



## FAO-GEF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

**2021 – REVISED TEMPLATE**

PERIOD COVERED: 1 JULY 2020 TO 30 JUNE 2021

**1. BASIC PROJECT DATA****General Information**

<b>Region:</b>	West Africa (RAF)
<b>Country (ies):</b>	The Gambia
<b>Project Title:</b>	Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in The Gambia
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP /GAM/033/LDF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	5782
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Least Developed Country Fund
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Department of Agriculture (DOA), Department of Livestock Services (DLS), National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI), National Environment Agency (NEA), Department of Water Resources (DWR), National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), Women's Bureau
<b>Project Duration:</b>	4 years
<b>Project coordinates:</b> <a href="#">(Ctrl+Click here)</a>	<i>This section should be completed by:</i> -Projects with 1st PIR -Projects could re-submit the coordinates if they have changed, or if the PMU now has more updated coordinates

**Milestone Dates**

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	27 May 2016
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	31 December 2016
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	30 November 2020
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable)<sup>2</sup></b>	31 May 2022
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	NA

**Funding**

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	USD 6,288,356
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	USD 36,830,000

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<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> In case of a project extension.

<sup>3</sup> Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

<sup>4</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

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<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):</b>	USD 3,501,083
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>USD 36,830,000</b>

### Review and Evaluation

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:</b>	29 <sup>th</sup> December 2020
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>6</sup>:</b>	Already done
<b>Actual Mid-term review date:</b>	February 2020
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)<sup>7</sup>:</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Yes</b>

### Ratings

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	S
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	S
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	M

### STATUS

<b>Implementation Status (1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR
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<sup>5</sup> Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

<sup>6</sup> The MTR should take place about half point between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

<sup>7</sup> Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

<sup>8</sup> Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

## PROJECT CONTACTS

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	Fafanding S. Fatajo – Project Manager up to 31 January 2021	<a href="mailto:Fafanding.fatajo@fao.org">Fafanding.fatajo@fao.org</a>
	Karanta Ceesay - an interim Project Manager	<a href="mailto:Karanta.ceesay@fao.org">Karanta.ceesay@fao.org</a>
<b>Lead Technical Officer</b>	Rurangwa, Eugene (FAOSFW)	<a href="mailto:Eugene.Rurangwa@fao.org">Eugene.Rurangwa@fao.org</a>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	Ms. Moshibudi Rampedi	<a href="mailto:Moshibudi.Rampedi@fao.org">Moshibudi.Rampedi@fao.org</a>
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	Boerstler Fritjof (OCB)	<a href="mailto:Fritjof.Boerstler@fao.org">Fritjof.Boerstler@fao.org</a>

2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOME (DO)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) <sup>9</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>10</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
<b>Objective(s): The overall objective of the project is to promote sustainable and diversified livelihood strategies for reducing the impacts of climate variability and change in agriculture and livestock sector</b>						
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Strengthened adaptive capacity of institutions and mainstreamed climate change adaptation priorities into sectoral policies and plans	-No. and type of targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability (AMAT Indicator 9: Number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures, updated/2014 format)	-Capacity of the government agencies and local stakeholders is inadequate to respond to impacts of climate variability and change in agriculture sector. No specific capacity developed initiatives taken up	Capacity developed/ Reflected in decision making and response measures	-5 MOA, 40 DOA, 35 DLS, 20 NARI, 16 FTS, 150 regional staff (in 3 regions) and 150 entrepreneurs from 10 districts have increased capacity on climate change adaptation	84 beneficiaries from the MoA and partners in <b>ANR Sector</b> trained on mainstreaming adaptation priorities in agriculture and ANR  ToT (11 female & 5 male) including gender analysis, in-services training for Regional/ District DLS and NSS staff; as well as entrepreneurship training, including record keeping, basic business planning were conducted  Conducted Training of Trainers for Extension Workers (19M & 3F)  Conducted Step-down Training for Farmers (194f & 36m) conducted  10 communities trained on Co-operatives management and group dynamics (318m & 1468f) Produced 190 copies of training manual on processing and preservation of Fruits and Vegetables produce.	<b>S</b>

<sup>9</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

<sup>10</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>11</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

	<p>Adaptation actions implemented in national/sub-regional development frameworks (no. and type) (AMAT Indicator 12: Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation, – updated /2014 format)</p>	<p>Climate Change mainstreaming in the Agriculture Sector lacks technical support to mainstreaming, NAPs support started late 2015 but agriculture sector mainstreaming is weak</p>	<p>Decentralized consultations completed</p>	<p>Climate Change priorities are integrated into 4 national policies/strategies and plans and technical support provided to facilitate NAPs processes in agriculture sector and 30 MOA staff trained on mainstreaming</p>	<p>1 national and 3 regional consultations were done for the NAP process as well as training on gender mainstreaming and topics addressing gender inequalities in agriculture and natural resources conducted.  84 MoA and partners in ANR sector trained on mainstreaming adaptations priorities in agriculture and ANR  Final ANR Policy Document supported by another project (<i>Integrating Agriculture to Climate Change</i>)</p>	
	<p>NEA Laboratory services strengthened to support project implementation</p>	<p>A laboratory exists in NEA, but focuses on pesticide residues and chemicals only</p>	<p>Installation of instruments and capacity development programmes conducted</p>	<p>The existing laboratory upgraded with new instruments and at least 6 staff trained on operation and maintenance and are capable of monitoring the impacts of adaptation</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of the NEA lab is completed, with most equipment delivered. The equipment installation process has started to be followed by training</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Increased knowledge and understanding of vulnerability and risk assessment tools, agro-climatic monitoring and climate information services for food Security by national and local level institutions</p>	<p>Type and scope of monitoring systems in place (AMAT Indicator 6: Risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and update &amp; Indicator 10: Capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate</p>	<p>There is no systematic risk and vulnerability assessment conducted for 3rd national communication due to lack of data and information</p>	<p>Tools and methods delivered and spatial information products developed  Deployment of tools and methods for Risk and Vulnerability assessment and weather and climate information systems including capacity development.</p>	<p>Improved data, tools and methods such as climate, biophysical and socioeconomic variable and analysis for vulnerability and risk assessments and at least 5 DWR staff trained to monitor and analyze the risks</p>	<p>Conducted preliminary Vulnerability and Risk Assessment in the 3 intervention regions training.  Conducted training for PSU, NDMA, DoA, DLS, DWR, NARI and GLMA Staff on GIS, Drone and Data base management for risk &amp; vulnerability assessment</p>	<p><b>S</b></p>

	adaptation strategies and measures, – updated/2014 format)					
	-Relevant risk information disseminated to stakeholders (AMAT Indicator 8: Number of people/ geographical area with access to improved, climate-related early-warning information updated /2014 format)	- There is no inter-agency cooperation in place to process, interpret and communicate weather and climate information to users in multiple sectors		-Multi-disciplinary technical group strengthened and disseminating relevant risk information to target groups (3000 HH in 10 districts)	- Set up 3 user interface and training conducted.  - DWR distributed 6 dekad bulletins on climate –related early warning information reaching more than 3000 farmers.  - Department of Water Resources and its partners conducted a field trip to all the intervention regions for the establishment of communication hubs for information disseminations to both crop and livestock farmers.	
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Integrated climate resilient strategies for diversified livelihoods strengthened/ introduced and sources of income improved for vulnerable households and communities	Households and communities have more secure access to livelihood assets (Score)– Disaggregated by gender  AMAT Indicator 3: Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options – updated/2014 format)	There are community gardens being implemented through MDG1c and Songhai model, but constrained by some practical issues	First phase of 5 units successfully established and beneficiaries trained and linked to markets and value addition support provided	Secure access (Score 4) to livelihood assets by 2500hhs through community gardens, 250hhs with knowledge on value addition, 50 households with honey production and 30 Poultry Producers Associations of which 70% are women	Establishment of gardens to benefit over 2500 hhs (70% F) at advance stage (fencing, boreholes, tanks and solar systems installed, reticulation system almost completed and bed demarcation in progress.  Rehabilitation of the Poultry House of Department of Livestock at Abuko almost and procurement process of 5000 chicks to be raised and distributed to the intervention communities in progress.  Trained over 100 farmers (59 females & 41 men) on latest technique of beekeeping/ honey production, value addition and marketing.	<b>S</b>

					<p>Conducted training on entrepreneurship including record keeping, basic business planning and appreciation of cost, cash and profit</p> <p>-Trained 25 (4f &amp; 21m) GILMA large ruminant executive members on Animal Health and Production</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 3.2</b> Strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods of target populations by promoting sustainable crop intensification and innovative crop improvement and management practices</p>	<p>-Climate resilient agricultural practices introduced to promote food security (type and level) AMAT Indicator 4: Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/practices– updated/2014 format)</p>	<p>- The research station trials focus only on crop improvement of major cereals and not on drought tolerant traditional crop species that have more potential in-terms of tolerance to drought</p>	<p>Demonstration sites established in 10 locations covering all 10 selected districts in 3 regions and at least 250 households directly benefit through the field demonstrations</p>	<p>-Drought tolerant crop varieties of <i>findi</i>, cassava, sweet potato, dual purpose cowpea introduced in all 10 districts directly benefitting 1500 households (500 HH benefit from <i>findi</i>, 500 HH benefit from sweet potato, 500 HH benefit from cassava)</p>	<p>-Conducted 43 and 94 demonstrated field plots for cassava and sweet potatoes respectively by NARI at the intervention communities</p> <p>High yielding-early maturing drought tolerant crop varieties of Findi, cassava, sweet potatoes, dual purpose cowpea, rice and groundnut were produced by NARI and distributed to farmers. Cassava, sweet potatoes and Findi were given to all the 10 women gardens/communities, (more than 2000 farmers)</p> <p>-NARI produced 2MT of Early Maturing and certified Rice Varieties for multiplication that are drought and salt tolerant and distributed 1.8MT of the CSA rice seeds to the 10 intervention communities</p>	S
<p><b>Outcome 4.1</b> Improved management of rangelands and increased access to livelihood assets to sustain sources of income by livestock dependent communities</p>	<p>-Climate resilient agricultural (livestock) practices introduced to promote food security (type and level) AMAT Indicator 4: Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/practices– updated/2014 format)</p>	<p>The rangelands are degraded and over grazed due to non-availability of proper management alternatives</p>	<p>At least 5 sites supported with deferred grazing, intensive feed gardens, and watering points</p>	<p>10 deferred grazing areas established and reseeded with multi-purpose grass/legume species, 10 intensive feed gardens established in each district, 6 livestock water points established, demarcation of cattle tracks in place benefiting 1000 HH</p>	<p>-10 deferred grazing areas identified,</p> <p>-10 rangelands and cattle tracks identified, construction of tracks' poles/beacons and excavations in progress</p> <p>-Tenders evaluated for the evaluation of the 10 bore holes for the 10 livestock water points and troughs</p> <p>-Process for the establishment of 10 intensive feed gardens, one in each intervention district is ongoing.</p>	MS

	-			-	<p>-The National Livestock Owners Association (NaLOA) conducted a training for 25 Livestock Farmers (23M &amp; 2F) on livestock feed conservation and preservation for increased food security.</p> <p>-NaLOA and DLS in conducted sensitization of farmers (crop/livestock) on conflict management and land tenure systems for increased food security</p> <p>-Management committees established in each intervention district (10 committees)</p> <p>-one Local Convention (Damfaye) signed to be replicated in other areas</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 5.1</b> Project implemented with a results based management framework and best practices and lessons learned disseminated widely</p>	<p>M &amp; E system developed and implemented effectively</p>	<p>Baseline projects and programs are established, but these projects and programs lacks climate change adaptation perspective</p>		<p>Very well structured baselines, evaluation of project at the end against the established baselines</p>	<p>-Baseline of the project was conducted using an assessment tool called Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists (HARP);</p> <p>-The M &amp; E system developed and been implemented and for adoption by other projects</p> <p>-Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant recruited. M&amp;E LogFrame and work plan reviewed and updated as per MTR recommendations</p> <p>-Communications Officer hired</p> <p>-AMAT is followed</p> <p>-One local convention (Demfaye convention) signed for management of livestock track and rangelands to be replicated in other intervention sites and for sharing with other projects.</p>	<p><b>S</b></p>



## ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS MS, MU, U AND HU RATINGS

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> Strengthened adaptive capacity of institutions and mainstreamed climate change adaptation priorities into sectoral policies and plans	FAO to follow up with the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture for the approval of the consolidated ANR policy which incorporated Climate Change Adaptation priorities. This was supported by another project (Integrating Agriculture to Climate Change) which has phased out.	FAO and Ministries of Environment and Agriculture	Before end September 2021
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> Increased knowledge and understanding of vulnerability and risk assessment tools, agro-climatic monitoring and climate information services for food Security by national and local level institutions	Provision of tools to DWR and finalize the setting of communication hubs at the respective intervention areas for dissemination of information on climate change and related matters  Expansion of FAO PTF to cover required technical guidance	AACCP of FAOGM and DLS of MoA  FAOGM with LTO and FLO support	Before end December 2021
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Integrated climate resilient strategies for diversified livelihoods strengthened/introduced and sources of income improved for vulnerable households and communities	Expedite pending works at the gardens before the next gardening season that would an impact assessment before project closure  Expansion of FAO PTF to provide technical oversight and guidance on sustainable financing (e.g. business plan development)	AACCP and Engineering Unit of FAOGM and FAOR  FAOGM with LTO and FLO support	Before end of November 2021
<b>Outcome 4.1</b> Improved management of rangelands and increased access to livelihood assets to sustain sources of income by livestock dependent communities	Expedite erection of permanent poles on the demarcated cattle tracks, construction of drinking water points and identified intensive feed gardens,  Expansion of FAO PTF to provide technical oversight and guidance on climate change adaptation	AACCP and Engineering Unit of FAOGM and FAOR  FAOGM with LTO and FLO support	Before end October 2021

3. PROGRESS IN GENERATING PROJECT OUTPUTS (IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs <sup>12</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>13</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>14</sup>					Implement. status (cumulative) %	Comments Describe any variance <sup>15</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
Output 1.1.1: Technical capacity of institutions at all levels (national, regional, district and local) focusing on adaptation in agriculture sector strengthened	Q3 Y3	Training need assessment was conducted and the 1 <sup>st</sup> ToT was held and the rest will be done before end of Q4 2018	-ToT for front line extension workers on vegetable food processing and preservation -training of stakeholders on mainstreaming climate change in the ANR sector program -ToT for the extension workers on timely seed selection techniques, marketing and marketing channel management	-84 MoA and partners in ANR sector trained on mainstreaming adaptations priorities in agriculture and ANR  -Produced 190 copies of training manual on processing and preservation of Fruits and Vegetables  -Conducted Training of Trainers for Extension Workers (19m & 3f)  Identification of 10 community network and community level consultations (10 farmer groups registered, 410m &1581f)  -10 communities trained on cooperative management and	-70 staff from NARI, NSS, DoA extension workers and farmer representatives capacitated on research techniques with special emphasis on climate change effects on agriculture, adaptation and mitigation strategies  -18 staff from ABS, FTS & HTS of DoA trained on food processing, packaging, labelling, storage, quality management, Product Development & Marketing of Fruits - entrepreneurship training, including record keeping, basic business planning and appreciation of cost, cash and profit with 110 participants from the 10 intervention communities (61 F and 49 M) was conducted by ABS		80%	The project has made progress in terms of building capacity. The impact evaluation of the capacity building may not take place during the course of the project. There is the need for more trainings on emerging CCA techniques and mechanisms.

				<p>group dynamics (318m &amp; 1468f)</p> <p>-ToT (7 female &amp; 18 male) including gender analysis, in-services training for Regional District DLS and NSS staff;</p> <p>-2 Entrepreneurship Training including Record Keeping, Basic Business Planning and Appreciation of Cost, Cash and Profit, with 200 (150f and 50m) participants trained</p> <p>-1 national and 3 regional consultations were done for the NAP process</p>				
<p>Output 1.1.2: Quality –Control laboratory at NEA strengthened to monitor and analyses the impacts of adaptation practices on the</p>	Q4 Y3	<p>Assessment of the lab done, procurement of the lab equipment in progress</p>	<p>Report of the assessment of the lab submitted and procurement process of the lab equipment and materials started through international</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-About 95% of the lab materials and equipment procured and delivered to NEA</p> <p>-</p>	<p>-NEA lab rehabilitation completed and process has started for the equipment installations and training</p>		90%	<p>The delivery on this activity is high. It is expected that strengthening of the capacity of NEA will pave the way to monitor and analyse the impacts of climate change adaptation practices on the natural resource environment and implementation measures to</p>

<sup>12</sup> Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

<sup>13</sup> As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

<sup>14</sup> Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>15</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

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Natural resource and environment			bidding and contract awarded					mitigate climate change variability
Output 1.1.3 National adaptation Planning (NAPs) in Agriculture sector facilitated and climate change concerns mainstreamed into National Agriculture policy, strategies and programs	Q1Y3	1 <sup>st</sup> consultation was held, 4 more to be held before end of Q4, Y2, 2018	Started and is going on well with cost sharing with Nap-Ag	-About 84 MoA and partners in ANR sector trained on main-streaming adaptations priorities in agriculture and ANR  -Conducted 5 regional level consultations & a consolidation workshop on NAPs to mainstream climate change adaptation priorities into national policies, plans and program, attended by 155 participants( 26 F and 129 M)  -Conducted National consultations & a consolidation workshop on NAPs attended by 45 participants (15F and 30 M)	- Integrating agriculture to climate change completed the merging of policies of Ministries of Agriculture and Environment respectively into one ANR policy with climate change mainstreaming pending approval by the Executive  -59 (19 F and 40 M) officials consisting of Project staff, frontline extension workers and Implementing Partners trainings on gender, climate change, gender analysis and mainstreaming –  -70 staff from NARI, NSS, DoA extension workers and farmer representatives capacitated on research techniques with special emphasis on climate change effects on agriculture, adaptation and mitigation strategies		80%	The personnel at DWR are always occupied delaying the implementation  The project has made headways under this output. Implementation of the consolidated ANR policy will greatly help in the adaptation process.
Output 2.1.1 Improved database Tools and methods for vulnerability and risk assessment, agro climatic monitoring for	Q4Y2	Yet to be done	About 40% of the activity conducted, and will over shoot the project target	-Conducted Preliminary vulnerability and risk assessment in the 3 intervention region by DWR  -Conducted 2 Nation-wide	- Handed over 25 scales and 25 GPS to Planning Service Unit (PSU) and 4 GPS to NARI  - Conducted preliminary vulnerability and risk assessment in		80%	The personnel at DWR are always occupied delaying the implementation  The project has made significant progress in achieving this output. This is as result on the training on GIS, drones and database

<p>food security developed at national and local level and staff trained</p>				<p>monitoring and supervision visits to assess crop performance in the country as well as food security situation and for the Early Warning Bulletin by multidisciplinary working group (MDWG)</p>	<p>the 3 intervention region training - Conducted training for PSU, NDMA, DoA, DLS, DWR, NARI and GLMA Staff on GIS, Drone and Data base management for risk &amp; vulnerability assessment for effective crop monitoring &amp; forecasting -</p>			<p>management management for risk &amp; vulnerability assessment for effective crop monitoring &amp; forecasting</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2: National framework for climate services (NFCS) supported and weather and climate forecasting customized for agriculture sector and capacity enhanced</p>	<p>Q4Y4</p>	<p>Yet to be conducted</p>	<p>Setting up user interface done and training conducted, but establishment of infrastructure is yet to be done; hopefully will in place before end of Q4</p>	<p>-Conducted 3 Training of listening groups -Identified 3 hubs (1 in each intervention region) -1 delivery of products and services at the national level from the MWDC</p>	<p>- Set up 3 user interface and training conducted  - Developed a National Early Warning Strategy under the custodian of the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA)  - DWR distributed 6 dekad bulletins on climate –related early warning information reaching more than 3000 farmers  -Department of Water Resources and its partners conducted a field trip to all the intervention regions for the establishment of communication hubs for information disseminations to</p>		<p>85%</p>	<p>Slow responsiveness of the personnel at DWR. However, a great leap has been done in implementation of activities. The development of the national early warning strategy and the ongoing process of establishing communications hubs to enhance dissemination of information.</p>

					both crop and livestock farmers			
Output 3.1.1: Location specific livelihood diversification and income generation models improved and implemented	Q4Y4	1 <sup>st</sup> training is held in 5 sites, 5 more sites progressing	About 40% conducted, but fencing is yet to be done. However foundation for the fences were done, but the fencing materials are yet to arrive in the country	-10 community gardens fenced, boreholes drilled and construction of other infrastructure (tanks, reticulation systems, etc.) are in progress -Training of 20 (4F & 16M) Gambia Indigenous Livestock Multiplier Association (GILMA) large ruminant executive members on Animal Health and Production -Training of 20 (5f & 15m) GILMA small ruminant executive members on Animal Health and Production -Trained 250 (210F &40m) on value addition and postharvest successfully conducted in all the 10 sites -Trained 50 households members (21M & 29F) on modern beekeeping, management and marketing -	- Establishment of gardens to benefit over 2500 hhs (70% F) at advance stage (fencing, boreholes, tanks and solar systems installation and testing completed, reticulation system almost completed and bed demarcation in progress. - The Department of wildlife and Parks (DWPM) conducted training to farmers on sustainable use of wildlife and its products for improved income generation. -Cash for work was conducted in intervention areas benefitting 96 farmers (84M and 12F) for cutting tress at the gardens -50 farmers (30F & 20M) from the intervention communities trained on power tillage operation - Rehabilitation of the poultry house of Department of Livestock at Abuko almost and procurement process of 5000 chicks to be raised	80%	Slow process in the FAO procurement  The project has made concrete progress in the establishment of the community gardens. Most major works are completed. It is expected that gardening activities in the next season which may allow the project to make an impact assessment on production and income changes. The project will start working on development of business models and sustainable exit strategy.	

					and distributed to the intervention communities in progress			
Output 3.2.1: Drought tolerant crop seeds produced, demonstrated at field level with strengthened value addition and marketing	Q4Y4	Production of the seeds completed and demonstration in rainy season. NARI is yet to quantify the seed produced	Field demonstration conducted and attended by more 100 farmers, 75% of whom were women. Seeds distributed to the farmers for demonstration and procurement of postharvest machines started	<p>-High yielding-early maturing drought tolerant crop varieties of Findi, cassava, sweet potatoes, were produced by NARI and distributed to farmers in the 10 communities, and Findi was given to 5 communities due to drought</p> <p>-NARI produced 2MT of Early Maturing and certified Rice Varieties for multiplication that are drought and salt tolerant</p> <p>-Conducted 43 demonstrated field plots for cassava by NARI at the intervention communities</p> <p>-Conducted 94 demonstrated field plots for sweet potato by NARI at the intervention communities.</p> <p>-Harvested findi, potato and cassava from on-farm field</p>	<p>-Distributed 1.8 MT of climate smart certified rice seeds of different varieties for multiplication to the 10 intervention communities benefitting about 240 household farmers.</p> <p>-NARI conducted a study in the intervention communities to assess the adoption rate of the cassava varieties intervention areas and identify any constraints.</p> <p>- Communities harvested their rice fields of CSA rice, cassavas, sweet potato and hungry rice (findi).</p>	80%	The capacity of NARI, NSS, extension worker and beneficiaries has been further strengthened on the adoption and cultivation of improved and climate smart crops.	

				demonstration plots by communities in collaboration with NARI				
Output 3.2.2: Additional area brought under cropping by developing tidal irrigation and ensuring value addition and market linkages	Q4Y4	Yet to be conducted, Co-financing with Envelop A	Started the process, but postpone due to overlapping with another FAO Project's activity. Cost share with Agriculture for Economic Growth Project at FAO	<p>-The identification and feasibility study of potential tidal irrigation schemes at Central River Region North and South was conducted by Soil and Water Management Unit of the Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>-The project linked up with another FAO project (Envelop A) that is intervening in the same area. Envelop A has desilted the primary and secondary canals at Jahally Pacharr to allow water flows</p>	As the project identified an area, it is working in getting a co-financier with other projects particularly at the Ministry of Agriculture due to huge investment cost.		30%	<p>Progress under this activity is very low.</p> <p>The project plans to get a co-financier from projects at MoA.</p>
Output 4.1.1: Rangelands improved by promoting differed grazing areas and re-seeding of multipurpose grass and legume species	Q4Y4	Establishment of rangeland management committees and preliminary identification of grazing areas were done in 5 sites, 5 more are to be done	Establishment of rangeland management committees, identification of grazing areas completed, drafting of the convention done and all the site are marked for demarcation	<p>-10 deferred grazing and range land areas identified; one in each of the 10 intervention districts</p> <p>-10 intensive feed gardens areas identified one in each of the 10 intervention districts. This is for demonstration purposes and to</p>	<p>Construction of cattle tracks' poles/beacons and excavations works in progress</p> <p>-Process for the establishment of 10 intensive feed gardens, one in each intervention district is ongoing.</p> <p>-The National Livestock Owners Association (NaLOA)</p>		30%	<p>Slow procurement process.</p> <p>Marked improvement has been achieved as the process of construction of cattle tracks' poles and excavations</p>



				provide knowledge on production of dry season supplementary feeds in a cut and carry feeding system	conducted a training for 25 Livestock Farmers (23M & 2F) on livestock feed conservation and preservation for increased food security.  -NaLOA and DLS conducted sensitization of farmers (crop/livestock) on conflict management and land tenure systems for increased food security.			
Output 4.1.2: Provision of Livestock watering points and improved demarcation of cattle tracks	Q4Y4	Preliminary identification of watering points and cattle tracks were done in 5 sites, 5 more are to be done	-All the sites with regards to watering points and cattle tracks are now done, - All the sites measured -Specification for permanent poles for the tracks also done - Local convention drafted	-10 livestock tracks measured, demarcated and marked, 1 in each intervention District.  -10 livestock watering points identified and troughs measured in intervention district.	- Construction of cattle tracks' poles/beacons and excavations works in progress  - Tenders evaluated for the construction of the 10 bore holes for the 10 livestock watering points and troughs		40%	Slow procurement process.  Progress has been made and contracts would be awarded soon for drilling 10 boreholes for drinking water points
Output 5.1.1 monitoring and evaluation system designed, implemented at all levels and project related good practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated	Q4Y4	Full M & E system designed and fully in operation	About 45% of the targets met	-The M & E system developed and been implemented and for adoption by other projects -Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant recruited -M&E log frame and work plan reviewed and updated as per MTR recommendations	Conduct regular monitoring missions to assess project implementation status, prepare and submit periodic reports and provide recommendations on way forward		80%	-A Communication Officer was hired replacing the former occupier of the post who resigned.  A lot of good practices are shared in the Project WhatsApp Group with over 70 members. On every Thursdays, a topic is chosen moderated by an expert and experiences are sharing on agricultural best practices, food processing, marketing, etc. The Project will continue

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-AMAT is followed</li> <li>-Targets and baselines conducted at project start.</li> <li>-One local convention (Demfaye Convention) signed for management of livestock track and rangelands and shared for replication/upscaling by other projects.</li> </ul>				to share good practices information.
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**4. INFORMATION ON PROGRESS, OUTCOMES AND CHALLENGES ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

**Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):**

During the period under-review, the project made tremendous gains in achieving key milestones despite the COVID 19 pandemic. Most of the gardens' infrastructure has been completed ranging from fencing, construction of boreholes, installation of solar systems, over water tanks and testing, reticulation systems and the commencement of demarcation of beds. In the same vein, the construction of cattle tracks poles, excavation works are in progress and evaluation of tenders for the drilling of 10 bore holes for the 10 identified drinking water points. Tenders evaluated for the construction of the 10 bore holes for the 10 livestock watering points and troughs.

The projected facilitated trainings to institutions and farmers. The National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI) and other institutions of Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) on research techniques on improved adaptive capacity on climate change adaptation. In addition, the Planning Service Unit (PSU) of MoA and other key stakeholders were capacitated on GIS, Drone and Data base management for risk & vulnerability assessment for effective crop monitoring & forecasting, which is critical in mitigating climate change variability and change. Farmers were also trained on feed conservation and preservation, crop conflict management and land tenure systems for increased food security. 25 scales and 25 GPS were handed over to PSU and 4 GPS to NARI. Extension workers and project staff were trained on climate change and gender analysis mainstreaming.

The development of a 5-year National Early Warning Strategy (2021-2026) was completed under the custodian of the National Disaster Management Agency for better coordination, forecasting, dissemination of climate change information and preparedness. The rehabilitation of the National Environment Agency is completed and process of installation of the equipment and training in progress.

In addition to that NEA Laboratory rehabilitation is finally completed and African Bio-Expert is to do the installation of equipment and train staff and other stakeholders.

**What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?**

The Major challenge during the period under-review was the COVID 19 pandemic which slowed down implementation of the project activities. The government put in place Regulations and Restrictions limiting the interaction and movement of people. The slow procurement process are a challenge but there is commitment from Management to address the impediments.

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### Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating <sup>16</sup>	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating <sup>17</sup>	Comments/reasons <sup>18</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>Mandatory Ratings/Comments The Project has managed to achieve more than 65% implementation rate despite the COVID 19 Pandemic. Activities are progressing well and achievable despite procurement process being a challenge.</i>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>Mandatory Ratings/comments The Project achieved targets for the reporting period regardless of the negative impact of the COVID19 pandemic. There is an intention and commitment to address areas that are mildly satisfactory, as required intervention will be sought at the highest levels of Government.</i>
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point</b>			<i>Optional Ratings/comments The GEF OFF has no question about the ratings provided herein and believes they are a true representation of the progress made on the Project.</i>
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>Mandatory Ratings/comments During the period under-review, the project has made tremendous progress in achieving key milestones despite the COVID 19 pandemic. There is strong commitment to address areas that are lagging behind, especially infrastructure works with Slow procurement process. Collaborative Efforts should be strengthened to accelerate procurement processes at all levels.</i>

<sup>16</sup> **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>17</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>18</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<sup>19</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ Technical Officer and all other supporting technical Units.

<p><b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b></p>	<p><b>S</b></p>	<p><b>S</b></p>	<p>The overall progress of the project is satisfactory. Many important milestones have been already achieved despite slow procurement processes and the COVID crisis throughout 2020 and 2021. Since the last monitoring period, the project has especially advanced at the field level (community gardens, resilient production, livestock management) but also has made important efforts in the adaptive capacity component (climate risk and vulnerability assessment capacity development and the development of a 5-year National Early Warning Strategy (2021-2026)).</p> <p>Communication and awareness rising activities could be enforced for example through the documentation of the project's "best practices and lessons learnt" and not only sharing experience internally through a WhatsApp group and through FAO website.</p>
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5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS)

**Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)**

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

**NOT APPLICABLE – LOW – MEDIUM RISK PROJECT**

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>20</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low (Category C projects are considered to have minimal or no adverse impacts. Specific environmentally related reports are not necessary.)	No change

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
None

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<sup>20</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. RISKS

Risk ratings

<b>RISK TABLE</b>				
<p>The following table summarizes risks identified in the <b>Project Document</b> and reflects also <b>any new risks</b> identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, <b>as relevant</b>.</p>				

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk rating<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation Actions</b>	<b>Progress on mitigation actions<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>Notes from the Project Task Force</b>
<b>1</b>	Impacts of increasing climate variability may increase to the extent that even if the project implements activities to improve livelihood diversification at local level, it may not be enough to make a difference. The diversification and intensification strategies may also lead to emergence of new threats such as pest and disease infestations	Low to medium	The project is implementing a suitable approach to diversification, intensification in crop production and better livestock management that underpins fundamental scientific principles and participatory methods and mechanisms that enable stakeholders to adopt suitable measures.	Appropriate measures have been designed and the stakeholders are very much aware of them	- Demonstration of new approaches, technologies and practices in all the intervention communities; - Training relevant staff and stakeholders on sustainability issues and more sensitization activities.
<b>2</b>	Insufficient institutional support and political commitments	Low	The proposed project is strongly supported by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), and the GEF focal point in The Gambia. Direct linkages to existing and planned baseline project/development activities implemented by the Government, FAO and other partners will provide a strong foundation to mitigate this risk.	N/A	N/A
<b>3</b>	The availability of credible and timely data to inform targeting of beneficiaries	Medium	Efforts will be undertaken to collate data from recently completed or ongoing nationwide surveys (Integrated household survey, Country status report). Collaborative arrangements with initiatives such as Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) will be established to collate additional data and also for validation.	Strengthening the data collection and generation as well as the M and E system	N/A

<sup>21</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

<sup>22</sup> If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".



	Risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>22</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
4	Inadequate capacity at national, local and community level to support diversification and intensification; livestock and rangeland management is just emerging and may be difficult to operationalize effectively	Low to Medium	The project will specifically target capacity development at national, regional and local community levels to strengthen the work of climate change adaptation. It will build on practices and principles already tested through the Food Security through Commercialization of Agriculture (FSCA) and the Gambia Livestock and Horticulture Development Project (LHDP).	The project is rigorously training the IPs at national and local levels	N/A
5	Work progresses in a compartmentalized fashion and there is little integration into the government departments.	Medium	The project preparation team has discussed these aspects with the Government counterparts and it was agreed that the interventions will clearly link to the ongoing Government and donor funded programmers. The Component 1 focuses on mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into policies and plans and which will be carried out through a consultative process by engaging all relevant Government Ministries and Departments. The component also supports NAPs processes.	N/A	N/A
6	COVID-19 pandemic escalates eroding livelihoods of target communities and significantly slowing down the implementation of project activities.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities targeted by the project have been sensitized on COVID-19 prevention, recognition of signs and symptoms and how to handle suspected cases.</li> <li>The government of Gambia through the ministry of health has issued guidelines and standard operating procedures to be followed in times of COVID-19 pandemic.</li> <li>Information materials have been developed.</li> </ul>	On-going	N/A

**Project overall risk rating** (Low, Moderate, Substantial or high):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low to Medium	Low to Medium	The project overall risk rating is low to medium and there are no substantial changes foreseen unless the COVID19 impact becomes untenable.

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### 7. ADJUSTMENTS TO PROJECT STRATEGY

#### Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<b>Recommendation 1: <i>Implement the project in a manner that integrates project components to deliver intended sustainable impacts</i></b>	Implementation of activities are synchronized for effective delivery.
<b>Recommendation 2: <i>Complete capacity building by fully implementing required institutional and policy reforms</i></b>	Capacity building and training on climate adaption and mitigation for institutional and policy reforms have been undertaken. NARI and other key institutions trained on climate change research techniques to enhance mainstreaming climate change adaptation.
<b>Recommendation 3: <i>Establish comprehensive vulnerability assessment, monitoring, and planning program</i></b>	The Planning Service Unit (PSU) of MoA and other key stakeholders were capacitated on GIS, Drone and Data base management for risk & vulnerability assessment for effective crop monitoring & forecasting, which is critical in mitigating climate change variability and change.
<b>Recommendation 4: <i>Strengthen the impact and sustainability of community gardens.</i></b>	A sustainable exit strategy would be in place with the establishment of Cooperative societies, opening of bank accounts, and making contributions. Management committees in place
<b>Recommendation 5: <i>Revise and improve overall approach to building resilience within livestock management sector</i></b>	The construction of Cattle tracks and excavations are ongoing and evaluation of tenders for construction of 10 boreholes for 10 livestock watering points are in progress. The process for establishment of intensive feed gardens have started.  Livestock Farmers have been trained on feed conservation and preservation, and the sensitization of the farmers' (livestock and Crop) capacities on conflict management and land tenure systems for increased food security.
<b>Recommendation 6: <i>Complete project implementation strategy and comprehensive work plan covering entire project period.</i></b>	A comprehensive Work Plan was prepared which was submitted for the No-cost Extension Request.
<b>Recommendation 7: <i>Complete a project hand-over strategy describing how project emplaced programs and activities will be maintained and financed by relevant stakeholders</i></b>	The process for the PMU to work with stakeholders to develop sustainable exit strategy such as management committees strengthen to implement local conventions will commence soon.

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<p><b>Recommendation 8: <i>Provide the project with a no-cost extension of at least 24 months with project staff salary increment</i></b></p>	<p>PSC supported the recommendation of the MTR for a 2-year no-cost extension. However, an 18-month extension was granted until May 2022.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 9: <i>Engage project design team during inception to promote more cohesive design-inception-implementation transition</i></b></p>	<p>The project continues to engage all relevant experts in implementation through partners' meeting and will ensure that subsequent GEF projects are also designed better</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 10: <i>Build capacity of FAO/GEF project managers through formal and comprehensive GEF project management training workshops organized annually by FAO/GEF Unit</i></b></p>	<p>Training workshops and seminars organized with trips to GEF Unit, this however could still not take place since the commencement of the project.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 11: <i>Hire a full-time technical assistant to support project manager to increase delivery pace and effectiveness</i></b></p>	<p>The project needs the support of backstopping experts from HQ Technical Unit, RAF, and SFW in building the capacities of the IPs.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 12: <i>Organize project budget allocations and reporting by component and provide this information within PIR</i></b></p>	<p>FAO is working to improve project implementation tools. The comprehensive No-cost budget extension was done based on outcomes and components.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 13: <i>Effectively track co-financing including narrative description within PIRs stating how co-financing is contributing to delivery of project outcomes.</i></b></p>	<p>The project is partnering with Agriculture for Economic Growth (EU funded) for the vaccination of local poultry chicks and on strengthening of bio-fortified certified seeds production by another EU funded project (Food Fortification Project).</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 14: <i>Integrate project implementation more effectively with on-going GEF programming particularly the FAO/GEF Forestry Project</i></b></p>	<p>The project engaged the other GEF Forestry project for co-financing in the area of demarcation of cattle tracks with tracking poles. The GEF Forestry Project will demarcate 3 cattle tracks of the 10 cattle tracks identified.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 15: <i>Design and implement a comprehensive communications strategy and program</i></b></p>	<p>FAO project website is used for updating of project activities.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 16: <i>Review and revise the project results framework to be coherent as well as inclusive of objective level indicators and outcome level indicators that actually track CCA improvements.</i></b></p>	<p>On track</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 17: <i>Increase gender related indicators in the results framework and monitoring approach.</i></b></p>	<p>Over 60% of the beneficiaries are women.</p>

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### ADJUSTMENTS TO THE PROJECT STRATEGY

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	No	N/A
Project Indicators/Targets	No	N/A

### Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<p><b>Original NTE: November 2020                      Revised NTE: May 2022</b></p> <p>Justification: Project started almost a year after the signing off; other developments coupled with the COVID 19 pandemic regulations and restrictions slowed down implementation. Project extension of 18 months at No-cost will favour achievements of the Objectives.</p>

## 8. Stakeholders Engagement

**Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))**

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- list all stakeholders engaged in the project
- please indicate if the project works with Civil Society Organizations and/or NGOs
- briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.

Please also indicate if the private sector has been involved in your project and provide the nature of the private sector actors, their role in the project and the way they were involved

The stakeholders involved in the project are:

1. **Government Institutions:** Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock Services, Department of Forestry, Department of Fisheries, Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment , Climate Change and Natural Resources Management, Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters, Ministry of Local Government Lands and Traditional Rulers, Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, Women's Bureau, Ministry of Women and Social Welfare, National Agricultural Research Institute, National Environmental Management Agency, National Seeds Secretariat, National Select Committee on agriculture and Rural Development, Regional Governors and District Chiefs and Alkalos.
2. **NGOs** - United Purpose and Action Aid international, The Gambia.
3. **CBOs** - National Livestock Owners' Association (NALOA), National Co-ordinating Organization for Farmers Associations in the Gambia (NACOFAG), Farmers' Platform and National Beekeepers' Association.

There is no specific stakeholder engagement plan. However, the Project Implementation Modality ensures that the stakeholders are all involved in the project starting from the preparatory stage, validation of the project documents as well as launching of the project. They are part of the project annual retreat and participate very actively in the consultative preparation and validation of the annual work plans and budgets. The project conducts regular Project Steering Committee Meetings and consultations with communities as well as trainings.

## 9. GENDER MAINSTREAMING

**Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)**

**Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here.**

The project did not have a gender-responsive plan from the inception. However, a gender sensitive analysis was conducted as part of the SHARP survey. NAP-Ag recruited a gender expert who will provide support to the LDCF project through a cost sharing arrangement. The expert already reviewed the project document with a "gender lens" and important gender sensitive activities were proposed. These include trainings food technology and horticulture experts by gender, gender main streaming and topics addressing gender inequalities in agriculture and natural resources including land tenure, access to credit, technologies and household dynamics, household level livelihoods (beekeeping etc.), value addition & marketing and linking to financial institutions. Training at National Level (ToT) including gender analysis, and compilation of gender and climate vulnerability and capacity assessment tools. The implementation of these activities are ongoing.

The project is working to build the capacity of women within national institutions. This is more challenging due to the limited numbers of women employed within national institutions. However, there are examples of progress; for instance, the extension services have several women members who are involved in and benefiting from project activity.

**Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender results and impacts?**

The project does disaggregate some data by gender. This includes most of the training programs.

The project results framework and monitoring approach requires more tracking of issues of gender. This would include determining how project investments are successfully improving the status of women in terms of participation, livelihood, food security, and reduction of CC risk exposure

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources.
- improving women's participation and decision making; and or
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women

All the project components have results indicators that contribute to gender equality. Over 60% of project beneficiaries are women.

Women in The Gambia are mainly responsible for the care of the families. The household division of labour between women and men is not equal, allocation and sharing of farming implements and farm land area are not equal, and they bear the greatest part of household poverty and food insecurity due to gender inequalities. There is big difference in accessing productive resources and finances mainly because of lack of collaterals. Most of them are illiterates. Provision of drought tolerant cassava, hungry rice and dual purpose cowpea (result area 3.2.1) and Location specific livelihood diversification and income generation (result area 3.1.1) all are making great contribution to income generation for women and enhance food security by providing women access to resources.

The women are also trained in other income generating activities including modern beekeeping, marketing, body cream and soap manufacturing/making from bees wax to increase their incomes.

The project is well positioned in engaging women due to the fact that agricultural farming activities, including community-gardens, in the Gambia are done by women. At the village level, this can be seen through community gardens were 90% are women. The composition of the management Committees of all 10 community gardens which are predominately female. The project is building the capacity of female agriculture extension officers. The project is also generating a cohort of "lead farmers" the majority of which are female.

**10. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES****Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval****Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.**

- The project does not have a documented knowledge management strategy; however, organizational principles are followed and a very effective knowledge management strategy we have adopted is the WhatsApp group of the project and the Back to Office Reports (BToR) reports.

A good practice is the creation of a WhatsApp group comprising over seventy members drawn from all the ten project intervention sites has been created. This social media platform is used to disseminate information, update members on progress of gardens at the different sites and also share knowledge and experiences in agriculture and climate change.

Each Thursday, a topic is proposed and an expert in the field is identified to share their knowledge on the topic. This is often done through voice notes, videos and pictures. Topics range from food processing, preparation of nursery beds, poultry management, bee keeping, gender, management skills and so on.

The members also discuss climate change issues and adaptation strategies. Members share photos and videos of their gardens, harvests and food processing recipes. The platform has succeeded in creating a bond amongst farmers from across all the ten communities, making it easy for them to learn from each other.

- **Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year. –**

There is no communication strategy specific to the project as FAO Gambia uses an all-inclusive Communication Strategy that covers the Country Office Programme and all related activities for all its projects. The Communications Strategy

seeks to mobilize political, financial, and public support for food heroes who, no matter the circumstances, continue to provide food to their communities and beyond - helping to grow, nourish and sustain our world. This communications strategy is fully aligned with the Sub-Regional Priorities:

1. Promote inclusive, competitive, sustainable employment and sensitive systems
2. Reduce disaster risks, strengthen resilience to shocks and crises to contribute to sustainable peace
3. Sustainable management of the environment and natural resources
4. Promote decent youth employment and the empowerment of women in food systems

The strategy uses a multimedia approach that ranges from digital communication to media outreach, advocacy and outreach campaigns, publications and partnerships.

The Communication Unit has covered and published news reports that showcase the activities and progress of the project. Back to office reports, photos and video footages are properly archived and used as resources.

- **Please share a human interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.**

As part of Outcome 3.2 of the project, - Strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods of target populations by promoting sustainable crop intensification and innovative crop improvement and management practices, climate resilient rice seeds and cuttings (e.g. Cassava, sweet potato, cow peas and Findi,) were distributed to the 10 intervention communities for multiplication.

The cassava distributed for planting was an early maturing cassava, maturing within a period of six month unlike the biannual type common around here. Most of the gardens were able to make a very good harvest. The stalks have been kept for wider distribution amongst community members to ensure that all farmers have the variety.

To ensure sustainable food management and processing, the communities benefitted from training on food processing. They were introduced to new ways of processing cassava and different dishes that can be made from cassava and cowpeas.

The farmers expressed delight at the intervention noting that the early maturing cassava would ensure that they are able to plant and harvest every season, provide food for the household and process food and sell at competitive prices.

*"I have always eaten cassava the same way for over forty years but never knew that there are even more nutritious ways of preparing and eating them". - Sulayman Mamburay*

*"The AACC Project is a life safer as it has empowered to adapt to the challenges of climate change", - Momodou Lamin Janneh*



Farmers harvesting the cassava from the AACC Gardens





Cassava being processed



Beneficiaries during training on food processing



Processed and packaged cowpeas

- Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.

**NIPPING CONFLICT IN THE BUD (FAO, MOA and NaLOA ):** <http://www.fao.org/gambia/news/detail-events/en/c/1374685/>

**Farmers laud FAO and NaLOA conflict prevention initiative:** <http://www.fao.org/gambia/news/detail-events/en/c/1374687/#:~:text=Most%20often%2C%20these%20conflicts%20occur,sold%20out%20to%20estate%20agencies.>

**Conflict Prevention Dialogue:** <https://youtu.be/eWK64dGLdrE>

**FAO's Drone training improves the fight against climate change:** <http://www.fao.org/gambia/news/detail-events/ar/c/1396032/>

**Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses.**

A Communication Officer was appointed as the Focal Point. He is David Kujabi ([David.Kujabi@fao.org](mailto:David.Kujabi@fao.org)).



**11. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES INVOLVEMENT**

<b>Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.</b>
If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities
Do indigenous peoples have an active participation in the project activities? How? <b>Not applicable</b>

**12. INNOVATIVE APPROACHES**

<b>Please provide a brief description of an innovative<sup>23</sup> approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.</b>
A key technological innovation is the provision of 22 power tillers to the 10 intervention and National Agriculture Research Institute coupled with the distribution of climate smart crop seeds (rice, hungry& rice - findi) and bio-fortified crops (cassava and orange flesh sweet potato cuttings). The power tillers are labour saving, they greatly and positively impacted on their lives and livelihoods by reducing women drudgery and increased farming of more acres of land, resulting in an increase in production and income. In the same vein, the intervention communities have been able to generate other funds from ploughing service for farmers of the satellite villages.
The cultivation of bio-fortified crops contributed to an increase in the consumption of nutritious food, improving their health benefits.
Mobile phones made available from complementary projects improve communication and efficiency of knowledge sharing.

**13. POSSIBLE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE PROJECT**

<b>Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptive measures taken to continue with the project implementation.</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period?</li> <li>- Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?</li> <li>- What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc?</li> <li>- Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?</li> </ul>
Though the pandemic slowed down the implementation of project activities, the expected outcome/outputs are achievable within the extended period of time. The project has made significant progress with the establishment of the community gardens and cattle tracks. Most of the key capacity building programmes have been achieved.
The NTE may be slightly affected given the new waves and government regulations and the uncertainty posed by COVID 19 pandemic with limited vaccines available to protect people from contracting the virus.
The COVID 19 pandemic has critically affected the implementation of activities as social gatherings and movements were restricted. Project beneficiaries to some extent have been affected due to the loss of their lives and livelihood activities. However, communities targeted by the project have been sensitized on COVID-19 prevention, recognition of signs and symptoms and how to handle suspected cases. The government of Gambia through the ministry of health has issued guidelines and standard operating procedures to be followed in wake of COVID-19 pandemic. Information materials have been developed. Economic activities were stagnant. However, things are starting taking shape but with precautionary measures.

<sup>23</sup> Innovation is defined as doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value

## 14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>24</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
West Africa Agriculture Productivity Programme-MOA/WAAP	WB(IDA)/FPCR - MDTF	In-Kind	USD 12,000,000	USD 12,000,000	USD 12,000,000	USD 12,000,000
Gambia Commercial Agriculture and Value Chain Management Project (MOA/H9200)	AfDB	In-kind	USD 8,550,000	USD 8,550,000	USD 8,550,000	USD 8,550,000
Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP)	GAFSP	In-Kind	USD 14,880,000	USD 14,880,000	USD14,880,000	USD 14,880,000
Capacity development component of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)	GAFSP	In-kind	USD 1,400,000	USD 1,400,000	USD 1,400,000	USD 1,400,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 36,830,000</b>	<b>USD 36,830,000</b>	<b>USD 36,830,000</b>	<b>USD 36,830,000</b>

**Note:** Confirmed Co-financing values as noted in AACC Project document since the projects have all been implemented and phased out

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement  
N/A

<sup>24</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

### ANNEX 1. – GEF PERFORMANCE RATINGS DEFINITIONS

**Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. DO

**Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.