



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

#### Table of contents

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA .....	2
2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE) .....	5
3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP).....	22
4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS .....	35
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS) .....	38
6. RISKS .....	40
7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION .....	43
8. MINOR PROJECT AMENDMENTS .....	45
9. STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT.....	46
10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING .....	48
11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES .....	49
12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT .....	52
13. CO-FINANCING TABLE .....	54

## 1. BASIC PROJECT DATA

### 1.1 General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Africa
<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), Women's Bureau (WB)
<b>Project Duration (years):</b>	4 Years
<b>Project coordinates:</b>	

### Project Dates

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	27 May, 2016
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	31 December 2016
<b>Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	30 November 2020
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if approved) <sup>2</sup></b>	31 October 2023

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	6,288,356
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>3</sup>:</b>	36,830,000
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2023 (USD)<sup>4</sup>:</b>	5,321,148

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD) <sup>5</sup> :	4,827,511
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023 <sup>6</sup>	36,584,887.62

### M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	17 March 2023
Expected Mid-term Review date <sup>7</sup> :	N/A
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	09 <sup>th</sup> December, 2019 to 14 <sup>th</sup> February, 2020
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date <sup>8</sup> :	<i>Started in September 2022</i>
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):	<b><i>Satisfactory</i></b>
Overall implementation progress rating:	<b><i>Satisfactory</i></b>
Overall risk rating:	<b>Low</b>

### ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low (Category C projects are considered to have minimal or no adverse impacts. Specific environmentally related reports are not necessary.)
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### Status

<sup>5</sup> The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

<sup>6</sup> Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

<sup>7</sup> The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

<b>Implementation Status</b> <i>(1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	Final PIR
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### Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
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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 <sup>9</sup>	Baseline	Mid-term Target <sup>10</sup>	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>11</sup> since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>12</sup>
To promote sustainable and diversified livelihood strategies for reducing the impacts of climate variability and change in agriculture and livestock sector".	<b>Outcome 1</b>						
	<b>Outcome 1.1</b> 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	HS

<sup>9</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

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

<sup>12</sup> 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)**.



## 2023 Project Implementation Report

				<p>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>	<p>Management Agency (NDMA)</p> <p>(ix) 155 (129M &amp; 26F) participated in national and regional consultation \on the mainstreaming of NAP process into national policies as well as addressing gender inequalities in agriculture and natural resources management</p> <p>(x) Final ANR policy Document supported by another project (Integrating agriculture to climate Change Project) to be validated and approved</p> <p>(xi) (National Early Warning Strategy (2021-2026) developed to enhance the dissemination of relevant risk information for timely decision making</p>	
	<b>Outcome 2</b>					
	<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>(AMAT Indicator 2.1.1): Type and scope of monitoring systems in place</p>	<p>There is no systematic risk and vulnerability assessment conducted for 3<sup>rd</sup> national communication due to lack of data and information</p>	<p>Training on vulnerability and risk assessment and agro meteorology tools conducted for stakeholders (25 IP staff 2 early warning information (dekad) disseminated</p>	<p>(i) Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Expert recruited</p>	<p>HS</p>

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

		<p>AMAT Indicator 2.1.2) Relevant risk information disseminated to stakeholders</p>	<p>There is no inter-agency cooperation in delivery of climate services for the benefit of decision makers at all levels</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 target groups (3000 HH in 10 districts)</p>	<p>(ii) Vulnerability and risk assessment was conducted to increased knowledge and understanding of vulnerability and risk assessment tools for agro-climate monitoring</p> <p>(iii) 18 staff (PSU, NDMA, DoA, DLS, DWR, NARI and GLMA Staff) were trained on GIS, Drone and Data base management for risk &amp; vulnerability assessment to disseminate relevant risk information</p> <p>(iv) Strengthened 12 DWR staff (4F &amp; 12M) through training on Interpretation of Weather and Climate Information for dissemination of relevant climate information to stakeholders and target groups of over 3000HH.</p> <p>(v) National Early Warning Strategy (2021-2026) developed to enhance the dissemination of</p>	
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## 2023 Project Implementation Report

					<p>relevant risk information for timely decision making</p> <p>(vi) DWR distributed 7 dekad bulletins on climate –related early warning information reaching more than 3000 farmers</p> <p>(vii) National Framework for Climate Services strengthened. Climate Service Framework the Agriculture sector established and 49 stakeholders trained</p> <p>(viii) Weather and climate information disseminated through radio talks and stakeholder sensitization for this year’s rainy season to enhance food security</p> <p>(ix) Existing national user interfaces strengthened and trainings/sensitization to continue to enhance weather and climate information dissemination</p> <p>(x) Regional and National Trainings on interpretation of weather and climate</p>
				<p>National framework weather and climate information established</p>	
				<p>National User Interface established</p>	

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

					<p>information by DWR conducted for 50 extension workers (8F and 42M), and 50 officers (4F and 16 M) respectively.</p> <p>(xi) 25 stakeholders trained on risk and vulnerability assessment</p> <p>(xii) Vulnerability and Risk Assessment in the agricultural and water resources sectors Report validated</p> <p>(xiii) The report on analysis of existing database for key stakeholders (DoA, DLS, NDMA, NARI, DWR) involved in disaster risk management reviewed and validated</p> <p>(xiv) User interface platform established</p> <p>(xv) Feedback mechanism established</p>	
<b>Outcome 3</b>						
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> 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	<p>(i) 10 Community gardens established benefitting 1616 HH (1337 F &amp; 277M) directly with the construction of the last milestone (multipurpose houses) on-going.</p> <p>(ii) Farmers supported with 8 different</p>	HS

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

				<p>of which 70% are women beneficiaries.</p> <p>DWR and MOA work</p>	<p>vegetable seeds : Onion-75kg, Cabbage-15kg, Bitter Tomato-15kg,Egg Plant-15 kg,Pepper- 15kg,Lettuce-15kg and Carrot-15kg source of income</p> <p>(iii) 104,440 birds vaccinated against NCD co-funded with the Agriculture for Economic Growth Project (GCP/GAM/040/EC) benefitting 6,445 farmers (2,927M &amp; 3,520F) to enhance diversified livelihood</p> <p>(iv) Rehabilitated the poultry house of Department of Livestock Services to rearing of 5000 cockerels for cross breeding with local breeds to enhance production</p> <p>(v) 4030 cockerels distributed by Department of Livestock Services to 2030 beneficiaries</p> <p>(vi) Livestock diversification schemes established as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 Apiaries established by distributing 150 beehives and related accessories to 50 beneficiaries</li> </ul>
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## 2023 Project Implementation Report

						<p>in the 10 intervention communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 broiler schemes of 500 birds each with feed, vaccination and equipment established benefitting 1006 farmers(121M, 885F)</li> </ul> <p>(vii) Trained over 150 farmers (90f &amp; 50m) on latest technique of beekeeping/ honey production, value addition and marketing to improved source of income for vulnerable households and communities</p> <p>(viii) 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>(ix) 130 farmers and extension workers trained on entrepreneurship to enhance their managerial and business management skills to</p>
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## 2023 Project Implementation Report

					<p>improve their livelihoods.</p> <p>(x) 150 beneficiaries trained on Broiler (50), Traditional Poultry (50) and Small Ruminants (50) production and Management</p> <p>(xi) 133,458 small ruminants vaccinated against PPR benefitting 15,026 farmers (10,607 F, 4419 F)</p> <p>(xii) 25 (4f &amp; 21m) GILMA Executive Members trained on Animal Health and Production to boost large ruminant production and productivity</p> <p>(xiii) Study tour to Njoben (MDG 1c project) for 210 farmers conducted to strengthen their knowledge on gardening to improve their production and productivity</p>		
	<p><b>Outcome 3.2</b> 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</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</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) 3 Technical Study Tours by NARI to INERA, Burkina Faso</p>	<p>HS</p>

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

			withstanding moisture stress		<p>tidal irrigation benefiting at least 200 farmers</p> <p>At least one producer – buyer agreement completed</p>	<p>(7 NARI scientists), ISRA, Senegal (6 NARI scientists) and CRI, Ghana ( 4 NARI, 1 NSS ,1 MoA) were 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 &amp; 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 intensification and resilience building</p> <p>(v) 1339F &amp; 277M) and NARI (IP) benefited from 110 bags of Compound fertilizers, and Urea and 70 sets of equipment &amp; tools to intensify the</p>
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## 2023 Project Implementation Report

					<p>production drought tolerant crops</p> <p>(vi) The process to contract the rehabilitation of 83 ha land at Kuntaur Fulakunda for rice production is in progress</p> <p>(vii) 10 Business Plans developed for the 10 vegetable gardens to enhance vegetable production</p>	
<b>Outcome 4</b>						
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 livestock boreholes drilled for the livestock water points</p> <p>(iii) Procurement for the award of contract for the establishment of the drinking troughs with solar powered system in progress</p> <p>(iv) Procurement for the establishment of 10 intensive feed gardens and 10</p>	MS

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

					<p>deferred grazing areas are ongoing</p> <p>(v) Farmers (crop/livestock) in 10 communities sensitized on conflict management and land tenure systems for increased food security</p> <p>(vi) The National Livestock Owners Association (NaLOA) trained 25 Livestock Farmers (23M &amp; 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) 10 stock routes/cattle tracks established,</p> <p>(ii) 10 local convention signed by regional and local authorities for improved management of rangelands, to improved livestock production and productivity and increased access to livelihood assets.</p>	
	Number of rangeland management committees functioning effectively and	There is no rangeland management			<p>(i) Management committees establish in each intervention district</p>	



## 2023 Project Implementation Report

	efficiently using the resources	committees in the intervention areas			(10 committees) for effective management of natural feed/pastoral infrastructure/resources	
	Number of intensive feed gardens developed and operational with community participation	There is no intensive feed garden in the intervention regions			(ii) Procurement for the establishment of 10 intensive feed are ongoing	
	Number of surface watering points created and number of livestock herders benefitted	There are few borehole water points developed, but not focused on less expensive water harvesting			(i) 10 livestock boreholes drilled for the livestock water points and the procurement process to award Contracts for the establishment of the drinking troughs with solar powered system. to benefit over 1000 livestock owners is in progress	
	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			(i) Sensitizations on bushfire control and management conducted (ii) 10 Cattle tracks demarcated and marked (iii) Sensitization of community farmers (crop/livestock) on conflict management and land tenure systems conducted for increased food security	S
<b>Outcome 5</b>						
Outcome 5.1. Project implemented with a results	M & E system developed and	Baseline projects and programmes are		Very well structured baselines, evaluation of	(i) A structured M & E system established	HS

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

<p>based management framework and best practices and lessons learned disseminated widely</p>	<p>implemented effectively</p>	<p>established, but these projects and programmes lacks climate change adaptation perspective</p>		<p>project at the end against the established baselines.</p> <p>At least 15 good practices examples consolidated and cost benefit analysis conducted and shared widely for replication/upscaling</p>	<p>i) 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 how to achieve project goals and objectives</p> <p>Project fact-sheets developed, showcased and shared</p> <p>Best Practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Use of Solar-powered irrigation system</li> <li>b. Empowerment of local communities to manage their natural resources through Local Conventions</li> <li>c. Use of Resident Master Farmers (FFS)</li> <li>d. Development of Project Exit strategy</li> <li>e. Development of</li> </ul>
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## 2023 Project Implementation Report

					<p>Business Plans for community garden to link producers to markets</p> <p>f. Assessment of the impact of project intervention on Good practices and success stories documented and shared</p>
	<p>Agreed M &amp; 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 &amp; 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) A structured M &amp; E system established</p> <p>(vi) 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</p>

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

						<p>to strategies on how to achieve project goals and objectives</p> <p>(vii) Project fact-sheets developed, showcased and shared</p> <p>(viii) Best Practices:</p> <p>a. Use of Solar-powered irrigation system</p> <p>b. Empowerment of local communities to manage their natural resources through Local Conventions</p> <p>c. Use of Resident Master Farmers (FFS)</p> <p>d. Development of Project Exit strategy</p> <p>e. Development of Business Plans for community garden to link producers to markets</p> <p>f. Assessment of the impact of project intervention Good practices and success stories documented and shared</p>
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## 2023 Project Implementation Report

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			
<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			
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Integrated strategies for diversified livelihoods and sources of income improved for vulnerable households and communities			
<b>Outcome 3.2</b> Strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods of target population by promoting sustainable crop intensification and innovative crop improvement and management practices			
<b>Outcome 4.1.</b> Improved management of rangelands and increased access of livelihood assets to sustain sources of income by livestock dependent communities	Constant and Routine Monitoring for the establishment of the solar powered drinking troughs, intensive feed gardens and deferred grazing areas will be conduct to ensure their completion according contract agreements	DLS, FAO	June – August, 2023
<b>Outcome 5.1.</b> Project implemented with a results based management framework and best practices and lessons learned disseminated widely			

### 3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs <sup>13</sup>	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements <sup>14</sup> (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance <sup>15</sup> in delivering outputs
<p><b>Outcome 1.1:</b> 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>(AMAT Indicator 1.1.1): Adaptation actions implemented in national/sub-regional development frameworks (no. and type)</p>	<p>6 training manuals consolidated</p> <p>Conduct National and Regional trainings on frameworks on interpretation of weather and climate information</p> <p>Official handing over of NEA Laboratory</p>	<p>6 Training manuals consolidated, validated and printed</p> <p>Regional Trainings on interpretation of weather and climate information by DWR conducted for 50 extension workers (8F and 42M),</p> <p>National training for 16 DWR staff (4F and 16M), conducted on interpretation of weather and climate information</p>	

<sup>13</sup> Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

<sup>14</sup> 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)

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

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

<p><b>Output 1.1.1 :</b> Technical capacity of institutions at all levels (national, regional, district and local) focusing on adaptation in agriculture sector strengthened</p>	<p>No of national/regional/local level training programmes organized and sustained within MOA</p> <p>Number of national/ regional/ local level staff trained and supports climate change adaptation work</p> <p>Number of entrepreneurship trainings organized to strengthen agri-business and promote livelihood diversification and income generation activities</p>	<p>6 training manuals Consolidated</p>	<p>6 training manuals consolidated and validated and shared with partners</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.1.2:</b> Quality-control laboratory in National Environment Agency (NEA) strengthened to monitor and analyse the impacts of adaptation practices on the natural resource and environment</p>	<p>An upgraded laboratory with new and relevant instruments available</p> <p>Number of staff trained on operation and maintenance and monitoring of adaptation practices</p>	<p>NEA lab handed over</p>	<p>LAB officially handed over</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.1.3:</b> National Adaptation Planning (NAPs) in agriculture sector facilitated and climate change concerns mainstreamed into national agriculture policies, strategies and programmes</p>	<p>Number of consultations and training organized for the NAP processes and number of agriculture and food security policies mainstreamed with climate change concerns.</p>			

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

<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>(AMAT Indicator 2.1.2.1): Type and scope of monitoring systems in place</p> <p>(AMAT Indicator 2.1.1) Relevant risk information disseminated to stakeholders</p>	<p>Training on vulnerability and risk assessment and agro meteorology tools conducted for stakeholders (25 IP staff)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 25 stakeholders trained on Vulnerability and Risk Assessment</li> <li>ii. Contract for the procurement of Radio equipment for 5 Community Radios awarded</li> <li>iii. Contract to procure agromet tools is awarded</li> <li>iv. National Framework for Climate Services established for the ANR sector</li> <li>v. Regional Trainings on interpretation of weather and climate information by DWR conducted for 50 extension workers( 8F and 42M),</li> <li>vi. User interface platform established</li> <li>vii. Feedback mechanism established</li> <li>viii. Vulnerability and Risk Assessment in the crop and livestock sector Report validated</li> <li>ix. The report on analysis of existing database for key stakeholders (DoA, DLS, NDMA, NARI, DWR) involved in disaster risk management validated</li> </ol>	
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## 2023 Project Implementation Report

<p><b>Output 2.1.1:</b> 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>i. Contract to procure agromet tools is awarded</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.1.2:</b> 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>i. National Framework for Climate Services established for the ANR sector</p> <p>ii. Regional Trainings on interpretation of weather and climate information by DWR conducted for 50 extension workers( 8F and 42M),</p> <p>iii. User interface platform established</p> <p>iv. Feedback mechanism established</p> <p>v. Vulnerability and Risk Assessment in the crop and livestock sector Report validated</p> <p>vi. The report on analysis of existing database for key stakeholders (DoA, DLS, NDMA, NARI, DWR) involved in disaster risk management validated</p>	

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b> :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 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>50 broiler production schemes established</p> <p>10 business plans developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Established 10 Apiaries by distributing 150 beehives and related accessories to 50 beneficiaries in the 10 intervention communities</li> <li>ii. Farmers supported with 8 different vegetable seeds : Onion-75kg, Cabbage-15kg, Bitter Tomato-15kg,Egg Plant-15 kg,Pepper-15kg,Lettuce-15kg and Carrot-15kg source of income</li> <li>iii. 50 goat production schemes of 4 animals established</li> <li>iv. 4030 cockerels distributed to 2015 beneficiaries in the 10 intervention districts</li> <li>v. Established 30 broiler schemes benefitting 1006 farmers (121M, 885F)</li> <li>vi. 10 business plans for community gardens to enhance marketing for the 10 gardens</li> <li>vii. 133,458 small ruminant benefitting 15,026 farmers (10,607 F,4419 F)</li> <li>viii. 19,665 birds vaccinated with NCD benefitting 1150 farmers(M-659,F-491 )</li> </ul>	<p>20 additional broiler schemes cannot be done due to budget constrain</p>
<p><b>Output 3.1.1.</b> Location specific livelihood diversification and income generation models</p>	<p>Number of community gardens (crops) established</p>	<p>2 multipurpose houses established in community gardens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Procurement process for the construction of 2 Multipurpose centres in</li> </ul>	<p>2,030 HHs supported instead of 2,500HHs planned due to mortality. FAO through a TCP /GAM/3803 and OSRO/GLO/501/USA is</p>

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

<p>improved and implemented</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 Business plans developed</p> <p>10 beekeeping, 40 broiler and 50 small ruminants schemes established</p> <p>5000 cockerels distributed to 2500HHs</p> <p>150 community members trained Broiler (50), Traditional Poultry (50) and Small Ruminants (50) production and Management</p> <p>Conduct annual PPR for 80,000 small ruminants and NCD vaccinations for 160,000 birds</p>	<p>Kwonkuba and Kerewan Nyakoi is in progress</p> <p>ii. Farmers supported with 8 different vegetable seeds : Onion-75kg, Cabbage-15kg, Bitter Tomato-15kg,Egg Plant-15 kg,Pepper-15kg,Lettuce-15kg and Carrot-15kg source of income</p> <p>iii. 10 business plans for community gardens developed to enhance marketing</p> <p>iv. 10 Apiaries of 5 beekeeping units each benefitting 50 farmers with 150 beehives and related accessories</p> <p>v. 30 broiler schemes of 500 birds established benefitting 1006 farmers (121M, 885F)</p> <p>vi. 50 goat production schemes of 4 animals each established</p>	<p>supporting DLS to improve their disease surveillance capacity</p>
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## 2023 Project Implementation Report

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vii. 4030 cockerels distributed to 2015 beneficiaries in the 10 intervention districts</li> <li>viii. Trained 150 beneficiaries on Broiler (50), Traditional Poultry (50) and Small Ruminants</li> <li>ix. 19,665 birds vaccinated with NCD benefitting 1150 farmers(M-659,F-491 )</li> <li>x. 133,458 small ruminants vaccinated against PPR benefitting 15,026 farmers (10,607 F,4419 F)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcome 3.2 :</b> 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>Number of field demonstrations organized and community participation ensured</p>	<p>Conduct Study tour for NARI staff</p> <p>Rehabilitate 83 has of rice field for tidal irrigation</p> <p>Technical support and transfer of agronomic techniques to promote cultivation using tidal irrigation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Institutional capacities strengthened for 7 Staff (NARI (4), NSS (1), MoA (1) and FAO (1)) through a study tour to Ghana to enhance their knowledge on climate smart technologies</li> <li>ii. Procurement for the rehabilitation of 83ha for tidal irrigation is in progress</li> </ul>	

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

<p><b>Output 3.2.1:</b> Drought tolerant crop seeds produced, demonstrated at field level with strengthened value addition and marketing</p>	<p>Number of field demonstrations organized to promote drought tolerant crop species</p> <p>Number of certified seed production sites established and number of 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/undertook 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 houses constructed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Institutional capacities strengthened for 7 Staff (NARI (4), NSS (1), MoA (1) and FAO (1)) through a study tour to Ghana to enhance their knowledge on climate smart technologies</li> <li>ii. Constructed 10 Findi and 10 Cassava milling houses and machine installed, tested and operational for food processing</li> <li>iii. 20 milling machines(10 Findi , 10 Cassava constructed</li> <li>iv. Construction of Milling Machine houses in progress</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 3.2.2 :</b> Additional area brought under cropping by developing tidal irrigation and</p>	<p>Number of hectares brought under cropping by developing tidal irrigation (CRR-N region)</p>	<p>83 ha of rice field rehabilitated</p> <p>Technical support and transfer of agronomic provided to farmers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Procurement for the rehabilitation of 83ha for tidal irrigation is in progress</li> </ul>	

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

<p>ensuring value addition and market linkages</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>Procurement of vegetable seeds</p> <p>Construction of 10 milling machine houses and installation of the machines</p>		
<p><b>Outcome 4.1.</b> 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>3 cattle tracks demarcated</p> <p>10 watering points established benefitting over 1000 herders and small ruminant owners</p> <p>9 local conventions established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 10 deferred grazing areas measured and assessed</li> <li>ii. Cluster Management Committees established</li> <li>iii. Procurement of Bush firefighting equipment for cluster Natural Resource Management Committees is progress</li> <li>iv. Procurement for the award of contract for the establishment of the 10 intensive feed gardens in progress</li> <li>v. Demarcation of 4 cattle tracks in progress</li> <li>vi. Procurement for the award of contract for the establishment of with troughs and solar powered system is in progress</li> </ul>	

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

			<p>vii. 9 local conventions on rangeland management developed, printed and distributed to beneficiaries and local authorities</p>	
<p><b>Output 4.1.1.</b> Resilience of rangelands enhanced by promoting differed grazing areas and reseeding of multi-purpose grass and legume species</p>	<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>i. 10 deferred grazing areas measured and assessed</p> <p>ii. Cluster Natural Management Committees established</p> <p>iii. Procurement of Bush firefighting equipment for cluster Natural Resource Management Committees is progress</p> <p>iv. Procurement for the award of contract for the establishment of the 10 intensive feed gardens in progress</p> <p>v. Demarcation of 4 cattle tracks in progress</p> <p>vi. Procurement for the award of contract for the establishment of with troughs and solar powered system is in progress</p> <p>viii. 9 local conventions on natural resources management</p>	

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

			<p>developed, printed and distributed to beneficiaries and local authorities</p> <p>ix. Cut and Carry Feed Conservation Training for 50 ruminant livestock farmers (42M, 8F) conducted</p>	
<p><b>Output 4.1.2.</b> Provision of livestock water points and improved demarcation of cattle tracts</p>	<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>3 cattle tracks demarcated</p> <p>10 watering points established benefitting herders and small ruminant owners</p> <p>9 local conventions established</p>	<p>Demarcated the 3 cattle tracks</p> <p>Procurement for the award of contract for the solar system and drinking troughs for the livestock boreholes on progress.</p> <p>Established 9 local conventions on rangeland management</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>Monthly M&amp;E reports produced</p> <p>Good practices, success stories, fact sheets and lessons learned shared</p>	<p>i. Produced monthly monitoring reports for management</p> <p>ii. Reviewed and updated the AMAT tracking tool</p>	



## 2023 Project Implementation Report

		<p>An Exit Strategy developed Reviewed certain targets and baselines based on current project realities.</p>	<p>iii. Developed an Exit Strategy to ensure the sustainable continuity of project investments and gains after project closure</p> <p>iv. Best Practices:</p> <p>a. Use of Solar-powered irrigation system</p> <p>b. Empowerment of local communities to manage their natural resources through Local Conventions</p> <p>c. Use of Resident Master Farmers (FFS)</p> <p>d. Developed an Exit Strategy to ensure the sustainable continuity of project investments and gains after project closure</p> <p>g. Development of Business Plans for community garden to link producers to markets</p> <p>h. Assessment of the impact of project intervention Good practices and success stories documented and shared</p>	
<p><b>Output: 5.1.1.</b> Monitoring and evaluation system designed, implemented at all levels and project related good practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated</p>	<p>Agreed M &amp; 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>Monthly monitoring and evaluation reports produced</p> <p>AMAT tool updated</p> <p>Targets and baselines reviewed</p>	<p>i. Produced monthly monitoring reports for management</p> <p>ii. Reviewed and updated the AMAT tracking tool</p>	

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

	<p>Number and typology of good practices integrated and disseminated for wider adoption and replication</p>	<p>Good practices, success stories, fact sheets and lessons learned shared</p> <p>An Exit Strategy developed</p> <p>Reviewed certain targets and baselines based on current project realities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. Reviewed certain targets and baselines based on current project realities.</li> <li>iv. Best Practices:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Use of Solar-powered irrigation system</li> <li>b. Empowerment of local communities to manage their natural resources through Local Conventions</li> <li>c. Use of Resident Master Farmers (FFS)</li> <li>d. Developed an Exit Strategy to ensure the sustainable continuity of project investments and gains after project closure</li> <li>e. Development of Business Plans for community garden to link producers to markets</li> <li>f. Assessment of the impact of project intervention Good practices and success stories documented and shared</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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#### 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.**

Major project outcome/achievements registered include the ongoing vegetable production in all the 10 community gardens and establishment of livelihood diversification schemes (Broiler, Cockerel Exchange, small ruminants and beekeeping schemes). These achievements contributed greatly to increased production and productivity, nutrition and healthy diets and overall incomes. The project also supported capacity building on risk and vulnerability assessment, and agro climate monitoring for food security, and the establishment of a National framework for climate services (NFCS) for the ANR sector that would provide timely weather and climate information for improved production. A major challenge relates to the non-completion of the rangeland activities including Livestock watering points, differed grazing areas and intensive feed gardens before project closure, largely due to procurement related matters.

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

### **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.

	<b>FY2023 Development Objective rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>FY2023 Implementation Progress rating<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>18</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	Despite the challenges of the procurement processes, significant progress is achieved during the period under review especially on activities under outcome 2, 3 and 4. The implementation of almost all the remaining activities have been initiated and on-going.
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	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.
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The project has established adaptation practices which are environmentally friendly. Its implementation has met key objectives and targets; however, the incomplete work such as the drinking points for cattle require further action to minimise pressure on environmental resources such as water.

<sup>16</sup> **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.

<sup>17</sup> **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.

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

<sup>19</sup> In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	Despite the challenges of long and frustrating procurement processes, the project has made significant progress in achieving key results. Especially activities under outcomes 3 and 4 were much appreciated by communities. Access to water is key for improving agriculture productivity and livelihood while adapting to climate change.
<b>GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	Overall, the project is on track to deliver most of its results. In line with the initial findings of the TE, and despite the efforts deployed by the project team and partners, some procurement processes initiated during this reporting period are still pending hence the need for an additional non-cost extension. The project team should proactively mitigate potential risks related to procurement delays and ensure the project timely delivers its remaining results.

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<sup>20</sup> 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
<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>				

2023 Project Implementation Report

<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 (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

<b>Initial ESS Risk classification</b> (At project submission)	<b>Current ESS risk classification</b> Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>21</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.)	YES

<b><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></b>
NIL

<sup>21</sup> **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 <sup>22</sup>	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  The project also supported capacity building on risk and vulnerability assessment, and agro climate monitoring for food security, and the establishment of a National framework for climate services (NFCS) for the ANR sector that would provide timely weather and climate to mitigate climate change variability.  Farmers trained on compost making and on simple disease surveillance methods  The project trained and established livelihood diversification schemes (Broiler, Cockerel Exchange, small ruminants and beekeeping schemes) that greatly increased production and productivity, nutrition and healthy diets and overall incomes	

<sup>22</sup> 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.



## 2023 Project Implementation Report

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	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	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.	The project built linkages and provided institutional capacity building which enhanced institutional and political commitments. The project also supported the development of an Exit Strategy in collaboration with relevant government institutions, departments and implementing partners highlighting key individual roles for the sustainability of the project investment	N/A
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.	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  Strengthening the data collection and generation as well as the M and E system	N/A
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

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
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 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.	The project is implemented in collaboration with other donor projects building linkages and synergies and held participatory consultative engagements with relevant government institutions. The project also supported the development of an Exit Strategy in collaboration with relevant government institutions, departments and implementing partners highlighting key individual roles for the sustainability of the project investment	N/A
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
7	Low delegation of authority for FAOR (\$100,000) and the low capacity of national vendors to properly respond to solicitation documents leads to procurement delays..	Low to medium	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hiring of International Procurement Officer with increase Delegation of Authority</li> <li>• Organize procurement missions by CSLP</li> <li>• Organize vender sensitization meetings with potential vendors on FAO solicitation processes</li> </ul>	Key stakeholders trained on preparation and management of LOA	

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low to Medium	Low	

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

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>
<p><b>Recommendation C 1:</b> Establish comprehensive vulnerability assessment, monitoring, and planning program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An assessment and identification of hotspots for vulnerability and risk in crop and livestock production in selected watersheds in the project intervention sites</li> <li>• Supported the productions on reports on vulnerability and risk assessment in the agricultural and water resources sectors and on analysis of existing database for key stakeholders (DoA, DLS, NDMA, NARI, DWR) involved in disaster risk management</li> <li>• Conducted regional and national trainings on interpretation of weather and climate information by ANR extension workers and officials</li> <li>• Supported the establishment of a National Framework for Climate Services for the ANR sector for the timely provisioning of weather and climate information to mitigate climate change</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation C 2:</b> Strengthen the impact and sustainability of Community gardens.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported the development of an Exit Strategy in collaboration with relevant government institutions, implementing partners and farmer beneficiaries for the sustainability of the project investments</li> <li>• Supported the development business plans to enhance horticulture production, processing, marketing and access to finance</li> <li>• Supported farmers with different vegetable seeds to enhance production and productivity</li> <li>• Supported the 10 community gardens Findi and Cassava processing machines to enhance value addition</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation C 3:</b> Revise and improve overall approach to building resilience within livestock management sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 local conventions on rangeland management signed by local and regional authorities and are functional.</li> <li>• Construction of Livestock watering points, intensive feed gardens and deferred grazing areas are ongoing</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation C 4:</b> Complete project implementation strategy and comprehensive work plan covering entire project period</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget revisions and comprehensive work plans carried out and approved</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

<p><b>Recommendation C 5 :</b> Complete a project hand-over strategy describing how project emplaced programs and activities will be maintained and financed by relevant stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported the development of an Exit Strategy in collaboration with relevant government institutions, implementing partners and farmer beneficiaries for the sustainability of the project investments</li> <li></li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation F 5 :</b> Effectively track co-financing including narrative description within PIRS stating how co-financing is contributing to delivery of project objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreement with GCP/GAM/031/ADWAC to construct 3 of the 10 stock routes will actually help in achieving outcome 4.1.2</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation F 6:</b> Integrate project implementation more effectively with on-going GEF programming particularly the FAO/GEF Forestry Project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-financing agreement with GCP/GAM/031/ADWAC an NGO on the construction of 3 stock routes ( Dobo, Ngunta &amp; Nyakoi cluster)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation 7:</b> 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A major project result revised is development of 40ha rice field. Due to the project time frame left and huge investment outlay required, the PSC agreed on the rehabilitation of 83 ha of rice fields</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation G1</b> Increase gender related indicators in the results framework and monitoring approach.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women took lead roles in almost all the project activities with limited participation in rangeland management as this sector is widely a male dominated area. Otherwise over 90 % of the beneficiaries are women in the established management structures.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported the development of an Exit Strategy in collaboration with relevant government institutions, implementing partners and farmer beneficiaries for the sustainability of the project investments</li> </ul>

## 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 Guidelines<sup>23</sup>. 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
<b>Results framework</b>	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
<b>Components and cost</b>	Budget revisions	Years 2022 and 2023	PSC, BH, LTO, FLO
<b>Institutional and implementation arrangements</b>			
<b>Financial management</b>			
<b>Implementation schedule</b>	The project got a further no cost extensions to October 31, 2023		PSC, BH, LTO, FLO
<b>Executing Entity</b>			
<b>Executing Entity Category</b>			
<b>Minor project objective change</b>			
<b>Safeguards</b>			
<b>Risk analysis</b>			
<b>Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%</b>			
<b>Co-financing</b>			
<b>Location of project activity</b>			
<b>Other</b>			

23 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
<b>Government Institutions</b>			
Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead implementing agency</li> <li>Organise PSC meetings</li> <li>Approve annual work plans and budget</li> </ul>	1 PSC Monitoring mission and Meeting 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"> <li>Implemented farmer trainings on compost making</li> <li>Lead role in the assesement impact of trainings conducted on the project activities</li> </ul>	Activities are implemented accordingly	
National Seed Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participated in the PSC meetings</li> </ul>	Activities are implemented accordingly	
Department of Livestock Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead role in the signing of validation of 9 local conventions y local and regional authorities</li> <li>Lead role in the establishment identifiaction of 50 goats and 30 broiler and 10 beekeeping schemes</li> <li>Lead role in the establishment Intensive Feed Gradens and Deferred grazing areas</li> <li>Participated in the PSC meetings and monitoring visit</li> <li>Participated in the impact assessment of trainings conducted on the project activities</li> </ul>	Activities are implemented accordingly	
National Agricultural Research Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participated in the assesement impact of trainings conducted on the project activities</li> <li>Participated in the 1 PSC meetings and monitoring visits</li> </ul>	Activities are implemented accordingly	
Women's Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participated in PSC meetings and monitoring visits</li> </ul>	Improved capacity in the implementation and tracking of outcomes and outputs.	

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participated in the PSC meetings and monitoring visit</li> </ul>	. Improved capacity in the implementation and tracking of outcomes and outputs.	
The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water and Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participated in PSC meeting and monitoring visit</li> </ul>	Improved capacity in the implementation and tracking of outcomes and outputs.	
National Environment Agency (NEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GEF Focal Point</li> <li>Participated in 1 PSC meetings and monitoring visit</li> <li>Lead role in conducting impact analysis of the project activities on the natural resources</li> </ul>	Activities are implemented accordingly	
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participated in 1 PSC meetings and monitoring visit</li> </ul>	Activities are implemented accordingly	
Department of Water Resources (DWR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of dekad bulletins and dissemination of weather and climate forecast information</li> <li>Lead role in the establishment of the National Framework for Climate Services</li> <li>Lead role in the vulnerability and risk assessment and capacity development for enhanced food security</li> </ul>	Activities are implemented accordingly	
<b><i>Others[1]</i></b>			
National Livestock Owners' Association (NaLOA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participate in PSC meetings and monitoring visits</li> </ul>	Activities are implemented accordingly	
National Coordinating Organization for Farmers Associations in the Gambia (NACOFAG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participate in PSC meetings and monitoring visits</li> <li>Participated in the impact assessment of trainings conducted on the project activities</li> </ul>	Activities are implemented accordingly	
Local communities (most vulnerable and ethnic populations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Associations/groups/communities were engaged in consultation meetings and implementation of all the activities implemented during the period under review</li> </ul>	Activities are being implemented	Land tenure issues at the Nyakoi cluster stock routes
<b><i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i></b>			

[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.

## 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 conducted to determine the beneficiaries of small ruminants, poultry and beekeeping schemes, with female accounting over 80%.
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 small ruminants, Broiler and bee keeping schemes established
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

<b>Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u></b>	
<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>Periodically, 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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Support advocacy and campaigns including public communications activities for the project</li> </ul> <p>Overall, the project generated substantial visibility through different communication methods and outlets including social media posts, and global stories targeting specific audiences. These production of project factsheets and newsletter published on FAO Global publication page highlighting all the success and human stories, best practices, lessons learned and project achievements</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Major challenge is the documentation of success stories and best practice with respect to rangeland and livestock watering points as these activities are incomplete.</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.



Sare Birom a remote community in Niimi North Bank Region practices rainfed crop farming. Like other hard-to-reach rural communities, Sare Birom is also bereft of basic but essential services making it difficult for the inhabitants to have improved living conditions during the dry season. However, in search of means of livelihood to sustain themselves during this period, the village women mobilized themselves and started a garden with the hope of generating income for a better life.

They teamed up to dig wells measuring up to 18 meters deep for irrigation, only to be dismayed at poor yields due to the erratic nature of the groundwater levels. It was not until 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) intervened with a poultry farm as a climate change adaptation measure to diversify their means of livelihood, that the community experienced a watershed moment.

*"This farm is transforming our lives daily; our members are fully and productively engaged, and our living conditions have improved."* Fatoumatta Sowe, the leader of the women's group explained.

The women's group called "Wellingara Association" were given day-old chicks as seed capital to run a poultry farm some months ago with the expectation that they will sell the birds when they mature and plow back the proceeds to sustain the much-needed intervention. In search of clues on how FAO's AACCP is changing lives in rural Gambia, FAO visited the community and noticed good progress.

We found women beaming with smiles perhaps to the inspiring success they registered at the farm. Already, they have raised 100,000 GMD, from the first batch of birds they received as seed capital some months ago and have already restocked the poultry with 600 birds, from the proceeds of the initial sale. *"This is our first breakthrough some of the birds bought are already mature for the market, and customers such as lodge owners and restaurateurs within the region, as well as people from nearby communities, have started to make bookings thus far, we also have a customer comes from Serrekunda to buy 250 birds."*

This confirms the growing sales and returns to profitability at the farm, likewise, the improved economic situation of these women could not have raised such income in their gardens in a short period, due to irregular water supply.

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

	<p><i>“In the past, we used to travel long distances to buy chicken legs, especially during Ramadan, sometimes our meat will defrost and get spoiled before we reach home because the money, we spend on it is huge we sometimes cook and consume some and end up experiencing gastrointestinal infectious diseases. Today, thanks to the AACCP project, we can buy as many portions of meat as we can afford.”</i> Said Jainaba Bah, one of the farmers.</p> <p>Pateh Jawo, a livestock officer in Kerewan discussed the economic gains of poultry farming in NBR which he said is gaining momentum. “Poultry farms sell birds for 300GMD each, if you multiply that by 500, you will notice the huge profit a farmer can make from poultry farming, thanks to projects like AACCP, many livelihoods have changed.”</p> <p>If what Pateh and the women poultry farmers said is anything to go by, a brighter prognosis and a better life, and a healthy rural population is guaranteed.</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p><a href="https://www.fao.org/gambia/programmes-and-projects/success-stories/ru/">https://www.fao.org/gambia/programmes-and-projects/success-stories/ru/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/FAOGambia/">https://www.facebook.com/FAOGambia/</a></p> <p><a href="https://twitter.com/faogambia?lang=en">https://twitter.com/faogambia?lang=en</a></p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.fao.org/gambia/programmes-and-projects/success-stories/ru/">https://www.fao.org/gambia/programmes-and-projects/success-stories/ru/</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.fao.org/3/cc0854en/cc0854en.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/cc0854en/cc0854en.pdf</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.fao.org/3/cc0971en/cc0971en.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/cc0971en/cc0971en.pdf</a></li> <li><a href="#">AACCP GRTS news story.mp4</a></li> <li><a href="https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/national-news/reaping-the-rewards-of-agriculture-investment-and-improving-livelihoods">https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/national-news/reaping-the-rewards-of-agriculture-investment-and-improving-livelihoods</a></li> <li><a href="https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/national-news/fao-partners-present-lab-worth-d84m-to-nea">https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/national-news/fao-partners-present-lab-worth-d84m-to-nea</a></li> <li><a href="https://standard.gm/fao-dls-nalao-end-national-sensitization-tour-on-bushfires/">https://standard.gm/fao-dls-nalao-end-national-sensitization-tour-on-bushfires/</a></li> </ul>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point’s Name and contact details</p>	<p>Communication Officer:</p> <p>Ebrima Sowe  <a href="mailto:Ebrima.Sowe@fao.org">Ebrima.Sowe@fao.org</a>  +220-3677206</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.

The local communities played critical roles in the implementation of the respective project activities.

### **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. With technical support from DoA and NARI, the beneficiaries participated in bed demarcations and planting of vegetable crops and climate resilient crop varieties

### **2. Rehabilitation of 83ha of rice fields for tidal irrigation**

The department of Soils and Water Management Services through consultations with the three different communities (Jakaba, Fulakunda, and Toubakuta village of Kuntaur Fulla kunda) in identifying the rice fields that required urgent intervention including canal de-silting, rehabilitation of gates and culverts.

### **3. Livestock Production Schemes**

The Department of Livestock Services through village consultations involving VDC members, village heads and producer associations identified beneficiaries for the 30 broiler, 50 goat and 10 beekeeping schemes established as alternative livelihood diversifications activities.

### **4. Provision of Pastoral infrastructures**

The communities working closing with Department of Livestock Services identified the pastoral infrastructures including livestock watering points, stock routes, deferred grazing areas, intensive feed gardens. The cluster communities guided the development of the local conventions on rangeland management vis-à-vis the associated

facilities. These conventions were validated by the communities and signed by all village heads and the regional authorities as demonstration of ownership. 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.

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 consultations, 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 <sup>24</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval USD	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023 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	1,398,638		1,398,638
MOA/FASDEP	GAFSP	In-Kind	14,880,000	13,897,920		13,897,920
MOA/WAAPP	WB	In-Kind	12,000,000	9,823,907.46		9,823,907.46
MOA/H9200	AfDB	In-Kind	8,550,000	9,550,000		9,550,000
Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security/Nutrition to mitigate migration flows	EU	In-kind	0	624,028.88		624,028.88
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	1,100,000		1,250,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,830,000</b>	<b>36,584,887.62</b>		<b>36,734,887.62</b>

<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.

**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 (EU funded project) 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 (EU funded 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 have 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

<b>Development Objectives Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <b>all</b> its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve <b>some</b> of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only <b>some</b> of its major global environmental objectives)
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Project is expected <b>not</b> to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <b>any</b> of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

<b>Implementation Progress Rating.</b> 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.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Implementation of <b>all</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan



<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.
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<b>Risk rating.</b> 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:	
<b>High Risk (H)</b>	There is a probability of greater than <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
<b>Substantial Risk (S)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>51%</b> and <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
<b>Moderate Risk (M)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>26%</b> and <b>50%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
<b>Low Risk (L)</b>	There is a probability of up to <b>25%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.

## Annex 1– Tracking Tools



GCP-GAM-033 GEF 7  
CORE INDICATORS.Is.

## Annex 2. GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Juffureh	13.2029	-16.2231		<a href="#">Community Garden</a>
Kerr Selleh	13.3152	-16.1641		Community Garden
Kinteh Kunda Jannehya	13.3012	-16.0348		Community Garden
Mandori	13.0505	-15.9346		Community Garden
Kunjo	13.3401	-15.3420		Community Garden
Genji Wollof	13.4327	-15.2240		Community Garden
Wassu	13.4049	-14.5257		Community Garden
Lamin Koto	13.3310	-14.4518		Community Garden
Kerewan Nyakoi	13.2206	-14.1329		Community Garden
Kuwonkuba	13.2449	-14.1836		Community Garden
Pakau Njogu	13.2316	-16.2346		Livestock bore holes, stock routes & intensive feed gardens
Samba Chargeh	13.3256	-16.1613		Livestock bore holes, stock routes & intensive feed gardens
Pallen Amdalai	13.3338	-16.0123		Livestock bore holes, stock routes & intensive feed gardens
Dobo	13.3239	-15.5815		Livestock bore holes, stock routes & intensive feed gardens
Kataba Bantasu	13.3307	-15.3049		Livestock bore holes, stock routes & intensive feed gardens
Genji Wollof	13.4312	-15.2256		Livestock bore holes, stock routes & intensive feed gardens
Ngunta	13.4449	-14.4848		Livestock bore holes, stock routes & intensive feed gardens
Demfaye	13.3659	-14.3837		Livestock bore holes, stock routes & intensive feed gardens
Sutukonding	13.3240	-14.1324		Livestock bore holes, stock routes & intensive feed gardens
Kuwonkuba	13.2507	-14.1845		Livestock bore holes, stock routes & intensive feed gardens
Juffureh	13.2013	-16.2249		Broiler, small ruminant, beekeeping schemes and milling machines

Kerr Selleh	13.3157	-16.1644		Broiler, small ruminant, beekeeping schemes and milling machines
Kinteh Kunda Jannehya	13.3024	-16.0359		Broiler, small ruminant, beekeeping schemes and milling machines
Kunjo	13.3418	-15.3429		Broiler, small ruminant, beekeeping schemes and milling machines
Genji Wollof	13.4324	-15.2255		Broiler, small ruminant, beekeeping schemes and milling machines
Wassu	13.4114	-14.5246		Broiler, small ruminant, beekeeping schemes and milling machines
Lamin Koto	13.3259	-14.4546		Broiler, small ruminant, beekeeping schemes and milling machines
Kerewan Nyakoi	13.3219	-14.1304		Broiler, small ruminant, beekeeping schemes and milling machines
Kuwonkuba	13.2411	-14.1830		Broiler, small ruminant, beekeeping schemes and milling machines
Kuntaur Fula kunda	13.3944	-14.5335		Land Rehabilitation for Rice Production

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