**UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2021**

Reporting from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

# INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR

1. Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers
2. Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.

# 1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

# 1.1. Project details

This entire table is to be prepared by Task Managers

1. IDENTIFICATION

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identification Table | *Insert* GEF ID.: 5071 | *Insert* Umoja no.: S1-32LDL-000041/P1-33LDL-000034 / SB-000698.24.01 |
| Project Title | Strengthening climate services and early warning systems in the Gambia for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – 2nd Phase of the GOTG/GEF/UNEP LDCF NAPA Early Warning Project |
| Duration months | *Planned* | 48 Months |
| *Extension(s)* | 22/01/2020 & 12 months | 28/05/2021 & 12 months |
| Division(s) Implementing the project | Ecosystems Division, Climate Change Adaptation Unit, Fresh Water, Land and Climate Branch  |
| Name of co-implementing Agency  | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) |
| Executing Agency(ies) | Department of Water Resources,  |
| Names of Other Project Partners | * Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Natural Resources
* Department of Agriculture
* Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources
* Ministry of Agriculture
* Ministry of Information and Communication Infrastructure
* Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
* Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
* Ministry of Local Government
* Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry
* Women’s Bureau
* Personnel Management Office
* University of The Gambia
* National Disaster Management Authority
* National Environment Agency
* Department of Forestry
* Department of Parks and Wildlife Management
* The Gambia Association of Non-Government Organizations
* Gambia Radio and Television Services
* Local Government Authorities
* Community Radios
 |
| Project Type | Full Size Project |
| Project Scope | National |
| Region | Africa |
| Countries | The Gambia |
| Programme of Work | *Programme of work and budget for the biennium 2020-2021 – Subprogramme 1 Climate Change* |
| GEF Focal Area(s) | Climate Change |
| UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages  | UNDAF Pillar 1 Outcome 3: Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Risk Reduction Systems and Services Operationalized |
| Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s) | *Where appropriate, insert the most relevant SDG target(s) and indicator(s) to which the project contributes**The Gambia project contributes to the following SDGs:*SDG 2 and Indicator 2.4.1 through increasing food security by benefiting 100,000 households most of them fishermen, herdsmen and farmers.  SDG 6 and Indicator 6.1.1 through establishing a water quality monitoring system to achieve 75% coverage of the nation’s land area, including 5 surface water-level monitoring networks and 2 groundwater-level networks.SDG 8 and Indicator 8.4.1 through developing a critical mass of skilled human resources to operate Gambia’s early warning system. The aim is for the National Meteorological Service to be able to recruit 15 staff per year.  SDG 13 and Indicator 13.2.1 through constructing 9 automatic weather stations across the country to achieve 50% coverage of nation’s land area. The project is integrating climate change issues into the development plans and natural disaster plans of 8 Districts. |
| GEF financing amount | US$ 5,000,000 (Five Million Dollars) |
| Co-financing amount | US$ 25,360,000 (Planned) |
| Date of CEO Endorsement | 08 July 2014 |
| Start of Implementation | August 2015 |
| Date of first disbursement | 17th February 2015 |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June 2021 | US$ 4,504,432.30 |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June 2021 | US$ 4,053142.13 |
| Expected Mid-Term Review Date | Completed in December 2019 |
| Completion Date | *Planned* | May 2019 |
| *Revised* | May 2022  |
| Expected Terminal Evaluation Date | November 2022 |
| Expected Financial Closure Date | March 2022 |

# 1.2. Project description

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| The problem that this project seeks to address is that rural populations and major settlements are severely exposed to climate variability, climate extremes and erratic rainfall regimes. Long-term climate impacts are also likely to further erode the Gambia’s economic development opportunities and livelihoods. The preferred solution to this problem is an effective early warning system, along with development planning processes that are based on accurate and reliable climate and hydrological services. The Government of The Gambia’s long term preferred solution to climate change induced problems is thus to enhance the country’s capacity to gather and analyze climate and environmental information in order to inform its population about severe and extreme weather events as well as on long-term systemic change triggered by climate change. The proposed solution to enhance the institutional capacity of Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water and Wildlife (the executing agency) to gather and analyze climate and environmental information involves: * establishing a functional network of meteorological and hydrological monitoring stations and associated infrastructure to better understand climatic conditions and changes at short, mid-term and long-term ranges;
* strengthening the skills, competencies, standards and procedures required to run an effective hydro-meteorological system, and early warning network;
* developing and disseminating tailored weather and climate information to government entities, private sector, civil society, development partners and local communities; and
* supporting the uptake of climate information and integration of climate knowledge into local development plans.

The project aims at strengthening institutions to implement the above and therefore will improve national capability to generate and use climate information in planning and management country wide

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| **Outcome** | **Output** | **Supported by** |
| 1. The Gambia National Meteorological Services is supported in its transition to becoming a financially sustainable Meteorological Agency
 | Output 1.1: A comprehensive business plan for deployment of effective hydro-met service is established | UNEP |
| 1. Hydro-meteorological infrastructure is upgraded / installed and maintained that will cover the full needs for 'optimal performance of EWS' as identified by recent needs assessment reports in the Gambia
 | Output 2.1: Effective, timely and accurate flood warnings issued.Output 2.2 Increased availability of real time climate data.Output 2.3 A marine meteorological station network is operational.Output 2.4 The water quality monitoring system is upgraded.Output 2.5 A comprehensive database and data management system is established and centralized. | UNDP |
| 1. A critical mass of skilled human resources is able to operate the Gambia Early Warning System and perform medium and long-term adaptation planning beyond the project
 | Output 3.1 A cadre of certified maintenance and repair technicians exists within the NHMS.Output 3.2 A recruitment and retention strategy is developed.Output 3.3 A cadre of certified hydro-meteorological professionals is established. | UNEP |
| 1. Efficient and effective use of hydro-meteorological and environmental information for making early warnings and long-term development plans
 | Output 4.1 Targeted climate products are produced for sectoral institutional partners.Output 4.2 Early warnings and climate change risk information in 14 sites disseminated and taken up.Output 4.3 Underserved communities receive early warning messages.Output 4.4 Climate change issues are integrated into local development plans in 14 sites.Output 4.5 Knowledge, data and information on climate impacts on local biodiversity is available.Output 4.6 Knowledge management structures for effective feedback and incorporation of lessons learned are created | UNEP |

EXECUTING AGENCY. Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources. |

# 1.3. History of project revisions

To be completed by Task Managers

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Version** | **Date** | **Main changes introduced in this revision** |
| Rev1 (CEO ED) | 17/12/2018 | No Cost Extension of implementation period |
| Rev2 (CEO ED) | 22/01/2020 | No Cost Extension of implementation period |
| Rev3 (CEO ED) | 28/05/2021 | No Cost Extension of implementation period |

# 2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

To be completed by UNEP Task Manager

* 1. 2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Insert the Subprogramme(s) and biennia of the PoW to which the project contributes | **Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)**Insert the Subprogramme’s Expected Accomplishment(s) and Indicator(s) to which the project contributes*Subprogramme 1 Climate change*a. Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation * (i) The number of countries supported by UNEP with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate national adaptation plans.
 |
| Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated PoW Expected Accomplishments and Indicators. State key changes since previous reporting period. (maximum one paragraph)The project is establishing the technical and institutional basis to gather, analysis and disseminate climate and climate change information that will guide future ecosystem-based adaptation work nationally. This specific project has no EbA focus but provides broad-based information on climate variability and associated changes useful for EbA planning and implementation.[Section to be shared with relevant Regional and Global SubProgramme Coordinators] |

* 1. 2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

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| --- | --- |
| GEF Core Indicators | **Indicative expected Results** |
| Discuss GEF core indicators targeted by the project, as well as expected results. (maximum one paragraph)There are two GEF core indicators that include: (i) the number of direct beneficiaries, and (ii) the number of people trained as summarized in the table below. In relation to the number of direct beneficiaries, an anticipated minimum of 66,429 (75%) will have access to early warnings and climate information by the end of the project in the pilot sites (disaggregated by gender).In terms of the number of people trained at different levels on meteorology and management of weather and climate information management, a total of 526 people benefited from this training at mid-term. This number will increase to 600 people trained in total by the project closure.

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| --- | --- |
| Indicator | Expected values at |
| Mid-term | End-of-project |
| Number of direct beneficiaries  | - | >66,429 |
| Number of people trained | 526 | 600 |
|  |  |  |

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* 1. 2.3. Implementation status and risk

*[complete the fiscal year and select: 1st PIR; 2nd PIR; …. Final PIR; select HS; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the progress towards outcomes and outputs in third and fourth lines; select H; S; M; L; to rate risks for the fiscal year you are reporting in the fifth line. Add more columns if needed]*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | FY 2016 | FY 2017 | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021\_\_ |
| PIR # | 1st PIR | 2nd PIR | 3rd PIR |  4th PIR | 5th PIR | 6th PIR |
| Rating towards **outcomes** (section 3.1) | **MS** | **MS** | **MS** | **S** | **S** | **S** |
| Rating towards **outputs** (section 3.2) | *not rated* | ***MS*** | **MS** | **S** | **S** | **S** |
| **Risk** rating (section 3.3) | **M** | **M** | **M** | **L** | **L** | **L** |

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| --- |
| Summary of status. Please structure as follows, highlighting progress, challenges and main achievements, as needed:Rating towards outcomes: The overall progress of the project towards achieving the expected results can be rated as satisfactory building from the achievements to date and the remaining ongoing activities which will be completed by the end of the project. Specifically, the following progress can be outlined from the inception of the project to and including the 2020 reporting period. Support to the Gambia National Meteorological Services has led to the elaboration of a 10-year recruitment and retention plan to upgrade skills and capacity for hydromet services, backed up by a business plan completed during the period under review and which identifies the type of services that can be provided by the new Meteorological Agency to the Private Sector and other Stakeholders and at what cost. Additional efforts during the period under review include the completion of the rehabilitation of 2 hydromet stations, 5 conventional stations and the fencing of automatic stations. The tripartite MoU has also been completed between the Ministry of Environment, Parks and Wildlife, the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources and the Ministry of Information and Communication Infrastructure to use airwaves, radio frequencies and sustained broadcasting of weather, climate and climate early warning information on the National Broadcasting Services (GRTS) and Community Radios. In addition to the establishment of the Gambia Hydro-meteorological infrastructure, an important achievement during the period under review has been the creation of a maintenance and repair unit within the met service supported by the acquisition of spare parts for the equipment. Staff from this unit have received training on organizational change management.Efforts to create a critical mass of Gambian hydro-meteorological professionals and technicians is ongoing. Through various trainings, the human resources capacity has increased significantly and their ability to operate all the equipment acquired. These skills are being consolidated before the project phaseout and will need to be measured through a survey approach in the coming reporting year, as this project ends in May 2022. The project drew on expertise from Kenya, Nigeria and the United Kingdom to provide courses in meteorological at different levels. Middle-level technicians (MWO Class III) certification were provided. Meteorologists and hydrologists also received WMO Class I training. The project has however, faced procurement challenges for the acquisition of workstations, technologies and educational materials and equipment for the National Met Authority. Targeted climate products are been produced and will probably continue beyond the lifetime of the project. These include agromet and monthly bulletins, seasonal forecasts, crop-climate models, food security bulletins, other hazards communication protocols, codes and advisories. An important activity which will complement these efforts is the development of GIS-based climate related maps and models building on GIS applications for flood vulnerability, drought severity, storm surges, sustained winds and sea-level rise. All this information will increase and improve the dissemination and uptake of early warning and climate risk information across the sites including the underserved communities. Rating towards outputs: Aligned with progress reported on section 3.2.The eleven project outputs are near completion or completed at the time of reporting. Four outputs were completed by 2020 including outputs 1.1, 2, 3.2 and 4.5. Output 2 implemented by UNDP was satisfactorily concluded by 2020. Progress in the remaining outputs in 2020 is summarized as follow:* Output 3.1: A cadre of certified maintenance and repair technicians exists within the NHMS – the technicians trained are performing all the preventive and corrective maintenances on the equipment installed including the installation of new ones.
* Output 3.3: A cadre of certified hydro-meteorological professionals is established – eight NMS staff started WMO Class II forecasting training in collaboration with NIMET which will be completed by 2021.
* Output 4.1: Targeted climate products are produced for sectoral institutional partners – Agromet and monthly bulletins are continuously generated with forecasts and early warning messages for sectoral institutions
* Output 4.2: Early warnings and climate change risk information in 14 sites disseminated and taken up – Step-down trainings of members in the 14 project pilot sites were successfully completed and further trainings are scheduled for 2021
* Output 4.3: Underserved communities received early warning messages – through the provision of training and essential equipment, radios and state broadcasters stepped up the coverage of the previously underserved communities. WhatsApp messaging is also be put into use in areas covered by the internet network
* Output 4.4: Climate change issues are integrated into local development plans in 14 sites – Not much progress was achieved for this output during the period under review, but most of the 7 Local Government Authorities have a Development Plan in place which will be used to start mainstreaming climate change into these plans
* Output 4.6: Knowledge management structures for effective feedback and incorporation of lessons learned are created - The Early Warning messages delivered to Pilot sites and other dissemination outlets are continuously being modified based on feedbacks received from the pilot sites and the general public.

An important delay that significantly slowed down the execution of the project has been the COVID 19 Pandemic resulting to a partial lockdown with minimal activities. However, with the easing of restrictions in year 2021, implementation is in high gear and hopefully all project activities will be completed before project closure in June 2022Overall risk rating: justify consolidated project risk given on Table A in section 3.3.The key risk identified during this reporting period relates to the financial sustainability of the interventions under the project. It was envisaged that prior to project closure, key legislation to convert the NHMS into a semi-autonomous agency that can enter into contracts with the private sector for services they provide will be enacted. As a government entity presently, the NHMS cannot charge for services and all forecasts and warnings provided are free of charge and this is causing serious financial constraint on the NHMS, hence it would be difficult for it to sustain the interventions made by the project. This also applies to their ability to maintain the telecommunication equipment installed.[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.4. Co-financing

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| **Planned Co-finance****Total:**  (total only) **US$25,360,000****Actual to date:** ***25,360,000 (100%)*** | Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges. The co-financing under the project has been mainly through other Government interventions in areas relate to the project. These co-financings have been forthcoming and their synergies with the project activities has resulted to the realization of many of the project goals. This amount corresponds to the US$24,360,000 funding for 10 other complementary projects now completed and a further US$1,000,000 in-kind contribution in terms of assets from the government of the Gambia also completed. See details in the table below:

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| --- | --- |
| African Monitoring of the Environment | 2,000,000 |
| UNEP sponsored program on EWS | 500,000 |
| ECOWAS supported Gambia National Agriculture Investment Programme (GNAIP)  | 5,000,000  |
| USAID supported Gambia-Senegal | 150,000 |
| FAO support to strengthen capacities in the Gambia Government for policy planning, programming, statistics & monitoring in the Agriculture & Natural Resources sector  | 380,000  |
| UNDP and Spanish Fund supported Public Service | 1,800,000 |
| African Development Bank supported Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project  | 4,000,000  |
| African Development Bank supported National Water Sector Reform Project  | 2,600,000  |
| Technical Support Programme to The Gambia on Climate and Development by United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Climate Policy Center (ACPC)  | 2,930,000  |
| IFAD supported Livestock & Horticulture Development Project (LHDP)  | 5,000,000  |
| **In-kind** |  |
| GOTG Assets (infrastructure, personnel, utilities)  | 1,000,000  |
| **Total Co-financing:**  | 25,360,000  |
| **Total Project Cost:**  | **30,360,000**  |

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* 1. 2.5. Stakeholder engagement

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| **Stakeholder engagement** | The project continued to engage with key stakeholders at government and community levels during the reporting period.A tripartite MoU was concluded between the between Ministry of Environment, Parks and Wildlife, Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources and Ministry of Information and Communication Infrastructure and use of airwaves, radio frequencies and sustained broadcasting of weather, climate and climate early warning information on National Broadcasting Services (GRTS) and Community Radios. Another inter-ministerial MoU on the basis of the results and outcomes of the project is also being prepared to mainstream climate change into the National Health Policy laying out the roles and responsibilities of each party and how EWS can support the health sector. At community level, the project continued to focus on the dissemination of early warning information to local users, and the deployment of technologies and approaches designed to make the EWS effective locally. This includes participatory processes and the creation of a significant network of local stakeholders who will act as relays to the EWS and who will ensure that rural vulnerable communities receive timely and user-friendly information when needed. This is being achieved through the formation of Radio Listening Groups in 14 pilot sites and the engagement of Agricultural extension workers based in the rural areas as agents to sensitise these 14 pilot sites.  |

* 1. 2.6. Gender

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| **Gender mainstreaming** | Describe progress, challenges and outcomes related to the gender-responsive measures documented at CEO Endorsement/ Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent. Older projects that were designed before gender mainstreaming should proactively report any possible gender benefits, as appropriate.Gender mainstreaming activities were limited during the period under review as the result of Covid-19. However, the traditional communicators of Kanyaleng women were deeply involved in disseminating climate information and early warning using local languages throughout the project area. These women make up 50% of all the 140 traditional communicators directly engaged with the project. Additional efforts on sensitization and awareness raising will be undertaken in 2021 assuming Covid-19 capsizes allowing the resumption of full field activities.  |

* 1. 2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

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| **Environmental and social safeguards management** | Describe progress, challenges and outcomes related to the environmental and social safeguard-responsive measures documented at CEO Endorsement/ Approval in social safeguard action plan or equivalent. Older projects that were designed before environmental and social safeguard mainstreaming should proactively report any possible social safeguard benefits, as appropriate.The project investment in solar power equipment in areas not covered by the national electricity grid means that community will continue to benefit from the services provided by the infrastructure established and receive the much needed climate and weather information that support their livelihood planning efforts throughout the year.[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.8. Knowledge management

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| --- | --- |
| **Knowledge activities and products** | Provide a narrative of knowledge activities/ products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement/ Approval The project has established an inter-ministerial agreement with all the key sectors which will benefit from the knowledge gathered throughout the project lifespan. One of the much-anticipated knowledge product is the GIS web-based portal for public and key stakeholder organizations which will support the dissemination of hazard maps and associated information such as hydro meteorological, water resource information, telemetric and EWS data to central and local government stakeholders. Efforts to establish this GIS web-based portal started in 2020 and continues into 2021.[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.9. Stories to be shared

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| --- | --- |
| **Stories to be shared** | Optional for mature projects: Provide a brief summary of any especially interesting and impactful project results that are worth sharing with a larger audience, and/or investing communications time in, if any.No significant story was gathered during the period under review, but there is a plan to work with all the key stakeholders in the next final months to generate the human-interest stories including a documentary for this project for wider dissemination.[section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication] |
|  |

# 3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

*Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the* ***UNEP Task Manager****[[1]](#footnote-2) will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:*

1. *Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1*
2. *Implementation progress – see section 3.2*

*Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.*

* 1. 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

[copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]

| **Project objective and Outcomes** | **Indicator** | **Baseline level** | **Mid-term target** | **End-of-project target** | **Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021** | **Progress rating[[2]](#footnote-3)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Objective:** | Level of capacity of agencies to monitor, assess and disseminate hydro-climate information for early warnings and long-term planning | 1. Capacity of agencies to produce information from 1 to 4 using the standardised capacity assessment scorecard (SCAS)[[3]](#footnote-4)
2. Capacity of agencies to package information from 1 to 3 using SCAS
3. Capacity of agencies to disseminate information from 1-3 using SCAS
4. Capacity of legislative & governance framework 2-3 using SCAS
 | Not applicable | 1. 4-5 on SCAS
2. 4-5 on SCAS
3. 4-5 on SCAS
4. 4 on SCAS
 | The Meteorological Services have been capacitised in terms of infrastructure (offices throughout the country), equipped in terms of new equipment for climate data collection, and the human resources capacity increased through the provision of requisite professional and technical trainings. New avenues have also been created for early warning message dissemination in English and local languages for better adaptation planning. Through various trainings, the human resources capacity has increased significantly and also their ability to operate all the equipment acquired. These skills are being consolidated before the project phaseout and will need to be measured through a survey approach in the coming reporting year, as this project ends in May 2022 A 10-year recruitment and retention plan has been developed and aims to upgrade skills and capacity for the hydromet services and the ability of the service to retain trained professional and technical staff will help to achieve this objective. | *S* |
| **Outcome 1:***Gambia National Meteorological Services is supported to become a financially sustainable Meteorological Agency* | 1. Amount of dedicated budget allocated for NMS activities by end of project | There is currently no dedicated budget for the new agency. NHMS is currently under the Department of Water Resources in the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources and does not have an independent and dedicated budget, rather it filters through the umbrella ministry | Bills establishing 3 semi-autonomous NHMS agencies are presently being reviewed awaiting enactment. Construction of the new headquarters for the Meteorological Agency is progressing well and expected to be completed in 2019. Funds for the construction of this headquarters is provided by Government.  | A dedicated, predictable enough budget is allocated to NHMS activities to deliver timely and effective early warnings by end of project | The bill establishing an autonomous Meteorological Services was presented to Ca­binet level early this year as the last step before being presented to the National Assembly for enactment. However, cabinet recommended that the bills be reviewed again with all stakeholders because it was drafted 7 years ago and some of the conditions might have changed from that time to date. This review with stakeholders was done in April 2021 and the revised version resubmitted. Indications are that this bill will reach the National Assembly for enactment before the end of this year. Four new regional meteorological headquarters are under construction funded by the project and once complete, they will serve as the coordinating hub for all meteorological activities in the regions they serve.The new national Hydrological headquarters in Basang fully funded by the project was inaugurated by the president of The Gambia The construction of the Government funded new national headquarters for the Meteorological Services is at an advanced stage and was expected to be completed in 2020 but with Government facing funds issues due to COVID 19, there is a delay in its completion. **The target for this outcome is almost reached and will be achieved when the bill establishing an autonomous NHMS is signed into law**  | S |
| **Outcome 2: (UNDP Component): Hydro-meteorological infrastructure is upgraded / installed and maintained that will cover the full needs for 'optimal performance of EWS as identified by recent needs assessment reports in the Gambia.****The UNDP component of the Project is now completed and closed. The UNEP component is continuing and will close in 2022 so thatTerminal Project Evaluation can be untertaken** |
| **Outcome 3:***A critical mass of skilled human resources is able to operate the Gambia Early Warning System and perform medium and long-term adaptation planning beyond the project.* | Number of skilled hydro-meteorological staff recruited and retained by NMS by the end of the project (disaggregated by sex) | Baseline: 88 staff of which 12 are female | There was quick and initial training of meteorologists and hydrologists at the start of the project. 36 students have been trained at UTG Farafenni Campus on postgraduate diploma. 38 students trained at WRTS on basic-intermediate requisite skills for entry-mid level meteorologists and hydrologists. various training on EWS carried out at the relevant agencies. Human resource management plan has been prepared for the DWR. Three students are undergoing bachelor’s degree training in Environmental Science at the University of The Gambia. One student has graduated with a bachelor’s degree in Biology and presently working at the Water Quality Laboratory  | NMS can recruit 15 staff per year and retain 80% of them by end of project (of which 50% are women) | *A total number of 90 students (above the baseline) have been trained with the support of the project (8 class II technicians (forecasters) during the period under review). Out of this number, 56 are serving the NHMS. Of the trained staff, 33% are women. 100% of output 3.3 is therefore completed. The next steps will entail consolidating the achievements and rolling out the 10-year recruitment and retention plan for the met services which is anticipated to retain most if not all of the people trained depending on the government budget which is not available at this stage.****Detailed breakdown of all the different trainings undertaken so far is as follow:***Thirty-five (23 male and 12 female) have completed Post Graduate Diploma in Meteorology training at the University of The Gambia. The project facilitated this training by bringing in Lecturers from the University of Nairobi to run the course. 38 students (28 males, 10 females) have completed class III Meteorologist training at the Department of Water Resources Training School in collaboration with the Nigerian Meteorological Institute who provide lecturers and give certification. Out of this number, 29 (23 male and 6 female) passed the final exams are now certified meteorologist serving the NHMS8 students (7 male and 1 female) are presently undergoing class II Meteorologist training at the DWR training school to be completed in September 2021. Once they complete and pass the final exams, they will be certified weather forecasters. This is in addition to 5 staff (4 male and 1 female) who were trained to class II level in Nigeria under the project4 students (one mail, three female) have completed bachelor’s degree training in Environmental Science at the University of The Gambia | S |
| **Outcome 4:***Efficient and effective use of hydro-meteorological and environmental information for making early warnings and long-term development plans.* | Percentage of population with access to improved climate information in pilot sites (disaggregated by gender) | 5% of population has access to EW in pilot sites | Most of the equipment procured for the early warning system have been installed and are effectively collecting, analyzing and disseminating data to various users, however there are several gaps that need to closed in order to enable seamless access and use of EWS data / information.  | At least 75% more people have access to early warnings and climate information by end of project in pilot sites (disaggregated by gender) | The target is nearly reached for outputs 4.1-4.5. 70% more people have access to early warning and weather information through the National Media, Community Radios, Weather Display Boards located at strategic places, Radio Listening Groups formed at the pilot sites and WhatsApp groups formedThe project was working with 6 community radios but a 7th community radio has been added to the portfolio and additional equipment provided to them thereby increasing the number of communities receiving the forecasts. 14 pilot communities are continuously trained yearly Early Warning Information reception and dissemination. During the period under review, 410 people in total (304 men and 106 women) who are members of the Radio Listening Groups and Committees established were provided trainings on reception and dissemination Presently, these trained pilot communities provide trainings to other projects who are replicating the approach used by the Early Warning Phase II project in disseminating early warning messages.Cumulatively, the project since inception has provided broadcasting equipment for 7 community radios and the National Broadcaster (GRTS), and also provided trainings for broadcasters on early warning message dissemination. A National call center has been established for the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) during the period under and equipment for the center have been procured and installed. This call center is coordinating hub for all activities incase a disaster hits or is about to hit the country.  | HS |

* 1. 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

| **Outputs/Activities[[4]](#footnote-5)** | **Expected completion date[[5]](#footnote-6)** | **Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)** | **Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)** | **Progress rating justification[[6]](#footnote-7), description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay** | **Progress rating[[7]](#footnote-8)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **COMPONENT 1:**  |
| Output 1.1: A comprehensive business plan for deployment of effective hydro-met service is established  | December 2019 | 100% | 100% |  This output is now completed | HS |
| Output 2: (Outputs under Outcome 2 are supported by the UNDP) |  |  |  | This output is now completed | S |
| Output 3.1 A cadre of certified maintenance and repair technicians exists within the NHMS.  | End of Project | 80% | 85% | A cadre of maintenance technicians is now available at the NMS who have undergone intensive on the job training with technicians from overseas. These technicians are presently performing all required preventive and corrective maintenances on the installed equipment.These technicians continue to install the procured meteorological equipment in newly established Meteorological Stations. These new stations had no proper buildings to accommodate the computers the equipment work with. However, the project is now constructing such buildings to accommodate the equipment which are being installed by the technicians. The MTR Consultant recommended additional short term overseas trainings to technicians but this has been delayed by the COVID 19 Pandemic. Hopefully this training will be provided this year as travel restrictions are being lifted.  | S |
| Output 3.2 A recruitment and retention strategy is developed. | End of Project | 100% | 100% | This output is now completed | HS |
| Output 3.3 A cadre of certified hydro-meteorological professionals is established. | September 2021 | 98% | 99% | 8 NMS staff are presently undergoing WMO class II Forecasting training in collaboration with NIMET and the training are to be completed in September 2021.In total 90 students have been provided with both professional and technician trainings | S |
| Output 4.1 Targeted climate products are produced for sectoral institutional partners. | End of Project | 90%  | 95% | Communications on the 10-day agro-met and monthly bulletins is successfully ongoing and daily forecasts and early warning messages are being related to sectoral institutions. An International GIS consultant (ARIA) has been hired to develop GIS related climate maps after the first consultant hired in 2020 was unable to take up the assignment. The consultant has started work. | S |
| Output 4.2 Early warnings and climate change risk information in 14 sites disseminated and taken up. | End of Projects  | 90%  | 95% | Step-down trainings of members in the 14 project pilot sites were successfully completed and a final training is planned for August 2021.  | S |
| Output 4.3 Underserved communities receive early warning messages. | End of Project | 95% | 98% | The project tremendously increased the coverage area of local community radios and the state broadcaster by providing essential equipment and trainings. The weather forecasts now reach almost all parts of the country. In addition, other avenues such as WhatsApp are being utilized to disseminate the forecasts.  | S |
| Output 4.4 Climate change issues are integrated into local development plans in 14 sites. | End of Project | 85% | 85% | Not much progress has been registered on this output during the reporting period as meetings to integrate CC issues into local development plans could not be held due to Covid-19 restrictions . Most of the 7 Local Government Authorities now have a Development Plan in place and consultations have started on mainstreaming Climate Change into these plans | MS |
| Output 4.5 Knowledge, data and information on climate impacts on local biodiversity is available. | End of Project | 90% | 100% | This output is now completed | S |
| Output 4.6 Knowledge management structures for effective feedback and incorporation of lessons learned are created | End of Project | 70% | 80% | The Early Warning messages delivered to Pilot sites and other dissemination outlets are continuously being modified based on feedbacks received from the pilot sites and the general public using WhatsApp messaging. | MS |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

* 1. 3.3. Risk Rating

**Table A.** Risk-log

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk** | **Risk affecting:** | **Risk Rating** | **Variation respect to last rating** |
| Outcome / outputs | **CEO ED** | **PIR 1** | **PIR 2** | **MTR** | **PIR 3**  | **PIR 4** | **PIR 5** | **PIR 6 (this PIR)** | **Δ** | **Justification** |
|  Lack of financial sustainability for hydrometeorological services | All outcomes & outputs | M/L | L | L | L | L | L | L | M | ↑ | Although a comprehensive business plan linked to the private sector and aimed at ensuring financial sustainability of the NMS Agency has been developed, the necessary legislation to operationalize such a plan is yet to be enacted |
| Lack of coordination among government stakeholders | Outcome 4 | M | M | M | M | L | L | L | L | = | No variation from last rating. This risk remains low as the result of improved collaboration between government stakeholders with the establishment of an inter-ministerial MoU on the basis of the results and outcomes from project, as well as the roles and responsibilities to be played in EWS |
|  Unavailability of requisite human resources/lack of skilled human resources | Outcome 3 | M | M | M | L | L | L | L | L | = | No variation from the last report and the risk has remained low. Again, the long-term strategy developed under output 3.2 is helping to mitigate the risk associated with the unavailability of qualified human resources. Furthermore, the collaborations established with the University of Nairobi and the Nigerian Meteorological Training Institute (NIMET) has enable the training of 90 student to the required professional and technical levels. |
|  Inability to communicate effectively with local communities | Outcome 4 | M | M | L | L | L | L | L | L | = | No variation from last report and the risk has remained low. Further efforts to keep this risk at that level and potentially eradicate it all together include the continuous use of materials generated and the reinforcement of the MoU with media houses to continue the dissemination of climate change information with the local communities. Contact groups in the 14 pilot sites have been engaged and equipped to enable them to disseminate early warning information. Also, engaged are the theatre groups and traditional communicators. Broadcasters from GRTS and 6 community radios have been trained on CCEWS messages and the extension of the coverage to the entire national territory (Output 4.3) These messages are relayed in both English and the local languages thereby enabling the local communities understand the forecasts |
| Limited capacity to effectively tackle all project components | Outcome 4 | M | M | M | L | L | L | L | L | = | No variation from last rating. This risk has remained low as the project is drawing to a close and all the components are either completed or on course to do so |
|  Telecommunication challenges hamper implementation of the project | Outcome 2 | H | H | H | M | M | M | M | M | = | No variation from last rating, but the construction of the National call Centre is significantly enhancing the capacity of the country to assemble, analyze and disseminate climate and early warning information nationally |
| Extreme climate events | Outcome 2 | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | = | No variation from last rating. This will be reduced to low as soon as all the equipment are acquired, installed and fully operational by project ending |
| Consolidated project risk | All Outcomes | n.a | M | M | M | L | L | L | L | = | This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3. |

**Table B.** Outstanding medium & high risks

List here **only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of M or worse** in the **current** PIR

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk**   | **Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)** | **Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period** | **Additional mitigation measures for the next periods** |
| What | When | By whom |
| Lack of financial sustainability for hydrometeorological services | Establishing a comprehensive business plan linked to the private sector and aimed at ensuring financial sustainability of the NMS Agency | Resubmission of the bills establishing a semi-autonomous NHMS that can enter contracts with the private sector and be able to generate funds from such. Presently as a Government entity, the NHMS cannot enter into contracts | Sensitization of Parliamentarians on the bills so that when the bills get to them for enactment, there would be no issues that can warrant further delays. Workshops with parliamentarians are scheduled for when covid-19 conditions allow. The benefits data, human stories and active dissemination campaign of this information could help influence the outcomes and UNEP communication team will work with the project team to improve on the knowledge management of the project and the human stories | September 2021 | PMPDMinistry of Water Resources |
| Telecommunication challenges hamper implementation of the project | Investments in enhanced and reliable telecommunication infrastructures and other crucial equipment under output 2.2. component 2 under UNDP leadership has increased availability of real time climate data and is helping to mitigate against this risk. Additionally, the establishment of the National call centre will significantly enhance the capacity of the country to assemble, analyse and disseminate climate and early warning information nationally | Provision of adequate spare parts for the telecommunication equipment installed so that faulty parts can be replaced once faults are detected so that the installed infrastructure can continue serving its purpose | All early warning equipment brought in one place when possible so that spare parts from faulty equipment are used to repair new ones | December 2021 | PDMinistry of Water Resources |
| Extreme climate events | This risk is mitigated through investment under output 2.1 that offers effective, timely and accurate flood warning and (2.2) increased availability of real time climate data, and (2.3) a marine meteorological station network which is now operational and beginning to yield more reliable and accurate climate data that be used to protect assets and investments under this project | The commissioning of the National Call Center for the National Disaster Management Agency and synchronization of data received from installed early warning equipment so that real time data/information is available at all times  | National Disaster Management Agency to better collaborate with other stakeholder such as the Fire and Rescue Services, Police, Navy so that before extreme climate events occur, proper mitigation measure are put in place in areas they are predicted to occur in. | July 2021 | PDNDMAOffice of the Vice President |

**High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
**Significant Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
**Medium Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
**Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

1. For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The key to the SCAS is: (1) No evidence of capacity; (2) Anecdotal evidence of capacity; (3) Partially developed capacity; (4) Widespread, but not comprehensive capacity; (5) Fully developed capacity [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager [↑](#footnote-ref-8)