



1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9772	SMA IPMR ID	43286
Project Short Title	Gambia Land/Seascapes	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000621
		Umoja WBS	SB-015084
Project Title	Landscape Planning and Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Services, and Livelihoods, Expand and Effectively Manage Protected Areas		
Project Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full-Sized Project <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Duration months	Planned 60 Months
Parent Programme if child project	Multi-focal Areas	Completion Date	Age 40.1 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	National		Planned - original PCA 30-Apr-25
Project Scope			Revised - Current PCA
Region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Africa <input type="checkbox"/> Gambia, The	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	March 31, 2020
Countries		UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	27-May-20
GEF financing amount	5,644,685	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	27-May-20
Co-financing amount	19,997,260	Date of First Disbursement	04-Sep-20
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 2,242,166	Date of Inception Workshop, if available	
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 1,695,004	Midterm undertaken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
		Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	31-Oct-23
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30-Jun-25
		Expected Financial Closure Date	31-Jul-25

1.2 EA: Project description

Project objective: To create an enabling environment for The Gambia in building national capacity to lead the reform of land use and marine spatial planning policies and to implement land/seascape level management that conserves ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes.

Executing Agency and other partners involved

Main Executing Agency: The National Environment Agency (NEA)

Partner Agency: The Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM)

Partner Agency: The Department of Forestry (DFor)

Component 1: Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss.

The project is supporting the strengthening of land/sea use policies and national and local capacities for land use and marine spatial planning and enforcement, which will be decentralized but supported nationally. The project will build on this analysis to support NEA and other partners in revising policies related to national land use and marine spatial planning and the management of Local Government Areas (LGAs) to be better aligned with sustainable land/sea management approaches and to take account of the interests and objectives of local communities. Finally, the project is providing technical training to officials within national-level and decentralized institutions, local public authorities, and communities in participatory spatial planning, conflict resolution, and other approaches to addressing the causes of land degradation and biodiversity loss in the country.

**Outcomes**

■ Improved planning and enforcement system adopted by at least three districts in the Kuntaur LGA to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss.

Indicators

1: Improved planning and enforcement system adopted by at least three districts in the Kuntaur LGA to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss.

2: At least 3 planning and enforcement systems adopted by at least 3 districts of the Kuntaur LGA.

3: of policies and incentives adopted by at least 4 key stakeholders at national and 3 at local level to support SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming.

Present a brief project description, stating objective, components, executing agency and main government/other partners involved. Summarize each component in one short paragraph:

Project objective: To create an enabling environment for The Gambia in building national capacity to lead the reform of land use and marine spatial planning policies and to implement land/seascape level management that conserves ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes.

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**1.3 Project Contact**

Division(s) Implementing the project

Name of co-implementing Agency

TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)

TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)

TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer

TM: UNEP Support/Assistant

Ersin Esen

Adamou Bouhari

Paul Vrontamitis

Eric Mugo

UN Environment Programme

Ecosystems Division

GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit

Ersin Esen

Adamou Bouhari

Paul Vrontamitis

Eric Mugo

Executing Agency(ies)

Names of Other Project Partners

EA: Manager/Representative

EA: Project Manager

EA: Finance Manager

EA: Communications lead, if relevant

National Environment Agency

Department of Park & Wildlife Management

Department of Forestry

Dr. Dawda Badjie
Ousainou Touray
Abdoulie Jabang

**2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS**

TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

Healthy and Productive Ecosystem

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)

Nature Action

Biennium 2020-2021 Healthy and Prc

Indicator (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support

Direct Outcomes: 1.4, 1.8

Indicator (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action

Indicator (v) Positive shift among private sector actors in support of climate action as a result of UNEP engagement

Direct Outcomes: 1.3, 1.8

Indicator (i): Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity

Direct Outcomes: 2.6, 2.7

Indicator (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies

and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas

Direct Outcomes: 2.3, 2.9, 2.13.

Indicator (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration

Direct Outcomes: 2.3

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

The Gambia UNDAF 2017 – 2021 Strategic Result 3

EA: [Link to relevant SDG Goals](#)

SDG target 15.3

EA: [Link to relevant SDG Targets](#)

SDG target 15.3

TM: GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management f				9447.4 ha
2: Marine protected areas created or under improved management for c			18,000 ha	1500 ha
3: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration			5,600 ha	7800 ha
4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected ar			10,589 ha	9,447 ha
5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversi			29,589 ha	2630 ha
6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated				

Implementation Status

2023

3rd PIR

FY 2023

FY 2022

FY 2021

FY 2020

FY 2019

FY 2018

FY 2017

FY 2016

FY 2015

PIR #

3rd PIR

2nd PIR

1st PIR

Rating towards outcomes (DO)  
(section 3.1)

S

S

S

Rating towards outputs (IP)  
(section 3.2)

S

MS

S

Risk rating

(section 4.2)

L

L

L

**Outcome-specific comments**

Outcome 1.1: Rating - Satisfactory (S) Key factors that determine successful decision-making on land degradation and biodiversity have been identified, forming the groundwork for effective planning and addressing challenges to addressing land degradation and implementing SLM.

The rating of Satisfactory under this Outcome is because of the successful implementation (complete or on-going) of the following activities:

- i. Land use/cover change assessed over a 30-year period and maps produced to guide decision-making.
- ii. Livelihood initiatives have been identified and mapped. Some of them are already being supported. For example, beekeeping, the development of woodlots, tree planting, etc.
- iii. The participatory review of policy gaps to address issues of SLM and biodiversity at Local Government and National level is completed.
- iv. Training manual has been developed on capacity building for local communities and government institutions on sustainable natural resources management.
- v. Three training sessions have been organized (two in Kuntaur and one in Kartong) on the sustainable management of natural resources, with a total of 90 beneficiaries.
- vi. There is an on-going training of staff from the three main implementing institutions (DPWM, DFor, and NEA) on spatial analysis of environmental data.
- vii. An analysis of Drivers Pressures State Impact and Responses (DPSIR) for the Kuntaur LGA is completed.

Outcome 2.1. Rating - Satisfactory (S) The Strategic Environmental Assessment and other key assessments (including the baseline study) have identified the gaps in SLM and other practices within the landscape and seascape management context. These assessments now form the basis for the implementation of SLM and INRM in both project locations. The setting up of the demonstration sites and the types of SLM practices to be supported are a direct result of these assessments. Results were disaggregated according to gender, with the interests of other vulnerable groups within the communities considered.

The rating of Satisfactory under this Outcome is because of the successful implementation (complete or on-going) of the following activities:

- i. The SEA report has been completed, with input from various experts assimilated into the final product. The technical synopsis has been developed and shared with key stakeholders.
- ii. The assessment of forest areas and users and their interests and capacity for landscape and seascape management has been completed.
- iii. The establishment of local environment committees has been completed (one local environment committee has been established for each of the five districts of the Kuntaur LGA).

Challenge 1: Finding suitable competencies to implement the ILUMPs has been a huge challenge for the project.

Outcome 3.1: Satisfactory (S): The creation of protected areas (ICCAs) is well underway. Only one step is left before the official designation of these ICCAs as recognized protected areas by the state. In the case of the River Gambia National Park, its own process is different owing to its established nature. The necessary contacts and process of developing its management plan is also progressing well.

The rating of Marginally Satisfactory under this Outcome is because of the successful implementation (complete or on-going) of the following activities:

- i. Task force to confirm identified protected areas for Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) has been formed and has taken part in the identification of four ICCAs.
- ii. The assessment of ecological connectivity between and within different priority biodiversity habitats in the project area has been completed. Initial consultations with the Kuntaur Area Council to implement the connectivity of protected areas in this Local Government Area have been completed and the Council has identified personnel to work

EA: Summary of status  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

EA: Planned Co-finance

EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

\$ 19,997,260

EA: Actual to date:

12,004,500

Co-financing is a very relevant issue in the Gambia but the concept remains less understood to the general public. Institutions can pledge during project development but to provide the cash for the implementation is a big challenge. The co-financing was fixed at around \$20,000,000 and as of this report development date 40% of the amount is spent and this is in Kind estimate. Project Like EbA, partners such as NEA, DoF, DPWM and agriculture contributed significantly towards the implementation of the project and fulfilling their commitment towards their pledge for co-financing.

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

2.5. Stakeholder

**EA:** Stakeholder engagement  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

- The partner institutions (Department of Forestry and Department of Parks & Wildlife Management) are engaged in implementing relevant activities under their mandate. These include pursuing their relevant process frameworks for the creation of ICCAs (DPWM) and CF (DFor). Towards this end, MOUs were signed with each of these institutions in pursuant of these endeavours.
- MOUs have also been signed with the Chiefs and their communities for the establishment of demonstration plots, and relevant infrastructure to support the implementation of SLM in their various communities.
- The project is currently working in close collaboration with the West African Bird Study Association (WABSA) in implementing the designation of marine protected areas in the Kombos. The wildlife affiliated NGO has been very instrumental during the training programme and other meetings held in Kartong for the benefit of the MPA establishment process.
- There is direct collaboration between the PMU and the Kuntaur Area Council on the designation of areas of connectivity between identified KBAs, as well as the creation of important biodiversity sanctuaries within these connected areas. Examples of these sanctuaries will be the hippopotamus and a bird sanctuary.

2.6. Gender

**TM:** Does the project have a gender action plan?

Yes

**EA:** Gender mainstreaming

(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Gender equality continues to be a guiding principle of the project. At the very beginning of the project, a gender analysis was undertaken through consultation. The purpose was to identify gender gaps, as well as challenges to attaining gender equity in access to project resources and benefits. This study came up with a proposed gender action plan that has been guiding the implementation of project activities. This among other things includes equal representation of the genders in all aspects of project life (capacity building, consultations, access to services and information, etc.)

Two interns have joined the project for a 6-month term to support the cataloguing of gender dimensions of project implementation. They will also support data collection for the monitoring of gender indicators.

**TM:** Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?

No

**TM:** Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

No

**TM:** If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

**TM:** If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

**TM & EA:** Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

No

**TM & EA:** If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.

IM

2.7. ESS

EA: Environmental and social safeguards management to GEF Portal

(will be uploaded

The original safeguards identified in the "Summary of the Safeguard Risks" in the CEO Endorsement remain unchanged. According to the Environment, Social and Economic screening determinations at the time of project conception, the project activities maintain very low risk. Gender equity remains at the center of project implementation vision with benefits and indicators being disaggregated by gender whenever possible. The potential effects of the project's actions on indigenous communities remain none. There is as of date, no identified risk of involuntary resettlement resulting from the project's implementation. Finally, the economic sustainability of local populations continues to be at the forefront of the project's vision as activities are being implemented.

2.8. KM/Learning

EA: Knowledge activities and products

(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

(i) Baseline survey on the project area (with recommendations); (ii) Training Manual on the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources; (iii) Report on the Establishment of Local Environment Committees; and iv) the Strategic Environmental Assessment; the Gambia Environment Action Plan III (partly financed by the project). Each of these resources consists of gender sensitive analysis and information required to ensure the achievement of equal outcomes for men and women; has recommendations for actions on biodiversity conservation, land degradation and sustainable land management. These resources are also being used by partner institutions and decision-makers at different levels of environmental governance as sources of data-driven information.

Please attach a copy of any products

Attached

EA: Main learning during the period

2.9. Stories

EA: Stories to be shared communication)

(section to be shared with communication division/ GEF

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### 3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
<b>Objective</b>							
Ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes conserved by improved land use and marine spatial planning policies and land/seascape level management in Gambia.	1. Increased area of landscapes and seascapes under sustainable land management	<i>Protected areas are under severe management threats that contribute to land degradation and degradation in the value of ecosystem services.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 15,000 hectares of landscapes and seascapes under SLM, BD management, and INRM in at least 3 of the five districts of the study area</li> <li>Zoning plans to support SLM, BD management, and INRM efforts exist in all 5 district councils of the Kuntaur LGA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 28,589 hectares of landscapes and seascapes under SLM, BD management, and INRM</li> <li>All 5 district councils of the Kuntaur LGA have management plans to guide SLM, BD management, and INRM efforts</li> </ul>	80%	The ICCAs include Jarumeh koto covering an area 1,481.34 ha, Jailani Bakadagi with an area of 4,117.28 ha, Kayai with an area of 861.02 ha, and Sukuta with an area of 2,987.73 ha making it a total of 9,447.37 ha. With regards to seascapes, the Allahein MPA in Kartong covering an area of 2,630 ha plus associated marine area of about 1500 ha under seascapes (making a total of 4,130 ha). This designation when completed equals a total of 13,577.37 ha increased area of landscapes and seascapes under sustainable land management. The process framework for the establishment of ICCAs and Kartong MPA is complete. The no claim has been provided to the Ministry and the gazette notice is to be submitted by the Minister of Environment to the attorney General Chambers for records. This is the ultimate act for designation and the submission date to gazette will be the milestone.	S
	2. Number of land use plans supporting SLM, BD management, and INRM implemented	<i>There are no integrated land use plans to support planning and decision-making in the management of landscape and seascape resources of the Kuntaur LGA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 3 of the 5 districts of the Kuntaur LGA are implementing ILUMPs in support of SLM, INRM and improved BD management</li> <li>At least 3 representatives from each local community in the project pilot has benefited from training on spatial land use decision-making to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local governments in all five districts of the pilot locations are implementing land use plans drawn through participatory processes, supported by functional community strategies for SLM, INRM, and BD management</li> <li>At least 1 Village Land Development Committee exist in each community to support the implementation of land use plans and to resolve potential disputes</li> </ul>	80%	A guidelines for land-use planning for the Kuntaur local government area and the Community declarations have been endorsed by the leaders of the communities for the Local Government Area for the basis of developing future land use plans supporting SLM, BD management, and INRM. Together with Local Environment Committees, the project has supported the creation of Sustainable Land Management Committees that will be benefiting from capacity building on spatial land use decision making when the land use planning process is underway.	S
	3. Stable populations of known threatened species. Including: African Golden Cat ( <i>Profelis aurata</i> ); Red Colobus ( <i>Procolobus badius</i> ); Red-fronted Gazelle ( <i>Gazella rufifrons</i> ); and West African Manatee ( <i>Trichechus senegalensis</i> )	<i>The practice of SLM, INRM, and BD management is very limited in the project area, and unsupported by any formal policy technical, or administrative structures</i>	All 5 districts in the project pilots area have received training in SLM best practices targeting farmers and land users (with a clear attention to gender representation in training beneficiaries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 75% of the pilot area farmers and land users have adopted at least one project-promoted sustainable practice by project closure.</li> <li>SLM, INRM, and BD management is incorporated in at least 3 educational institutions</li> </ul>	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training has been provided for 40 persons (male = 16; female = 14) on beekeeping, an essential SLM for forest conservation and health in the CRR. They were both supported and trained to begin practicing beekeeping</li> <li>Training was also offered on tree planting in the Koli Kunda and Buduk. Koli Kunda consisted of 150 trainees (males = 74; females = 76); Buduk, a total of 227 (males = 118; females = 109)</li> <li>Training on mangrove restoration was done in Kartong. It benefited a total of 25 (males = 15; females = 10)</li> <li>An SLM training was organised to cover tree planting techniques, tree care and maintenance, soil health and fertility management, integrated pest management, and harvesting and post-harvest handling (80 women &amp; 80 men).</li> <li>Kuntaur Staff were trained on awareness to disseminate the conservancy initiative to local communities in the connectivity corridors area. (12 persons)</li> </ul>	S
<b>Outcome 1</b>							
	4. Improved planning and enforcement system adopted by at least three districts in the Kuntaur LGA to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss		At least 1 functioning (convening and decision-making) national and 1 local policy framework in place to support SLM, INRM, and BD management including	A report available that proposes		The development and validation of the community Declarations on Strengthening Local Community Involvement in Integrated Natural Resources Management, has been adopted as some local policy framework in the absence of a National Land use Policy in support SLM, INRM, and BD mainstreaming. These declarations covered Biodiversity conservation, addressing negative impacts of wildlife Hunting, developing and expanding Ecotourism potential, the danger of illegal fishing	S

Component 1: Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	5. At least 3 planning and enforcement systems adopted by at least 3 districts of the Kuntaur LGA	A viable institutional and policy framework to support the adoption, practice and mainstreaming of SLM, INRM, and BD management in Kuntaur LGA does not exist	mainstreaming [including specific provisions to address gender differentiated outcomes in participation, decision-making and benefits from SLM, INRM, and BD management]	potentials for the application of lessons learned from policy application in the Kuntaur LGA nation-wide	60%	and expanding Ecotourism potentials, the danger of illegal mining, recognizing deforestation as a major Challenge, exploiting the intrinsic values of our culture and cultural heritage. With the support of the minister of women and gender, Leaders of the communities adopted a declaration on mainstreaming of the gender dimension as a piece of policy document to be applied in the K-LGA and a key project strategy for successful participation and benefit of our women folks. It is also noted that the National Land use Policy is been developed.	
	6. Number of policies and incentives adopted by at least 4 key stakeholders at national and 3 at local level to support SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming	<i>Policies/incentives in place at national and local level are insufficient to support SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming</i>	Regulatory framework supports SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming in at least two influential sectors at the Kuntaur-LGA district level	The capacity for central and local government institutions and other stakeholders to interpret and implement policies for mainstreaming BD conservation and SLM principles in land/sea resource planning is improved in all key sectors.	80%	Sequel to the validation and adoption of the community declarations , a training was provided in February 2023 to central and local government institutions, as well as other stakeholders, including the Local Environment Committees (LECs), with the knowledge and skills needed to effectively interpret and implement these declarations. The primary objective of this training was to: 1. Understand the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management in promoting sustainable development. 2. Interpret and understand the six declarations adopted by key stakeholders. 3. Develop the skills necessary to implement the policies and practices outlined in the declarations. 4. Enhance the capacity of participants, including the LECs, to develop and implement action plans for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management in their respective institutions and communities.	s
Outcome 2							
Component 2: Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscapes	7. Number of land users that have project-promoted SLM, SFM, and BD management practices in project locations 8. Number of farmers and land users that have adopted at least one project-promoted sustainable practice	<i>The practice of SLM, INRM, and BD management is very limited in the project area, and unsupported by any formal policy technical, or administrative structures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 50% of land users are practicing agroecological methods of land management supportive of SLM, SFM, and BD management.</li> <li>At least one workshop is organized per cluster village that targets especially women interested implementing SLM, SFM, and BD management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agroecological methods of land management that incorporate SLM, SFM, and BD management is practiced by at least 75% of land user populations in all project locations</li> <li>Women are supported to participate in at least 2 major activities that support the implementation of SLM, SFM and BD management in each of the project cluster villages</li> </ul>	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>150 and 78 land users benefited from tree planting programmes in Koli kunda and Buduk CRR respectively</li> <li>25 land users benefited from mangrove planting exercise in Kartong, WCR</li> <li>954 land users around Dankunku Forest Park supported with materials and tools for sustainable management of their forest resources</li> <li>343 land users from Bush Town Forest Park supported with forest materials for sustainable management of their forest resources</li> <li>1,446 land users around Jarumeh Koto Forest Park supported with materials and tools for sustainable management of their forest resources</li> <li>366 land users around Koli Kunda Forest Park supported with materials and tools for sustainable management of their forest resources</li> <li>681 land users around Kibiri Forest Park supported with materials and tools for sustainable management of forest resources</li> <li>465 land users around Tankong kunda Forest Park supported with materials and tools for sustainable management of their forest resources</li> <li>1,865 land users around the Kahi Badi Forest Park supported with materials and tools for sustainable management of their forest resources</li> <li>3,650 land users around the River Gambia National Park supported with materials and tools for sustainable management of their forest resources</li> <li>Total beneficiaries = 10,023</li> <li>Female beneficiaries = 6,002</li> <li>Male beneficiaries = 4,021</li> <li>40 people trained on beekeeping and supported to establish/start beekeeping farms at their respective communities in Kartong, Dankunku, Janjanbureh and Bush Town</li> <li>160 people were also trained on tree planting techniques, tree care and maintenance, soil health and fertility management, integrated pest management, and harvesting and post-harvest handling in four communities (Dankunku Jufah kunda, Dankunku Touba Mound, Dankunku forest committee members and Bush Town).</li> </ul>	s
	9. Number of women practicing SLM, INRM, or BD management in their land use activities	While women are an active portion of the population engaging in the use of land and seascape resources, their access to relevant information on SLM and INRM is limited	regulatory framework supports SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming in at least two influential sectors at the Kuntaur-LGA district level	Women are represented in key decision-making positions in land use and SLM committees created and supported by the project – CLUPs, VLDCs, etc.	100%	<p>The following trainings have been undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beekeeping - Total: 40 (male = 26; female 14) = 35%</li> <li>Site Management Committees - Total: 30 (male = 15 female 15) = 50%</li> <li>Mangrove planting/restoration - Total: 25 (male = 15; female 10) = 40%</li> <li>Tree planting - Total: 377 (male = 192; female 185) = 49%</li> <li>Interpretation of the Declarations: 75 participants (women = 50%)</li> <li>Mangrove restoration committee training : 140 people (women = 50%)</li> </ul> <p>Average female participation rate = .50%</p>	s
	10. At least 5 key project strategies for INRM and seascape management documented, disseminated and adopted at local and national levels	Knowledge on strategies for INRM and seascape management is not widespread at the national and local level.	At least 4 villages have adopted INRM practices for seascape management	All village clusters in project locations, undertake training on strategies for INRM and seascape management!	60%	Consultations related to the creation of the ecological corridor have been extensive and successful and . A total of 40 villages were contacted in the CRR and 3 in Kartong. All villages bordering the proposed ecological corridor have come on board in support of the initiative. Working in collaboration with the Kuntaur Area Council , all of these villages have adopted INRM within the context of the implementation and management of the ecological corridor within their respective communities.	s
	Outcome 3						



Component 3. Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	11. Increase in protected areas coverage in Kuntaur LGA with 10,589 ha	There are many areas of significant biodiversity resources that remain unprotected	At least five Integrated Land Use Management Plans (ILUMPs) developed for the 5 districts within Kuntaur LGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The implementation of ILUMPs is implemented in at least 100,908 ha in the Kuntaur LGA</li> <li>ILUMPs is implemented in at least 10,000 ha of Community Conserved Areas (ICCA's)</li> <li>SLM and INRM are supported by the implementation of ILUMPs in at least rangelands and farmlands</li> </ul>	50%	Training meetings were organised to provide central and local government institutions, as well as other stakeholders, including the Local Environment Committees (LECs), with the knowledge and skills needed to effectively interpret and implement these declarations. The National Land use plan is been presently developed and will be used in the future to develop five Integrated Land Use Management Plans (ILUMPs) of the relevant districts within the K- LGA.	S
	12. At least 1 regional plan and 3 local plans integrate biodiversity information including KBAs, HCVF and HCSF distribution in natural resource planning	Regional and local government plans do not take account of spatial planning data concerning biodiversity information and comprehensive mapping data for KBAs, HCVF and HCSF is not available	Geospatial platform operational, accessible and being populated with data to inform regional and local plans	Information on distribution and status of biodiversity including KBAs, HCVF and HCSF has informed land use plans for Kuntaur LGA, and led to the establishment of ecological corridors to support biodiversity conservation	55%	The gap assessment of the ecological corridors has highlighted the importance of establishing a conservancy covering the KBAs, HCVF and HCSF present in the pilot site of the project. The plan to establish a conservancy is been presented and discussed to 24 impacted villages (communities) as a land use option to support Biodiversity conservation, ecotourism development and revenue generation. a Biodiversity.	
	13. Capacity for communities to plan and manage land and marine resources in an integrated and sustainable manner	Planning and management of land and marine resources lacks coordination, integration and sustainability	At least 60 member of key stakeholder groups received training on SLM and INRM tools – practice, management and dissemination	At least 100 member of key stakeholder groups received training on SLM and INRM tools – practice, management and dissemination	100%	<p>Four key trainings have been undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site Management Committees - Total: 30 (male = 15 female 15)</li> <li>Mangrove planting/restoration - Total: 185 (male = 95; female 90)</li> <li>Tree planting - Total: 537 (male = 260; female 277)</li> <li>LECs Training on Declaration Total:75; Male =40 and female+35</li> </ul> <p>Male participation rate = 52.5% Female participation rate = 47.5%</p>	HS
<b>Outcome 4</b>							
Component 4. Expansion of PA estate in ecologically important areas of The Gambia	14. Increase in marine protected areas in The Gambia	Many important marine ecosystems with KBA status remain unprotected	Zoning plans are developed through participatory multi-stakeholder processes	The Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area covering 3,000 ha and the Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area covering 15,000 ha is established and operational	50%	<p>With the eminent gazettement of Kartong MPA, initave such as transboundary protection with Abene Community Marine Park in Senegal will pave the way for a fruitful collaboration and partnership between countries in the management of Marine resources.</p> <p>The DPWM has recently submitted a letter of intend to the ministry for the designation of the Labour Canyon as a MPA in the deep sea. The letter detailed the process to be implemented for the government gazettement of the area. So the mapping and resource inventory will commence soon. The development of a management plan and zoning will finalize the process.</p>	S
	15. Increase in the area occupied by key mangrove stands, including Rhizophora harrisonii, R. racemose, Avicennia germinans, and A. germinans	The seascape ecosystems of the Gambia are currently under severe stress and threats of degradation	The degradation of seascape habitats is reversed towards a path of improvement	The population of at least 3 endangered marine species is improved	80%	2 hectares of mangrove planting completed in Kartong, WCR 10 and 15 hectares of tree planting completed in Koli Kunda and Buduk, CRR respectively 15 hectares of mangroves in Chamen, Baati Ndar, Kaur and Kartong as a breeding habitat for fish, oylers and clams, and other marine species.	S

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
<b>Under Comp 1</b>					
<b>Output 1.1: Situation analysis of current land/sea uses, land/sea use policies and land use options carried out with modern tools and technologies to assess their alignment with sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation approaches developed and disseminated</b>	05/30/2022	0%	100%	A number of analyses have been carried out to establish the situational context of current landscape and seascape use policies and challenges in the project locations. These include: - Baseline survey of socioeconomic and environmental conditions - Drivers, Pressure, State, Impact, and Response (DPSIR) analysis - Strategic Environmental Assessment - Gender analysis	S
<b>Activity 1: Carry out an assessment of land-use change overtime using satellite imagery, and establish the relationship between observed changes with key natural and anthropogenic drivers</b>	08/30/2021	100%	100%	The high-resolution imagery was acquired and the images have already been used for land cover change assessment (Land use, land cover (30-year) change analysis)	S
<b>Activity 2: Undertake a mapping and analysis of livelihoods and ecosystem service relations and vulnerabilities in areas of different degradation and biodiversity status using the DPSIR Framework</b>	05/30/2022	40%	60%	The DPSIR analysis was given on consultation, and the process is underway . The analysis builds on assessments that have been done by the project before the commencement of the DPSIR study (such as the baseline survey ).	

<p><b>Output 1.2</b> One (1) National Land/Sea Use and one (1) Local Government Area policies to take account of SLM approaches and local community objectives are revised and available for stakeholder's consideration</p>	05/30/2024	20%	100%	<p>A number of policy goals have been achieved by the project. Two national declarations were adopted through project support at the national level: 1.Declaration on Gender Integration in Integrated Natural Resources Management 2.Declaration on Strengthening Local Community Involvement in Integrated Natural Resources Management Five key declarations have been adopted through project support at regional level: 1.Regulatory Framework on Biodiversity Conservancies as a Strategic Approach towards Sustainable Development in the Kuntaur LGA 2.Regulatory Framework on Declaration on Preservation of Cultural and Historical Heritage 3.Regulatory Framework on Declaration on the Challenge of Hunting in the Kuntaur LGA 4.Regulatory Framework on Declaration recognizing the dangers of illegal fishing in the Central River Region segment of the River Gambia 5.Regulatory Framework on Deforestation as a major challenge to sustainable development in the Kuntaur Local Government Area</p>	s
<p><b>Activity 3.</b> Build on the Situation Analysis undertaken in output 1.1 to conduct a participatory review of policy gaps in addressing issues of SLM at the national and local government level.</p>	02/28/2022	100%	100%	The participatory review of national land use and policy gaps in addressing issues of SLM completed.	s
<p><b>Activity 4.</b> Revision of the existing policy and legal framework for the Kuntaur-LGA, government plans and programs, and design of new, coherent ones</p>	11/30/2023	10%	10%	To be started in Q3Y3	MU
<p><b>Activity 5:</b> Support the adoption of the revised policies into national and local strategies and programs for land use planning and sustainable development</p>	05/30/2024	0%	40%	<p>The project has provided assistance for the adoption of the revised policies into national and local strategies and programs for land use planning and sustainable development through research support. This has been in the form of 1 peer-reviewed journal article: ☐Genesis T. Yengoh (2023) Human-wildlife conflicts in the Central River Region of The Gambia: scale, cost, and potential solutions. Geojournal (in review). And 2 policy briefs: ☐Genesis Tambang Yengoh; Njagga Touray; and Eric Ole Reson (2022) The Maasai Mara conservancy model - Potential for shifting the paradigm of natural resources management in the Gambia. Policy Brief No. 01-11112022. The National Environment Agency (NEA), Kanifing, The Gambia. ☐Genesis Tambang Yengoh; Njagga Touray; Omar Ceesay and Dawda Badjie (2023) Towards Sustainable Fisheries Management: Addressing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in The Gambia. Policy Brief No. 01-11112022. The National Environment Agency (NEA), Kanifing, The Gambia.</p>	s
<p><b>Output 1.3:</b> Improved capacity of central and local government institutions and other stakeholders to prevent, mitigate and offset negative impacts on BD and ecosystem services, measured by increased score in adapted Capacity Development Scorecard</p>	08/30/2024	0%	0%	To be started in Q3Y3	
<p><b>Activity 6.</b> Deliver three training sessions in multi-stakeholder groups to government officials of national and decentralized institutions, local public authorities and communities</p>	02/28/2023	100%	100%	<p>A training manual on Integrated Natural Resources Management was prepared and validated. The manual was then used for two training sessions in Kuntaur and one in Kartong with a total of 90 beneficiaries . The project provided capacity building on marine protected area management for a total of 28 participants (16 males and 12 females) from different stakeholders including DPWM-10, Gambia Navy – 3, NEA – 3, Department of Fisheries – 3, WABSA – 5 and 6 from local associations . The project provided capacity building on the Establishment of Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area for a total of 55 participants (30 males and 25 females) from different stakeholders including DPWM-10, Gambia Navy – 6, NEA – 7, Department of Fisheries – 2, WABSA – 2 and 27 from local associations. The project provided capacity building on Integrated Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Land Management and Biodiversity Conservation for a total of 25 participants (18 males and 8 females) from different stakeholders including DPWM-10, NEA – 4, Department of Forestry – 1, Department of Fisheries – 1, WABSA – 1 and 8 from local associations . There was a training workshop on the completion of the METT forms which included 10 participants from DPWM and 20 participants from the management committees of the identified ICCAs and MPA.</p>	s
<p><b>Activity 7.</b> Strengthen existing stakeholder platforms with support on spatial analysis/GIS and other planning tools as needed</p>	08/30/2024	0%	0%	To be started in Q1Y4	
<p><b>Activity 8:</b> Undertake sensitization of the revised policy and legal framework</p>	08/30/2024	0%	60%	Two trainings have been offered: 1 at the regional level on the local regulatory frameworks (on biodiversity, SLM, waterscape resources, ecotourism, etc.) regulatory frameworks; and 1 at the national level which focused on women in SLM and INRM. The national level event was chaired by Her Excellency the Minister of the Environment, and the Minister of Gender	s
<b>Under Comp 2</b>					
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) completed to support the systematization of the policy and legal framework strengthening activities for Kuntaur LGA, and provides recommendations for avoiding and mitigating impacts provides recommendations for avoiding and mitigating impacts</p>	11/30/2022	100%	100%	The study is completed and validated . The none technical synopsis has been shared to the relevant stakeholders.	s
<p><b>Activity 9:</b> Prepare the SEA report</p>	02/28/2021	100%	100%	The report is submitted and has been reviewed and validated.	

<b>Activity 10:</b> Prepare a technical synopsis and distribute to key stakeholders and publicize the results of the SEA assessment	11/30/2022	100%	100%	The technical synopsis has been completed and shared with relevant stakeholders.	S
<b>Output 2.2</b> Spatially-based decision-making system for Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) established to enhance the capacity for planning and managing land- and sea-based resources	08/30/2023	40%	80%	The project has created a Geographical Information Systems Center at the premises of the National Environment Agency. This is a fully equipped GIS Center with the relevant hardware and software to undertake geospatial analysis in support of decision-making in SLM, INRM, and biodiversity management. Three related capacity building initiatives have been undertaken to build the capacity of staff of the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, Department of Forestry, National Environment Agency, and related institutions.	S
<b>Activity 11:</b> Build on results from the situation analysis carried out in output 2.1 to identify data gaps, collect primary and secondary data on relevant spatially based attributes of INRM (soil, vegetation, ecological, etc.)	05/30/2021	20%	60%	Secondary data has been collected and archived for the project developed database. Primary data is being collected to further enrich the database. It is thought that data will continue to be collected throughout the life of the project whenever such data is found to exist. The goal is to enrich the data as much as possible.	
<b>Activity 12:</b> Acquire relevant data sets and input based multiple-scale data-layers as well as national or sub-national data-layers and knowledge of local experts to fill the data gaps <sup>132</sup>	08/30/2022	40%	60%	Data is being collected through the different studies that have been funded by the project. These data will be harmonized and used to fill potential data gaps that may be identified through the data gap analysis.	S
<b>Activity 13:</b> Develop a digital database of natural land and sea resources for The Gambia while disaggregating the project locations.	08/30/2021	40%	50%	The development of a digital database to support decision-making in INRM, SLM and BD management is on-going. The reason why this activity is not completed is because the data gap analysis has not been completed. Once the completion is done, potential gaps in data will have to be filled and uploaded to the database.	
<b>Activity 14:</b> Publish the asset information using Web Mapping Service (WMS) for stakeholders to be able to visualize and give feedback in a crowdsourcing architecture	08/30/2022	0%	0%	This activity will be completed when the data populating the database has reached a threshold seen as optimal for supporting SLM, INRM, and BD management	U
<b>Output 2.3</b> Integrated Land Use Management Plans (ILUMPs) developed for the 5 districts within Kuntaur LGA and availed for stakeholder consideration	05/30/2025	0%	10%	Two calls have been launched to attract consultants to undertake integrated land use planning for the Kuntaur LGA. These have been unsuccessful in attracting suitable candidates to undertake the ILUMP tasks of the project. The project is also finalizing the selection of government staff to trained on Land use planning in a designated university in Africa.  NB: The National land use policy is being developed presently. The project has supported the development and adoption of community declarations as local policies to address issues related to SLM, INRM and BD Conservation.	S
<b>Activity 15:</b> Identify forest area and users and assess their interests, capacity of land/seascape management	11/30/2020	100%	100%	Activity was completed by the Department of Forestry.	S
<b>Activity 16:</b> Undertake consultations for the creation of Committee for Land Use Planning (CLUP) in project districts	11/30/2021	100%	100%	There are a number of bodies that have been created at the local and district levels that can serve this role. These include the: • Local Environment Committees at the district level • Site Management Committee at protected area/village level • Agriculture and Natural Resources working group at the level of the Governor's office • Village Development Committee at the village level Creating a Committee for Land Use Planning (CLUP) will expand the number of committees substantially, with no additional benefit.	S
<b>Activity 17:</b> Support the CLUP in organizing meetings with district authorities, local leaders and the villagers to sensitize about the participatory land use planning process to start in their area	02/28/2023	100%	100%	Five meetings were organized (one per district) to raise the awareness of the leaders, local communities, and relevant land user groups on the participatory review process of land use planning in the Kuntaur LGA .	S
<b>Activity 18:</b> Prepare land use plans, village regulations, and detailed management plans for each of the five districts	11/30/2023	0%	0%	Not yet started. Await the availability of a Land Use Policy in order to develop ILUM in the 5districts of K-LGA	U
<b>Activity 19:</b> Support the linking of the management plans to extension services on improved land management and cadastral services for land allocation programs	05/30/2025	0%	0%	Same as above	U
<b>Output 2.4</b> Multi-sectoral stakeholder committees established in the five districts to facilitate dialogue on SLM and BD conservation by year 2021	05/30/2020	100%	100%	Local Environment Committees have been established in all five districts of the Kuntaur LGA. These committees are multi-sectoral (drawing from government departments, local authorities, women's groups, etc.)	S
<b>Activity 20:</b> Strengthen and support local committees on SLM – Local Environment Committees as per NEMA 1994	05/30/2021	50%	100%	Local Environment Committees (LECs) have been established in all districts of the Kuntaur LGA. LECs has been trained in different aspects of SLM, BD management and INRM and specially on the implementation of the declarations serving as Local policy on issues related to SLM, INRM and BD conservation.	S

<b>Activity 21:</b> Support existing Village Land Development Committees (VDCs) to create a sub-committee for land and to develop operational plans for SLM and BD conservation, based on land use plans	02/28/2022	100%	100%	The VDCs have been supported in 4 main ways : (i) Capacity building on SLM and NRM; (ii) Awareness raising on the value of SLM, INRM and BD management on ecosystem health and services; (iii) Material support with equipment and tools for managing forest resources (fighting forest fires, ranger equipment, monitoring tools, etc); (iv) Livelihood support by building their capacity for beekeeping practice	S
<b>Activity 22:</b> Define incentive packages for village and district level SLM and BD conservation efforts, and negotiate agreements with the local communities and other stakeholders (out 3)	08/30/2022	0%	70%	The project has identified and is developing a system of subsidies to offset the costs of implementing SLM practices or BD conservation. This will take the form of a conservancy approach to biodiversity conservation. Here communities and people who set aside land for conservation will have access to benefits offered by a project supported Kuntaur Conservancy and Ecotourism Resource Center - KuCERC. The Center will have an ecotourism information center. The Women's Center within this premises will provide a space for women participating in conservation to develop and showcase their handicraft and artwork. The Centre will also generate revenue through other sources (see the concept note) which will be shared as dividend to people and communities participating in conservation initiatives.	S
<b>Activity 23:</b> Support local communities to identify, train, and engage local rangers on site management and enforcement capabilities for protected areas	05/30/2023	35%	35%	The managers of the ICCAs have been designated by the Department of Parks and Wildlife. 28 rangers will be recruited from the communities once the ICCAs have been officially designated by the Ministry of the Environment of The Gambia.	S
<b>Activity 24:</b> Initiate implementation of the management and operational plans at the district level	05/30/2025	0%	0%	Not started	
<b>Output 2.5</b> Enhanced local capacities for compliance and enforcement of sustainable forest and land management and mainstreaming of forest connectivity in the Kuntaur LGA	05/30/2025	0%	50%	Capacity building specific to compliance and enforcement of sustainable forest and land management and mainstreaming of forest connectivity has been executed with the established LECs committee members in the five districts. The sub-ANRWG of the Janjanbureh is supported to address this output.	S
<b>Activity 25:</b> Develop a training programme to meet requirements including for INRM, SLM and BD management	02/28/2021	50%	100%	The manual is designed to empower Local Government staff to take responsibility for providing support to District local government staff, community leaders, Village Development Committees (VDCs) to ensure sustainability and good governance in Sustainable Land Management, Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management initiatives.  Furthermore, the Kafuta forest school curriculum has been prepared and validated. The development of standards for the certificate programme and supporting the accreditation of the certificate course through the submission of an application and approval of the National Accreditation and Quality Assurance Authority The Gambia (NAQAA) is the final activity to be done.	S
<b>Activity 26:</b> Deliver training to local stakeholders (including land/seascape users, community leaders, representatives of common initiative groups, and local level decision-makers)	11/30/2022	100%	100%	Three trainings were undertaken (2 in Kuntaur and 1 in Kartong). Report title "Capacity building training on natural resource management for local communities in Kuntaur LGA and Kartong" That of Kuntaur brought 60 people (male = 30; female = 30) Kartong brought 30 people (male = 15; female 15)	S
<b>Activity 27:</b> Support the improvement of curriculum for the training of teachers on INRM, SLM and BD	11/30/2023	0%	0%	Not started.	
<b>Activity 28:</b> Organize meetings with relevant policy makers in education to discuss the incorporation of sustainable land management into relevant curricula	05/30/2025	0%	0%	Not started.	
<b>Activity 29:</b> Develop and test appropriate models of communication of SLM, INRM, BD management information in the project sites and relevant national channels	05/30/2025	0%	0%	A communication consultant is recruited to provide models of communication of SLM, INRM, BD management information in the project sites and relevant national channels.	S
<b>Activity 30:</b> Engage and use the press for raising awareness on SLM, INRM, BD management and its potential impacts on various facets of livelihoods and commercial activities.	30/05/2025	0%	30%	Various media coverage have been organised during project activities to conduct awareness on conservation and sustainable livelihoods	S
<b>Under Comp 3</b>					
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Mapping of PAs, KBAs, Community Forests, and important areas for BD connectivity conducted to provide a basis for decision-making in natural resources planning and management, as well as for benchmarking project impact.	08/30/2021	50%	80%	The mapping of PAs, KBAs and other protected areas is a simultaneous process that is being implemented through a range of activities being currently implemented by the project. These include activities associated with the establishment of ICCAs, MPAs and CFS, those associated with the establishment of connectivity corridors, etc.	S
<b>Activity 31:</b> Design database for key PAs, KBAs, Community Forests, and important areas for BD connectivity.	02/28/2023	25%	35%	The database design is on-going, and it is being populated with secondary data	S
<b>Activity 32:</b> Undertake a study to assess the connectivity of KBAs, PAs, and important BD areas <sup>36</sup> .	05/30/2025	100%	100%	The connectivity assessment is completed, and an ecological corridor identified based on this assessment.	HS

<b>Activity 33:</b> Build on Output 2.2 to update and refine a comprehensive baseline on PAs, KBAs, Community Forests, important areas for BD, and ecosystem services and incorporate findings in a GIS	05/30/2025	30%	100%	The project has supported the DPWM to undertake a comprehensive baseline study on PAs, KBAs, Community Forests, important areas for BD, and ecosystem services. The report is available for the preparation of the gazette notice for the designation of the ICCAs and Kartong MPA as protected areas.	S
<b>Output 3.2</b> Zoning Plan developed and implemented for Kuntaur LGA covering 100,908 ha resulting in increased ecological connectivity between and within different priority biodiversity habitats	05/30/2021	40%	80%	The Council saw the relevance of the zoning and the potential environmental and economic benefits of habitat connectivity in the area. The process is underway through community consultations to bring local communities on-board with biodiversity-friendly zoning of the Local government area, and the allocation of land to achieve the objectives of habitat connectivity for biodiversity.	S
<b>Activity 34:</b> Support a task-force to undertake an assessment of ecological connectivity between and within different priority biodiversity habitats in the project area.	02/28/2023	20%	100%	The ecological connectivity has been assessed and the ecological corridor identified.	S
<b>Activity 35:</b> Establish a list of identified key issues and potential focus areas for zoning plans and prepare district and regional level stakeholder meetings to prioritize identified key issues at different administrative levels	05/30/2025	20%	60%	A participatory review of national land use, and related, policies and local plan for the ultimate objective of producing guidelines for land-use planning at the local level was completed. The zoning will be implemented as soon as the land use policy is available and the Land use Management plans of the 5 districts developed.	S
<b>Activity 36:</b> Develop a participatory impact monitoring system (including a communication plan to strengthen the monitoring systems)	05/30/2025	0%	0%	To be started in Q4Y3	S
<b>Output 3.3:</b> River Gambia National Park (589 ha) management effectiveness is improved through the enhancement of institutional capacity for management, spatial decision-making, and collaborative planning in natural resources management.	05/30/2025	25%	35%	Several rounds of consultations have been had with the River Gambia National Park. The development of the management plans, based on the consultations is underway. The review of the management will be implemented very soon.  There is a supply of firefighting equipment to enhance management of wildlife species and their related habitats. Local communities and forest committee members participate regularly on METT assessment exercises.	S
<b>Activity 37:</b> Develop operational plans (through participatory processes with local stakeholders) to improve and support adaptive management of the River Gambia National Park	02/28/2022	25%	25%	Consultations with local communities around the RGNP related to developing the management plans is on-going. The task of developing the management plans has been assigned to the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management.	S
<b>Activity 38:</b> Support existing committees in adjacent communities to the national park in enforcing local management committees for their sections of the national park.	05/30/2025	0%	50%	Local communities around the RGNP have been supported with materials and tools for forest management. These include tools for fighting forest fires, tools to support ranger monitoring and enforcement action in the protected sections of the RGNP. The establishment of SMC around the RGNP has benefited a lot from the project.	S
<b>Activity 39:</b> Support incentive schemes to support sub-projects, and promote best-practices in national park management	05/30/2025	15%	50%	The local communities around the RGNP have been part of all trainings related to SLM, BD management, and INRM. Local communities took part in the completion of the METT for the protected area . 60 people participated in a METT evaluation meeting organised at Janjanbureh. This event explored the effectiveness of 10 protected areas located in the K-LGA. A full report is already existing drawing a summary of the evaluation for the last two participatory assessment. The RGNP being a successful project in relation to the conservation of the chimpanzees, and has been used as a model for the various ICCAs to emulate.	S
<b>Output 3.4:</b> Four Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) covering 10,000 ha, as well as one community forest at Sifo and Titi established and capacitated	05/30/2025	35%	95%	Four ICCAs have been established in Niani Sukuta, Niani Kayayi, Jailani Bakadagi, and Jarumeh Koto swamplands. These areas partly or wholly located within three Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), span from Samba Sotor to Kaur Wetlands, Dankunku Wetlands, and the Islands of the Central River Region. The one MPA established is the Kartong-Alaheini Marine Park. Administrative challenges have hindered the establishment of the Labour Canyon MPA. Engagements with the Government are on-going to address the situation.	S
<b>Activity 40.</b> Form pilot committees in each of the four Indigenous Conserved Areas to undertake: (i) Talks with relevant institutions and actors; (ii) Clarify the need for ICCAs, (iv) Clarify objectives of LUPs to manage the ICCAs; and (v) Determine of the area ICCAs	02/28/2022	60%	100%	DPWM has already completed talks with relevant institutions and actors; clarified the need for ICCAs; and determined the area ICCAs. The establishment of the settlement committee has facilitated discussion with all stakeholders on the potential designation of the proposed areas.	S
<b>Activity 41:</b> Establish the Bahama-Sifo Forest Reserve	05/30/2021	N/A	0%	The issue with the military taking over the site has been discussed in the preparatory PSC meeting. The final decision about the fate of this proposed project location was the decision of offsetting activities in the Bassang Wetlands in CRR South.	S
<b>Activity 42:</b> Draft and land use plans for ICCAs and the Bahama-Sifo Forest Reserve (including relevant associated documents and maps) and undertake public presentations and discussions for stakeholder feedback.	05/30/2023	0%	60%	The management plan and zoning of the ICCAs is the next step after the pronouncement of the Minister of Environment. The process framework has been completed and the process of developing the management plan is ongoing. Also see comment on Bahama-Sifo above.	S
<b>Activity 43:</b> Provide protected area management training to local indigenous populations in support of the new ICCAs and the Bahama-Sifo Forest Reserve <sup>38</sup>	05/30/2025	0%	0%	Recruitment of these rangers will be done as soon as the ICCAs and Kartong MPA is gazetted. A MOU will be signed with the DPWM for financial and technical support of the project for the effective management of the Pas.	S

<b>Output 3.5:</b> SLM measures implemented in line with the developed ILUMPs improving productivity and sustainability of rangelands and farmlands in an area of 1,000 hectares of agricultural land.	05/30/2025	30%	60%	SLM measures are being implemented in several dimensions. The project has and continues to support tree planting and care, mangrove planting, bee keeping, management of forest fires. • Tree planting in Koli Kunda, Buduk, Dankunku, Touba Mourid, and Bush Town • Establishment of wood lots in Buduk and Koli Kunda, Dankunku, Touba Mourid, and Bush Town • Beekeeping in all 5 project districts • Training on tree planting techniques, soil management, pest control	S
<b>Activity 44:</b> Set up plots for SLM demonstration at village clusters to test and demonstrate locally relevant best practices as well as gain local impressions of potential SLM approaches and technologies	05/30/2021	100%	100%	• Demonstrations plots have been identified and MOUs signed with the relevant local communities for project support in converting them into learning centres for SLM and INRM. • Fencing has been completed for these demonstration plots. • The relevant stakeholders (including women's groups have been contacted and engaged) • Training materials (posters) have been developed to support the training of local communities.	S
<b>Activity 45:</b> Introduce and demonstrate relevant SLM approaches and technologies to land users	05/30/2024	45%	70%	A number of SLM approaches have been introduced in the communities: • Tree planting in Koli Kunda and Buduk • Tree planting in Dankunku, Touba Mourid, and bush town • Establishment of wood lots in Buduk and Koli Kunda • Beekeeping in all 5 project districts • establishment of wood lots in Dankunku, Touba Mourid, and bush town • Training on tree planting techniques, soil management, pest control....	S
<b>Activity 46:</b> Provide technical support and material assistance for the transfer of SLM approaches from demonstration sites to agricultural fields	05/30/2025	20%	50%	• Training materials (posters) have been developed to support the training of local communities. • Beekeeping in all 5 project districts – trainees were supported with hives and beekeeping materials. • A consultant is recruited to demonstrate other locally relevant SLM activities that were identified during the baseline study.	S
<b>Output 3.6:</b> Proven SLM tools documented and disseminated for large-scale adoption	05/30/2024	0%	0%	Not started	MU
<b>Activity 47:</b> Document proven SLM practices that have been adopted in the project communities	05/30/2021	0%	0%	Not started because it depends on another activity – the establishment of demonstration plots which is on-going.	MU
<b>Activity 48:</b> Identify and provide initial seed funding for model SLM/INRM projects with best potential for scaling up and cross-sectoral/multi-stakeholder partnerships	05/30/2023	0%	0%	To be started in Q4Y4	U
<b>Activity 49:</b> Support the organization of existing district and ward organizations to enable them better serve as support structures for SLM dissemination and upscaling	05/30/2024	0%	0%	To be started in Q4Y3	U
<b>Activity 50:</b> Support existing national platform for SLM application to develop their annual plans for operation and coordination of activities of district-level advisory committees	08/30/2023	0%	0%	To be started in Q4Y3	U
<b>Output 3.7:</b> Two Datasets on (i) socio-economic and (ii) environmental performance of project and baseline activities in Kuntaur LGA available, validated by stakeholders and availed to the GoG for adoption	05/30/2025	60%	60%	The process of data acquisition of all data to support a baseline understanding of the project context is completed. The two datasets will be developed, validated and availed to GOTG for adoption	MU
<b>Activity 51:</b> Undertake biological and ecological studies to establish floral and faunal inventories for the Kuntaur LGA using specialized teams recruited from the inter-ministerial working group	02/28/2023	60%	80%	Biological and ecological assessments are part of the process framework of the DPWM when establishing ICCAs. These will be carried out after the current PRA.	MU
<b>Activity 52:</b> Perform land performance analysis to establish land improvement/degradation baselines, as well as land cover and vegetation trend analysis	02/28/2023	100%	100%	This has been completed through an analysis of land use and land cover trends for the Kuntaur LGA. This was enlarged to cover the wider CRR regions. The analysis included land productivity change analysis ; land degradation trend analysis; and land cover/land use change analysis over a 30-year period (1990-2020)	S
<b>Activity 53:</b> Carry out socio-economic assessment to provide a benchmark for project output and performance	02/28/2023	100%	100%	While this activity was not planned for this year (in the workplan), the baseline study has been carried out which provides this benchmark adequately. The PRA was done as an exercise to collect historical data of the ICCAs and Kartong MPA.	S
<b>Activity 54:</b> Develop a database of key environmental performance indicators and socio-economic profile of the Kuntaur-LGA and populate with relevant attributes derived from the study	11/30/2023	0%	0%	To be started in Q4Y2	U
<b>Activity 55:</b> Undertake an assessment of the environmental performance of project and baseline activities drawing from data collected and stored in the database	05/30/2025	0%	0%	To be started in Q1Y3	

Under Comp 4

<b>Output 4.1:</b> Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area (3,000 ha) established and operating as a result of land use and marine spatial planning processes completed	05/30/2025	20%	100%	The administrative procedures towards the establishment of marine protected areas is completed.	
<b>Activity 56:</b> Support the development of zoning plans for the establishment of 4,000 ha Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area	05/30/2021	40%	50%	The process framework for the designation and establishment of protected areas has the development of zoning plans as one of its key activities. The Department of Parks and Wildlife Management is working its way towards this in the implementation of its process framework. The management plan development will be the first activity after the pronouncement of the honourable Minister of Environment. This management plan will contain the zoning of the protected area.	MU
<b>Activity 57:</b> Organize 1 training per year to build capacity on marine protected area management for the local community (ensuring participation of at least 50% of women)	05/30/2025	20%	40%	Annual training has been undertaken on the importance and management of marine protected areas . The training for 2023 is scheduled in August.	S
<b>Activity 58:</b> Develop a five-year operational plan for the Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area through a broad participatory process	05/30/2025	0%	0%	To be developed as soon as the minister pronounce the gazettelement of the MPA.	MU
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area (15,000 ha) established and operating as a result of marine spatial planning processes	05/30/2025	20%	45%	A letter of intent was submitted to the Ministry for notification. Some Stakeholder consultations are well under way and all relevant partners are informed of the establishment of the deep sea MPA.	S
<b>Activity 59:</b> Support the development of zoning plans for the establishment of 15,000 ha Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area	05/30/2021	10%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community consultations for the establishment of Labour Canyon MPA has been done.</li> <li>• The resources assessment is still pending. This is partly because of the sensitive nature of the MPA – it is in the high seas.</li> <li>• Plans are underway to work with the DPWM and Department of Fisheries in undertaking the assessments necessary for the establishment of the MPA.</li> </ul>	
<b>Activity 60:</b> Organize 1 training per year to build capacity on marine protected area management for the local community (ensuring participation of at least 50% of women)	05/30/2025	20%	50%	Annual training has been undertaken on the importance and management of marine protected areas . The training for 2023 is scheduled in August.	S
<b>Activity 61:</b> Develop a five-year operational plan for the Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area through a broad participatory process	05/30/2025	0%	0%	To be started in Q1Y4	U

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level)

#### 4 Risk Rating

##### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	<p>Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.</p>	<p>Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.</p>
2 Governance structure - Oversight	<p>Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.</p>	<p>Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.</p>
3 Implementation schedule	<p>Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.</p>	<p>Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.</p>
4 Budget	<p>Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.</p>	<p>Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.</p>
5 Financial Management	<p>Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.</p>	<p>Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.</p>
6 Reporting	<p>Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.</p>	<p>Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.</p>
7 Capacity to deliver	<p>Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.</p>	<p>Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.</p>

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

##### 4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

3rd PIR

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating	Variation respect to last rating



Risk	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Process in The Gambia to decentralize decision-making on resource management does not succeed	Outcomes 2-3	M		L	L				=	The Administration structures (TAC & MDFT) at the Central River Region are used by the project to implement activities in the K-LGA and Kombo South. This move downgraded the risk.
Low priority and funding is given to biodiversity conservation due to lack of understanding of the economic benefits of conserving BD and ecosystem services	All outcomes & outputs	L		L	L				=	The project is supporting the Biodiversity conservation Institution. Even though the national budgetary allocation is small, the project is providing tremendous support in terms of activity implementation and the involvement of the staff as incentive and motivation to do work.
Climate change impacts, including declines in rainfall and increase coastal erosion as a result of sea level rise	All outcomes & outputs	M		L	L				=	The project is supporting the Biodiversity conservation Institution. Even though the national budgetary allocation is small, the project is providing tremendous support in terms of activity implementation and the involvement of the staff as incentive and motivation to do work.
Resistance and/or conflicts between community members related to resource access	All outcomes & outputs	L		L	L				=	The project chose entry to local communities through the established structures (chief, alkali and VDC) and hope that this will help mitigate resistance and avoid conflicts between community members.
Power struggles among national partners lead to delays in decision-making	All outcomes & outputs	L		L	L				=	The monthly meeting of the Heads of the partner has assisted in addressing the risk of power struggles among them
Livelihood dependency of resource users may be detrimental to conservation and sustainable land management actions	Outcomes 2-3	H		L	M				↑	Livelihood initiatives are already defined but remain to be executed. Its too early to evaluation this risk.
Participation of some key stakeholders, particularly some important communities is not achieved; meaningful and effective partnerships not achieved	Outcome 1	L		L	M				↑	A stakeholder identification exercise is held almost on all activities in order to address adequately the risk involved on effective participation.
Sectoral focus of government departments working on NRM may hinder a coordinated approach	All outcomes & outputs	L		L	M				↑	Sectoral department representatives are fully involved in the implementation of activities. District level staff (task force members) from these departments is proposed to lead demonstration and capacity building activities.
Changing of behavior towards sustainable landscape and seascape practices, as well as INRM does not gain traction within the lifetime of the project	All outcomes & outputs	L		L	L				=	There are awareness programmes ongoing and it is anticipated that the SLM demonstration exercises and the livelihood initiatives will bring the change needed to avoid the change of behavior towards sustainable.

Consolidated project risk

This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.



## Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

**5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)**

Minor amendments	Changes	Minor amendments
Results framework		<b>Establish the Bahama-Sifo Forest Reserve:</b> The issue with the military taking over the site has been discussed in the preparatory PSC meeting. The final decision about the fate of this proposed project location will be taken during the full PSC meeting. Initial proposal was to relinquish the site to the military and find an extension of the Kartong Marine Protected Area to recover the lost area of the proposed Bahamas Sifoe area. The Project Steering Committee meeting. The project in that regard is requested from the PSC for upsetting the planned community forest to Bansang. The committee members recommended for the project to proceed with the case for Bansang Wetlands.
Components and cost		
Institutional and implementation		
Financial management		
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B	
Executing Entity		
Executing Entity Category		
Minor project objective change		
Safeguards		
Risk analysis		
Increase of GEF project		
Co-financing		
Location of project activity	Yes	
Other		

**5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)**

Version	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument				
Amendment 1				
Extension 1				

## GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap \(https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79\)](https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) or [GeoNames \(http://www.geonames.org/\)](http://www.geonames.org/) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here \(https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx\)](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Kartong	13.093003	-16.763438		Community Forest	Bee Keeping
Bush Town	13.442521	-14.645133		Community Forest	Bee Keeping
Dankunku	13.562392	-15.322809		Community Forest	Bee Keeping
Janjanbureh	13.534465	-14.761986		Community Forest Park	Bee Keeping

Buduk Village	13.736684	-15.086552	Women's vegetable garden	Fencing for women garden
Koli Kunda	13.559012	-14.774277	Women's vegetable garden	Fencing for women garden
Dankunku	13.562392	-15.322809	Women's vegetable garden	Fencing for women garden
Tuba Murit	13.586847	-15.324323	Women's vegetable garden	Fencing for women garden
Kerr Maila	13.736102	-15.333021	Women's vegetable garden	Fencing for women garden
Bush Town	13.442521	-14.645133	Community Forest	Support for forest Management
Koli Kunda	13.559012	-14.774277	Community Forest	Support for forest Management
River Gambia National Park	13.653507	-14.965998	Community Forest	Support for forest Management
Tankong Kunda	13.505347	-14.677544	Community Forest	Support for forest Management
Kiberi	13.577277	-14.709645	Community Forest	Support for forest Management
Kahi Badi Forest Park	13.744745	-15.028935	Community Forest	Support for forest Management
Jarumeh Koto	13.583602	-14.813785	Community Forest	Support for forest Management
Dankunku	13.562392	-15.322809	Community Forest	Support for forest Management
Kartong	13.093003	-16.763438	Indigenous Community Conserv	Mangrove Planting
Buduk Village	13.736684	-15.086552	Community Women Garden	Tree Planting
Bush Town	13.442143	-14.642211	Community Forest	Tree Planting
Dankunku	13.562392	-15.322809	Community Forest	Tree Planting
Tuba Murit	13.586847	-15.324323	Community Forest	Tree Planting
Koli Kunda	13.559012	-14.774277	Community women garden	Tree Planting
Jailan (Kudang)	13.701371	-15.078148	Indigenous Community Conserv	ICCA created
Jarumeh Koto	13.569739	-14.793983	Indigenous Community Conserv	ICCA created
Sukuta ICCA	13.589874	-14.932065	Indigenous Community Conserv	ICCA created
Kai Hai ICCA	13.556136	-14.885304	Indigenous Community Conserv	ICCA created
Kartong Allahein River	13.068725	-16.745438	Marine Protected Area	MPA created
Buduk Village	13.736684	-15.086552	Women's vegetable garden	Boreholes develop to support women's gardens
Koli Kunda	13.559012	-14.774277	Women's vegetable garden	Boreholes develop to support women's gardens
Dankunku	13.562392	-15.322809	Women's vegetable garden	Boreholes develop to support women's gardens
Tuba Murit	13.586847	-15.324323	Women's vegetable garden	Boreholes develop to support women's gardens
Kerr Maila	13.736102	-15.333021	Women's vegetable garden	Boreholes develop to support women's gardens
Lamin Koto	13.546701	-14.762367	Ecotourism Resource Center	Kuntaur Conservancy and Ecotourism Resource Center - KuCERC
Lamin Koto	13.546701	-14.762367	River Gambia	Navy post built - support fight against poaching & IUU
Bush Town	13.442143	-14.642211	Community Forest	Ecodge built - Support for ecotourism

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. \*

[Annex any linked geospatial file]