bills of Quantities for infrastructure support to Guinea Fowl farming and Andropogon Grass production and processing as animal feed has now been completed and the tenders advertised in December 2022. In the same vein, draft equipment lists for MPCs, Guinea fowl and Andropogon grass enterprises are being finalized with technical specifications and procurement will be launched by the first quarter of 2023.

EbA in partnership with The Gambia Standards Bureau has launched an advert to recruit an international consultant to train staff with Implementers and Lead Auditors on ISO 14001:2015. The knowledge gained from the training will be used to create awareness among the NREs and the public on the impact of their activities on the environment and to improve the environmental performance of these enterprises through more efficient use of resources and reduction of wastes.

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, the reason for differences between the planned implementation progress and actual implementation progress, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Key milestones:

Procurement of equipment and tools for Central Processing Facility at Brikamaba

Procurement of food processing equipment for MPCs

Procurement of handicraft equipment for MPCs

Establish and support with tools 30 sustainable forest collection enterprises

Establish and support with infrastructure, equipment and tools 2 Community-based Enterprises in animal feed production and marketing.

Establish and support with infrastructure, equipment and tools 2 Community-based Enterprises on guinea fowl Farming

Key deliverables:

Equipment and tools for Central Processing Facility at Brikamaba procured & delivered to the site

Food processing equipment for MPCs procured and delivered to the sites

Handicraft equipment for MPCs procured and delivered to the sites

30 sustainable forest collection enterprises established and supported with tools.

2 Community-based Enterprises in animal feed production and marketing established and supported with infrastructure, equipment and tools.

2 Community-based Enterprises on guinea fowl Farming established .and supported with infrastructure, equipment and tools.8 MPCs as received small grants for start-up capital for operationalization

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name *

Output 3: Institutional capacity of the Government strengthened to support large-scale implementation of EbA in The Gambia

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name *

Project Activity 3.1 Strategic recommendations/technical support provided to: i) strengthen the implementation of existing policies for participatory management and benefit-sharing of a climate resilient natural resource base; ii) integrate EbA into these policies

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress *

60

%

Original timeline planned for this activity *

2018 - 2023

Please refer to the Implementation Timetable in the log-frame

Progress for the relevant reporting period

Progress for the relevant reporting period (max 1000 words)

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, the reason for differences between the planned implementation progress and actual implementation progress, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

At the beginning of the reporting period only 6 Policies were identified for the integration process. During the two missions of the International Policy Consultant and based on popular demand from various Sectors, 5 policies were added to the list. A total of 10 Policies have got climate change and EbA integrated in them. The review of the documents is completed and will be validated in the 1st quarter of 2023.

- (1) Tourism Policy and Strategy (2022-2031),
- (2) Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (2022 -2031),
- (3) National Transport Policy (2018-2027),
- (4) Building Policy,
- (5) Trade Policy (2018 - 2022),
- (6) Gender Policy (2023 – 2032),
- (7) Gender Strategic Plan (2023-2027),
- (8) Entrepreneurship Policy,
- (9) Biodiversity and Wildlife Policy and Strategy (2020 - 2030),
- (10) Agroforestry Strategy
- (11) National Forest Policy (2023 – 2032)
- (12) MECCNAR Communications Strategy, 2022

After the revision of the 10 documents for completeness by the EbA Policy Expert, the documents have been sent back to Sectors for review and they will be validated during the 1st quarter of 2023. The PDF versions of the validated CC & EbA integrated policies and strategies will be published in the MECCNAR and EbA websites and the Geoportal.

Two Cabinet Papers on (a) The Banjul Tree Cover Resolution and (b) 'The Banjul Multi-sectoral integrated livestock management resolution have been developed and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources for submission to the Office of the President and Cabinet for Executive approval and adoption.

Supported MECCNAR in organizing a Joint Project Managers' meeting.

The validation meetings on the Communication Strategy and CPCU Strategic Plan have been organized and the documents were validated.

Integration of EbA and Climate Change in the Gambia College Curricula have been completed and are being implemented. The BSc degree in Forestry and Natural Resources has been developed, reviewed, and adopted at the technical level. It has been submitted to the University Senate for approval and implementation. In 2020, the EbA project supported the development of climate change and EbA integrated basic cycle education curricula for grades 4 – 12. The TOR and the Budget for the development of the Teachers' Guide for teaching of the basic cycle education grades 4 - 12 was submitted for review by the EbA PMU. However, PMU found the proposal to be beyond the funding capacity of the project. The project will continue to work with the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education to facilitate the development of the Teachers' Guide.

The Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) Policy (2009 – 2015) has been reviewed, revised and validated under the Agriculture-NAP project. The EbA, as agreed in 2018 was to print and publish the revised ANR policy document (2017 – 2026). However, MECCNAR has not yet provided the clean version of the Policy document.

The EbA Project continued to support the work of Task Force on curriculum development and the alignment of the Rural Development Institute (RDI), the National School of Forestry (NSF) and The Gambia College with the University of The Gambia (UTG) through regular meetings. A strategy to align and enhance the operationalization of these institutions into UTG was developed and implemented. Towards this alignment, curricula and syllabi on a) Beekeeping, b) nursery management, c) forest fire management, d) BSc Degree on climate change and rural development have been developed for teaching at the institution and learners will be certificated by UTG.

Memoranda of Understanding signed between MECCNAR and UTG, and Ministry of Local Government and UTG ensures effective monitoring, reporting and verification of progress in the alignment process.

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, the reason for differences between the planned implementation progress and actual implementation progress, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Key milestones:

- Upload final maps on CFs, JMFPs, JMWPs and CCSFMAs into to the portal
- Work with MECCNAR to present two Cabinet Papers on the resolution on Minimum Tree Cover and declaration on Transhumance and free grazing for approval and).
- Continue support MECCNAR on Joint Project Managers' forums in 2023.
- Work on the mainstreaming process will continue beyond the integration into the policies. Additional policies (Livestock, Disaster Management, Land, etc.) will have CC and EbA integrated in them. Under the GRFNDP development process, sectoral strategies will be developed with climate change, EbA and Nature-based solutions integrated in those strategies.
- Develop a national strategy for upscaling EbA

Key deliverables:

- Final maps on CFs, JMFPs, JMWPs and CCSFMAs uploaded to the portal
- Executive Approval of the Two Cabinet Papers gazetted and published for the consumption of the public and further actions by the relevant sector Ministries (MECCNAR and MoA).
- Sectoral strategies developed under the Green Recovery-focused National Development Plan (GRFNDP) development process with climate change, EbA and Nature-based solutions integrated
- National EbA upscaling strategy finalized
- Training conducted for the EbA regional technical working groups

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name *

Output 3 - Institutional capacity of the Government strengthened to support large-scale implementation of EbA in The Gambia

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name *

Project Activity 3.2 Information platform established to support the development of natural resource-based livelihoods and sectors

| Status | Implementation Progress * |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Activity started - progress delayed | 85 % |

Original timeline planned for this activity *

2018-2023

Please refer to the Implementation Timetable in the log-frame

Progress for the relevant reporting period

There was a training on the Information Platform data collection and reporting templates aimed at building the capacity of EbA focal persons and support staff on the new data collection template and to make them understand the importance of collecting quality data on a timely basis. A total of 47 participants (43 male & 4 female) across all EbA intervention regions attended this training (see Table 12 in Appendix 1 for regional distribution of Attendance).

The training was done in two phases: During day 1, the procedures for data collection using the new template was thoroughly explained followed by other key areas such as report writing, agreed deadlines for submitting reports, qualities of a good data and the actual review of the data collection templates. For day 2, the trainees were allowed to do a real-time test-run of their understanding of the data collection templates by been tasked to collect data on a sample of EbA options in their various EbA intervention sites using the new data collection templates. This was followed by a plenary session where each participant was given the chance to take others through how she/he proceeded with the data collection exercise, the actual data collected and any challenges they encountered during the process. This further gave participants the opportunity to be fully abreast with the different data collection templates and the necessary procedures to be observed/followed when collecting data from the field.

During the training several challenges and existing gaps were reported at some of the EbA intervention sites. Recommendations were made to address these challenges and gaps for review and consideration by the PMU.

There was also a 2-day training on data entries for the RCs and selected extension staff from the regions. A total of 8 participants (4 RCs and 4 selected extension staff; 1 from each region) attended this training. The training aimed to build the capacities of RCs and the selected extension staff on entering data into the information platform for ease of analysis. Day 1 covered the introduction of the required procedures/processes for entering data into the information platform whilst day 2 was focused on practical sessions on inputting data into the information platform covering all the KPIs. This was coupled with intensive review and discussions on each KPI in the information platform identifying the missing information which were further noted and communicated to the information platform designers at ICRAF for further adjustments in order to make the data entry process smoother and robust. As at the time of reporting ICRAF is still working on these adjustments and thus actual data entry into the information platform has been halted until this is fully accomplished. This really has to a greater extent impacted on the operationalization of the information platform which has been due for long time now. Management thus needs to make serious follow-ups on this with ICRAF as one of their key deliverables since the start of the project. Otherwise, PMU should look into other alternatives of getting a much better database in place for the project.

Another refresher training was conducted for a total of 15 (9Ms and 6Fs) Admin Staff of relevant government departments to populate the Geoportal platform and to explore other features of the platform that were not fully covered in the first training due to time constraints and the different levels of participants. See Table 13 in Appendix 1 for the distribution of selected participants for the training as various ministries/departments.

The objectives of the training were to:

- Train admin staff on Geoportal data inputting and management
- Input data collected from the Mangroves restoration sites into the system
- Produced maps of the 2018 planted mangrove sites

The team was trained on the practical aspects of the geospatial system including the following:

- Geospatial data formats
- Data Preparation for geoportal upload - converting CSV/text data into Shapefiles
- Upload geospatial and non-geospatial data on geoportal
- Metadata and its importance
- Geospatial data styles and general standards
- Data Sharing and printable formats

The training helped the team to review maps produced as well as trained other users to understand the importance of producing maps. At the end of the training, the team was able to produce maps and populate the Geoportal. Participants were assigned to present geoportal to their various departments and to take ownership of the system. Participants were also tasked to upload data that were extracted by their various departments into the geoportal.

A geoportal spatial data collection exercise was also conducted for the period under review. This field trip was conducted to provide participants with a fundamental understanding of GIS-related technology and tools used in spatial data collection. The data collected would be processed by the geoportal team and uploaded into the Gambia geoportal system. Three participants were selected from the geoportal admin team and the regional team (RC and the Driver) to conduct the survey. The survey was conducted across the EbA project intervention regions (LRR, CRRN, CRRS and URR).

The objectives of the field exercise were to:

1. Collect location coordinates of all beekeeping sites, forest stations, EbA central nurseries, and multi-purpose centers across all EbA intervention sites.
2. Metadata information on how many beehives, types of hives were supplied, colonized or not colonized, and contact details of the contact persons across all intervention regions.
3. Full contact details of the nursery attendants across all central nurseries.

The team collected coordinate points and metadata information in 10 forest stations including the project tree nurseries and all the multipurpose centers were mapped and other metadata information collected. Out of the 60 Beekeeping sites established across the regions, location coordinates were also collected at 34 sites. In addition, an estimated 91, 000 seedling stock was found in the nurseries ready for 2022 planting.

During the period under review, the focus of the Information Technology staff has been on the provision of quality control and technical support to the EbA team. Among the tasks handled included updating the names of different sites, fixing KPI data errors, updating website URL, platform updates and maintenance. The platform when fully operational is expected to serve a key role in project management and reporting by collecting, processing, storing, and sharing project data and information and key performance indicators (KPIs). The link to the site can be found at <http://ebaproject.worldagroforestry.org/>. A list of updated potential users and their login details is also already developed.

Geospatial portal dashboard updates

Fu Further to the training conducted in November for the geospatial users and trainers, ICRAF continuously supports the users on geoportal setup details, geoportal backend technology, and future server setups, among others. The Project is finalizing the new looking dashboard with 3 main modules, the KPI, Climate and Land health. The KPI is already deployed, and the users drawn from different departments who underwent the training are already uploading the relevant data to the geoportal platform.

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, the reason for differences between the planned implementation progress and actual implementation progress, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Key milestones:

- ICRAF to complete updating the online data input sheets based on comments received
- Organize a formal Step down training for community data/information generators and end-users to add quality to the reporting system
- Ensure data collection and reporting using the standard reporting templates
- Provide technical capacity building and skills transfer on the geoportal information system

Key deliverables:

- Online data input sheets updated by ICRAF based on comments received
- A formal Step-down training conducted for community data/information generators and end-users
- Monthly data collection reports developed
- Final maps on CFs, JMFPs, JMWPs and CCSFMAs uploaded to the portal
- Draft case studies on NREs developed
- A strategic framework to promote long-term national research on EbA developed
- Training conducted to Ministry staff on the geoportal information system

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name *

Output 3 Institutional capacity of the Government strengthened to support large-scale implementation of EbA in The Gambia

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name *

Project Activity 3.3 Policy recommendations proposed to support large-scale implementation of EbA and development of natural resource-based businesses in The Gambia

| Status | Implementation Progress * |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| Completed | 100 % |

Original timeline planned for this activity *

2018-2023

Please refer to the Implementation Timetable in the log-frame

Progress for the relevant reporting period

During the year in review an international consultant was commissioned to support the Development of Strategic Approach and Work plan for Mainstreaming EbA into Domestic Budgets in The Gambia. An inception report and scoping report presented a review of key issues relating to the mainstreaming of EbA in the Gambia. It describes a) the main challenges facing EbA mainstreaming, b) provides insights and influences on the issues targeted in the TORs, and c) indicates resources, assets and possible interventions which can provide a basis for the development of the strategic approach and work plan for further EbA mainstreaming. The final report included a situation analysis of barriers, opportunities and challenges to mainstreaming EbA into the Government's budgeting system as well as an activity plan actions with budgets. Please refer to table 16 for progress made against the list of actions highlighted by the report.

Between January and July 2022, the International Consultant worked closely with the EbA Policy Expert as National Counterpart and (a) initiated an assessment of information and data availability and accessibility for the assignment; (b) screen existing development and recurrent government programmes and projects to assess the extent and cost of EbA activities financed from domestic and donor resources currently carried out by Government; (c) identified policies and sector plans affected by the EbA approach and review policy approaches and targets to determine gaps and contradictions which may prevent scale up of the UNEP/GEF EbA project; and (d) established an indicative resource baseline of EbA related expenditures in the country through dialogues with key climate change stakeholders and Ministries and Departments.

Nine (9) Ministries (MECCNAR, MoFWR, MoA, MoGCSW, MoTWI, MoH, MoLRGNAM, MoTAC, and MoFEA) and about fourteen (14) Departments (DoF, DPWM, NEA, DoFISH, DWR, DOA, GRA, DHS, NGOAA, NCAC, and GCF Focal Point, Budget and Planning Directorates of MoFEA) have been identified as Entry Points for Mainstreaming climate change and EbA. Thirty-three (meetings) Stakeholder Meetings (29 in GBA and 4 at Project Sites) were conducted with an attendance of over 66 participants, 13 of whom are female and 53 were male. At the end of the mainstreaming consultancy and as recorded in the Scoping Report, Gambia spent on average 12% of her Domestic Budget on EbA related activities.

See Table 14 in Appendix 1 for details on the Development Budget Approved Allocations 2018 – 2023 for EbA Ministries.

Based on the Strategic Approach and Work plan for mainstreaming of climate change and ecosystem-based adaptation into Government budgets in The Gambia, the EbA Project Manager and the EbA Policy Expert joined the MECCNA Working Group in the Stakeholder Dialogue Sessions of the development of the Green Recovery-Focused National Development Plan (GRFNDP) 2023 to 2027. The Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resource Sector WG was mandated to review the draft materials from the other sectoral Working Groups to ensure that climate change issues including mitigation, adaptation and EbA, are effectively integrated into the detailed sector strategies. The EbA Policy Expert developed a 102-page document entitled "Support material for integration of Climate, Climate Change and Ecosystem-based Adaptation Approaches across all Sectors of the National Economy" which was provided to the Consultants and to participants from the various sectors of the economy. The International Policy Consultant also provided input and review comments on the GRFNDP. The climate change and EbA integrated GRFNDP was validated on 21 December 2022.

Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, the reason for differences between the planned implementation progress and actual implementation progress, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Key milestones:

- Develop and validate a stand-alone Community Development Policy
- Mainstreaming EbA into policies (Building policy, Energy policy, Entrepreneurship policy, Climate change policy and Livestock policy) and strategies especially the sectoral strategies to implement the GRF NDP (2023 – 2027) will be achieved
- Provide gap-filling technical refresher training, coaching and provision of material resources to help build capacities of MDA planners in dealing with climate change adaptation and EbA
- Conduct and report on the review of the financial landscape and prospects for increased external and domestic financing of climate change adaptation and EbA Support agro-ecology alliance meetings
- Conduct stakeholder engagement meetings with Ministries of Gender and Energy, NACCUG and Enterprise Gambia

Key deliverables:

- A stand-alone Community Development Policy is developed and validated.
- EbA mainstreamed into policies (Building policy, Energy policy, Entrepreneurship policy, Climate change policy and Livestock policy) and strategies especially the sectoral strategies to implement the GRF NDP (2023 – 2027)
- Training of MDA planners on climate change adaptation and EbA
- Report developed on the review of the financial landscape and prospects for increased external and domestic financing of climate change adaptation and EbA.
- Reports from stakeholder engagement meetings held with Ministries of Gender and Energy, NACCUG and Enterprise Gambia.
- Update and align the 2018 Forest Act with the new 2022 Forest Policy

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

2.4 Progress Update on the Logic Framework Indicators

Under this section, please report the 'annual value' for the reporting year only (for example, during 2022 only). Also report 'cumulative value' achieved as of the end of the reporting year as well as 'baseline', 'midterm target', 'final target', and 'expected lifetime emission reduction target'. Please note that the baseline and the respective target values should be reported for the total funding amount (GCF funding and co-financing) of the project. Also note that all these values should reflect information from the most recent/updated logical framework (logframe) agreed to with the GCF, whether through the FAA amendment process, submission and approval of the inception report, baseline assessment/study, APRs, and/or correspondence with GCF's portfolio managers on any logframe changes. If the most updated logframe deviates from that approved in the funding proposal, please provide clarification as to why there have been changes for each applicable indicator in the 'Remarks' box. For example, the clarification may include but is not limited to: 'the logframe was revised during the FAA negotiation process' or 'a baseline assessment has been completed as of August 2022 and the assessment has been submitted to the GCF for approval' or 'the revised baseline and target values have been submitted via the previous APR cycle and approved by the GCF' or 'the project logframe is being revised, and the FAA amendment process is currently ongoing with the GCF' etc. In case where a measurement methodology has been revised in agreement with the GCF for any indicators in the logframe, please attach supporting documentation describing the calculation methodology of all applicable indicators in APR Section 5 'Annexes and Attachments'.

This sub-section 2.4 is not applicable for REDD+ Results-Based Payments Projects. Please write 'Not Applicable' as the response.

2.4.1 Core Indicators

Select applicable core indicators

- Mitigation Core Indicator 1 - Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced as a result of GCF funded project/programme
- Mitigation Core Indicator 2 - Cost per tCO₂eq decreased for GCF funded project/programme
- Mitigation Core Indicator 3 - Volume of finance leveraged by GCF funding (Disaggregated by public/private source)
- Adaptation Core Indicator 1 - Direct Beneficiaries of GCF funded project/programme
- Adaptation Core Indicator 2 - Indirect Beneficiaries of GCF funded project/programme
- Adaptation Core Indicator 3 - Number of total beneficiaries relative to total population

Adaptation Core Indicator 1 - Direct Beneficiaries of GCF funded project/programme (Units: number of individuals and percentage %)

Please provide the "annual value" of the number of direct beneficiaries who benefitted from GCF funding only during the reported calendar year. The 'Cumulative Value' refers to the total ex-post number of direct beneficiaries on a cumulative basis. Please note that all values should be based on total funding (GCF funding and co-financing).

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Baseline | Baseline (% of female) |
| 0 | 50 % |
| Annual Value (Reporting Year) | Annual Value (% of female) |
| 3 923 | 40 % |
| Cumulative Value | Cumulative Value (% of female) |
| 11 258 | 38 % |
| Mid-term Target | Mid-term Target (% of female) |
| 0 | 50 % |
| Final Target | Final Target (% of female) |
| 8 376 | 50 % |

Remarks (including changes, if any)

The double counting here refers to the situation where an individual who participates in more than 1 activity or intervention within a community may sometime appear multiple times in the list of participants in trainings and/ or restoration activities over the years given the fact that the total number is cumulative. The project will continue to do close control and cross-checking of records using attendance lists to help reduce double counting.

Adaptation Core Indicator 2 - Indirect Beneficiaries of GCF funded project/programme (Units: number of individuals and percentage %)

Please provide the "annual value" of the number of indirect beneficiaries who benefitted from GCF funding only during the reported calendar year. The 'Cumulative Value' refers to the total ex-post number of indirect beneficiaries on a cumulative basis. Please note that all values should be based on total funding (GCF funding and co-financing).

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Baseline | Baseline (% of female) |
| 0 | 0 % |
| Annual Value (Reporting Year) | Annual Value (% of female) |
| 14 375 | |
| Cumulative Value | Cumulative Value (% of female) |
| 28 311 | 78 % |
| Mid-term Target | Mid-term Target (% of female) |
| | |
| Final Target | Final Target (% of female) |
| 30 800 | 50 % |

Remarks (including changes, if any)

2.4.2 Impact Indicators

Select applicable impact indicators

- M1.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced or avoided as a result of increased low-emission energy access and power generation
- M2.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced or avoided as a result of increased access to low-emission transport
- M3.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced or avoided as a result of buildings, cities, industries and appliances
- M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced or avoided as a result of sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
- A1.1 Change in expected losses of lives and economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention
- A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)
- A1.3 Number of Fund funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change
- A2.1 Number of males and females benefiting from introduced health measures to respond to climate-sensitive diseases
- A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)
- A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses
- A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits (reported where applicable)
- A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change
- A4.2 Value of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change

Remarks (including changes, if any)

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change (Units: multiple, as applicable)

Please provide ex-post 'Current Value' on a cumulative basis.

Use 'Add row' button to add multiple units/sub-indicators

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Unit | | |
| Hectares (ha) | | |
| Baseline | Annual Value (Reporting Year) | Cumulative Value |
| 0 | 30 309.4 | 34 653.70 |
| Mid-term Target | Final Target | |
| | 15 788 | |
| Remarks (including changes, if any) | | |
| <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degraded forests, woodlands, savannas and mangroves. Degraded agricultural lands. <p>Current Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30,309.4 ha (area planted, 4532.4ha); ANR 25777 ha (19,000ha at KWNP boundary clearing & 6,776ha for CFs & CPAs) (cumulative for 2020, 2021 & 2022). <p>Final Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 4 - 12,788 hectares of degraded forest, woodland, savannahs and mangrove Target 5 - 3,000 hectares of transformed land (including cultivated areas, fallow land and roadside verges) | | |

2.4.3 Project/Programme-level Outcome & Output Indicators

Please provide the "annual value" achieved only during the reported calendar year and the ex-post 'Cumulative Value' on a cumulative basis. If you have multiple outputs to be reported against one outcome, you need to write down the same outcome name for every output. Likewise, if you have multiple indicators to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name and corresponding outcome name for every indicator.

Use 'Add row' button to add multiple outcomes, outputs and/or indicators.

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Results Areas | | Outcome Name | |
| [Adaptation] Health, Food, and Water Security | | A.7.1 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks | |
| Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome) | | | |
| Output 1: EbA interventions implemented in agricultural landscapes and degraded ecosystems to provide adaptation and commercial benefits for local communities, government and the private sector in The Gambia | | | |
| Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level. | | | |
| Indicator Name | | | |
| Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability | | | |
| Unit | | | |
| • Community Forests and Community protected areas (CFs, and CPAs) EbA plans, protocols and associated by-laws | | | |
| Baseline | Annual Value (Reporting Year) | Cumulative Value | |
| 0 | 12 | 67 | |
| Mid-term Target | Final Target | | |
| | 53 | | |
| Remarks (including changes, if any) | | | |
| <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocols for EbA planning and implementation in The Gambia do not currently exist to respond to climate change and variability. • Policies, strategies, plans and processes related to decentralized management of natural resources and community development in the Gambia do not currently integrate EbA. <p>Current value: 67 protocols (61 CF & 6 CPAs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, protocols were developed for 1061 agroforestry farms, 55 schools <p>Final Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 6. Community forest EBA plans and protocols as well as associated bylaws for: • 53 CFs and clustered of CFs (CRR-N: 19; CRR-S; 14; LRR: 9; URR: 11). • 6 CPAs (CRR-N: 2; LRR:3; URR:1). • Target 7. Establishment and training of at least 88 Kafos (i.e. village-level committee) for Women's Enterprises in targeted communities. • Target 8. Business plans, forums and financial mechanisms based on climate-resilient, natural resource-based products used to strengthen & establish at least 88 CFEs. • Target 9. Four (4) sectorial policies (transhumance migration, agriculture, wildlife, and fuel wood/ energy) integrate adaptation actions into their annual plans with explicit budget and monitoring structure • Target 10. Funding is allocated by National Treasury to address adaptation concerns in the policy areas related to pastoralism, agriculture, and wildlife and fuel wood/energy | | | |

| | |
|---|--|
| Results Areas | Outcome Name |
| [Adaptation] Health, Food, and Water Security | A.7.1 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks |

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)
 Output 1. EbA interventions implemented in agricultural landscapes and degraded ecosystems to provide adaptation and commercial benefits for local communities, government and the private sector in The Gambia

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name
 Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability

Unit
 Establishment and training of at least 88 Kafos (i.e. village-level committee) for Women's Enterprises in targeted communities. Business plans, forums and financial mechanisms based on climate-resilient, natural resource-based products used to strengthen & establish at least 88 CFEs.

| Baseline | Annual Value (Reporting Year) | Cumulative Value |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 0 | 91 | 161 |
| Mid-term Target | Final Target | |
| | 88 | |

Remarks (including changes, if any)

- 161 CFE management committees have been formed and received training during protocol development, MA&D, enterprise management and organizational management.
- A total of 102 EDPs out of the 161 NR enterprises, a business plan for the Brikamaba facility developed.
- Supported beekeeping enterprises to participate in trade fares

| | |
|---|---|
| Results Areas [Adaptation] Health, Food, and Water Security | Outcome Name A.7.1 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks |
|---|---|

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)
 Output 1. EbA interventions implemented in agricultural landscapes and degraded ecosystems to provide adaptation and commercial benefits for local communities, government and the private sector in The Gambia

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name
 Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability

Unit
 Four (4) sectorial policies (transhumance migration, agriculture, wildlife, and fuel wood/ energy) integrate adaptation actions into their annual plans with explicit budget and monitoring structure

| Baseline | Annual Value (Reporting Year) | Cumulative Value |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mid-term Target | Final Target | |
| 0 | 4 | |

Remarks (including changes, if any)

- Cabinet Papers on Minimum Tree Cover and Transhumance are waiting for cabinet approval. This a pre-requisite to the development of the associate policies.
- A budget code for Climate Change has finally been issues by the Ministry of Finance and tested by the Ministry of Environment. This will facilitate the integration of climate change and adaptation actions to be addressed in the national budget.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Results Areas [Adaptation] Health, Food, and Water Security | Outcome Name |
|---|---------------------|

Outcome 1: Large scale ecosystem-based adaptation to build a climate-resilient natural resource base across The Gambia

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)

Output 1.4 EbA interventions implemented in agricultural landscapes and degraded ecosystems to provide adaptation and commercial benefits for local communities, government and the private sector in The Gambia

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name

Number of degraded lands rehabilitated

Unit

ha

Baseline

0

Annual Value (Reporting Year)

29 917.56

Cumulative Value

29 917.56

Mid-term Target

4 753

Final Target

15 788

Remarks (including changes, if any)

Little availability of indigenous seedlings for transplanting. ANR is not known to communities. There is no national tree seed centre to support reforestation needs. Use quality and disease-free planting materials is not assured because national phytosanitary standards are missing.

Most agricultural land is inherited, farmed using traditional knowledge. Most farms should sign of degradation. Soil erosion is the most common sign of degradation, caused by intensive use, flooding and salt intrusion. Access to farming inputs in minimal. Most farms have few trees and shrubs.

Current Value:

27,115.96 ha (CF Enrichment planting 1,339 (1014 for 2020, 121 for 2021 & 204.48 for 2022); ANR 25776.96 ha (cumulative for 2020, 2021 & 2022); and

Mangrove 535.05ha (81 for 2021, 250 for 2018, 204.05 for 2022).

2,266.55 ha (1685.14ha Agroforestry planting, 55.40haSchool yard, 68ha roadside planting plus 458ha for 2020 AF & Schools combined)

Mid-term Target

2,500 ha [CRR-N: 187ha; CRR-S: 188ha; LRR: 187ha; URR: 188ha]

2,253 ha [CRR-N: 296ha; CRR-S: 467.50ha; LRR: 926ha; URR:563.70ha]

Final Target

Target 12000 ha

3,000 ha of agricultural lands rehabilitated in agricultural landscapes surrounding villages [CRRN: 750ha; CRR-S: 750ha; LRR: 750ha; URR: 750ha]

12,788 ha of degraded forests, savannahs and mangroves rehabilitated [CRR-N: 2,897ha; CRR-S: 3,757ha; LRR: 2,225ha; URR:1,460ha]

Results Areas

[Adaptation] Health, Food, and Water Security

Outcome Name

Outcome 1: Large scale ecosystem-based adaptation to build a climate-resilient natural resource base across The Gambia

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)

Output 1.4 EbA interventions implemented in agricultural landscapes and degraded ecosystems to provide adaptation and commercial benefits for local communities, government and the private sector in The Gambia

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name

Number of woodlots established

Unit

ha

Baseline

0

Annual Value (Reporting Year)

69

Cumulative Value**Mid-term Target****Final Target**

100

Remarks (including changes, if any)

Woodlots – (4 Has in CRRN, 4 CRRS and 20 URR) & Baobab groves – (CRRS – 15ha, CRRN – 10ha, LRR – 16ha).

Results Areas

[Adaptation] Health, Food, and Water Security

Outcome Name

Outcome 1: Large scale ecosystem-based adaptation to build a climate-resilient natural resource base across The Gambia

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)

Output 1.4 EbA interventions implemented in agricultural landscapes and degraded ecosystems to provide adaptation and commercial benefits for local communities, government and the private sector in The Gambia

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name

Km firebelt established

Unit

Km

Baseline**Annual Value (Reporting Year)**

477.21

Cumulative Value**Mid-term Target****Final Target**

150

Remarks (including changes, if any)

LRR – 213km, CRRN – 118.30km, CRRS – 86.95km and URR – 58.96km

Results Areas

[Adaptation] Health, Food, and Water Security

Outcome Name

Outcome 2: Establishment and Strengthening of Natural Resource-based Businesses in The Gambia.

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)

Output 2.1 Technical support provided and infrastructural investments made to strengthen local and international markets using goods produced from climate-resilient natural resource base

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name

Number of enterprises based on a climate resilient natural resource base developed through provision of technical support, development of business plans and procurement of infrastructure

Unit

No. of Natural Resource Enterprises established

Baseline

0

Annual Value (Reporting Year)**Cumulative Value**

142

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Mid-term Target | Final Target |
| | 176 |
| Remarks (including changes, if any) | |
| Current value: | |
| 142 NREs (beekeeping – 114, Vegetable gardens – 4, MPCs – 8, baobab groves – 5, eco-tourism lodge – 1, guinea fowl – 5, Andropogon – 5) | |
| Final Target: > 176 NR based businesses established | |

| | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| Results Areas | Outcome Name | |
| [Adaptation] Health, Food, and Water Security | Outcome 2: Establishment and Strengthening of Natural Resource-based Businesses in The Gambia. | |
| Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome) | | |
| Output 2:1 Technical support provided, and infrastructural investments made to strengthen local and international markets using goods produced from climate-resilient natural resource base | | |
| Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level. | | |
| Indicator Name | | |
| Number of direct jobs created through NR-based enterprises | | |
| Unit | | |
| No. of Jobs created | | |
| Baseline | Annual Value (Reporting Year) | Cumulative Value |
| 0 | | 2 017 |
| Mid-term Target | Final Target | |
| | 332 | |
| Remarks (including changes, if any) | | |
| Current value: | | |
| 2,017 (692 active management committee members directly managing the apiaries, 200 MPC management committees and 825 individual members of vegetable gardens) | | |
| Final target: >332 - 498 people directly employed by the enterprises | | |

| | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| Results Areas | Outcome Name | |
| [Adaptation] Health, Food, and Water Security | Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation | |
| Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome) | | |
| Output 3. Institutional capacity of the Government strengthened to support large-scale implementation of EbA in The Gambia | | |
| Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level. | | |
| Indicator Name | | |
| Number of assessments and strategic/policy recommendations developed to support integration of large-scale EbA into sectorial policies, plans and processes for decentralized management of natural resources and community development | | |
| Unit | | |
| Number of assessments and strategic/policy recommendations | | |
| Baseline | Annual Value (Reporting Year) | Cumulative Value |
| 0 | | 15 |
| Mid-term Target | Final Target | |
| | 4 | |

Remarks (including changes, if any)

Current Value: 12 ((Tourism Policy and Strategy (2022-2031), Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (2022 -2031), National Transport Policy (2018-2027), Building Policy, Trade Policy (2018 - 2022, Gender Policy (2023 – 2032), Gender Strategic Plan (2023-2027), Entrepreneurship Policy, Biodiversity and Wildlife Policy and Strategy (2020 - 2030), Agroforestry Strategy, National Forest Policy (2023 – 2032) and MECCNAR Communications Strategy, 2022)National level policy discourse- Minimum Tree Cover and Transhumance and the Agroforestry strategy development.

Final Target: 4 (four) sectorial policies (transhumance migration, agriculture, wildlife, and fuel wood/energy) integrate adaptation actions into their annual plans with explicit budget and monitoring structure

If applicable, please submit a supporting document describing the calculation methodology for the current values provided.

2.5 Report on changes during implementation (include actual and expected changes)

Decentralization of the planning process – the planning process have been decentralized and rooted at the regional level thereby enhancing collective involvement of Implementing Partners (Dept. of Forestry, Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Parks & Wildlife Management, Dept. of Community Development and Dept. of Livestock Services.

Describe changes to the project during the reporting period. In particular, the report should cover elements such as change of beneficial ownership structure, management changes of the Accredited Entity, policies and other elements relevant for the project, and any other material change that could influence the overall outcome of the project.

2.6 Implementation challenges and lessons learned

Challenge encountered

Rampant bushfires across EbA intervention regions continues. This is an annual phenomenon in the Gambia which escalate during the long dry season. The areas affected are those not under the project management regime and no losses were directly incurred as the result of the establishment of firebreaks and the early burning practices especially in the larger KWNP.

Describe the challenge faced during the last twelve (12) months of implementation and critical risks that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project; please provide a description and how they have impacted the implementation period and could impact other activities and final targets. N.B. Choose the most relevant type if the challenge is related to multiple types.

Challenge type

Operational

Impact level on the project implementation

High

NB. AML/CFT (Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism), ESS (Environmental and social safeguards), SEAH (Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment)

Measures adopted

- Early control burning
- Utilization of Andropogon (elephant) grass as commercial livestock feed to reduce fuel loading and generate income for beneficiaries.
- Reinforcement and expansion of ANR work in all regions
- Development of fire management plans
- Training on fire management
- Provision of fire fighting equipment
- Organization bushfire campaigns
- Expansion of beekeeping schemes to other communities
- Development of a national fire management strategy for the Gambia

Please check if the above-mentioned challenge(s) has been resolved during the reporting period

The challenge(s) has been resolved during the reporting period.

Lesson learned and other remarks

Overall, the high incidence of bushfires continues to pose serious risks to the restoration work across all regions. The problem is largely driven by widespread illegal wood extraction, land clearing for agriculture and charcoal burning. The project supported the update of the national forest policy to help increase public participation in the management of the forest under the Participatory Forest Management Agreement (PFMA). The completion and implementation of the national fire management strategy planned for 2023 will provide framework for bushfire management.

Please check if this challenge is caused by COVID-19 pandemic.

Yes

No

Challenge encountered

Low survival rates for planted seedlings as a result of low soil moisture, soil quality differences, free range grazing, termite infestation and baboons uprooting newly planted seedlings.

Describe the challenge faced during the last twelve (12) months of implementation and critical risks that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project; please provide a description and how they have impacted the implementation period and could impact other activities and final targets. N.B. Choose the most relevant type if the challenge is related to multiple types.

Challenge type

Operational

Impact level on the project implementation

High

NB. AML/CFT (Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism), ESS (Environmental and social safeguards), SEAH (Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment)

Measures adopted

- Planting early in the season and not later than the month of August
- Supply of mature seedlings to farmers
- Development of termite management guides
- Development of fire management plans
- Engagement of farmers on tree protection using local materials and knowledge

Please check if the above-mentioned challenge(s) has been resolved during the reporting period

The challenge(s) has been resolved during the reporting period.

Lesson learned and other remarks

Termite management guides developed by ICRAF tested and implemented in CRR and LRR were found effective. The completion and implementation of the national fire management strategy planned for 2023 will provide framework for bushfire management. The introduction of incentives for farmer managed tree protection increased participation of farmers and seedling survival (Table 6).

Please check if this challenge is caused by COVID-19 pandemic.

Yes

No

Challenge encountered

Uncontrolled transhumance activities

Describe the challenge faced during the last twelve (12) months of implementation and critical risks that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project; please provide a description and how they have impacted the implementation period and could impact other activities and final targets. N.B. Choose the most relevant type if the challenge is related to multiple types.

Challenge type

Operational

Impact level on the project implementation

High

NB. AML/CFT (Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism), ESS (Environmental and social safeguards), SEAH (Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment)

Measures adopted

National congress on Transhumance and free range livestock management was conducted and a cabinet paper regarding the implementation of resolutions and recommendations was prepared and submitted to MECCNAR. The project developed 5 stock route management plans and planted fodder trees along a 24-km stretch within the stock routes.

Please check if the above-mentioned challenge(s) has been resolved during the reporting period

The challenge(s) has been resolved during the reporting period.

Lesson learned and other remarks

There is need for a holistic plan as it is a multi-faceted issue that involves a wide array of stakeholders - cooperation with livestock herders as well as cross boundary collaboration between Senegal and Gambia is needed to combat this particular challenge.

Please check if this challenge is caused by COVID-19 pandemic.

- Yes
 No

Challenge encountered

Slow execution of civil work contracts

Describe the challenge faced during the last twelve (12) months of implementation and critical risks that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project; please provide a description and how they have impacted the implementation period and could impact other activities and final targets. N.B. Choose the most relevant type if the challenge is related to multiple types.

Challenge type

Operational

Impact level on the project implementation

High

NB. AML/CFT (Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism), ESS (Environmental and social safeguards), SEAH (Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment)

Measures adopted

- Increased monitoring and supervision of contractors
- Regular meetings with contractors to address deviations from technical specifications and quality of construction materials
- Rejection of poor quality works and materials to ensure compliance with technical specifications
- Imposed sanctions on contractors not performing well – writing warning letters, forced accounts and threats of contract cancellation

Please check if the above-mentioned challenge(s) has been resolved during the reporting period

The challenge(s) has been resolved during the reporting period.

Lesson learned and other remarks

- Contract management and monitoring is critical to satisfactory and timely completion of civil works
- Community ownership and active involvement are very crucial for the regular monitoring of contract works.
- Low capacity of the local contractors in terms of delivering civil works

Please check if this challenge is caused by COVID-19 pandemic.

- Yes
 No

Challenge encountered

Inadequate capacity of communities in modern beekeeping techniques (knowledge, skills), adverse environmental conditions (High temperatures and low bee forage) and overall low participation in communities

Describe the challenge faced during the last twelve (12) months of implementation and critical risks that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project; please provide a description and how they have impacted the implementation period and could impact other activities and final targets. N.B. Choose the most relevant type if the challenge is related to multiple types.

Challenge type

Operational

Impact level on the project implementation

Moderate

NB. AML/CFT (Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism), ESS (Environmental and social safeguards), SEAH (Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment)

Measures adopted

- Organized annual orientation and skills transfer programs for intervention communities on modern beekeeping
- Retention of the private business development service provider to render mentorship and training as well as monitor and supervise the beekeeping enterprises
- Provided beekeeping equipment and gears (uniforms, boots, gloves etc.) to communities
- Clearing around the apiaries to reduce pest infestation and curb threat of fires
- Construction of bee sheds and planting of forage trees
- Support to sole proprietor beekeepers within the communities to increase productivity and spur participation

Please check if the above-mentioned challenge(s) has been resolved during the reporting period The challenge(s) has been resolved during the reporting period.**Lesson learned and other remarks**

- Group ventures like the beekeeping schemes need active management committees and regular monitoring to ensure effective operations
- The creation of a conducive environment is a prerequisite for achieving success in beekeeping ventures

Please check if this challenge is caused by COVID-19 pandemic. Yes No

2.7 Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity

Please submit the implementation time table for the Funded Activity[Appendix 3_Revised Project Implementation Plan to 2025 06 Oct 2022.xlsx](#)**Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information ***

* This is a required question to submit section 2 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

 The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 2 is complete and ready for submission.

APR CY2022 Section 3: Financial Information - v4 2023-08-02 01:59 +09:00

[APR CY2022] Section 3: Financial Information

Please note that this is section 3 of the five Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the five sections are filled with relevant details.

3.1 Annual Financial Performance Report

Please download the Financial Performance Report Template in Excel.

[Financial Performance Report Template](#)

Please note that the Financial Performance Report template has been updated with an additional master sheet where you will see a summary of data automatically extracted from multiple worksheets. AEs do not need to make any additional actions in this regard.

Please attach the Annual Financial Performance Report here.

[UNEP FP011 Gambia Section 3 Jan-Dec 2022.xlsx](#)

Please make sure you use the attached template provided by the GCF. Reports submitted in any other formats would not be accepted.

3.2 Unaudited Financial Statement

Submit the Unaudited financial statement (as required by FAA)

(Semi-)Annual Audited financial statement, Interim/Final Evaluation Report should be submitted via separate and dedicated submission channels.

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 3 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 3 is complete and ready for submission.

APR CY2022 Section 4: Environmental and Social Safeguards & Gender - v4 2023-08-02 01:59 +09:00

[APR CY2022] Section 4: Environmental and Social Safeguards & Gender

Please note that this is section 4 of the five Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the five sections are filled with relevant details.

4.1 Implementation of environmental and social safeguards and gender elements

Please provide information on the project or programme on the following: (1) key risks and impacts as identified; (2) compliance with applicable laws and regulations including FAA conditions and covenants; and (3) progress in the implementation of environmental and social management plans and programs including monitoring activities undertaken during the implementation of the funded activity.

4.1.1 The information includes description on any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts as identified and arising from the implementation including any unanticipated risks and impacts (ex. from changes in laws and regulations) and, based on these if any change in the project's environmental and social risk category. In case of a change in the E&S risk category for the project, please provide an explanation.

As per the ESIA recommendation, the project recruited a Gender and advocacy Officer, National Policy Expert and Business Development Officer. In addition, an international policy consultancy was commissioned on mainstreaming EbA and climate change into the domestic budgeting system. The Policy Expert worked with DMAs to integrate climate and EbA into relevant sectoral policies and strategies.

Cognisant of the social risks and impacts of the community interventions, the EbA ensures that environmental and social safeguard standards are adhered to mitigate or prevent risks. In accordance with PS2 (Performance Standard 2), the project ensures equitable and non-discriminatory labour conditions for community members especially women and contractors alike. Remunerations are based on the work accomplished by community members e.g., during ANR activities, community members are remunerated based on the number of hectares cleared, the community is left with the discretion to allocate the amounts members will have and for other community development activities. Child labour is not allowed by the project during these activities.

In adhering to PS6 (Performance Standard 6) standards, the project encourages the use of environmentally friendly, efficient, and sustainable means to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. E.g. the block laying machine which has created employment as well as uses resources judiciously. Sustainable forest collectors are also trained to ensure the sustainable collection of forest products. These groups will supply the MPCs thus ensure the judicious utilisation of forest resources and establishment of enterprises to enhance equitable benefit sharing.

The project has MOU with The Gambia Standard Bureau (TGSB) to develop national standards on 6 natural resource-based products (honey, combretum species bush tea, baobab powder, moringa and sorrel), to promote compliance with quality control measures for ensuring food safety. This is to ensure that local products are able to compete both in the local and international markets.

Additionally, the project ensures that every land used for project purposes are registered in the name of the community to avoid social related conflicts as well as prevent the eviction of people from their lands or homes for project activities.

To promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable management, sustainable forest collectors from 30 community enterprises were selected and trained to prevent over harvesting of natural resources.

4.1.2 The information should include status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA. This can be captured in the table below:

Status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the conditions and covenants specifically addressing ESS & Gender under FAA

| Compliance Type |
|---|
| Condition |
| Compliance Title & Description |
| Clause 9. Additional Representations, Warranties and Covenants of the Accredited Entity – 9.02 (c) Continuously screen and monitor potential environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the Funded Activity using the Accredited Entity's Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note |

Status of compliance

In response to the recommendations of the ESIA study, the project hired a Gender and Stakeholder Engagement Officer to implement the provisions of the fully elaborated gender action plan and the stakeholder engagement plan. A National Policy expert and an International Policy consultant have been engaged to assess the contribution of the domestic on EbA activities which amounts to an average of 12% for the period 2018 – 2022. Efforts to recruit an international consultant on gender is in progress. A Gender Technical Working Group has been instituted to review EbA protocols towards supporting the implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures.

Compliance Type

Condition

Compliance Title & Description

9.02 (d) Develop and implement a stakeholder's engagement plan that describes the procedure for the continuing engagement of affected communities and stakeholders including mechanisms to receive, record and address grievances related to the Funded Activity

Status of compliance

The ESMP developed in 2021 includes a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan the implementation of which has started with the hiring of a national stakeholder engagement officer as indicated in clause 9.02 (c). In addition to this effort, the project has instituted a regional technical working group in each of the project regions which are holding quarterly meetings. The beneficiary communities, the implementing partners and their focal person/support staff are deeply engaged in the development and implementation of the annual work plan and budgets emanating from the community to regional and national levels. Additionally, joint monitoring visits are organized with implementing partners to project sites and community sensitization programmes by the traditional communicators are routine efforts.

The grievance redress mechanisms are implemented through the existing local structures of implementing partners for easy coordination and/or response. These include open-door policy which provides opportunity to all staff, key partners and communities to communicate any grievances as and when necessary. District tribunals handle land-related disputes, illegal logging and transhumance related issues.

The project developed a grievance response mechanism webpage that allow stakeholders feedback at community, regional and national levels and, directly to the AE. <https://ebagambiawebsite.com/stakeholder-response-mechanism-srm/>

Compliance Type

Condition

Compliance Title & Description

9.02 (e) Put in place mechanism to continuously monitor risks and impacts to Indigenous Peoples, including where applicable, to obtain free, prior and informed consent from the affected indigenous communities and provide evidence of such consent to the Fund

Status of compliance

EbA project continues to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the affected indigenous communities in all its dealings with the beneficiary population. Specifically, communities including the most vulnerable (women, youth and PwDs) have been fully engaged in protocol development processes towards determining their needs and priorities as adaptation measures to climate change and variability. FPIC is also obtained during EbA activities especially during documenting activities under implementation (photos, videos, reports etc.).

Compliance Type

Condition

Compliance Title & Description

9.02 (f) Obtain or ensure that the Executing Entity shall obtain all land and rights in respect of lands that are required to carry out the Funded Activity, and shall promptly furnish to the Fund, upon its request, evidence that such land and rights in respect to the land are available for the purposes of the Funded Activity

Status of compliance

There are no issues related to land rights in community forests or community protected areas as all these lands are subjected to management agreements signed between the EE (MECCNAR) and the local communities involved. All these management agreements were secured prior to project inception. In lands located outside the forests, farmer's consents are obtained regarding the use of land for agroforestry activities during field assessments and the community ownership of lands is fully established, documented and signed before any project activity is initiated. These agreements and all the participatory maps produced will serve as basis for long-term project impact assessment and monitoring. These agreements can be made available upon request.

For the period under review EbA in collaboration of the department of Physical Planning mapped out the locations of community project ventures such as the eco-lodges, baobab groves, woodlots/gardens to develop formalized land transfer documents and title deeds.

Compliance Type

Condition

Compliance Title & Description

General Condition 1 (FAA): Delivery to the Fund by the AE of a request for disbursement, in accordance with the template provided by the AE, signed by the Authorized Representative within 30 calendar days prior to the date on which the disbursement is requested to be made, which date of disbursement shall not be later than the Closing date.

Status of compliance

Compliant

Compliance Type

Condition

Compliance Title & Description

General Condition 2 (FAA): Confirmation to the Fund by the AE that there is no event of default occurring with respect to the FAA and/or the PCA.

Status of compliance

Compliant

Compliance Type

Condition

Compliance Title & Description

General Condition 3 (FAA): Other than in relation to the first disbursement, submission to the Fund by the AE of evidence that at least 70% of the funds previously disbursed by the Fund have been committed on eligible expenditures

Status of compliance

Compliant

Compliance Type

Condition

Compliance Title & Description

General Condition 4 (FAA): Other than in relation to the first disbursement, submission to the Fund by the AE of APRs and Financial Information, as described in Clauses 15.02 and 17.02 of the AMA respectively, in form and substance agreed by the Parties and in accordance with this FAA and AMA

Status of compliance

Compliant

Compliance Type

| |
|---|
| Condition |
| Compliance Title & Description |
| General Condition 5 (FAA): Report, in the APRs, the actual contribution to the national forest fund generated by the Project for each reporting period. |
| Status of compliance |
| This has not actualized yet due to the delay in the establishment of NREs. |

| |
|--|
| Compliance Type |
| Law / Regulation |
| Compliance Title & Description |
| Law 1: The Gambia Forest Act 1998 and the Gambia Forest Act 2018. |
| Status of compliance |
| Fully compliant – an Act to provide for the maintenance and development of the forest resources of the Gambia with a view to enhancing the contribution of the Forestry to the socio-economic development of the Gambia and for matters connected therewith. |
| The project also supported the review and updating of the Forest Policy (2023 – 2032). |

| |
|---|
| Compliance Type |
| Law / Regulation |
| Compliance Title & Description |
| Law 1: The Gambia Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 |
| Status of compliance |
| Compliant. The ESIA assignment was conducted to review the results of hydrological /hydrogeological modelling and construction design of runoff rainwater harvesting ponds and to conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of proposed Rainwater Harvesting Reservoirs. The review highlighted that due to i) lack of conveyance infrastructure from the ponds to the planted areas and ii) the risk of conflict over the resource any construction of water harvesting ponds in the areas identified will not be cost effective. |
| As a result, PMU is recommending the piloting the rehabilitation of two (2) inland water valleys using EbA options and forego the civil works for the water harvesting as earlier proposed. |

4.1.3 Provide a report on the progress made during the reporting period in implementing environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and frameworks (ESMFs) describing achievements and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Implementation of ESMPs and ESMFs

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| Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring |
| For the period under review, a number of issues have been addressed under the ESMP. The Gender and Advocacy Officer recruited developed project level implementation plan for addressing the gender issues. A Gender Technical Working Group was instituted. She also conducted training of project staff and Traditional Communicators on mainstreaming gender into project activities and also participated in PMU monitoring activities. Some key stakeholders were engaged including the IPs, Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Welfare and The Gambia Federation of the Disabled (GFD) on various EbA ongoing activities. |
| Please refer to table below (table 17 in appendix 1) for more details on specific actions related to the ESMP and ESMFs. |
| Outputs during the reporting period |
| Institution of a Gender Technical Working Group including PwDs, 46 extension staff (10F & 36M) and 64 Traditional Communicators (56F & 8M) trained on mainstreaming gender into EbA and climate change activities |

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

EbA ensured that environmental and social safeguard standards are adhered to towards mitigating/preventing risks in accordance with Performance Standards (PS) 2. The project ensured equitable and non-discriminatory labour conditions for community members especially women. Remunerations are based on work accomplished by community at community level. Example during ANR activities communities are remunerated based on hectares cleared and also child labour is discouraged during this activity.

To adhere to PS 6, the project encouraged the use of environmentally friendly, efficient, and sustainable means/measures to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. For example, the use of the earth block making machine to reduce use of cement.

Training of the sustainable forest collectors on judicious collection forest products.

The project is minimizing the level of discrimination by ensuring equitable benefit sharing of natural resources within EbA intervention areas/communities.

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

Land ownership for women agroforestry farmers is still a pending issue

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

In 2021, a local firm (Cityscape Associates) was contracted to undertake the engineering design and supervision for the construction of five (5) planned rainwater runoff reservoirs/ponds across EbA Project intervention site LRR, CRR – Nand URR – N.

The report found that out of the 5 proposed ponds only 2 would be feasible, and these were to be based in the LRR region. The report reviewed the hydrogeological modelling report and concluded that Kujew Mari-Dale and Yorobawol Wolaba and Touba woupa watershed were not feasible due to insufficient runoff water to meet its capacity water demand for plant restoration and animal watering needs. The report also reviewed capacity of possible water storage compared to demand in the area and concluded from the above that only 2 were feasible (based in the lower river region of the Gambia) for the development of rain water harvesting ponds based on estimated demand for water and water availability.

An international company (KPMG) was then hired to review the results of hydrological /hydrogeological modelling and construction design of runoff rainwater harvesting ponds and to conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of proposed Rainwater Harvesting Reservoirs using UNEPs 8 safeguard standards. KPMG reviewed the design of water harvesting ponds and conducted community consultations to discuss the design and feasibility of the proposed options, and developed a detailed management plan related to the ESIA conducted. In summary, KPMG found that the designs of the ponds were satisfactory though noted that they relied heavily on the initial hydrological modelling report.

KPMG also conducted extensive stakeholder consultations with the communities through focus group discussions (disaggregated by gender) and one on one interviews. The field team carried out two types of consultations which involved semi-structured interviews based on an interview guide or key informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussions (FGDs) with women-only, men-only and mixed groups. In total, 26 interviews and 23 focus group discussions were conducted. Furthermore, the views of interested parties was sought and captured for consideration in the assessment and, subsequently, reflected in the proposals for mitigation. The overall risk assessment/impact assessment of the report is low with two safeguard standards appearing as moderate:

SSR3: pollution prevention and resource efficiency

SS 8: Labour and working conditions

Overall, the communities welcomed the idea of additional water supply and were very positive. However, KPMG also noted that for one of the ponds there was a perception that access to the pond would be controlled by the people of Kwinella, who own the land in the proposed area, are culturally different and have a different Alkalo (village head). KPMG recognized that the ponds could become a source of conflict between people of different villages, between different uses of the water, between animals and human (as dangerous wild animals including snakes might be attracted to the area), or even between countries, as herders from neighbouring Senegalese villages will certainly come to use the ponds.

Following the above reports, a review of the modelling efforts, pond designs and the KPMG study was carried out by the PMU and a field visit was also conducted. Due to i) lack of conveyance infrastructure from the ponds to the planted areas and ii) the risk of conflict over the resource the conclusion was made that any construction of water harvesting ponds in the areas identified would not be cost effective or feasible.

It is thus recommended that the project would pilot the rehabilitation of two(2) inland water valleys using EbA options and forego the civil works for the water harvesting as earlier proposed.

Outputs during the reporting period

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of proposed Rainwater Harvesting Reservoirs, and Environmental and Social Management Plan developed

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

Risks addressed relating to water infrastructure, as well as social and gender related inequities/conflict from water accessibility.

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

Please refer to in Appendix 1 - Table 17: Progress made during the reporting period in implementing environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and frameworks (ESMFs)

4.1.4 AEs are obligated to inform executing entities, people and project beneficiaries about the GCF's Independent redress Mechanism and the AE's own Grievance Redress Mechanism. This includes bringing the contact details, accessibility, and basic procedures of such mechanisms to the attention of executing entities, people and project beneficiaries. Please provide detailed information on the steps taken by the AE to fulfill this obligation during the reporting period in the project target area and to the public, including the dissemination of information through meetings, brochures, hotlines, and other means.

Please provide detailed information including dates and venues of activities, number of attendees, confirmation that information was provided on the 1) IRM and 2) AE's grievance redress mechanism 3) project-level grievance mechanism (where applicable).

The project developed a one-page grievance response/feedback template as part of its website. This will enable concerns to be shared and addressed accordingly at community, regional, national and UNEP levels. Communities have been continuously sensitised on the GRM during training programs, community engagement on EbA activities and during radio panel discussions/phone-in programs.

The Regional Coordinator (RC) is the designated Complaints Officer within the region. The RC along with the PMU will monitor and report on complaints received and any redress actions undertaken. In consultation with the Project Manager, the Regional Coordinator is the key contact person once a complaint is filed. The PMU Office can be contacted at info@ebagambia.com or complaints filed online at <https://ebagambiawebsite.com/contact/>. Alternatively, complaints can be lodged and addressed at the community-level Enterprise Management Committee (EMC), Community Forest Management Committee (CFMC) and the Village Development Committee (VDC) levels.

For those persons not resident in the Gambia or Banjul, provisions are made for online submission of complaints (<https://ebagambiawebsite.com>). Depending on the nature of the complaint, or if for any reason the complainant is unwilling to make a report directly or there are issues of confidentiality and privacy, a complaint may be submitted to the village head/VDC Chairperson or the district chief. When a grievance is received, it will be processed within 48 hours by the project team. All redress actions should be properly documented in a log and or database managed by the project team. The log/database will be made available for inspection/review during audits and also during the End of Project Evaluation. Complainants can directly report to UNEP at <https://www.unep.org/about-un-environment/why-does-un-environment-matter/un-environment-project-concern>.

In terms of complaints process and procedure, if a complaint is received and the issue does not require investigation, redress should be provided within a minimum of 3 working days or a maximum of 5. Complaints or grievances that fall into this category are those that are or are akin to a request for information, clarification or simple remedial actions that are informational in nature or redress a mistake made in an order for goods. After providing the information to the grievant or complainant and they are satisfied with, then the matter can be considered close. For complaints requiring investigation, the timeline for investigation to response on proposed redress should not exceed 10 working days. The following procedures and process which are adopted from a GCF approved project entitled "Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Annual Performance Report CY2021 59/63 Mitigation in Botswana's Communal Rangelands"[1], approved by the GCF recently, should be undertaken. It involves 5-6 steps and considers issues of process as well as conduct and is relevant to issues under PS 8 that also may arise: Step 1: Receive & Acknowledge Complaint Step 2: Evaluate, Assign Task Manager, and Investigate Step 3: Consult on and Implement Resolution Step 4: Complaint Escalation Step 5: Close and Monitor Step 6: Appeal (optional if complainant is not satisfied) This community grievance mechanism must openly encourage community members to openly exchange views and concerns about operations within the project. Confidentiality must always be observed to maintain confidence in this mechanism particularly by project staff and ensure compliance with relevant laws.

The existence of the GRM has been transmitted/feedback to the RCs and extension staff for onward relaying to various communities they are working with. The plan is to sensitise communities further in 2023 through traditional communication methods, newsletters and radio programming.

4.1.5 Include a description of the actions undertaken during the reporting period towards increasing the relevant stakeholders' engagement in the project environmental, social and gender elements.

The information in this subsection should be provided for all projects regardless of the E&S risk category for the project.

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan

Activities implemented during the reporting period

The ESMP provides a detailed stakeholder engagement plan parts of which are already been implemented by the project. These include among others:

- Community and partner consultations during protocol development and the development of annual work plans and budgets
- Various training programs conducted for extension staff, partner institutions and communities
- Constitution of the Regional Technical Working Groups (RTWGs) - representatives of departments and agencies at regional level. The RTWGs conducted quarterly monitoring visits to project sites.
- The project partnered with BeeCause and the National Beekeepers Association to promote modern beekeeping methods and training
- The project partnered with National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) and the Soil and Water Management unit of the department of agriculture during land degradation studies and vegetative propagation trials.
- The project also collaborated with NGOs and CBOs e.g All Gambia Forestry Platform, Community Action Platform on Environment and Development

(CAPED), Sankandi Youth Development Association during mangrove restoration and monitoring to institute local ownership

- The project also partnered with ST Foundation (environmental foundation of a famous musician) and Women Initiatives The Gambia in the annual tree planting activities
- The umbrella body for Persons with Special Needs have incorporated into the Gender Technical Working Group in order to ensure adequate representation in project activities.
- The project adopted gender-responsive and participatory approach to enhance womens involvement and deriving benefits from the project
- The project is also developing standards for NR enterprise products in partnership with The Gambia Standards Bureau (TGSB)

Refer to Table 18 in Appendix 1 showing details activities implemented against the stakeholder engagement plan in the ESMP

Dates and venues of engagement activities

Refer to Table 19 in Appendix 1 - dates and venues of engagement activities

Information shared with stakeholders

n/a

Outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period

n/a

4.1.6 Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism - list on the grievances received in the reporting period with the description of the grievance, the date the grievance was received, and the resolution of the grievance.

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| Description of issues/complaints received during the reporting period | Date of receipt |
| Community not in agreement of ownership of the proposed site for Genji Wollof baobab grove. | 2022-03-01 |
| <p>Please specify to which grievance mechanism the complaint was filed (AE grievance mechanism or project-level grievance mechanism, if known, please explain relationship of the complainant to the project (for example: community member, contractor, business-owner, etc.)</p> | |
| Description of resolution | Status of addressing issues/complaints |
| The project engaged the district chief for clarifications and later a new site was identified at Timpa after consultations and agreement with the respective communities | Addressed |
| <p>Based on GRM's own policies, provide information related to phase of complaint (for example: including but not limited to Open, Open: Under investigation, Open: Problem Solving/Compliance Review, Closed)</p> | |
| <p>If you wish to share more details on the nature of grievances reported above, please download the Grievance Tracker template below and submit it as an attachment here.</p> | |
| <p>In case you want to keep the file confidential, please choose your preference accordingly in Section 1.1.</p> | |
| <p>Please click the link below to download the grievance tracker template for Section 4.1.6.</p> | |
| <p>Grievance tracker template</p> | |

Description of issues/complaints received during the reporting period

At Kaur in CRRN, proposal to build an ecotourism lodge was put on hold after the prospective private partner declined the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership arrangement. The decision to provide funds for the construction is based upon the Community Public Private Partnership (CPPP) model. The agreement called for the creation of a joint venture comprising of EbA, host community and private partner. It was understood that the private partner had entered into a 25 year lease agreement prior to EbA proposed intervention. During earlier engagements, both the community of Kaur and private partner had pledged to set aside any previous agreement in other to make way for the CPPP to come into force.

As part of determining shareholder equity contributions towards initial capital requirements, a valuation was conducted by an independent surveyor on the land and the existing investments by the private partner. The valuation provided the capital contributions which informed the development of a shareholder structure. The shareholder structure was shared with both community and private partner to prepare the grounds for negotiation. The proposed shareholder structure was rejected by the private partner.

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| Please specify to which grievance mechanism the complaint was filed (AE grievance mechanism or project-level grievance mechanism, if known, please explain relationship of the complainant to the project (for example: community member, contractor, business-owner, etc.)) | Date of receipt <input type="text" value="2022-09-01"/> |
| Description of resolution PMU consulted the PSC during an emergency meeting for advice. The PSC advised for the revision of shareholder structure from the initial ratio of 19.66% (Kaur); 15.52% (Private Partner); and 64.82% (Government) to 29% (Kaur); 20% (Private Partner); and 51% (Government). However, the revised offer was also rejected by the private partner. The Project ultimately decided to cancel the proposed investment for now. | Status of addressing issues/complaints <input type="text" value="Addressed"/> Based on GRM's own policies, provide information related to phase of complaint (for example: including but not limited to Open, Open: Under investigation, Open: Problem Solving/Compliance Review, Closed) |
| If you wish to share more details on the nature of grievances reported above, please download the Grievance Tracker template below and submit it as an attachment here. | |
| In case you want to keep the file confidential, please choose your preference accordingly in Section 1.1. | |
| Please click the link below to download the grievance tracker template for Section 4.1.6. | |
| Grievance tracker template | |

4.2 Gender Action Plan

EbA Project in the Gambia developed its gender action plan after the midterm review (ESIA) where a gender assessment of risk was conducted. The outcome of the ESIA informed the elements in the Gender Action Plan which when robustly implemented will enhance the projects gender sensitivity. This was followed by the recruitment of a gender officer in February 2022 to lead the implementation of the gender action plan.

The gender action plan is expected to assist the project in achieving its gender equity goals including building women's agency in leadership and decision-making, provide more gender sensitive tools for community engagement and ensure a more equitable benefit sharing process of project resources.

There was an orientation program for the EbA-supported Traditional Communicator (TC) groups across the EbA intervention regions on the effective development and dissemination of EbA messages on climate change adaptation integrating the gender dimensions. The objectives of these engagements were to:

- Enhance knowledge as well as increase community ownership and participation in the project
- Enhance visibility of the project interventions
- Raise awareness on gender equity and inclusive participation
- Discuss major challenges and constraints related to female participation in EbA options

In another development, a Gender Technical Working Group (GTWG) was set-up to facilitate the review of the EbA options analytical tools and the validated protocols towards integrating gender dimensions and enhancing social inclusion. The GTWG constitute EbA project Implementing Partners (IPs) and relevant stakeholders. Key activities implemented included the inauguration ceremony, review of EbA options analytical tools, review of validated protocols and the final validation of these protocols by the respective communities across regions. The overall aim of this activity was to make the protocols more gender-sensitive towards ensuring that the needs of women and most vulnerable are adequately addressed by the project. The objectives of the engagement were to:

- To review the protocols, protocol analytical tools and the various approaches used in protocol development to integrate gender more effectively.
- Develop gender sensitive tools that would reflect both practical and strategic gender needs of women and ensure equitable benefit sharing.
- Update all protocols to become gender-sensitive and responsive.
- To support the development of a comprehensive and coordinated approach to integrate gender equality and social inclusion in protocol development.

As an approach to better mainstream gender, the EbA project Regional Coordinators and extension staff from IP institutions went through a four-day intensive gender sensitivity and responsiveness training to enhance knowledge and skills in the implementation of the EbA protocols and related interventions. A total of 36 extension staff benefitted from the training 10 females and 40 males. The training addressed gender mainstreaming, gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, women empowerment, and social inclusion, EbA and gender equality.

Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved as a result of completion of an activity. Further it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include a reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative report of the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

4.2.1 Progress on implementing the project-level gender action plan submitted with the funding proposal

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| Activity / Action | |
| (1) Conduct a gender and social inclusion review of all draft protocols and protocol tools that have been developed or will be developed and mainstream gender and social inclusion more effectively into these as well as strengthen benefit-sharing solutions | |
| Indicator | |
| - Gender-sensitivity of EbA tools - % of women-specific and gender-specific EbA options identified | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | - Range from 0-5 is at least 2 or 3 - 25% of options |
| Budget | Currency |
| 5 500 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| The Gender Technical Working group reviewed and updated 55 (49 CFs and 6 CPAs) validated protocols and included gender specific EbA options for community intervention. | |
| Overall, 38 participants (15 females and 20 males) including 3 disabled people who were all males attended the program (see Table 4 in Appendix 1 for details). | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| (2) Integrate the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) methodology in EbA capacity building approaches in collaboration with IFAF Gambia to strengthen household level results | |
| Indicator | |
| - Increased number of gender-sensitive tools available and used by the EbA project - % of FHH head identified as project beneficiaries | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | - 1 - 20% (of FHH head identified as project beneficiaries) |
| Budget | Currency |
| 2 500 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| Not done yet due unavailability of a suitable person to lead the process | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| (3a) Develop specific strategies to engage PWDs in training activities, including understanding of benefit-sharing/-risk-sharing and resource-sharing arrangements and how to use dispute resolution mechanisms in collaboration with relevant PWD-focused NGOs | |
| Indicator | |
| - Quality of PWD-related strategies available to the EbA project. - Number of PWDs benefitting directly from the EbA project. | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | - 1 - 50 - number of PWDs benefitting directly |

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| Budget | Currency |
| 0 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| <p>- The project has incorporated the umbrella organization of PWDs into the Gender Technical Working Group to ensure that disability concerns, issues and priorities are mainstreamed into project activities.</p> <p>- A 12-person technical working group was constituted comprising of members from the implementing partner agencies (5 females and 7 males) including Gambia Federation of the Disabled. The task of the technical working group was to review the EbA project protocols and integrate gender and social inclusion. A total of 55 validated protocols were reviewed and updated 49 CFs and 6 CPAs and gender specific EbA options proposed for community intervention.</p> | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| (3b) Ensure adequate representation by PWDs and other marginalized groups in review mechanisms of assessments, in planned workshops and in policy reform processes. | |
| Indicator | |
| Quality of PWD-related strategies available to the EbA project Number of PWDs benefitting directly from the EbA project | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | - 1 - 50 - number of PWDs benefitting directly |
| Budget | Currency |
| 0 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| <p>- To increase the level of participation of persons with disability, the EbA paid a courtesy call to the Gambia Federation for the Disabled which is an umbrella body for PWDs. Through this, contacts for the representatives of the organisations in the EbA intervention regions were shared for further engagement and participation.</p> <p>- EbA also supported the Min. of Gender, Children and Social Welfare to integrate climate change and EbA into the policy which included issues related to PWDs</p> | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| (4) Ensure that all women's groups and leaders engaged in businesses are trained on critical labour and working conditions requirements as well as the project Code of Conduct. All leaders should sign the Code of Conduct | |
| Indicator | |
| - Number of women's groups and leaders engaged in business trained - Number of business or persons who have signed the Code of Conduct | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | - 75% - number of women's groups and leaders engaged in business trained - Signed code of conduct - Number of business or persons who have signed the Code of Conduct |
| Budget | Currency |
| 5 000 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| Prior to the review of the protocols, the EbA options analysis tool was reviewed and updated to integrate gender and social inclusion. This was followed by a review and update to the MPC options analysis tool, reviewed by the same technical working group as well as the Agroforestry strategy 2022-2032. The agroforestry strategy was also reviewed by the gender technical working group to integrate gender dimensions. | |

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| Activity / Action |
| (5) Strengthen stakeholder engagement and participatory management practices for greater and more meaningful participation of the poorest and most vulnerable women. |

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| Indicator | |
| Number of participatory management practices and tools employed by the project | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | 2 |
| Budget | Currency |
| 4 700 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| <p>Overall, a total of 64 people (56F, 8M & 1F PWSN) attended the orientation program which was intended to increase participation and involvement of women and the most vulnerable in EbA interventions. The activity covered presentations/drama and the construction of songs from the presentations delivered. Key topics covered included; understanding gender and social expectations, gender quality and equity (importance of women empowerment), Gender and climate change adaptation, EbA Options/ Strategies, Fire Prevention and Management. The dramas and songs were filmed to be used in the EbA social media platforms for greater visibility and information sharing.</p> <p>The project encourages inclusion of the poorest and most vulnerable women in the development of protocols which determine community options for project interventions.</p> <p>The project also pays higher allowance for child-bearing women's participation in project activities as an affirmative action.</p> | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| (6) Hire specific gender expert to deliver gender mainstreaming actions | |
| Indicator | |
| n/a | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | n/a |
| Budget | Currency |
| 18 000 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| <p>- In Feb. 2022, the national Gender and Advocacy Officer came onboard.</p> <p>- Recruitment of an international gender specialist is underway</p> | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| (6a) Mainstream gender and natural resource use best practice in all training provided to regional extension staff, field officers and local communities including EbA protocols | |
| Indicator | |
| Enhanced gender-responsiveness of EbA interventions | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | Improved gender marker score 2 or above |
| Budget | Currency |
| 0 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| <p>The national Gender and Advocacy Officer trained extension staff and key partners on gender mainstreaming into relevant project activities.</p> <p>Traditional Communicators were also trained on integrating gender into EbA activities.</p> | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| (6b) Design and conduct training for men and women in the community particularly members of committees on gender and equity | |
| Indicator | |
| % of project beneficiaries with improved knowledge and attitudes on gender and power | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | 50% |
| Budget | Currency |
| 5 819 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| Traditional Communicators were also trained on integrating gender into EbA activities. | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| (6c) Build the capacity of women, village women committees and the poorest most marginalized women at the community level on issues of (i) benefit-sharing/-risk-sharing and resource-sharing and (ii) the use of dispute resolution mechanisms | |
| Indicator | |
| % of village committees with improved knowledge, attitudes and practices on benefit and resource-sharing | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | 75% |
| Budget | Currency |
| 8 182 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| To be done pending recruitment of the international gender specialist | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| (6d) Develop and design community-level anti-bias and prevention of exploitation and abuse training and strategies. Implement community level monitoring mechanisms | |
| Indicator | |
| % of project beneficiaries with awareness of Prevention of Exploitation, Harassment and Abuse | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | 100% |
| Budget | Currency |
| 0 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| To be done pending recruitment of the international gender specialist | |

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| Activity / Action |
| (6e) Integrate gender-responsive biodiversity conservation approaches and Equator Principles into proposed entrepreneurial training |

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| Indicator | |
| 10% content on gender-responsive biodiversity conservation approaches and Equator Principles in entrepreneurship training | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | 75% |
| Budget | Currency |
| 6 000 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| To be done pending recruitment of the international gender specialist | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| (6f) Awareness campaigns and training on Equator Principles and resource-sharing good practice for resource-based enterprises particularly those led by women | |
| Indicator | |
| 10% content on gender-responsive biodiversity conservation approaches and Equator Principles in entrepreneurship training | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | - |
| Budget | Currency |
| 6 000 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| To be done pending recruitment of the international gender specialist | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| (6g) Develop and implement communications materials on Prevention of Exploitation, Harassment and Abuse. Establish a community level emergency response system | |
| Indicator | |
| % of EbA beneficiaries with awareness of and access to resource-sharing good practice as well as good practice on prevention of forced labour and child labour | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | 100% |
| Budget | Currency |
| 3 000 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| To be done pending recruitment of the international gender specialist | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| 6(h) Integrate good practice on community health and safety including lessons learned from the project itself in collaboration with BAFROW | |
| Indicator | |
| % of project beneficiaries with knowledge and access tools on community health and safety | |

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| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | 100 |
| Budget | Currency |
| 28 000 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| To be done pending recruitment of the international gender specialist | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| 6(i) Integrate child and forced labour content into the Information Platform including good practice on detection and response | |
| Indicator | |
| Number of entries/documents/tools on child labour on Platform | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | 10 |
| Budget | Currency |
| 0 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| To be done pending recruitment of the international gender specialist | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| 6(k) Institute a conflict resolution mechanism for all beneficiary communities in case of any grievances that may be presented against field staff and suppliers. Collaborate with an NGO partner for independent review and feedback from communities relevant to the Code of Conduct and the Grievance mechanism. | |
| Indicator | |
| % of EbA target communities with simplified conflict resolution mechanisms | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | 50% |
| Budget | Currency |
| 0 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| Grievance response mechanism created for the project. Sensitization on the GRM will take place in 2023 | |

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| Activity / Action | |
| (7a) Design and implement a course on Gender, Climate and Infrastructure targeting both field officers and community members including a focus on grey and green infrastructure as well as potential hybrid solutions like water-harvesting systems | |
| Indicator | |
| Number of community members and field officers trained on Gender, Climate and Infrastructure | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | 100% |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Budget | Currency |
| 12 000 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| To be done pending recruitment of the international gender specialist | |

| | |
|--|---|
| Activity / Action | |
| (7b) Ensure that Construction of Boreholes is near the village to avoid long distance travel for women responsible of fetching water | |
| Indicator | |
| Boreholes located within less 1 km from nearest human settlement | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | 100 |
| Budget | Currency |
| 0 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| KPMG study took into consideration Gender in ESIA report and developed an ESMP for the water related infrastructure that suggested actions related to water infrastructure that take into account gender inequities. | |

| | |
|--|---|
| Activity / Action | |
| (8a) Strengthen anti-GBV measures and training for project staff and local community participants and institute an emergency response process in the event of GBV or social conflict | |
| Indicator | |
| Existence of anti-GBV measures for the EbA project | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | Measures |
| Budget | Currency |
| 5 500 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| GBV has been included in the Gender training provided to extension staff and key implementing partners | |

| | |
|--|---|
| Activity / Action | |
| (8b) Design and implement community-level anti-exploitation and abuse awareness and training and establish community level response mechanisms | |
| Indicator | |
| Number of GBV related reports/incidents | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | 50% of incidents reported |
| Budget | Currency |
| 5 000 | USD |

Report on annual progress

To be done pending recruitment of the international gender specialist

Activity / Action

(9a) Design and implement financial literacy training and awareness targeting women entrepreneurs (in collaboration with INGOs and Local NGOs)

Indicator

% of female entrepreneurs with improved financial literacy

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation

100%

Budget

12 400

Currency

USD

Report on annual progress

To be done pending recruitment of the international gender specialist

Activity / Action

(9b) Institute partnership arrangements with NACCUAG and Enterprise Gambia as well as the Ministry of Social Welfare. Develop clear benefit-sharing arrangements to address income arising from business plans and investments

Indicator

Number of benefit-sharing arrangements linked to business plans or investments

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation

5

Budget

1 000

Currency

USD

Report on annual progress

Planned for 2023

Activity / Action

(10a) Design and implement legal literacy training and awareness targeting women beneficiaries (in collaboration with INGOs and Local NGOs)

Indicator

% of female project beneficiaries with legal literacy and improved understanding of rights and the use of accountability mechanisms beneficiaries

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation

100

Budget

5 929

Currency

USD

Report on annual progress

Planned for 2023

| | |
|---|---|
| Activity / Action | |
| (10b) Awareness campaigns and training on Equator Principles and resource-sharing good practice for resource-based enterprises particularly those led by women (integrated into training above) | |
| Indicator | |
| Number of female grievant/complainants using the Grievance mechanism | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | Sex- disaggregated grievance reporting |
| Budget | Currency |
| 12 000 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| Planned for 2023 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Activity / Action | |
| 6(j) Integrate anti-discrimination tools and knowledge into the Information Platform as well as examples of good practice | |
| Indicator | |
| Number of anti-discrimination tools available on the Platform | |
| Baseline | Target, including sex-disaggregation |
| 0 | 2 |
| Budget | Currency |
| 0 | USD |
| Report on annual progress | |
| Planned for 2023 | |

4.3 Planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period

| |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder engagement meetings with Ministry of Gender, Energy, NACCUG, and Enterprise Gambia. - Integrate child and forced labour content into the Information Platform including good practice on detection and response; - Design and implement legal literacy training and awareness targeting women beneficiaries (in collaboration with INGOs and Local NGOs); - Awareness campaigns and training on resource sharing good practice for resource-based enterprises particularly those led by women (integrated into training above). <p>Please refer to Table 20 in Appendix 1 for more details on planned activities under the ESMP.</p> |
|---|

Provide a list of activities in the ESMP to be implemented in the next reporting period. Include relevant deliverables such as reports or action plans, and other project specific products. Please include the monitoring schedule concerning ESS (including other potential vulnerable groups and indigenous people) for the next annual reporting period.

4.4 Planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

Please see annexed table for actions and monitoring plan - tied to the gender action plan activities.

Provide a list of activities in the gender action plan to be implemented in the next reporting period. Include relevant deliverables such as reports or action plans, and other project specific products including processes that will be involved to implement the activities effectively. Please include the monitoring schedule concerning gender activities for the next annual reporting period. Report on actions taken on any of the recommendations made by the secretariat (if applicable) to improve the level of integration of gender issues in the project.

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 4 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 4 is complete and ready for submission.

APR CY2022 Section 5: Annexes and Attachments - v4 2023-08-02 01:59 +09:00

[APR CY2022] Section 5: Annexes and Attachments

Please note that this is section 5 of the five Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the five sections are filled with relevant details.

Annex 1: Accredited Entity compliance reports

[confirmation 2022 \[UNEP\] Annual Self-assessment Report_Report Submitted.pdf](#)

Self-assessment reports, Report on Actions pursuant to Clause 18.02, if applicable. Self-assessment reports: In accordance with the AMA requirement in Clause 13.01 of the Accreditation Master Agreement, with the Fiduciary Principles and Standards, ESS and Gender Policy. Report on Actions pursuant to Clause 18.02: Only applicable to International Accredited Entities. In accordance with the Monitoring and Accountability Framework, a report on its actions carried out or planned to be carried out pursuant to Clause 18.02 of the Accreditation Master Agreement.

Please provide comments on the annexes attached above if any.

The report has been submitted via Digital Accreditation Platform

Procurement information (on a voluntary basis)

Please download the procurement information template available in Excel below.

[Procurement information template](#)

Please attach the procurement information here.

[FP011 Gambia 2022 APR Procurement.xlsx](#)

Please provide information on goods and services procured under GCF-funded projects/programmes. The information is being collected to increase transparency of activities undertaken with GCF resources. This exercise does not imply or require any change in the procurement processes already agreed with the GCF and is purely for information purposes. Please provide information on cumulative procurement activities undertaken in each project/programme funded by the GCF.

Attachments

Please submit any attachments (if any).

[Appendix 1_List of Tables_2022_APR_23Feb23.docx](#)

[Appendix 2_Photo gallery_2022_APR.docx](#)

[EbA 2021 Audited Report.pdf](#)

[Signed Audit Report_2020.pdf](#)

[FP-011 GAMBIA -CO-FINANCING report 2022.pdf](#)

[Section 4.4 planned gender activities table.docx](#)

[EbA-Gambia_Annual Performance Report \(APR\) for 2022_revised_1Aug2023_TC_final.docx](#)

[Revised FP011 Gambia FP011 UNEP Annual Financial Report Jan to Dec 2022.31.07.2023.xlsx](#)

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 5 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 5 is complete and ready for submission.