



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. BASIC PROJECT DATA

1.1 General Information

Region:	Africa
Country (ies):	The Gambia
Project Title:	Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in The Gambia
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/GAM/033/LDF
GEF ID:	5782
GEF Focal Area(s):	Least Developed Country Fund
Project Executing Partners:	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), Women's Bureau (WB)
Project Duration (years):	4 Years
Project coordinates:	<i>Provided separately</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	27 May, 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	31 December 2016
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	30 November 2020
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	31 December 2022

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	6,288,356
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	36,830,000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	4,354,725

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	1,814,422.16
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⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	15 April 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	N/A
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	09 th December, 2019 to 14 th February, 2020
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	September 2022
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	YES

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/outcomes (cumulative):	<i>Satisfactory</i>
Overall implementation progress rating:	<i>Satisfactory</i>
Overall risk rating:	Low

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	Final PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Lamin Saine	Lamin.saine@fao.org
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⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

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2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE)

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

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
To promote sustainable and diversified livelihood strategies for reducing the impacts of climate variability and change in agriculture and livestock sector".	Outcome 1						
	Outcome 1.1 Strengthened adaptive capacity of institutions and mainstreamed climate change adaptation priorities into sectoral policies and plans	(AMAT Indicator 2.2.1): No. and type of targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability	Capacity of the government agencies and local stakeholders is inadequate to respond to impacts of climate variability and change in agriculture sector		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 and capable of better respond to the impacts of climate change.	(i) 420 (MoA, DoA, NARI, DLS, FTS) and 340 farmers trained on entrepreneurship on climate adaptations in agriculture and ANR to better response to the impacts of climate change (ii) 30 farmers (18F & 12M) trained on agro-ecology best practices focusing on environmental protection, social safety nets and biodiversity	HS

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

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

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		NEA Laboratory services strengthened to support project implementation	A laboratory exists in NEA, but focuses on pesticide residues and chemicals only	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 interventions on natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) 22 Extension Workers(19M & 3F) trained (Training of Trainers) on post harvest handling (19M & 3F) (iv) Conducted Step-down Training for Farmers (331f & 44m) conducted on food processing, handling, preservation and management (v) 10 communities trained on cooperative management and group dynamics (234m & 521f) (vi) NEA Lab rehabilitated, equipment installed and 8 national staff trained on operation and maintenance and are capable of monitoring the impacts of adaptation interventions on natural resources (vii) A National Early Warning Strategy developed under the custodian of the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) (viii) 155 (129M & 26F) participated in national and regional consultation \on the mainstreaming of NAP process into national policies as well as addressing
		(AMAT Indicator 1.1.1): Adaptation actions implemented in national/sub-regional development	Climate change mainstreaming in agriculture sector lacks technical	Climate change priorities are integrated into 4 national policies/strategies and plans and technical support provided to	

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	frameworks (no. and type)	support and is not systematically done		facilitate NAPs processes in agriculture sector through systematic consultations at all levels and 30 MOA staff trained on mainstreaming and they are aware about importance of integration of adaptation priorities into policies/plans and strategies.	<p>gender inequalities in agriculture and natural resources management</p> <p>(ix) Final ANR policy Document supported by another project (Integrating agriculture to climate Change Project) to be validated and approved</p> <p>(x) (National Early Warning Strategy (2021-2026) developed to enhance the dissemination of relevant risk information for timely decision making</p>	
Outcome 2						
Outcome 2.1 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>(AMAT Indicator 2.1.1): Type and scope of monitoring systems in place</p> <p>AMAT Indicator 2.1.2) Relevant risk information</p>	<p>There is no systematic risk and vulnerability assessment conducted for 3rd national communication due to lack of data and information</p> <p>There is no inter-agency cooperation in delivery of climate services for the</p>		<p>Improved data, tools and methods such as climate, biophysical and socio-economic variable and analysis for vulnerability and risk assessments and food security early warning systems in place and at least 5 DWR staff trained to monitor and analyse the risks</p> <p>. Multi-disciplinary technical group strengthened and disseminating relevant risk information to</p>	<p>(i) Vulnerability and risk assessment was conducted to increased knowledge and understanding of vulnerability and risk assessment tools for agro-climate monitoring</p> <p>(ii) 18 staff (PSU, NDMA, DoA, DLS, DWR, NARI and GLMA Staff) were trained on GIS, Drone and Data base management for risk & vulnerability assessment to disseminate relevant risk information</p>	S

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		disseminated to stakeholders	benefit of decision makers at all levels	target groups (3000 HH in 10 districts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Strengthened the 12 DWR staff (4F & 12M) through training on Interpretation of Weather and Climate Information for dissemination of relevant climate information to stakeholders and target groups of over 3000HH. (iv) National Early Warning Strategy (2021-2026) developed to enhance the dissemination of relevant risk information for timely decision making (v) DWR distributed 7 dekad bulletins on climate –related early warning information reaching more than 3000 farmers (vi) National Framework for Climate Services strengthened. Process of establishing an ANR Climate Service Framework in progress (vii) Weather and climate information disseminated through radio talks and stakeholder sensitization for this year’s rainy season to enhance food security
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					(viii) Existing national user interfaces strengthened and trainings/sensitization to continue to enhance weather and climate information dissemination	
Outcome 3						
Outcome 3.1 Integrated strategies for diversified livelihoods and sources of income improved for vulnerable households and communities	(AMAT Indicator 1.3.1): Households and communities have more secure access to livelihood assets (Score)– Disaggregated by gender	There are community gardens being implemented through MDG1c and Songhai model, but constrained by some practical issues		Secure access (Score 4) to livelihood assets by 2 500 farm households through community gardens, 250 households with knowledge on value addition, 50 households with honey production and 30 poultry producers associations of which 70% are women beneficiaries. DWR and MOA work	(i) 10 Community gardens established benefitting 1616 HH (1337 F & 277M) directly with the construction of the last milestone(multipurpose houses) is on-going. (ii) 6 different vegetable seeds were provided and 1 st production cycle done in some of the gardens as an improved source of income (iii) 84,775 birds vaccinated against NCD co-funded with the Agriculture for Economic Growth Project (GCP/GAM/040/EC) benefitting 6,445 farmers (2,927M & 3,520F) to enhance diversified livelihood (iv) Rehabilitated the poultry house of Department of Livestock to rearing of 5000 cockerels for cross breeding with	HS

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						<p>local breeds to enhance production</p> <p>(v) Trained over 100 farmers (60f & 40m) on latest technique of beekeeping/ honey production, value addition and marketing to improved source of income for vulnerable households and communities</p> <p>(vi) 443 farmers and extension workers trained on Post-Harvest Handling, Processing And Preservation Of Fruits And Vegetables and scaling up of best practices for improved production and diversification and value addition</p> <p>(vii) 130 farmers and extension workers trained on entrepreneurship to enhance their managerial and business management skills to improve their livelihoods.</p> <p>(viii) 25 (4f & 21m) GILMA Executive Members trained on Animal Health and Production to boost large ruminant production and productivity</p> <p>(ix) Study tour to Njoben (MDG 1c project) for 210 farmers conducted to strengthen their knowledge on gardening to improve</p>
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					their production and productivity	
<p>Outcome 3.2 Strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods of target population by promoting sustainable crop intensification and innovative crop improvement and management practices</p>	<p>Number of climate resilient practices introduced and number of household benefitted</p>	<p>The research station trials focuses only on crop improvement of major cereals and focus is not given to drought tolerant traditional crop species that have more potential in-terms of withstanding moisture stress</p>		<p>All 10 communities are closely engaged in field demonstrations and have access to drought tolerant crop varieties of findi, cassava, sweet potato, dual purpose cowpea</p> <p>At least 40 hectares of land brought under tidal irrigation benefiting at least 200 farmers</p> <p>At least one producer – buyer agreement completed</p>	<p>(i) 22 power tillers provided to the intervention communities to mechanize land preparation in the production of climate resilience crops.</p> <p>(ii) 2 Technical Study Tours by NARI to INERA, Burkina Faso (7 NARI scientists) and ISRA, Senegal (6 NARI scientists) was conducted to strengthen their research knowledge in promoting the adoption of high yielding drought tolerant crops to build resilience against climate change.</p> <p>(iii) 160 Cassava and 80 Sweet Potatoes demonstration plots(1616 -1339F & 277M, cassava -9,217 cuttings, sweet potatoes -6,090 vines) were conducted in the 10 gardens for multiplication of drought tolerant crop varieties supplied by NARI</p> <p>(iv) NARI produced 2 MT of Early Maturing and certified Rice Varieties for multiplication that are drought and salt tolerant (1.8MT) for sustainable crop</p>	<p>HS</p>

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					<p>intensification and resilience building</p> <p>(v) 1339F & 277M) and NARI (IP) benefited from 110 bags of Compound fertilizers, and Urea and 70 sets of equipment & tools to intensify the production drought tolerant crops</p> <p>(iv) The PSC members agreed on rehabilitation of 83ha rather than land development of 40ha due to the high investment related to land development. The rehabilitation process is ongoing</p> <p>(vi) The process of developing business plans for the vegetable gardens are ongoing which will also entail creating market linkage for the farmers</p>	
Outcome 4						
Outcome 4.1. Improved management of rangelands and increased access of livelihood assets to sustain sources of income by livestock dependent communities	(AMAT Indicator 1.2.1.3): Climate resilient agricultural (livestock) practices introduced to promote food security (type and level)	The rangelands are degraded and over grazed due to non-availability of proper management alternatives		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. Local Convention developed	<p>(i) Study tours for 29 farmers and stakeholders to Makka Kolibantang in Senegal to gain more exposure in pastoral infrastructure and rangeland management especially on livestock watering facilities</p> <p>(ii) 10 deferred grazing areas) identified for</p>	MS

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					<p>improved rangeland productivity</p> <p>(iii) 9 of 10 boreholes drilled for 10 livestock water points and ITB submitted to HQ for the solar powered system and troughs.</p> <p>(iv) 10 intensive feed gardens identified and procurement process in progress. .</p> <p>(v) Farmers (crop/livestock) in 10 communities sensitized on conflict management and land tenure systems for for increased food security</p> <p>(vi) The National Livestock Owners Association (NaLOA) trained 25 Livestock Farmers (23M & 2F) on livestock feed conservation and preservation to increased their resilience against annual feed shortage</p>
	Number of communities benefit from establishment of deferred grazing areas	There is no cattle tracks and lack of local conventions/ regulations with regard to grazing affects the rangeland productivity			<p>(i) 6 stock routes/cattle tracks established with erected poles and works on the other 4 sites are ongoing,</p> <p>(ii) One local convention for (Damfaye) signed, nine others validated</p>

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						pending signature for improved management of rangelands, deferred grazing areas and intensive feed gardens to improved livestock production and productivity and increased access to livelihood assets.	
	<p>Number of rangeland management committees functioning effectively and efficiently using the resources</p> <p>Number of intensive feed gardens developed and operational with community participation</p>	<p>There is no rangeland management committees in the intervention areas</p> <p>There is no intensive feed garden in the intervention regions</p>				<p>(i) Management committees establish in each intervention district (10 committees) for effective management of natural feed resources</p> <p>(ii) 10 intensive feed garden (IFG) sites identified and procurement process for fencing of the sites are in progress. The 10 drilled boreholes of the cattle tracks will serve the IFGs</p>	
	<p>Number of surface watering points created and number of livestock herders benefitted</p>	<p>There are few borehole water points developed, but not focused on less expensive water harvesting</p>				<p>(i) 9 boreholes drilled pending one for the 10 stock routes/Cattle tracks and procurement to process for the installation of solar system, water tanks and construction of drinking water troughs are in progress, to benefit</p>	

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					over 1000 livestock owners.	
	Area covered under demarcation and marking of cattle tracts to increase cattle access	Very limited sites with demarcation and marking of cattle tracts in CRR-N, URR-N and NBR			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Sensitizations conducted (ii) 6 out of 10 Cattle tracks demarcated and the remaining 4 are in progress for increased cattle access. a pending 4 sites (iii) Sensitization of community farmers (crop/livestock) on conflict management and land tenure systems conducted for increased food security 	S
Outcome 5						
Outcome 5.1. Project implemented with a results based management framework and best practices and lessons learned disseminated widely	M & E system developed and implemented effectively	Baseline projects and programmes are established, but these projects and programmes lacks climate change adaptation perspective			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A new Project Coordinator hired to provide support to the team for swift implementation of pending activities (ii) Monitoring missions to assess the status of implementation of key garden infrastructure and held meetings with Chiefs, village heads, Village development Committees (VDCs) and garden members to strategies on 	S

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					(iii) how to achieve project goals and objectives Development of fact-sheets showcasing key project achievements are ongoing	
	<p>Agreed M & E plan at the start of the project</p> <p>AMAT tool available and followed during the monitoring</p> <p>Targets and baselines clearly defined</p> <p>Number and typology of good practices integrated and disseminated for wider adoption and replication</p>	<p>There is no comprehensive document elaborating good practices for adapting agriculture to climate change</p>			<p>(i) M & E system developed and is being implemented</p> <p>(ii) Baseline of the project was conducted using Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate</p> <p>(iii) Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists (SHARP) and targets clearly defined</p> <p>(iv) The AMAT Tool is followed and updated accordingly</p> <p>(v) Good practices, success stories and fact sheets disseminated as documented under Knowledge management section</p>	

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Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings (Not applicable)

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1.1 Strengthened adaptive capacity of institutions and mainstreamed climate change adaptation priorities into sectoral policies and plans			
Outcome 2.1 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			
Outcome 3.1 Integrated strategies for diversified livelihoods and sources of income improved for vulnerable households and communities			
Outcome 3.2 Strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods of target population by promoting sustainable crop intensification and innovative crop improvement and management practices			
Outcome 4.1. Improved management of rangelands and increased access of livelihood assets to sustain sources of income by livestock dependent communities	The size of the identified target areas for deferred grazing will be determined, procurement will be initiated to provide the necessary inputs, equipment and training for bushfire control. The same actions will be undertaken for the intensive feed garden.	DLS, PMU	September-October 2022
Outcome 5.1. Project implemented with a results based management framework and best practices and lessons learned disseminated widely			

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3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<p>Outcome 1.1: Strengthened adaptive capacity of institutions and mainstreamed climate change adaptation priorities into sectoral policies and plans</p>	<p>(AMAT Indicator 2.2.1): No. and type of targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability</p> <p>NEA Laboratory services strengthened to support project implementation</p>	<p>6 training manuals consolidated</p> <p>Training on frameworks on interpretation of weather and climate information – 1 national and 1 regional</p> <p>Installation of NEA Laboratory completed and 6 staff trained on operations & maintenance</p>	<p>Process of consolidating the manuals and conducting of trainings are in progress</p> <p>Equipment installed and 8 staff trained</p>	

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

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	(AMAT Indicator 1.1.1): Adaptation actions implemented in national/sub-regional development frameworks (no. and type)			
Output 1.1.1: Technical capacity of institutions at all levels (national, regional, district and local) focusing on adaptation in agriculture sector strengthened	No of national/regional/local level training programmes organized and sustained within MOA Number of national/ regional/ local level staff trained and supports climate change adaptation work Number of entrepreneurship trainings organized to strengthen agri-business and promote livelihood diversification and income generation activities	6 training manuals Consolidated	Consultation with IPs on process of consolidating the manuals is in progress	
Output 1.1.2: Quality-control laboratory in National Environment Agency (NEA) strengthened to monitor and analyse the impacts of adaptation practices on the natural resource and environment	An upgraded laboratory with new and relevant instruments available Number of staff trained on operation and maintenance and monitoring of adaptation practices	1 Lab (NEA) upgraded with new equipment installed 6 staff trained	The NEA Lab fully upgraded and equipped 8 staff trained	
Output 1.1.3: National Adaptation Planning (NAPs) in agriculture sector facilitated and climate change concerns mainstreamed into national agriculture policies, strategies and programmes	Number of consultations and training organized for the NAP processes and number of agriculture and food security policies mainstreamed with climate change concerns.	Another project supported the merging of the 2 ANR policies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment into one document	1 ANR policy drafted awaiting validation and signatory	
Outcome 2.1: 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	(AMAT Indicator 2.1.2.1): Type and scope of monitoring systems in place (AMAT Indicator 2.1.1) Relevant risk information disseminated to stakeholders	Training on vulnerability and risk assessment and agro meteorology tools conducted for stakeholders (25 IP staff 2 early warning information (dekad) disseminated	Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Expert hired and training to be conducted between July to September 1 dekad disseminated	

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<p>Output 2.1.1: Improved database, tools and methods for vulnerability and risk assessment, agro-climatic monitoring for food security developed at the national and local level and staff trained</p>	<p>New data sets collated from different ministries and departments and number of risk and vulnerability spatial products</p> <p>New/updated and improved crop monitoring and early warning for food security available</p>	<p>Number and types of agro-met tools procured and transferred to the end users for improved data collection</p> <p>2 early warning information (dekad) disseminated</p>	<p>Contract awarded for the procurement of agro-met tools</p> <p>1 dekad disseminated</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>A national framework for climate services established and running</p> <p>Improved weather and climate information products disseminated to at least three regions to help decision making at local level.</p>	<p>National framework weather and climate information established</p> <p>Establish National User Interface</p>	<p>National Framework for Climate Services strengthened. Process of establishing a ANR Climate Service Framework in progress</p> <p>Weather and climate information disseminated through a national forum for this year's rainy season</p> <p>Existing national user interfaces strengthened and trainings/sensitization to be conducted to enhance weather and climate information dissemination</p>	
<p>Outcome 3.1 :Integrated strategies for diversified livelihoods and sources of income improved for vulnerable households and communities</p>	<p>(AMAT Indicator 1.3.1): Households and communities have more secure access to livelihood assets (Score)– Disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>10 communities have access to the fully operational gardens to benefit a target 2500 HHs</p> <p>50 beekeeping schemes established</p> <p>50 Small ruminants schemes (Goats) established</p> <p>5000 Cockerels to distributed to 2500HHs to improve traditional (local) poultry production to the intervention sites established</p>	<p>1617 HHs benefitting from the 10 communities gardens having livelihood assets</p> <p>Assessment of beneficiaries has been completed and procurement processes are ongoing</p>	<p>The intended target is not achieved yet due to urban migration and the small size of some communities, these were however sensitized by the project on allowing neighboring villagers to be part of the gardens</p>

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		50 broiler production schemes established 10 business plans established	Consultation with ABS for the preparation of business Plans	
Output 3.1.1. Location specific livelihood diversification and income generation models improved and implemented	<p>Number of community gardens (crops) established</p> <p>Number and type of infrastructure established in community gardens</p> <p>Number and type of institutional support provided at local level</p> <p>Number and type of activities relevant to agri-business and value addition conducted</p> <p>Number of household level income generation activities prioritized and implemented</p> <p>Number and types of support provided to enhance poultry and small ruminants production at community level</p>	<p>10 multipurpose houses established in community gardens</p> <p>10 Business plans developed</p> <p>50 beekeeping, 50 broiler, 50 small ruminants and 50 goat schemes established</p> <p>5000 cockerels distributed to 2500HHs</p> <p>50 community members trained on poultry and small ruminant production respectively</p>	<p>Construction of multi-purpose houses at the community gardens are in progress</p> <p>The process for the development of the business plan in progress</p> <p>Establishment of beekeeping ,broiler and small ruminant schemes income generation schemes are in progress</p> <p>Procurement and rearing of the cockerels in progress</p>	
Outcome 3.2 : Strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods of target population by promoting sustainable crop intensification and innovative crop improvement and management practices	<p>Number of climate resilient practices introduced and number of household benefitted</p> <p>Number of field demonstrations organized and community participation ensured</p>	4 climate resilient crops intensified	These activities will be done during the rainy season (July – Sept.)	
Output 3.2.1: Drought tolerant crop seeds produced, demonstrated at field level with	<p>Number of field demonstrations organized to promote drought tolerant crop species</p> <p>Number of certified seed production sites established and number of</p>			

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<p>strengthened value addition and marketing</p>	<p>farmers involved in seed/planting material production</p> <p>Number of training events organized to promote value addition and marketing of findi, cassava, sweet potato and dual purpose cowpea</p> <p>Number of NARI staff trained/under took visits to international research centres</p> <p>Number and type of processing equipment supplied to farmers and number of farmer groups benefitted</p>	<p>NARI staff visit to Ghana research centre conducted</p> <p>10 Findi and 10 Cassava milling machines supplied</p> <p>Procurement of agricultural inputs and tools</p>	<p>Process for the study tour for NARI to Ghana is in progress</p> <p>10 Findi and 10 Cassava machines have been manufactured and tested, pending delivery to 10 communities</p> <p>Different types of garden tools procured and distributed to farmers</p> <p>Agricultural seeds procured and distributed to farmers</p>	
<p>Output 3.2.2 : Additional area brought under cropping by developing tidal irrigation and ensuring value addition and market linkages</p>	<p>Number of hectares brought under cropping by developing tidal irrigation (CRR-N region)</p> <p>Number of farmers/households benefitted from the investment</p> <p>Number and type of marketing linkages established to promote post-harvest handling and marketing</p>	<p>83 ha of rice field rehabilitated</p> <p>200 farmers benefitted</p> <p>Technical support and transfer of agronomic provided to farmers</p>	<p>Assessment of the area has started and other activities are in progress</p>	
<p>Outcome 4.1 Improved management of rangelands and increased access of livelihood assets to sustain sources of income by livestock dependent communities</p>	<p>(AMAT Indicator 1.2.1.3): Climate resilient agricultural (livestock) practices introduced to promote food security (type and level)</p>	<p>10 communities benefit from deferred grazing areas</p> <p>10 intensive feed gardens established and operational</p> <p>4 cattle tracks demarcated</p> <p>10 watering points established benefitting over 1000 herders and small ruminant owners</p>	<p>Consultations on the establishment of 10 deferred grazing areas in progress</p> <p>Establishment of intensive feed gardens in progress</p> <p>Process for demarcation of 4 cattle tracks in progress (3 of this to be done by another GEF project CBSDFM)</p> <p>10 boreholes drilled for the watering points and the process of constructing the troughs and</p>	

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		9 local conventions established	installation of the solar systems are in progress Drafted and validated 9 local conventions on rangeland management, pending signatory by the communities	
Output 4.1.1. Resilience of rangelands enhanced by promoting differed grazing areas and reseeding of multi-purpose grass and legume species	<p>Number of communities benefit from establishment of deferred grazing areas</p> <p>Number of rangeland management community is functioning effectively and efficiently using the resources</p> <p>Number of intensive feed gardens developed and operational with community participation</p>	<p>10 communities benefit from deferred grazing areas</p> <p>10 intensive feed gardens established and operational</p> <p>10 Bush fire sensitization and awareness creation for livestock feed preservation in the bushes and protection of plants for climate change resilience conducted</p> <p>150 livestock farmers Sensitized on for on importance of cut and carry and reservation of grazing areas conducted</p>	<p>Consultations on the establishment of 10 deferred grazing areas in progress</p> <p>Consultations on the establishment of 10 deferred grazing areas in progress</p>	
Output 4.1.2. Provision of livestock water points and improved demarcation of cattle tracts	<p>Number of surface watering points created and number of livestock herders benefitted</p> <p>Area covered under demarcation and marking of cattle tracts to increase cattle access</p>	<p>10 deferred grazing areas established</p> <p>10 Intensive Feed Gardens established</p> <p>4 cattle tracks demarcated</p> <p>10 watering points established benefitting herders and small ruminant owners</p> <p>9 local conventions established</p>	<p>Consultations on the establishment of 10 deferred grazing areas in progress</p> <p>Establishment of intensive feed gardens in progress</p> <p>Process for demarcation of 4 cattle tracks in progress (3 of this to be done by another GEF project CBSDFM)</p> <p>10 boreholes drilled for the watering points and the process of constructing the troughs and installation of the solar systems are in progress</p>	

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			Drafted and validated 9 local conventions on rangeland management, pending signatory by the communities	
Outcome 5.1. Project implemented with a results based management framework and best practices and lessons learned disseminated widely	M & E system developed and implemented effectively	Monthly M&E reports produced Good practices, success stories, fact sheets and lessons learned shared	Produced monthly monitoring reports for management Reviewed and updated the AMAT tracking tool Reviewed certain targets and baselines based on current project realities.	Due to investment outlay and time required, development of 40ha of land is no longer feasible, as result the PSC members agreed to rehabilitate 83ha of existing rice fields which is less costly and less time required
Output: 5.1.1. Monitoring and evaluation system designed, implemented at all levels and project related good practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated	Agreed M & E plan at the start of the project AMAT tool available and followed during the monitoring Targets and baselines clearly defined Number and typology of good practices integrated and disseminated for wider adoption and replication	Monthly monitoring and evaluation reports produced AMAT tool updated Targets and baselines reviewed Good practices, success stories, fact sheets and lessons learned shared	Produced monthly monitoring reports for management Reviewed and updated the AMAT tracking tool Reviewed certain targets and baselines based on current project realities.	Due to investment outlay and time required, development of 40ha of land is no longer feasible, as an adaptive management strategy the PSC members agreed to rehabilitate 83ha of existing rice fields which is less costly, requires less time and will yield additional benefits through enabling access to water to an additional 200ha downstream within the same irrigation perimeter

4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

During the reporting period, the project has made remarkable strides in the operationalization of the community gardens marking the 1st production cycles in most of the gardens. Progress of the livestock infrastructures have gained grounds resulting in demarcated cattle tracks, drilled boreholes and in the process of establishing of the intensive feed gardens, deferred grazing areas and small ruminants, poultry and apiary schemes are ongoing. Major project outcomes are the community gardens which are in their first production cycles and the upgraded and equipped lab of the National Environment Agency (NEA). The Procurement process is the primary challenge delaying the implementation of these activities.

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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.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<i>Despite the impact of Covid 19 on the implementation, significant progress is achieved during the period under review especially on activities under outcome 2 and 4. The implementation of almost all the remaining activities have been initiated and on-going.</i>
Budget Holder	S	S	<i>The Project has received positive comments from partners and beneficiaries for the reporting period. The impact of the project interventions can be validated directly through beneficiaries.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸	S	S	<i>The Development Objective rating and Implementation Progress are rated satisfactory (S). These include but are not limited to building the resilience of the locals by establishing vegetable gardens, building capacities of institutions and exchange visits with scientists. The rehabilitation of the NEA lab, installations of equipment and training of national staff will also help in addressing environmental problems through scientific and evidence based monitoring of residues in our environment which may have negative impact on the environment, biodiversity and human health. In this growing climate risk, the development of the National Early Warning Strategy will</i>

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

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

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

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			<p><i>further improve communications on climate change and its related impacts thus mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change.</i></p> <p><i>The Project has also supported the development of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy. This integrated policy when implemented will foster the improvement of biodiversity conservation, reduce land degradation, deforestation and build the resilience of the people.</i></p>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	<p><i>Despite difficulties uncured due to the Covid 19 pandemic to implement the project, significant and encouraging progress has been made. The implementation of almost all the remaining activities have already been initiated and are progressing well.</i></p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	<p><i>Significant efforts were made over this reporting period to accelerate delivery and meet the expected targets, more efforts are needed over the next 6 months to deliver the remaining results.</i></p>

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. 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. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY. NOT APPLICABLE – Low (Category C projects are considered to have minimal or no adverse impacts. Specific environmentally related reports are not necessary.)

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

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

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . 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.)	YES

<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>
NIL

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. RISKS

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	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	Y	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 Their will be continuous training on agronomic and Participatory Pest Management practices for beneficiaries in the intervention communities	Appropriate measures have been designed and the stakeholders are very much aware of them Farmers trained on compost making and on simple disease surveillance methods	- demonstration of new approaches, technologies and practices in all the intervention communities; - Training relevant staff and stakeholders on sustainability issues and more sensitization activities

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	Type of risk	Risk rating²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Insufficient institutional support and political commitments	Low	Y	<p>The proposed project is strongly supported by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and the GEF focal point in The Gambia.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The project built linkages and provided institutional capacity building which enhanced institutional and political commitments</p> <p>Key Implementing Institutions are preparing the project exit strategy</p>	N/A

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

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	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	The availability of credible and timely data to inform targeting of beneficiaries	Medium	Y	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.	<p>FAO supports the production of Cadre Harmonize report and Pre-Assessment Reports identifying Risk Areas and Populations in Food and Nutritional Insecurity and preparedness of farmers. Other reports such as National Agriculture Survey Studies (NASS) and Comprehensive food security and vulnerability risk assessment (CFSVA) report are also generated by MoA in collaboration with other UN agencies and government institutions</p> <p>Strengthening the data collection and generation as well as the M and E system</p>	N/A

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	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
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	Y	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 conducted rigorous training and capacity building for the Implementing Partners, extension workers and farmers at national and local levels	N/A
5	Work progresses in a compartmentalized fashion and there is little integration into the government departments.	Medium	Y	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 programmes. 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.	The project is implemented in collaboration with other donor projects building linkages and synergies and held participatory consultative engagements with relevant government institutions.	N/A

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	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	COVID-19 pandemic escalates eroding livelihoods of target communities and significantly slowing down the implementation of project activities.	Medium	N	Communities sensitized on COVID 19.	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 times of COVID-19 pandemic. Information materials have been developed	N/A

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low to Medium	Low to Medium	

7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION

(only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation C 1: Establish comprehensive vulnerability assessment, monitoring, and planning program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability and Risk Assessment expert recruited • Study on existing databases, gaps, tools and methodologies for the agriculture sector and DWR is on progress
Recommendation C 2: Strengthen the impact and sustainability of Community gardens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries are trained on compost making and the use of organic fertilizer will have sustainable impact on production cost as well as on the environment • Dry season cultivation of maize done in two gardens
Recommendation C 3: Revise and improve overall approach to building resilience within livestock management sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community consultations on local conventions conducted • 9 draft local convention documents validated and waiting for signing which link 4.1.1 to 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 • Consultations for establishment of Deferred Grazing areas conducted and the 10 areas identified • To form water user committees for all the livestock watering and grazing facilities to encourage shifting from open access grazing to community access grazing regimes • The communities will be train before end of project
Recommendation C 4: Complete project implementation strategy and comprehensive work plan covering entire project period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget revision ongoing to include all activities mentioned in ProDoc • The use of weather and climate forecast under output 2.1.2 greatly enhance decision making for production systems
Recommendation C 5 : Complete a project hand-over strategy describing how project emplaced programs and activities will be maintained and financed by relevant stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSC held consultative workshop to develop the Draft Exit Strategy • Preparation in progress to organize a workshop to validate the draft exit strategy document
Recommendation F 5 : Effectively track co-financing including narrative description within PIRS stating how co-financing is contributing to delivery of project objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement with GCP/GAM/031/ADWAC to construct 3 of the 10 stock routes will actually help in achieving outcome 4.1.2 • The construction of 3 access roads to 3 project funded gardens (Genji Wollof, Kerewan Nyakoi and Kwonkuba) by GCP/ GAM / 040 / EC will enhance access to market by the beneficiaries, thereby contributing towards achieving outcome 3.1.1

<p>Recommendation F 6: Integrate project implementation more effectively with on-going GEF programming particularly the FAO/GEF Forestry Project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-financing agreement with GCP/GAM/031/ADWAC an NGO on the construction of 3 stock routes (Dobo, Ngunta & Nyakoi cluster)
<p>Recommendation 7: 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</p>	<p>Accepted and on -going</p>
<p>Recommendation G1 Increase gender related indicators in the results framework and monitoring approach.</p>	<p>Improving the status of women in terms of participation, livelihood, food security and reduction of CC risk exposure</p>
<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</p>	<p>Draft Project Exit Strategy is developed by Implementing Institutions and waiting for validation by August-September 2022</p>

8. MINOR PROJECT 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 GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	The development of 40ha of land has been changed to rehabilitation of 83 ha of land which is less costly and less time consuming	Changed in the 2022 work plan and budget	PSC
	The establishment of broiler and small ruminant production schemes in vegetable gardens changed to groups and individuals beneficiaries in the intervention districts	Changed in the 2022 work plan and budget	PSC
	The construction of 6 surface ponds(rainfed) for livestock water changed to 10 livestock boreholes with drinking troughs	Changed in 2021	PSC
Components and cost	Budget revision	Year 2022	PSC, BH, LTO, FLO
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	Extensions were granted till Dec 2022 to enable the finalization of pending interventions		PSC, BH, LTO, FLO
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other			

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<i>Government Institutions</i>			
Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead implementing agency Organise PSC meetings Approve annual work plans and budget 	2 PSC Meetings chaired by the Ministry were held, progress reports presented and work plan and budget validated	None
Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented farmer trainings on compost making Assessment of land for rehabilitation Monitoring and supervision of project activities 	Activities are implemented accordingly	
National Seed Secretariat	Participated in the 2 PSC meetings	Activities are implemented accordingly	
Department of Livestock Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated the consultaion for preparation and validation of 9 local conventions Facilitated the identifiacion of beneficiaries for 50 goats and 10 broiler schemes Facilitated the identification of 10 deferred grazing areas Participated in the 2 PSC meetings and monitoring visit 	Activities are implemented accordingly	Land tenure issues delay the construction of a stock route in Nyakoi cluster
National Agricultural Research Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained farmers on compost making Participated in the 2 PSC meetings and monitoring visits 	Activities are implemented accordingly	
Women's Bureau	Participated in 2 PSC meetings and monitoring visits	Improved capacity in the implementation and tracking of outcomes and outputs.	

Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	Participated in the 2 PSC meetings and monitoring visit	. Improved capacity in the implementation and tracking of outcomes and outputs.	
The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water and Wildlife	Participated in PSC meeting and monitoring visit	Improved capacity in the implementation and tracking of outcomes and outputs.	
National Environment Agency (NEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF Focal Point • Participated in 2 PSC meetings and monitoring visit • Facilitated the rehabilitation of the NEA Laboratory • 8 national staff trained on basic operation and maintenance of GCMS 	Activities are implemented accordingly	
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment	Participated in 2 PSC meetings and monitoring visit	Activities are implemented accordingly	
Department of Water Resources (DWR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of decadal • Dissemination of weather and climate forecast 	Activities are implemented accordingly	
<i>Others[1]</i>			
National Livestock Owners' Association (NaLOA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in PSC meetings and monitoring visits • Participate in consultations for establish pastoral infrastructure • Participated in the preparation of the draft Exit strategy 	Activities are implemented accordingly	
National Coordinating Organization for Farmers Associations in the Gambia (NACOFAG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in PSC meetings and monitoring visits • Participate in consultations for establish pastoral infrastructure • Participated in the preparation of the draft Exit strategy • 	Activities are implemented accordingly	

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

Local communities (most vulnerable and ethnic populations)	Associations/groups/communities were engaged in consultation meetings and implementation of all the activities implemented during the period under review	Activities are being implemented	Land tenure issues at the Nyakoi cluster stock routes
<i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i>			


10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	Socio-economic assessments are ongoing to determine the beneficiaries of small ruminants, poultry and beekeeping schemes, with over 80% of the beneficiaries expected to be women.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	Women constitute more than 95% of community garden management committees and over 90% of the Poultry, Small ruminants, beekeeping schemes beneficiaries are women as an empowerment strategy.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):	Yes	All the project components have results indicators that contribute to gender equality.
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	Gender mainstreaming conducted to close the gender gaps and over 80% of the community gardens' beneficiaries are women.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Over 90% of the Garden management committees are women, taking major decision. Livestock sector which is dominated by men have been sensitized for inclusion of women in their management committees
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	Women are the major beneficiaries (over 80%) of the planned small ruminants and , poultry schemes, which are in progress
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	yes	Most of the data on community member's trainings participants are disaggregated
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	
Any other good practices on gender		

11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>The project does not have a documented management strategy, however, a very effective knowledge management approach is the use of WhatsApp group of the project, training manuals and the BToR reports.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>Yes the project has a communication strategy that highlights the following aims and objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate and promote the AACCP Project's works, activities and achievements to build trust from the donor and target audiences to position FAO as the best partner for change • Improve documentation and the dissemination of best practices and success stories or human interest stories (including through multi-media communication products) by highlighting the project's impacts on the ground and the donor's return on investment • Support advocacy and campaigns including public communications activities for the project <p>Overall, we were able to generate substantial visibility to the project through various communication activities including social media posts, and global stories targeting specific audiences. Major successes includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication strategy drafted and aimed at bringing about better visibility to the project • A Project News (newsletter) was published on FAO Global publication page highlighting all the successes and activities of the year 2021

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Project-specific fact sheet for the project was drafted and published on the FAO Global publication page highlighting major information and successes of the project over the years. • Both the newsletter and the fact sheets were promoted using social media accounts periodically and leveraging relevant UN observances. <p>Challenges:</p> <p>One challenge was the difficulty in registering successes as the activities that were still in its early stages</p>
<p>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. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>AACCP supported vegetable garden is an answered prayer for the community of Kuwonkuba</p>  <p>Cheerful members of the AACCP funded garden in Kuwonku, advocating for food self sufficiency. @FAO/David Kujabi</p> <p>“FAO brought to us something we’ve wanted since 1992 and we will forever remain grateful”– Mba Kumba Touray</p> <p>Kuwonkuba is a village in the Missira Ward of Sandu District in the Upper River Region of The Gambia. The community of Kuwonkuba is one of ten communities that has benefitted from a five hectares garden established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) through the Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change Project (AACCP) funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).</p> <p>Jalamang Touray, the Secretary of the Garden Committee, is among many beneficiaries who feel that the establishment of the garden is an answer to a prayer they have been making for a long time. He recollects how it all began in 1992 when on a fine day he was sitting with his friends under a tree shade brewing Ataya (Gambian tea), they saw some women from a neighbouring village selling onions to the women of that village.</p> <p>However, instead of trading money for the onions, the women sellers demanded groundnuts. The men knew this was unfair trade but could do little about it, as the women in his village, deprived of onions, needed them to cook their meals. “It was then that we decided to come together to help the women from our village have their own vegetable garden” Jalamang recalls.</p> <p>To create a garden for its women, the community erected a fence from local materials and dug wells through personal labour and funds mobilized from members. Later, an NGO assisted with barbed wire fencing and a number of concrete lined wells. The community though determined to</p>

	<p>produce vegetables had limited knowledge of vegetable production. With no standard beds, frequent flooding of the garden and animal invasion was the order of the day until FAO intervened in 2018 to set up the AACCP garden.</p> <p>Jalamang claims that there has been a noticeable improvement in the lives and welfare of people in the community since the establishment of the AACCP garden in their village in 2019. He noted that the project while improving the garden has also facilitated training on good horticultural practices and cooperative management. He added that the project has facilitated the training of three of their members as Farmer Field School (FFS) facilitators and they have played instrumental roles in providing good guidance and advice on smart agriculture. The Garden now has 352 members, seven of whom are males. Each member has six beds on which they cultivate. The vegetables they cultivate include onions, tomatoes, garden eggs, bitter tomatoes, cabbages, okra, lettuce and potatoes.</p> <p>“We are so grateful to FAO because we now produce our vegetables and eat healthy diets. We also make income by selling the excess vegetables.” Mba Kumba Touray President of the Garden Committee said. “While the health and economic benefits the garden has provided are for anyone to see, the garden has also created a greater sense of unity and a strong family-like bond within the community,” she said adding: “FAO brought to us something we’ve wanted since 1992 and we will forever remain grateful for this AACCP-funded garden.”</p> <p>Best Practices and long-range plan According to Jalamang, the garden committee has created rules to help ensure good management of the garden for sustainability. Only organic manure is allowed in the garden. The FFS facilitators are always available to help make organic composts. Providing statistics on the amount of organic manure used in the garden, Jalamang explained each bed takes up 60 kg of organic manure. That, multiplied by the total number of 2,112 beds amounts to almost 127 metric tonnes of organic manure usage in the entire garden.</p> <p>To ensure the sustainability of the garden after the project ends, Jalamang said that each member of the garden contributes GMD 30 every three months, which the group saves into a bank account they have opened. He also added that those who violate garden rules must pay a fine and all these funds go into the same account, which forms a sort of emergency reserve fund. These funds are used when contingencies emerge needing finance. They are encouraging more young people to join the garden so that they can also nurture a culture of gardening in their daily practice.</p> <p>Eat what you grow, and grow what you eat! The community of Kuwonkuba has developed a policy of “Eat what you grow and grow what you eat” and are optimistic that with the necessary help, they will realize this goal. Community members have noted that while they continue achieving required production targets in six beds, they are ready for expansion so that they can cultivate more. Apart from vegetable production, community members are also engaged in small ruminant and honey production.</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>FAO Gambia website: https://www.fao.org/gambia FAO Gambia Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/FAOGambia FAO Gambia Twitter page: https://twitter.com/faogambia</p>

<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>Publications: Project Newsletter 2021: https://www.fao.org/3/cb8739en/cb8739en.pdf Project Factsheet: https://www.fao.org/3/cb8739en/cb8739en.pdf Documentary: https://youtu.be/mCxdLsIYn7A</p> <p>Media Coverages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/national-news/local-conventions-set-to-guide-management-and-sustainability-of-community-shared-livestock-resources • https://standard.gm/gambia-national-news/aaccp-garden-in-kuwonkuba-an-answered-prayer-for-the-community/ • http://www.fao.org/gambia/news/detail-events/ar/c/1396032/ • https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/headlines/faos-drone-training-improves-the-fight-against-climate-change • http://www.fao.org/gambia/news/detail-events/en/c/1374685/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.fao.org/gambia/news/detail-events/en/c/1374687/#:~:text=Most%20often%2C%20these%20conflicts%20occur,sold%20out%20to%20estate%20agencies <p>Other communication assets published online: Facebook:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://bit.ly/3xMrdgG • https://bit.ly/3HITjCE • https://bit.ly/3QiszqT • https://bit.ly/3Oc1rI1 <p>Twitter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://bit.ly/3mNqUfg • https://bit.ly/3OcLAJh • https://bit.ly/3HmqfLm • https://bit.ly/3OhFpUC • https://bit.ly/3HmrHxk • https://bit.ly/3zAoFne • https://bit.ly/3MU440a
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details</p>	<p>Communication Officer: David Kujabi David.kujabi@fao.org +220-34622508</p>

12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, 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 and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

1. Community-based Gardens

The communities were actively involved in the site selection and verification for all the 10 gardens. The Horticulture Services engaged village heads (Alkalos), land owners and the executive members of the beneficiary groups in the identification and suitability of the sites for vegetable gardening. The beneficiaries took the lead in the processing their documentation and transfers of the lands from the traditional land owners to the beneficiaries. During construction phase of the gardens the communities supported the contractors in accommodation and other logistics as the hosts.

2. Drought Tolerant crop varieties

With technical support from DoA and NARI, 1,616 beneficiaries actively participated in the demarcation and establishment of the demonstration trials of the drought tolerant crop varieties and the demarcation of their vegetable beds.

3. Livestock Production Schemes

The Department of Livestock Services through village meetings involving VDC members, village heads and producer associations identified beneficiaries for the 50 goat schemes and 50 beekeepers being support with goats and beekeeping materials as adaptation and resilience building interventions. Similarly, the beneficiaries were engaged in the selection of the beneficiaries for 50 broiler schemes mentioned in Prodoc.

4. Provision of Pastoral infrastructures

The pastoral infrastructures, livestock watering points, stock routes, deferred grazing areas and the instrument –local conventions are shared resources benefitting between 12 to 15 communities around each associated facilities. In each of the 10 cluster beneficiary communities, a livestock borehole is constructed along a stretch of stock route connecting communities around the watering points. Part of the adjacent marginal grazing areas were also identified as deferred grazing areas and intensive feed gardens identified close to the boreholes to serve as seed banks for their respective cluster communities.

For each cluster, the facilities were identified through high community network and community level consultations involving representatives from communities sharing the 10 clustered pastoral infrastructures. As shared resources, the consultations for the establishment of these facilities involved participants (3) selected from each of the cluster communities with an average of 12 communities for each cluster facility. The representatives for each village included Village Heads, Village Development Committee (VDC), herd owners, Chairpersons and Secretaries of District National Livestock Owners Associations, and were attended by District Chiefs. The consultations were facilitated by Department of Livestock Services, Department of Forestry and representatives from the National Livestock Owners Association. The consultations empowered the communities within each cluster to discuss and agree on the locations of the pastoral infrastructures and as well agreed on rules and by-laws agreed upon as local conventions on how to manage the project investments and natural resources in their respective clusters. A total number of 426 people from 120 livestock dependent communities participated in the consultants, identification and verifications on the locations, implementation and operations of these pastoral infrastructures and the development of the local conventions. This provided opportunities for beneficiaries and local communities to participate from the planning stage through to implementation thereby promoting sense of ownership and by extension the commitment for sustaining the investments and impacts.

13. CO-FINANCING TABLE

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval USD	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022 USD	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project USD
Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (FAO/GAFSP FASDEP-TA)	GAFSP	In-Kind	1,400,000	Non due to delay in land development and project phased out	Non due to delay in land development and project phased out	1,400,000
MOA/FASDEP	GAFSP	In-Kind	14,880,000	Non due to delay in land development and project phased out	Non due to delay in land development and project phased out	14,880,000
MOA/WAAPP	WB	In-Kind	12,000,000	Non due to delay in land development and project phased out	Non due to delay in land development and project phased out	12,000,000
MOA/H9200	AfDB	In-Kind	8,550,000	Non due to delay in land development and project phased out	Non due to delay in land development and project phased out	8,550,000
Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security/Nutrition to mitigate migration flows	EU	In-kind	0	624,028.88		1,000,000
Improving Food Security and Nutrition in the Gambia through Food Fortification	EU	In-Kind	0	190,393.28		190,393.28
Ministry of Agriculture	GoTG	In-Kind	0	1,000,000		1,250,000
		TOTAL	36,830,000	1,814,422.16		39,270,393

²³ 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.

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

The expected co-financing from FAO/GAFSP FASDEP-TA (June 2013- Dec 2018) , MoA/ FASDEP(2013- 2018 , MoA/ WAAPP(2011-2020) and MoA/H9200 could not materialized due to late start of the project and the delay in implementation of most of the project's land and infrastructural development activities due to COVID-19 pandemic. Most of the activity implementation started in 2020 to 2021 when most of co-financing projects mentioned in the document were not active. Thus, resulting in a zero expected total disbursement by the mentioned projects for co-financing at end of the project.

But, in a co-financing agreement Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security/Nutrition to mitigate migration flows is funding the construction of access roads to three project community gardens of Genji Wolof, Kerewan Nyakoi and Kwonkuba to improve access to markets for their horticultural produce. The project also posted their 4 extension staffs to 2 gardens (Kunjo & Kerr Selleh) where they are providing farmer advisory services and training to the garden beneficiaries.

Similarly, Improving Food Security and Nutrition in the Gambia through Food Fortification project supporting farmers with livestock production schemes in our intervention regions complementing project interventions in these regions.

Despite the fact that direct GoG co-financing was not quantified by the time of CEO endorsement , significant contributions has been committed by government in terms of time spent by the public implementing partners on project activities, allocation of office space , use of equipment and mobility during consultations, monitoring and training from project start to date.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
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.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.

Annex 2 – Tracking Tools



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