



Landscape Planning and Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Services, and Livelihoods, Expand and Effectively Manage Protected Areas

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

9772

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Project Title

Landscape Planning and Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Services, and Livelihoods, Expand and Effectively Manage Protected Areas

Countries

Gambia

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s):

National Environment Authority (NEA)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Pasture Management, Ecosystem Approach, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Forest, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Sustainable Livelihoods, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approach, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Civil Society, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Partnership, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Education, Public Campaigns, Women groups, Beneficiaries, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Innovation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Cover and Land cover change, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Land Productivity, Food Security

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

536,245

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
LD-2_P3	Outcome 2: Increase in area of terrestrial marine ecosystems of global significance in new protected areas and increase in threatened species of global significance in new protected areas.	GET	1,548,579	5,500,000
LD-2_P3	Outcome 2.2 Improved forest management and/or restoration	GET	1,400,000	4,800,000
BD-1_P2	Outcome 3.2 Integrated Landscape management practices adopted by local communities based on gender sensitive needs	GET	2,696,106	9,697,260
Total Project Cost(\$)				5,644,685 19,997,260

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes conserved by improved land use and marine spatial planning policies and land/seascape level management in Gambia.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	Technical Assistance	Improved planning and enforcement system adopted by at least three districts in the Kuntaur LGA to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	<p>1.1: Situation analysis of current land/sea uses, land/sea use policies and land use options carried out with modern tools and technologies to assess their alignment with sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation approaches developed and disseminated</p> <p>1.2: One (1) National Land/Sea Use and one (1) Local Government Area policies to take account of SLM approaches and local community objectives are revised and available for stakeholders</p>	GET	500,000	2,500,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscapes	Investment	INRM approaches enabled through capacity-building, support for multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral collaboration, and the adoption of SLM best-practices that reduce land degradation across forests, rangeland, and arable land	<p>2.1: Strategic Environmental Assessment completed to support the systematization of the policy and legal framework strengthening activities for Kuntaur LGA, and provides recommendations for avoiding and mitigating impacts</p> <p>2.2: Spatially-based decision-making system for Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) established to enhanced the capacity for planning and managing land- and sea-based resources</p>	GET	900,000	4,800,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Technical Assistance	<p>Improved protection of ecosystem services, marine areas and BD through Landscape level management of PAs / ICCAs and production landscapes</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p><i>Increase in protected areas coverage in Kuntaur LGA with 10,589 ha</i></p> <p><i>Increase in METT score for newly established PAs and the River Gambia National Park</i></p> <p><i>Stable populations of known threatened species (species[1])</i></p>	<p>3.1: Mapping of PAs, KBAs, Community Forests, and important areas for BD connectivity provide a basis for decision-making in natural resources planning and management, as well as for benchmarking project impact</p> <p>3.2: Zoning Plan developed and implemented for Kuntaur LGA covering 100,908 ha resulting in increased ecological connectivity between and within different priority biodiversity habitats</p>	GET	2,692,030	6,900,000
		<p>[1] Could possibly include <i>Trichechus senegalensis</i> (VU), <i>Pan troglodytes</i> (EN), and <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> (VU)</p>				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
4. Expansion of PA estate in ecologically important areas of The Gambia	Technical Assistance	<p>Creation of two new Marine Protected Areas increases protection of ecosystem services and BD across 18,000 ha</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p><i>Increase in marine protected areas in The Gambia</i></p> <p><i>Increase in METT score for newly established MPAs</i></p>	<p>4.1: Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area (3,000 ha) established and operating as a result of land use and marine spatial planning processes completed.</p> <p>4.2: Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area (15,000 ha) established and operating as a result of marine spatial planning processes.</p>	GET	1,283,861	4,854,533
Sub Total (\$)					5,375,891	19,054,533
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	268,794	942,727

Project Management Cost (PMC)

Sub Total(\$)		268,794	942,727
Total Project Cost(\$)		5,644,685	19,997,260

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
Government	National Environment Agency	In-kind	500,000
Government	National Environment Agency – Environment Fund	Grant	4,000,000
Government	Department of Forestry, National Forestry Fund (NFF)	Grant	2,000,000
Government	Department of Forestry, National Forestry Fund (NFF)	In-kind	400,000
Government	Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters	In-kind	400,000
Government	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources	In-kind	2,000,000
Government	Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters	Grant	1,000,000
Government	Department of Community Development, Ministry of Lands and Regional Administration	In-kind	300,000
Government	Ministry of Agriculture (ANR Working Group)	In-kind	200,000
Government	Ministry of Agriculture (ANR Working Group)	Grant	1,000,000
Government	National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI)	In-kind	300,000
Government	The West Africa Birds Study Association, Department of Parks and Wildlife Management	In-kind	100,000
Government	Planning Services, Department of Agriculture	In-kind	500,000
Donor Agency	Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation Project (EBa)	In-kind	5,000,000

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
Donor Agency	AfDB – FASDEP: Food and Agriculture Development Project (NEA Execute the Monitoring Component of the Project)	Grant	500,000
Government	Kuntaur Area Council	In-kind	500,000
CSO	Association of Farmers, Educators and Traders (AFET)	In-kind	100,000
CSO	All Gambia Forestry Platform (AGFP)	In-kind	100,000
CSO	Kombo Foni Forest Association (KOMFFORA)	In-kind	100,000
CSO	Agency for Development of Women & Children (ADWAC)	In-kind	100,000
CSO	Stay Green Foundation	In-kind	97,260
Government	FASDEP Project	In-kind	500,000
CSO	Tango	In-kind	300,000
Total Co-Financing(\$)			19,997,260

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNEP	GET	Gambia	Land Degradation		No	2,948,579	280,115
UNEP	GET	Gambia	Biodiversity		No	2,696,106	256,130
Total Grant Resources(\$)						5,644,685	536,245

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Amount (\$)

91,324

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

8,676

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNEP	GET	Gambia	Land Degradation		No	47,704	4,532
UNEP	GET	Gambia	Biodiversity		No	43,620	4,144
Total Project Costs(\$)						91,324	8,676

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	10,589.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park ICCAS	125689	SelectNational Park		10,000.00		<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	589.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park River Gambia National Park	125689	SelectNational Park		589.00			64.00		

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	18,000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	18,000.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Kartein Allahein Marine Park	125689	SelectOthers			13,000.00	

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Labour Canyon Marine Park	125689	SelectOthers		5,000.00		<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park	125689	Select							<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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500.00

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00
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Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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1,000.00

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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1,000.00

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted		
Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)			
Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	29,589.00		

Indicator 5.1 Number of fisheries that meet national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Type/name of the third-party certification
Indicator 5.2 Number of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollutions and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE
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Indicator 5.3 Amount of Marine Litter Avoided

Metric Tons (expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Metric Tons (expected at PIF)		Metric Tons (expected at CEO Endorsement)		Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated					
Total Target Benefit		(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)		0	2230210	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)		0	0	0	0
Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector					
Total Target Benefit		(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)			2,230,210		
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)					
Anticipated start year of accounting			2020		
Duration of accounting			20		
Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector					
Total Target Benefit		(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)					
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)					
Anticipated start year of accounting					
Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)					
Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)	
Target Energy Saved (MJ)					
Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)					
Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)	
Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		40,000		
Male		52,031		
Total	0	92031	0	0

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

Changes in co-financing from PIF to CEO Endorsement: The estimated co-financing at the PIF stage was USD 19,797,260. At the CEO Endorsement stage, this co-financing is USD 19,997,260 slightly higher than expected.

Changes in the formulation of project objective and some outcomes and outputs to consider GEF Secretariat comments at PIF stage and the outcome of the PPG assessment of the framework. The changes are not substantial and only to clarify and better describe the project object, outcomes and outputs.

Changes to the identified risks and mitigation measures: New potential sources of risks were identified during the project development. These are shown in the table below).

Table 1. Additional risks and options for mitigation that have been added after the PIF

Risk	Risk level	Mitigation measures
Livelihood dependency of resource users may be detrimental to conservation and sustainable land management actions	Medium	The community-based collaborative management approach will comprehensively address the issue by specific programmatic interventions that work to maintain or improve environmental services while simultaneously identifying socially acceptable and environmentally benign income opportunities for community members. The DPWM has valuable and positive on-the-ground experience to corroborate the viability of the approach
Participation of some key stakeholders, particularly some important communities is not achieved; meaningful and effective partnerships not achieved	Low	Tentative target communities have already expressed their strong interest in the project. The monitoring and evaluation framework will be sufficiently sensitive to determine partnership functionality including that with local communities; strong and supportive framework for the project management team with a meaningful M&E framework that feeds back into annual work plans

Sectoral focus of government departments working on NRM may hinder a coordinated approach	Medium	Sectoral department representatives will be included in the Project Board and Technical Committee. District level staff from these departments will be involved in the project review committee as well as in all demonstration and capacity building activities. Finally, commitments will continue to be sought at local, provincial and national levels that the 'integrated approach' is to be preferred and that actions to mainstream it will follow.
Changing of behavior towards sustainable landscape and seascape practices, as well as INRM does not gain traction within the lifetime of the project	Medium	Built within the project is a broad-based sustainability mechanism (economic, social and environmental). The strategy is that communities gain awareness of the importance of landscape and seascape protection and conservation for the sustainability of livelihoods in the long-term. This is accompanied by SLM and INRM practices which yield some near immediate benefits in the short-term, thereby making the case for strategic (intergenerational) thinking among local land and seascape resource users and managers. The above processes will all be supported by better planning buttressed with new data, spatial planning tools, and more efficient monitoring and compliance mechanisms.

See Annex 1 UNEP Project Document for updated A.1.

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholders have been involved in project formulation from the concept stages, where stakeholders were invited to contribute to the planning of the project and the definition of its objectives. Participants included a wide range of representatives from the government, local communities, NGOs, the private sector and international organizations (Table 3). In addition, preliminary social assessment activities were conducted, and several local stakeholder meetings were held at each of the proposed sites during the PPG phase^[1]. Local communities and regional authorities have expressed a strong interest in the project, and they have been involved further in the formulation stages. The following table lists the key stakeholders, summarizes their mandate and identifies their prospective role in project implementation.

Table 3. An analysis of project stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role in the project
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National Environment Agency (NEA)	NEA coordinates all environmental issues in the country, and will act as project Executing Agency and will be responsible for project coordination and facilitating stakeholder participation. While the Department of Lands and Surveys (see below) will play a key role in addressing policy review and local land use planning, NEA will ensure participation of relevant stakeholders and that consensus is reached for necessary policy reforms.
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water, Wildlife and Fisheries	The Ministry, which is responsible for forestry and wildlife management and includes departments of Forestry and Parks and Wildlife, will provide policy guidance for the review of national and local land use policies as they relate to natural resources management, will be an executing partner for environment management activities, and will be a member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC)
Department of Forestry	The department, which is responsible for forest policy, legislation, etc. at national and local levels, will provide guidance on all issues related to forest management, take a lead role as executing partner for forestry related activities, and will be a member of the PSC.
Department of Water Resources	The department, which carries out meteorological and hydrological, water quality and rural water supply functions, will provide policy guidance on water resources management related issues, provide technical guidance on land use planning, and will be a member of the PSC.
Department of Parks and Wildlife Management of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water Resources & Wildlife (MOECCWW)	The department, which is responsible for the implementation of the Biodiversity Act (2002) and CBD targets, will take the lead in all the activities related to conservation of key biodiversity, provide policy guidance on Protected Areas, ensure that policy review and land use planning is conducted with due consideration of the existing legal framework on national PA management, and will be a member of the PSC.
Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources	The department, which is mandated to plan, manage and develop the fisheries sector in the country, will provide policy guidance on fisheries, support implementation of activities related to fisheries development and marine protected areas, and will be a member of the PSC.
Ministry of Agriculture	The Ministry, which is responsible for agricultural development and promoting production technologies that reduce land degradation, will take part in policy review and development of land use plans as they related to agricultural activities, support awareness raising and advocacy for agricultural development that reduces deforestation and mainstreams biodiversity conservation, and will be a member of the PSC.
The Ministry for Local Government and Lands	The Ministry and the Department of Lands and Surveys and the Department of Physical Planning and Housing within the ministry are responsible for supervising the implementation of Local Government Act 2002 and the enforcement of legal regulations on land administration. In the context of the project, these agencies will provide policy guidance on land and land tenure, and the Ministry will be a member of the PSC.
Local Government Authorities	Under the Local Government Act 2002, these authorities have been given responsibility for the management of natural resources and of waste collection systems in their respective areas
Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)	CBOs will be the local executing partners and will be actively involved in the consultation process to develop integrated land use management plans, as well as being actively engaged in the implementation of those plans

West African Bird Study Association (WABSA)	<p>The NGO concentrates more on in community sensitization, capacity building and the initiation of community protected area scheme. WABSA will be a key partner in facilitation, sensitization and capacity strengthening of communities</p> <p>In this project, WABSA will share information as will provide technical support and advice to local communities to implement project activities at the community level.</p>
The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO)	TANGO will represent local executing partners and will be actively involved in the consultation process to develop the integrated land use management plans and implementation of those plans. TANGO members will play an important role in awareness raising for behavioral changes in support of the implementation of measures to protect the environment and adoption of sustainability principles by local actors
National Agricultural Research Institute	NARI, which is mandated to conduct adaptive research in agriculture and natural resources, will participate as a member of the PSC and will be actively involved in the consultation process to develop the land use plans and guide their implementation
Department of Community Development (DCD)	Will partner the project in its work at the community level - motivation, mobilization and raising awareness on project related livelihood interventions.
National Resources Consulting (NARCO)	NACO will act as local contractors and will be actively involved in the consultation process to develop the land use plans and be actively engaged in the implementation of those plans
UN System and other bilateral/multilateral donors	UN System agencies, such as UNEP, FAO, UNDP, and WB, and other bilateral/multilateral donors, such as the EU, AfDB, BADEA, Islamic Development Fund, Kuwait and Saudi Funds, will primarily provide assistance for social and infrastructural sectors and otherwise provide co-financing and direct investment of environment activities under the project framework.
All Gambia Forestry Platform	Awareness creation on fire prevention, control, and management; mangrove area rehabilitation/restoration; annual tree planting in project areas
Njawara Agricultural Training Centre (NATC)	Support in training on SLM, BD management, and INRM
NGOs, national and regional associations and local community groups	Participation in land use planning; participation in awareness creation and local training on conservation principles as relevant
Municipalities and local authorities in the targeted PAs communities	Participate in land use planning in the project areas; help to mobilize local authorities (chiefs) for project implementation
Local communities, women and vulnerable groups	Project implementation works such as labor for conservation works; local institutional arrangements for project implementation; identification, demarcation, and management of indigenous conservation areas as relevant; participate in other land use planning for project implementation.
Farmers Groups	Implementation of agricultural interventions in project areas; participation in capacity development training; participation in land use planning.

[1] NEA 2018. Land/Seascape Planning and Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Services, and Livelihoods, Expand and Effectively Manage Protected Areas in The Gambia. Project Preparation Plan for National Multi-Focal Area Project (GEF-6 MFA Baseline Assessment). The National Environment Agency (NEA). Banjul, The Gambia.

Documents

Title

Submitted

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; No

Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Women constitute the majority of the economically active population working in agriculture in The Gambia. Women farmers are engaged primarily in food and horticultural production and raising small ruminants and poultry; in the fisheries sector, women are fish off-loaders and fish processors, while in forestry women are engaged in planting

seedlings and managing woodlots. However, the significant contribution of women to agriculture does not translate into improved social status, in part because their productive activities are mainly subsistence-based and for home consumption. In addition, women lack access to and control and ownership of productive resources (farm inputs, implements, land, and capital). These constraints affect food self-sufficiency and food security and constrain the ability of women to move from subsistence to commercial farming to maximize their income. This reduced productivity and income for women increases their health risks and reduces their ability to engage in other productive ventures. On the positive side, the formulation of the National Gender and Women Empowerment Policy 2010-2020 encourages the participation of women in the management of environmental resources. This represents a shift as a result of the introduction of environmental management strategies that recognize the role of women in the sustainable management of natural resources.

There is also increased recognition of the value of indigenous knowledge in The Gambia, as well as the roles of women and men as innovators regarding biodiversity conservation and farming techniques. Therefore, involving rural communities, especially the “voiceless,” in biodiversity conservation, resource management and in decisions regarding environmentally sound practices is a powerful way to mitigate the conditions and the impacts of unsustainable resource uses. Gender mainstreaming in biodiversity planning can bring diverse roles, needs, and knowledge of women to bear on national strategies to reverse the loss and unsustainable use of biodiversity. Biodiversity is important as it is relevant for the socio-economic development, and women’s role as primary land resource managers is crucial for the attainment of the targets established in the NBSAP.

Gender equality and women’s empowerment will be mainstreamed into all project activities and outputs. This will ensure that women have a real voice in project governance as well as implementation. Women will participate equally with men in any dialogue or decision-making initiated by the project and will influence decisions that will determine the success of the project and ultimately the future of their families. Further to the overall mainstreaming of gender equality measures into the general conduct of the project, the following table summarizes specific areas for women’s participation.

Table 13. Strategies to involve women in project implementation

Project Output	Strategies to involve women
1.1: Situation analysis of current land/sea uses, land/sea use policies and land use options carried out with modern tools and technologies to assess their alignment with sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation approaches	Proactive measures will be put in place to recruit women as part of the research support teams at the local level. Assessments will ensure an equal voice of women in the results they generate, and the feedback they get from the presentation of results for different stakeholder groups
1.2: One (1) National Land/Sea Use and one (1) Local Government Area policies to take account of SLM approaches and local community objectives are revised and available for stakeholders consideration	Women will serve on technical, management and advisory committees and working groups as appropriate Policies will take into account the role of women in land use and land and seascape management, as well as the nature of their land and seascape based activities
1.3: 3 Training sessions in participatory spatial planning (including conflict resolution) for government officials of national and decentralized institutions and local public authorities and communities	A 50-50 gender representation will be sought among participants to all training and capacity building activities

2.1: Strategic Environmental Assessment completed for Kuntaur LGA that documents land degradation and biodiversity loss and provides recommendations for avoiding and mitigating impacts	Proactive measures will be put in place to recruit women as part of the research support teams at the local level. Assessments will ensure an equal voice of women in the results they generate, and the feedback they get from the presentation of results for different stakeholder groups
2.2: Spatially-based decision-making system for Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) established	Decision-making system will take into account the role of women in land use and land and seascape management, as well as the nature of their land and seascape based activities Training associated with the establishment of this system will ensure a 50-50 gender representation will be sought among participants to all training and capacity building activities
2.3: Integrated Land Use Management Plans (ILUMPs) developed for the 5 districts within Kuntaur LGA	Women will serve on technical, management and advisory committees and working groups as appropriate
2.4: 5 Multi-sectoral stakeholder committees established in the five districts to facilitate dialogue on SLM and BD conservation by the year 2020	Women's representation in these committees will be proactively sought, with the goal of attaining at least 50% gender parity
2.5: 5 Training and awareness-raising programmes for INRM adoption and dissemination developed and implemented at local level by the year 2020	A 50-50 gender representation will be sought among participants to all training and capacity building activities
3.1: Maps published of PAs, KBAs, Community Forests, and important areas for BD connectivity	These maps and their supporting attributes will be made representative of the women in land and seascape use and management, and where possible disaggregated according to gender to highlight relevant issues and inform on relevant strategies
3.2: Zoning Plan developed and implemented for Kuntaur LGA covering 100,908 ha resulting in increased ecological connectivity between and within different priority biodiversity habitats	Women will serve on technical, management and advisory committees and working groups as appropriate The project will ensure that women and women's groups are consulted in the implementation of the zoning plan and form part of the committee for decision-making in these activities
3.3: River Gambia National Park (589 ha) management effectiveness is increased of about 30% from the baseline	Women will serve on technical, management and advisory committees and working groups as appropriate
3.4: Four Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) covering 10,000 ha established and capacitated	A 50-50 gender representation will be sought among participants to all training and capacity building activities
3.5: SLM measures implemented in line with the developed ILUMPs improving productivity and sustainability of rangelands and farmlands in an area of 1,000 hectares of agricultural land.	Women will be encouraged in women's groups or as individuals, to benefit from the project and apply improved technologies and land management practices. Women will be specifically targeted by the project's Alternative Income Generation scheme and its revolving fund scheme

3.6: Proven SLM tools documented and disseminated for large-scale adoption	Proactive measures will be put in place to recruit women as part of the team that works on the documentation of SLM best-practices and their dissemination for large-scale adoption
3.7: Two Datasets on (i) socio-economic and (ii) environmental performance of project and baseline activities in Kuntaur LGA available, validated by stakeholders and adopted by the GoG	These datasets will be made representative of the women in land and seascape use and management, and where possible disaggregated according to gender to highlight relevant issues and inform on relevant strategies
4.1: Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area (3,000 ha) established and operating as a result of land use and marine spatial planning processes completed.	Women will serve on technical, management and advisory committees and working groups as appropriate Women will be among the marine protected area personnel and community members to benefit from the project's efforts in capacity building
4.2: Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area (15,000 ha) established and operating as a result of marine spatial planning processes.	Women will serve on technical, management and advisory committees and working groups as appropriate Women will be among the marine protected area personnel and community members to benefit from the project's efforts in capacity building

Documents

Title

Submitted

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

Table 13. Strategies to involve women in project implementation

Project Output	Strategies to involve women
1.1: Situation analysis of current land/sea uses, land/sea use policies and land use options carried out with modern tools and technologies to assess their alignment with sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation approaches	Proactive measures will be put in place to recruit women as part of the research support teams at the local level. Assessments will ensure an equal voice of women in the results they generate, and the feedback they get from the presentation of results for different stakeholder groups

1.2: One (1) National Land/Sea Use and one (1) Local Government Area policies to take account of SLM approaches and local community objectives are revised and available for stakeholders consideration	<p>Women will serve on technical, management and advisory committees and working groups as appropriate</p> <p>Policies will take into account the role of women in land use and land and seascape management, as well as the nature of their land and seascape based activities</p>
1.3: 3 Training sessions in participatory spatial planning (including conflict resolution) for government officials of national and decentralized institutions and local public authorities and communities	A 50-50 gender representation will be sought among participants to all training and capacity building activities
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2.2: Spatially-based decision-making system for Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) established	<p>Decision-making system will take into account the role of women in land use and land and seascape management, as well as the nature of their land and seascape based activities</p> <p>Training associated with the establishment of this system will ensure a 50-50 gender representation will be sought among participants to all training and capacity building activities</p>
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3.5: SLM measures implemented in line with the developed ILUMPs improving productivity and sustainability of rangelands and farmlands in an area of 1,000 hectares of agricultural land.	Women will be encouraged in women's groups or as individuals, to benefit from the project and apply improved technologies and land management practices. Women will be specifically targeted by the project's Alternative Income Generation scheme and its revolving fund scheme
3.6: Proven SLM tools documented and disseminated for large-scale adoption	Proactive measures will be put in place to recruit women as part of the team that works on the documentation of SLM best-practices and their dissemination for large-scale adoption
3.7: Two Datasets on (i) socio-economic and (ii) environmental performance of project and baseline activities in Kuntaur LGA available, validated by stakeholders and adopted by the GoG	These datasets will be made representative of the women in land and seascape use and management, and where possible disaggregated according to gender to highlight relevant issues and inform on relevant strategies
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4.2: Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area (15,000 ha) established and operating as a result of marine spatial planning processes.	Women will serve on technical, management and advisory committees and working groups as appropriate Women will be among the marine protected area personnel and community members to benefit from the project's efforts in capacity building

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

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

Risk	Risk level	Mitigation measures
Process in The Gambia to decentralize decision-making on resource management does not succeed	Medium	The policy review envisaged in Component 1 and the consultative process to develop land use plans at the local level will be used as opportunities to ensure a participatory and widely inclusive process. In addition, capacity building among local authorities and communities under Components 2 and 3 will strengthen decentralized approaches to conservation and sustainable resource management.
Low priority and funding is given to biodiversity conservation due to lack of understanding of the economic benefits of conserving BD and ecosystem services	Low	The ecological and socioeconomic assessments of natural resources, including cost-benefit analyses of long-term benefits of conserving BD and ecosystem services as compared to other land use options which offer short term benefits, to be conducted under Component 1 will provide baseline data and technical capacity for properly understanding and demonstrating the economic value of natural resources and ecosystem services and their contribution to local development, which will then be integrated into local land use planning that will be developed piloted in the Kuntaur LGA under Components 2 and 3. Lessons learned from these pilot activities will be replicated at the national level through dissemination/communication mechanisms to be developed by the project during its operational phase.
Climate change impacts, including declines in rainfall and increase coastal erosion as a result of sea level rise	Medium	During the PPG phase, the consultations with local communities and women groups, revealed that the population are already being affected by the climate change. These impacts are related to flooding of agricultural (rice) lands; lack of access to farm lands due to flooding; the salination of farms, frequent bush fires as result of pronounced drought at some time, etc. Project activities will help to protect coastal ecosystems that function to prevent coastal erosion and seawater intrusion, while activities to improve connectivity between conserved forest areas will help to preserve sufficient habitat for species in the face of potential climate-related stresses on habitat. The ecological and socioeconomic assessments of this project will support policy reviews and adoption of ecosystem resiliency measures that will generate environmental and social benefits, within the framework of the local integrated land use management plans developed by this project. Further, the project will collaborate with a GCF-funded, and UNEP implemented project to direct GCF financing towards adaptation and mitigation measures identified in the land use plans

Resistance and/or conflicts between community members related to resource access	Low	<p>During the PPG phase, in addition to the risk of conflicts between communities' members, the local population highlighted the risk of pressure on resources from the Senegal side of the border. These pressures can only be addressed involving the two countries and through developing transboundary cooperation between the departments of Environment from the two countries.</p> <p>The project, in collaboration with local Community-Based Organizations, will help to develop clear guidelines for natural resource management at the local level under the framework of local land use plans, and the process of developing the land use plans will provide an opportunity for communal leadership and participation in natural resource management. Furthermore, the creation of new forest conservation areas will be in the form of Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs), where residents take the lead role in decision-making as well as monitoring and protection of resources, while in the MPA sites, mechanisms for community co-management will be developed. The project will promote transboundary cooperation between the Gambia and Senegal Environment and Forestry services in order to address the illegal exploitation of natural resources in both side of the border.</p>
Power struggles among national partners lead to delays in decision-making	Low	<p>The power struggling among national partners including the role of National Environment Authority to coordinate this project has been a source of concern by some stakeholders during the PPG phase. In The Gambia, the role of different institutions has been established by law, and in the environment sector various committees under the presidency are established; this framework contributes to mitigating the conflicts among institutions. In addition, the project steering committee will provide a forum to discuss and agree on different stakeholders' responsibilities.</p>
Livelihood dependency of resource users may be detrimental to conservation and sustainable land management actions	Medium	<p>In the Gambia, dependency of resource users may be detrimental to conservation and sustainable land management actions. Furthermore, the political transition has also brought high expectations among the population, and the new authorities face the daunting challenge of responding to these aspirations while addressing the dire macroeconomic situation for boosting sustainable growth. The community-based collaborative management approach will comprehensively address the issue by specific programmatic interventions that work to maintain or improve environmental services while simultaneously identifying socially acceptable and environmentally benign income opportunities for community members. The DPWM has valuable and positive on-the-ground experience to corroborate the viability of the approach. The risk of high expectation is partially mitigated by the authorities' expressed commitment to break from past practices, support democracy, and deliver on an agenda of improved service delivery and inclusive growth for all. The Gambia is currently implementing a EU funded project to electrify over 1000 schools and over 100 health facilities across the country using solar power. With the implementation of these two pro-jects will reduce the dependence on fossil fuel by more than half which invariably reducing deforestation mainly in the rural areas</p>
Participation of some key stakeholders, particularly some important communities is not achieved; meaningful and effective partnerships not achieved	Low	<p>Tentative target communities have already expressed their strong interest in the project. The monitoring and evaluation framework will be sufficiently sensitive to determine partnership functionality including that with local communities; strong and supportive framework for the project management team with a meaningful M&E framework that feeds back into annual work plans</p>

Sectoral focus of government departments working on NRM may hinder a coordinated approach	Medium	Sectoral department representatives will be included in Project Board and Technical Committee. District level staff from these departments will be involved in the project review committee as well as in all demonstration and capacity building activities. Finally, commitments will continue to be sought at local, provincial and national levels that the 'integrated approach' is to be preferred and that actions to mainstream it will follow.
Risks stemming from weak institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability are substantial. A legacy of poor governance has eroded the capacity of the public administration, which may slow the implementation of the reform agenda.	Medium	The government continues to benefit from capacity-building support provided by development partners, which mitigates implementation and sustainability risks

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

This project is cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder in nature – meaning that stakeholders will be drawn in and contribute to project outcomes at different levels. The goal of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Table 1) is to involve all stakeholders of the project as early as possible in the implementation process and throughout project duration so as to ensure that their views and concerns are made known and taken into account. The plan will help the project in implementing effective communication channels and working relationships. The Executing Agency will continue to hold consultations throughout project implementation as deemed necessary. This section provides a summary of the engagement of the major stakeholders. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be implemented in conjunction with the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and the process framework for restriction of access to natural resources.

National Environment Agency[1]: The NEA will serve as the project executing agency. It will also Co - Chair with UN Environment, the Project Steering Committee, it will host and appointing the PMU members, elaborate and submit to the IA technical and financial progress reports ; facilitate stakeholder participation; facilitate policy reviews, reforms approval as relevant; Facilitate coordination between stakeholders participating in project implementation in the context of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Working Group.

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources: Member of Project Steering Committee; provide policy guidance for all participant in project implementation; collaborate with Ministry for Local Governments and Land to secure policy approval of all land use plans for the project; reporting on implementation of project at the political level; provide political backing to NEA for project execution, especially process for establishing PAs/Conservations areas.

Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM): Member of Project Steering Committee; serve as project executing partner; lead all activities related to project technical execution, especially biodiversity conservation works such as establishment and management of PAs, establishment of Kartong Allahein River and Labour Canyon conservation areas; provide on-the-ground coordination of project execution activities of all participants; ensures capacity development at community level as relevant; regularly report on project progress and prepare all quarterly, midterm and terminal reports as required.

Department of Forestry: Member of Project Steering Committee; in partnership with DPWM lead the forestry-related aspects of project implementation; based on its experience in community forestry, support the institutional and operational aspects of establishing indigenous community conservation areas; support capacity development for community-based NRM.

Department of Fisheries: Member of Project Steering Committee; provide technical and advisory support for the establishment of marine conservation/protected areas; technical support for the development and protection of fish spawning in the project area; support policy review as necessary.

Department of Land and Surveys: Address key land issues related to project implementation; land policy review as necessary; lead local land use planning; technical support for survey and demarcation of new conservation areas. Development of cadastral maps of project focus areas.

Department of Agriculture: Promote production intensification in the project area; collaborate with DPWM on the reduction of human and wildlife conflict; awareness creation on agriculture and conservation interphase; participate in land use planning exercises within the project area.

Department of Livestock Services: Participate in land use planning; provide guidance for livestock grazing in wildlife corridors; awareness creation; mobilize livestock owners association for project implementation.

Ministry of Agriculture: This ministry will be a member of the Project Steering Committee. It will also participate in policy review and land use planning as related to agricultural production systems within the project area; support awareness creation and advocacy for agricultural development that reduces deforestation and mainstream biodiversity.

Ministry for Local Government and Lands: Member of the Project Steering Committee; provide policy guidance on land use and land tenure; support to the process for the establishment of new conservation areas; support the participation of local government authorities in project implementation.

Kuntaur and West Coast Regional Local Government Authorities: These authorities will participate in land use planning in the project areas; help to mobilize local authorities (chiefs) for project implementation.

Local communities and community leaders in project areas: Project implementation works such as labor for conservation works; local institutional arrangements for project implementation; identification, demarcation, and management of indigenous conservation areas as relevant; participate in other land use planning for project implementation.

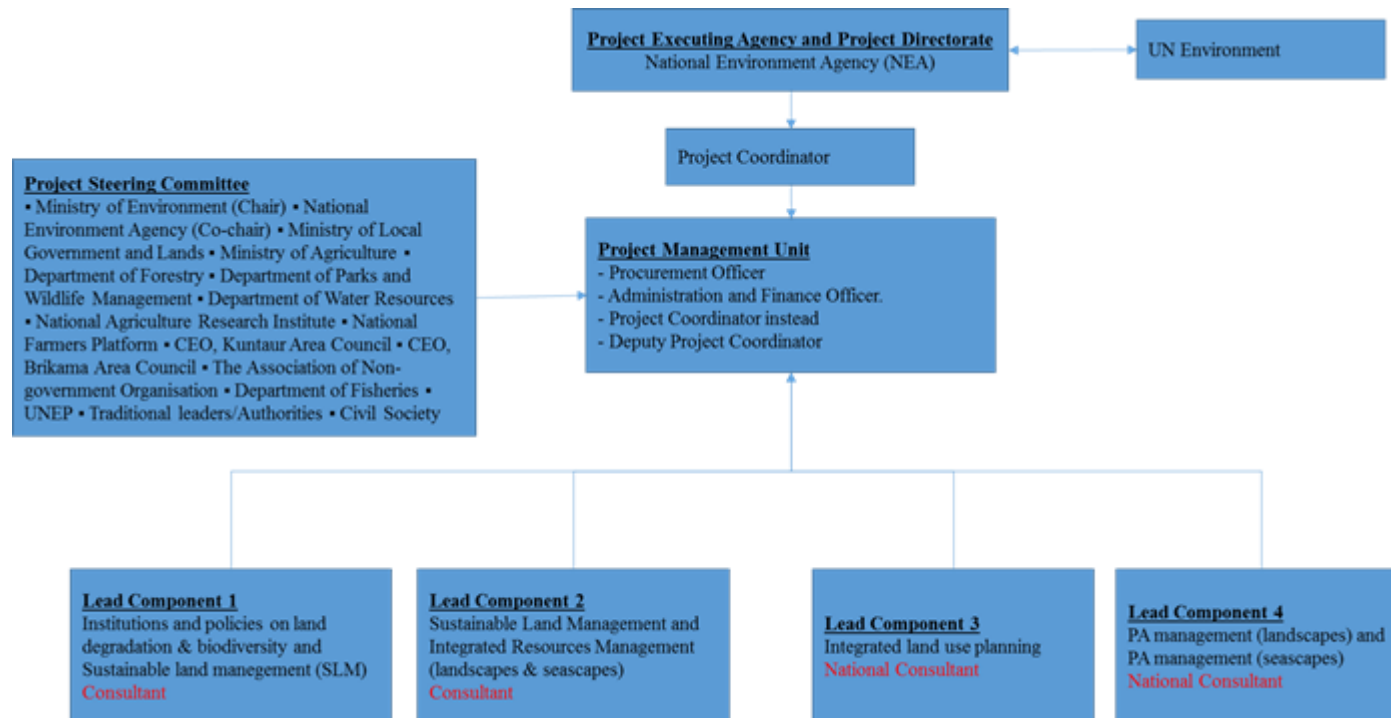
Community-Based Organizations: Partner in project implementation; facilitate consultations with local communities as relevant; participate in land use planning and implementation; awareness creation in favor of the project.

West African Bird Study Association (WABSA): Support conservation efforts by farmers within the project areas; support conservation and environment education programmes at schools and within local communities; support mangrove area rehabilitation/restoration in the project area; provide support to communities for project implementation as relevant.

The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO): Participation in consultation on land use planning and implementation; representing the interest of communities, CSOs and local NGOs in project activity planning and implementation; awareness creation.

Natural Resource Consulting (NARCO): Participate in land use planning and implementation; consultancy in support of local institution building for management of community conservation areas; market analysis and development for a product from community conservation areas; awareness creation and promotion of community forestry.

The University of the Gambia, School of Agriculture and Environment Sciences: Participate in many of the capacity building initiatives of the project. This is particularly the case with capacity building in spatial planning (Output 1.3); training in the application of geospatial techniques and approaches for decision-making in SLM, BD and INRM (Output 2.2).



Planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives

West Africa Agriculture Productivity Programme (is implemented in 6 countries in West Africa. The Gambia component is managed by CPCU of MOA from 2011 to 2020 with an IDA funding of USD 7.0 million and FPCR -MDTF funding of USD 5 million. The activities of Component 1 on enabling conditions for sub-regional cooperation in the generation, dissemination, and adoption of agricultural technologies include harmonizing national regulations at the ECOWAS level, establishing a national framework for technology generation and dissemination, knowledge management, information, and communication. By building national capacity to lead the reform of land use and marine spatial planning policies and to implement land/seascape level management that conserves ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes, this project the sustainable productivity approaches that are the focus of the WAAPP.

The FAO, GEF land degradation project “Community-Based Sustainable Dryland Forest Management” (GCP/GAM/031/GFF), aims to strengthen institutions at national and regional levels with improved capacity to integrate dryland forest management into policies, sectoral planning, and practices (Under Land Degradation) and enhance community forestry legal ownership and efficient and effective transfer of forest ownership to communities. The project will be implemented between June 2016 and May 2021 in the areas north of the Gambia River, namely, North Bank Region, Central River Region (North), Upper River Region (North) and Lower River Region. A total of 82 communities will benefit from the intervention. The SLM approaches as well as the integrated land use planning measures implemented in this project will support the sectoral planning goals of the Community-Based Sustainable Dryland Forest Management project. Given the overlap in areas of implementation of the Community-Based Sustainable Dryland Forest Management project and the current GEF project, the land tenure development efforts by the latter project will benefit sustainable natural resource management goals of both projects.

Large-scale ecosystem-based adaptation in The Gambia River Basin: developing a climate-resilient, natural resource-based economy. The project aims at restoring degraded forests and agricultural landscapes in The Gambia with climate-resilient plants, establishing natural resource-based businesses, and strengthening capacity and policies to implement eco-based adaptation systems. The project will be implementing the Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) to achieve both protection for the environment and facilitate the development of the sustainable, natural resource-based economy to the benefit of local communities. EbA will be integrated into planning at national, district and village levels. Agricultural landscapes and degraded ecosystems including forests, mangroves, and savannahs will be restored using climate-resilient tree and shrub species across an area of at least 10,000 hectares. This will be complemented by the establishment of natural resource-based businesses managed by local communities. During the project validation, strong synergies between the current project and EbA were identified in the fields of capacity building in INRM, SLM, and the management of protected land and seascapes.

Gambia Commercial Agriculture and Value Chain Management Project (June 2014 –Nov 2019). This project supports interventions designed to help the agriculture sector improve productivity and build resilience against weather-related shocks while improving market access to provide incentives for farmers to increase their agriculture productivity. The activities of the project are clustered around two main interlinked technical components: (i) support to the development of irrigation and productive infrastructure and (ii) support to value chain development. The third component deals with coordination of project activities, and support to the Ministry of Agriculture for overall sector coordination, to facilitate the implementation of the country National Agricultural Investment Program (GNAIP). The project focuses on (i) improving on-farm productivity through reduced weather-related risks and production intensification; (ii) increase value addition and market access; and (iii) support institutional development for value chain integration/coordination by strengthening producer organizations and promoting public-private partnerships. This GEF project will leverage the capacity building, and infrastructure development and market value chain strengthening supported Gambia Commercial Agriculture and Value Chain Management Project, as well as the efforts to increase the resilience of farmers to weather-related shocks. GEF investment will bring added value by introducing and enhancing the use of SLM practices that will supplement efforts of the Gambia Commercial Agriculture and Value Chain Management Project.

[1] EA and IA Responsibilities will be detailed in the Project Cooperation Agreement which the EA will signed with IA.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptaion benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

This project has been designed to demonstrate good environmental practices that will act as a model and demonstration for adoption in other areas. The activities to be implemented in the project pilot (Kuntaur LGA) could be replicated both at the local and national levels. This replication will be promoted by a series of demonstrations in the project area. It will be enhanced by the training programs that will be conducted, including seminars and workshops at different levels, as well as by the public awareness program, and by the involvement of NGO's and the private sector in the various activities. Furthermore, the project has been designed as a model for a regional program to increase the store of carbon and enhance biodiversity in the Gambia.

Another social benefit in this project is that of promoting the development of awareness of the integrated nature of land degradation and sustainable land management issues, including social aspects. As a result, policies, plans, and other support will better address social issues and be based on solid stakeholder analyses, and will, therefore, have a greater likelihood of acceptance among the target population and a reduced risk of unintended negative social impacts.

The main focus of activities at the farm level is the introduction of environment-friendly agro-pastoral practices and small-scale industries based on natural resources that maintain or increase farm profitability and household revenues. Farmers will be contributing towards operating expenses of the demonstrations and be involved in the planning and execution from the start. A sense of ownership with cost sharing plus attention to the positive impact on profitability will ensure that farmer adoption of these practices will become self-sustaining. Practices to be tested include reseedling, controlled grazing, fire management, winter feed preparation, improved livestock strains, increasing perennials on various land-use types, marketing, conservation tillage, appropriate crop rotation, small scale-industrial development, and nutrient management, etc. Thus, the major thrust of activities at the local level is the development of sustainable solutions.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user- friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The GEF Knowledge Management (KM) strategy will guide the project's KM approach, which will be mainstreamed into the project's design, its M&E system and adaptive management, ensuring that risks are identified and addressed, and successes and failures are documented and shared. Activities to share learning among agricultural producers, NTFP harvesters, community forest managers, SMEs, political decision-makers and civil society organizations will include development and dissemination of communications materials, organization of exchange visits, and participation in national, regional and international conferences on Land Use Planning and sustainable land management. Cross-learning and

experience-sharing will follow a two-tiered approach: Tier 1 will ensure that project learnings are captured, compiled and systematized. Lastly, Tier 2 will ensure that project knowledge is shared with, and used by relevant stakeholders, thus promoting its scaling out to future projects, improved practices and policies.

While technical assistance enables change towards more sustainable agricultural and forestry practices, the project will dedicate time and resources to strengthen CSOs in their organizational capabilities. Organizational strengthening will provide continuity well beyond the lifetime of the project and allow CSOs to grow their impact within their field of expertise. Modules developed by the project will be handed over to CSOs to widen the reach of these activities, as well as shared within fora and among policy makers for a potential replication more broadly in Cameroon.

A project site will be created on NEA web-based intranet, which will serve as a repository of project documents in which evidence, reports and communication materials will be stored.

The field level activities of the project will be focused on a limited number of village areas (land and seascapes), including the pilot location (Kuntaur LGA). However, it is the vision of this project that once the community-based SLM, BD management, and INRM approaches have been validated, they can be scaled up and replicated across the country as a whole. Also, lessons learned from the establishment of the national and local level SLM and INRM platforms will be of relevance to other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa involved in the TerrAfrica program. As one of the country partners in the TerrAfrica program, The Gambia will periodically participate in regional and continental meetings, and fora organized by TerrAfrica and also contribute to the development of the TerrAfrica Sub-Saharan Africa SLM Knowledge Base. This will allow The Gambia to share the lessons learned from project implementation with other countries enabling the successful SLM approaches and practices from the GEF component.

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. This includes networks, forums and events organized by the project itself as well as project-sponsored events (e.g. side events) at national and international fora. In addition, the project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNEP-GEF sponsored networks, organized for Senior Personnel working on projects that share common characteristics.

UNEP-GEF Coordination Office has established an electronic platform for sharing lessons between the project managers. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identifying and analyzing lessons learned is an on-going process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every twelve (12) months. UNEP-GEF shall provide a format and assist the project team in categorizing, documenting, and reporting on lessons learned. Specifically, the project will ensure coordination in terms of avoiding overlap, sharing best practices, and generating knowledge products of best practices in the area of L-SLM.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The carbon benefits from the project estimated in per annum direct as well as consequential GHG emissions avoided over a time horizon of 10 years are 111,511 tCO₂eq. In addition to these landscape/seascape and land resources benefits, this project will contribute to gains in human and institutional capacity development. The project will contribute to the implementation of key relevant international environmental agreements acceded to by The Gambia – most notably the Convention on Biological Diversity. In this connection, the project is consistent with the NBSAP39 which calls for improved protected area management effectiveness and an increase in the total protected land area from 4.9% to 10% by 2020.

This project is consistent with the commitments of the Government of the Republic of The Gambia (GoTG) within the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)[1]. This framework outlines the strategic direction and results expected from the cooperation between the GoTG and the UN Country Team (UNCT) for the period 2017-2021. This cooperation is underpinned by the principles of “leaving no one behind” and on “sustainable development & resilience” while meeting the central objective of poverty reduction. The inclusive approach of this project to supporting the sustainable management and use of natural resources is therefore in line with and supports the vision of UNDAF.

The project is in line with the commitments and initiatives of the GoTG in a gender balanced development – buttressed by the Women’s Act of 2010, and its amendment of 2015. These pieces of legislation define the commitment to gender equality and women’s empowerment not only as human rights but also because they are a pathway to achieving the project’s goal of protecting and managing biodiversity and natural resources on a sustainable basis. Gender equality and women’s empowerment will be mainstreamed into project activities, ensuring that women have a real voice in project governance as well as implementation. Women will participate equally with men in any dialogue or decision-making initiated by the project and will influence decisions that will determine the success of the project and ultimately the future of their families. UNDAF’s Strategic Result 3, targets Sustainable Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Climate Change Management. This strategic result specifically calls for a gender-balanced approach in the management of natural resources and gender-responsive extension and research works to support value chain development. These aspirations have been reflected in the development of this project. In the sidelines of the validation workshop in Banjul, a Women’s Forum was organized to specifically examine the challenges of women in natural resources management, access to information and training, issues of land and other natural resources rights, and how the project could contribute to addressing these gender imbalances.

This project is also in conformity with the Gambia Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework (GAMSIF) 2016-2020. The overall goal of GAMSIF is to mainstream and scale up SLM to secure ecosystem services and improve rural livelihoods. In this regard, the GAMSIF is aimed at reversing the trend of land degradation; improving land management and agricultural productivity and natural resource-based livelihoods by scaling-up and mainstreaming SLM and natural resource management in the development framework of The Gambia. The GAMSIF has been prepared as a precursor to a full country SLM investment framework which will be prepared during the implementation of the GAMSIF. The GAMSIF is synchronized with the Government’s Vision 2020, and the PAGE (2012-2015), and is a major step in implementing the Government’s National Action Programme to combat desertification. The GAMSIF is also consistent with regional and international initiatives, including the AU’s NEPAD Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme, and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Agricultural Policy. It has four components: (i) supporting on-the-ground activities for scaling-up SLM; (ii) creating a conducive enabling environment for SLM; (iii) Strengthening commercial and advisory services for SLM; (iv) Developing effective SLM knowledge generation and management and information dissemination systems.

It has been a long-term goal of The Gambia to accelerate socio-economic development and effectively conserve biodiversity by securing new and additional financial resources, natural habitats and biodiversity are being eroded. This was outlined by the 1998 National Report on the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity[2]².

The project is also in line with other nationally formulated priorities and strategies. Foremost among these is the Gambia Vision 20/2040 which sees “a well-balanced ecosystem” as fundamental to achieving the national goal of Middle Income Country status by 2020.

The Government has manifested its commitment to the realization of Vision 2020 and SLM through the promulgation of various national and sector policies and plans in tandem with the objectives of the MDGs. The majority of these consider SLM as the priority tool towards alleviating poverty and achieving food self-sufficiency. A Roadmap for the integration of SLM, including forestry and wildlife, into national strategic frameworks, includes inter-alia the wholesale submission of the action plans and their investment plans as content elements of the Vision 2020. This is also reflected in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper first put out in 1994⁴¹ which was succeeded by the Program for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) for 2012-2015 which aims to achieve the Millennium Development Goals on poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.

The Government of The Gambia is among the early governments to show interest in the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme. Land Degradation Neutrality is linked to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other country commitments and engagements. Land degradation neutrality can create multiple benefits, foster policy coherence, advance climate action and provide opportunities to tap financing opportunities LDN at the national scale[3]³. This project is consistent with the national ambition of achieving by 2030 as compared to 2015 and an additional 10% of the national territory has improved (net gain). At the sub-national level, this project specifically contributes to efforts towards achieving LDN in the Upper River Region and in the Central River Region of The Gambia by 2030 as compared to 2015 and an additional 5% of the provincial territory has improved (net gain). The conservation efforts through enhanced management promoted by this project will support the LDN goals of halting the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025, and increasing forest cover by 10% by 2030 as compared to 2015[4]⁴.

The project will equally contribute towards the achievement of CBD Aichi Targets 5, 11 and 12, by increasing the coverage of the national PA system and further strengthening the management of existing PAs, and thereby reducing the loss, degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats and forests, and enhancing the conservation prospects of globally threatened species; furthermore Targets 7 and 14 by working towards more sustainable land management (agricultural and grazing/browsing practices), thereby safeguarding and restoring ecosystem services vital for local populations.

[1] The United Nations System 2017. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021. Banjul, Gambia. <https://undg.org/document/2017-undaf-guidance/>

[2] The Agriculture and Natural Resources Working Group/Task Force on the NBSAP Process. 1998. [National Report on the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity](#).

[3] GoTG 2018. The Gambia Land Degradation Neutrality National Report. Department of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources. Government of The Gambia.

[4] See GoTG 2018 above.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures for GEF projects. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are summarized in Appendix 8 of the Project Document, the Costed M & E Plan (see Table below). Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument to be signed by the executing agency and UNEP.

The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. A detailed monitoring and evaluation plan has been provided in Appendix 4, including the indicative budget and time frame for its implementation. The Project Results Framework presented in Appendix 4 includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as mid-term and end-of-project targets. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Appendix 6 will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The costs associated with obtaining the information to track the indicators, as well as other M&E related costs, are presented in the Costed M&E Plan in Appendix 7 and are fully integrated in the overall project budget.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project inception workshop to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. Baseline data gaps will be addressed during the first year of project implementation. Day-to-day project monitoring is the responsibility of the project management team but other project partners will have responsibilities to collect specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the Project Coordinator or Manager to inform UN Environment of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Inception Meeting	Project Management Unit (PMU) UNEP	10,000	25,000	Within 2 months of project start-up
Inception Report	PMU	0	3,000	1 month after project inception meeting
Measurement of project indicators (outcome, progress and performance indicators, GEF tracking tools) at national and global level	Project Coordinator PMU/ Project team	22,000	20,000	Outcome indicators: start, mid and end of project Progress/perform. Indicators: annually
Semi-annual Progress/ Operational Reports to UNEP	Project Coordinator with inputs from partners	0	2,000	Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January and 31 July

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Project Steering Committee meetings	Project Coordinator PMU UNEP	45,000	113,000	Once a year minimum
Reports of PSC meetings	Project Coordinator with inputs from partners	0	2,000	Annually
PIR	Project Manager PMU UNEP	0	2,000	Annually, part of reporting routine
Monitoring visits to field sites	Project Coordinator PMU UNEP	30,000	55,000	As appropriate
Middle Term Review	UNEP TM/ UNEP Evaluation Office PMU	20,000	50,000	After 2 years of implementation
Terminal Evaluation	UNEP TM/ UNEP Evaluation Office PMU	43,000	125,000	Within 6 months of end of project implementation
Audit	PMU		50000	Annually
Project Final Report	Project Coordinator with inputs from partners	0	2,000	Within 2 months of the project completion date
Co-financing report	project Coordinator and input from other co-financiers	0	2,000	Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e. on or before 31 July

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents	Project Coordinator with inputs from partners	15,000	20,000	Annually, part of Semi-annual reports & Project Final Report
Total M&E Plan Budget		185,000	471,000	

The project Steering Committee will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UN Environment concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E plan. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UN Environment and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility of the Task Manager in UN Environment-GEF. The Task Manager will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications. Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The Task Manager will develop a project supervision plan at the inception of the project, which will be communicated to the project partners during the inception workshop. The emphasis of the Task Manager supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring. Progress vis-à-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the Steering Committee at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by project partners and UN Environment. Risk assessment and rating are an integral part of the Project Implementation Review (PIR). The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

In-line with UN Environment Evaluation Policy and the GEF's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, the project will be subject to a Terminal Evaluation. Additionally, a Mid-Term Review will be commissioned and launched by UN Environment before the project reaches its mid-point. If project is rated as being at risk, a Mid-Term Evaluation will be conducted by the Evaluation Office instead of a MTR. The review will include all parameters recommended by the GEF Evaluation Office for terminal evaluations and will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools, as relevant. The review will be carried out using a participatory approach whereby parties that may benefit or be affected by the project will be consulted. Such parties were identified during the stakeholder analysis (see sections A3. Stakeholders above). The project Steering Committee will participate in the mid-term review and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan. It is the responsibility of the UN Environment Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

The Evaluation Office will be responsible for the Terminal Evaluation (TE) and will liaise with the Task Manager and Executing Agency(ies) throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment, the GEF, executing partners and other stakeholders. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The Terminal Evaluation will be initiated no earlier than six months prior to the operational completion of project activities and, if a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, should be completed prior to completion of the project and the submission of the follow-on proposal. Terminal Evaluations must be initiated no later than six months after operational completion.

The draft Terminal Evaluation report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalised and further reviewed by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office upon submission. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and may be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Kelly West	5/29/2019	Adamou Bouhari	2252251462	Adamou.Bouhari@un.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target	End of project target	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Project Objective Ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes conserved by improved land use and marine spatial planning policies and land/seascape level management in	Indicator 1: Increased area of landscapes and seascapes under sustainable land management	■ Protected areas are under severe management threats that contribute to land degradation and degradation in the value of ecosystem services.	■ At least 15,000 hectares of landscapes and seascapes under SLM, BD management, and INRM in at least 3 of the five districts of the study area ■ Zoning plans to support SLM, BD management, and INRM efforts exist in all 5 district councils of the Kuntaur LGA	■ At least 28,589 hectares of landscapes and seascapes under SLM, BD management, and INRM ■ All 5 district councils of the Kuntaur LGA have management plans to guide SLM, BD management, and INRM efforts	Environmental monitoring studies and sampling surveys	■ Gambia maintains political and economic stability – no power struggle among national partners ■ Decentralization processes will exist to support the implementation of SLM, INRM, and ILUPs

	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target	End of project target	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Gambia	Indicator 2: Number of land use plans supporting SLM, BD management, and INRM implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There are no integrated land use plans to support planning and decision-making on the management of landscape and seascape resources of the Kuntaur LGA ■ There is limited technical capacity for the implementation of land use planning in support of SLM, SFM, and BD management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At least 3 of the 5 districts of the Kuntaur LGA are implementing ILUMPs in support of SLM, INRM and improved BD management ■ At least 3 representatives from each local community in the project pilot has benefited from training on spatial land use decision-making to strengthen their effectiveness in respective Village Land Development Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local governments in all five districts of the pilot locations are implementing land use plans drawn through participatory processes, supported by functional community strategies for SLM, INRM, and BD management ■ At least 1 Village Land Development Committee exist in each community to support the implementation of land use plans and to resolve potential disputes arising from such implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project reports ■ Training reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Key stakeholders (especially at the local level) sustain interest in participating towards achieving project goals ■ Livelihoods are not negatively affected by project activities
	Indicator 3: Stable populations of known threatened species. Including: African Golden Cat (<i>Profelis aurata</i>); Red Colobus (<i>Procolobus badius</i>); Red-fronted Gazelle (<i>Gazella rufifrons</i>); and West African Manatee (<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>)	The practice of SLM, INRM, and BD management is very limited in the project area, and unsupported by any formal policy technical, or administrative structures	All 5 districts in the project pilots area have received training in SLM best practices targeting farmers and land users (with a clear attention to gender representation in training beneficiaries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At least 75% of the pilot area farmers and land users have adopted at least one project-promoted sustainable practice by project closure. ■ SLM, INRM, and BD management is incorporated in at least 3 educational institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project field records, progress reports and evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local stakeholders are willing to adopt new land use practices for conservation benefits

	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target	End of project target	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Component 1: Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss						
Outcome 1.1 Improved planning and enforcement system adopted by at least three districts in the Kuntaur LGA to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	Indicator 4: Improved planning and enforcement system adopted by at least three districts in the Kuntaur LGA to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	A viable institutional and policy framework to support the adoption, practice and mainstreaming of SLM, INRM, and BD management in Kuntaur LGA does not exist	At least 1 functioning (convening and decision-making) national and 1 local policy framework in place to support SLM, INRM, and BD mainstreaming [including specific provisions to address gender differentiated outcomes in participation, decision-making and benefits from SLM, INRM, and BD management]	A report available that proposes potentials for the application of lessons learned from policy application in the Kuntaur LGA nation-wide	■ Technical progress reports and project evaluations ■ Capacity development scorecard (mid-term) ■ Capacity development scorecard (end of project)	■ Willingness and capacity of institutions within the project to engage in collaboration through multi-stakeholder platforms ■ Continuity in local leadership provides a locus for learning and awareness ■ Education and media institutions willing to collaborate with project awareness activities ■ Government institutions open to awareness-raising ■ Institutional rigidities to cross-sector collaboration can be overcome
	Indicator 5: At least 3 planning and enforcement systems adopted by at least 3 districts of the Kuntaur LGA					
	Indicator 6: Number of policies and incentives adopted by at least 4 key stakeholders at national and 3 at local level to support SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming	Policies/incentives in place at national and local level are insufficient to support SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming	Regulatory framework supports SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming in at least two influential sectors at the Kuntaur-LGA district level	The capacity for central and local government institutions and other stakeholders to interpret and implement policies for mainstreaming BD conservation and SLM principles in land/sea resource planning is improved in all key sectors.	■ Capacity building reports and participant evaluation summaries ■ Capacity Development Scorecard	

	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target	End of project target	Sources of verification	Assumptions
1.1: Situation analysis of current land/sea uses, land/sea use policies and land use options carried out with modern tools and technologies to assess their alignment with sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation approaches developed and disseminated						
1.2: One (1) National Land/Sea Use and one (1) Local Government Area policies to take account of SLM approaches and local community objectives are revised and available for stakeholders consideration						
1.3: Improved capacity of central and local government institutions and other stakeholders to prevent, mitigate and offset negative impacts on BD and ecosystem services, measured by increased score in adapted Capacity Development Scorecard						
Component 2: Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscapes						
Outcome 2: INRM approaches enabled through capacity-building, support for multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral collaboration, and the adoption of SLM best-practices that reduce land degradation across forests, rangeland, and arable land Enhanced local capacities emplaced for compliance and	Indicator 7: Number of land users that have project-promoted SLM, SFM, and BD management practices in project locations Indicator 8: Number of farmers and land users that have adopted at least one project-promoted sustainable practice	The practice of SLM, INRM, and BD management is very limited in the project area, and unsupported by any formal policy technical, or administrative structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At least 50% of land users are practicing agroecological methods of land management supportive of SLM, SFM, and BD management. ■ At least one workshop is organized per cluster village that targets especially women interested implementing SLM, SFM, and BD management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agroecological methods of land management that incorporate SLM, SFM, and BD management is practiced by at least 75% of land user populations in all project locations ■ Women are supported to participate in at least 2 major activities that support the implementation of SLM, SFM and BD management in each of the project cluster villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project progress reports; assessments and plans ■ Geographic and database systems, and assessments; remote sensing imagery ■ Management plans; assembly meetings/acts, and agreement documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Community and other stakeholder conflicts can be resolved ■ Communities support and collaborate with the project, and governments support and collaborate with local communities ■ Local land tenure conflicts are resolvable ■ Baselines will faithfully represent “background” trends

	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target	End of project target	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Component 3. Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives						
Outcome 3.1 Improved protection of ecosystem services, marine areas and BD through landscape level management of PAs / ICCAs and production landscapes Unabated provision of ecosystem services such as water supply, flood prevention, soil productivity, and biodiversity conservation as a result of SLM activities and reforestation	Indicator 11: ■ Increase in protected areas coverage in Kuntaur LGA with 10,589 ha <i>[Increase in METT score for newly established PAs and the River Gambia National Park]</i>	There are many areas of significant biodiversity resources that remain unprotected	At least five Integrated Land Use Management Plans (ILUMPs) developed for the 5 districts within Kuntaur LGA	■ The implementation of ILUPs is implemented in at least 100,908 ha in the Kuntaur LGA ■ ILUMPs is implemented in at least 10,000 ha of Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) ■ SLM and INRM are supported by the implementation of ILUMPs in at least rangelands and farmlands to support improved productivity	■ Report of consultative meetings with networks ■ Zoning plans; project field records, and progress reports ■ Community agreements, assembly meeting minutes PA monitoring scorecard results; GIS ■ PA zoning maps and decrees	■ Sustainable practices exist for marginal lands of the focal sites ■ Impact of population growth within sites remains manageable ■ No major change in relative prices occurs against conservation compatible practices and land uses ■ Local communities will have incentives to support protected areas

	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target	End of project target	Sources of verification	Assumptions
	Indicator 12: At least 1 regional plan and 3 local plans integrate biodiversity information including KBAs, HCVF and HCSF distribution in natural resource planning	Regional and local government plans do not take account of spatial planning data concerning biodiversity information and comprehensive mapping data for KBAs, HCVF and HCSF is not available	Geospatial platform operational, accessible and being populated with data to inform regional and local plans	Information on distribution and status of biodiversity including KBAs, HCVF and HCSF has informed land use plans for Kuntaur LGA, and led to the establishment of ecological corridors to support biodiversity conservation	Report supported by relevant cartographic visualizations of established ecological corridors and endangered species that stand to be saved	Training on spatial planning and related geospatial applications for SLM and INRM gives rise to sufficient local capacity for relevant assessments
	Indicator 13: Capacity for communities to plan and manage land and marine resources in an integrated and sustainable manner	Planning and management of land and marine resources lacks coordination, integration and sustainability	At least 60 member of key stakeholder groups received training on SLM and INRM tools – practice, management and dissemination	At least 100 member of key stakeholder groups received training on SLM and INRM tools – practice, management and dissemination	Training reports indicating trainings undertaken, participants, schedules and evaluations	The spirit of SLM and INRM takes hold at the local and national policy level
3.1: Mapping of PAs, KBAs, Community Forests, and important areas for BD connectivity provide a basis for decision-making in natural resources planning and management, as well as for benchmarking project impact.						
3.2: Zoning Plan developed and implemented for Kuntaur LGA covering 100,908 ha resulting in increased ecological connectivity between and within different priority biodiversity habitats.						
3.3: River Gambia National Park (589 ha) management effectiveness is improved through the enhancement of institutional capacity for management, spatial decision-making, and collaborative planning in natural resources management.						

	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target	End of project target	Sources of verification	Assumptions
3.4: Four Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) covering 10,000 ha established and capacitated						
3.5: SLM measures implemented in line with the developed ILUMPs improving productivity and sustainability of rangelands and farmlands in an area of 1,000 hectares of agricultural land.						
3.6: Proven SLM tools documented and disseminated for large-scale adoption						
3.7: Two Datasets on (i) socio-economic and (ii) environmental performance of project and baseline activities in Kuntaur LGA available, validated by stakeholders and availed to the GoG for adoption						
Component 4. Expansion of PA estate in ecologically important areas of The Gambia						
Creation of two new Marine Protected Areas increases protection of ecosystem services and BD across 18,000 ha	Indicator 14: Increase in marine protected areas in The Gambia <i>Increase in METT score for newly established MPAs</i>	Many important marine ecosystems with KBA status remain unprotected	Zoning plans are developed through participatory multi-stakeholder processes	The Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area covering 3,000 ha and the Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area covering 15,000 ha is established and operational	■ Site map of set-aside area ■ Community agreements, assembly meeting minutes	■ Local communities will have incentives to support the establishment and management of protected areas
	Indicator 15: Increase in the area occupied by key mangrove stands, including <i>Rhizophora harrisonii</i> ; <i>R. racemose</i> ; <i>Avicennia germinans</i> , and <i>A. germinans</i>	The seascape ecosystems of the Gambia are currently under severe stress and threats of degradation	The degradation of seascape habitats is reversed towards a path of improvement	The population of at least 3 endangered marine species is improved	Project and biodiversity monitoring reports	Capacity exists to conduct the monitoring and status surveys of key marine species

	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target	End of project target	Sources of verification	Assumptions
4.1: Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area (3,000 ha) established and operating as a result of land use and marine spatial planning processes completed.						
4.2: Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area (15,000 ha) established and operating as a result of marine spatial planning processes.						

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

GEF Secretariat Comments	
Comment	Response
Confirm cofinancing at CEO endorsement.	Confirmed Cofinancing some anticipated at PIF stage and new commitments are confirmed by signed cofinancing letters included in the Package as Annex K of UN Environment Project Document
However, confirm the result framework at CEO endorsement. Use the PPG to reassess some components and/or outputs. We are seeing potential rooms for simplification.	The PPG has been used to reassess components and outputs.
During PPG, please develop how CSO (NGOs, farmer organizations, universities, traditional authorities) will be associated in project design and implementation.	The project approach has focus on community-driven processes (including in decision-making, conservation choices, and access to benefits from conservation efforts). Where possible, the capacity for existing local institutions to identify issues associated with resource governance, planning, use and management is enhanced (see Out 2.5 and Section 3.6)
Response to STAP Comments	
Comments	Responses

<p>1. Poverty. The Gambia is one of the poorest countries globally. Poverty is deeper and more widespread among households in the agricultural and fisheries sectors, and there is a pronounced spatial dimension, with the poverty head count for rural households being twice as high as for urban households. The chosen Local Government Area, Kuntaur. Kuntaur LGA is one of eight LGAs in The Gambia: it is significantly the poorest and least developed LGA, with the highest poverty rate (92.3%) by far in the country, according to the IMF in 2003. This is both an opportunity to address poverty issues as a co-benefit, but it is also a challenge. Instituting, for example, Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICAs) will be extremely difficult where local people are merely subsisting.</p>	<p>Indeed, poverty is a reality in this region.</p> <p>Drawing from the conversations during the validation workshop for this project, it seems the residents also recognize that the health of the environment is just as valuable a component for poverty reduction as other factors. Three observations were made to this effect: (i) The role played by ecotourism in local economies is significant and the anxiety that current resources management strategies are not bearing quick and viable fruits in conservation; (ii) The observation that climate-induced changes were making one cultivable lands no longer fit for purpose – and the need for environmental strategies to halt such degradation; The observation that fisheries management has not been sustainable – leading to declining harvests among local fisherfolk.</p> <p>Given that local residents were cognisant of their environmental problems and probably some of the causes, this project found that SLM and INRM in land and seascapes were steps in the right direction. Effort has been made to include supporting activities that enhance social organization and build capacity to deal with problems of resources management during this project.</p>
<p>2. Gender. The Gambia has amongst the lowest scores in Gender Development Index and Gender Inequality Index for 2015, ranking 148th out of 159 countries. There is a national lack of awareness of the gender dimensions of poverty in The Gambia, which may well be accentuated in the Kuntar LGA. Gender is a cross-cutting development concern and needs to be tackled in a cross-disciplinary manner. There is a substantial body of evidence to show that because of systematic socio-cultural practices of discrimination against women, there is an intrinsic tendency for some sectoral interventions – agriculture, land use and conservation are notable examples – to fail to promote gender equity in delivery of services and benefits from projects. Experience from PRSP interventions in The Gambia shows that mainstreaming gender into the national development process is still lacking. It will be important for the training outputs (1.3 and 2.5) to build adequate capacity and apply gender analysis skills to the policy-making process.</p>	<p>The training activities in Outputs 1.3 and 2.5 have been designed to effectively address issues of gender.</p> <p>Gender has been included as an essential component in the overall design and implementation of all Outputs. How this will be achieved and what indicators should be used to ensure that this is achieved are explained in Section 3.10.</p>

<p>3. Capacity-building. The PIF rightly brings out the lack of institutional, professional and local capacity to undertake the actions intended in integrated natural resource management. As the project framework currently stands, training sessions for government and local professionals as well as for local people are planned in order to build the necessary human capacity. STAP advises that such training by itself cannot achieve the aim of improving capacity in a sustainable fashion. Additional measures are both desirable and necessary. Capacity assets and needs must be assessed first, after which UNDP identifies four core issues: institutional arrangements; leadership; knowledge; and accountability. Each issue is complex and multi-faceted, but each contributes to an enabling environment that can address real change, rather than simply a trained cadre of people trying to improve the environmental situation in an institutional setting that is resistant to change.</p>	<p>This observation ties very well with the experience during project development. The issue of capacity has been resonating throughout the project development: during the PPG studies; during the project validation; and from observations made by national level stakeholders.</p> <p>An assessment of needs has been included as background activities for each of the capacity building activities that will be carried out during the project implementation (see Output 1.3, 2.5). For example, an identification of capacity assets and needs (institutional arrangements; leadership; knowledge; and accountability) will guide the Capacity Development Strategies, Tools, and Methods (Table 9)</p>
<p>4. Land tenure and land governance. The PIF mentions only briefly the difficulties of instituting improvements in land use because of problems of land tenure and land governance. Yet these are well-known barriers in The Gambia. Customary land tenure is by far the most common form of tenure. Incentives to improve land in such a situation are notoriously problematic. The project must address such issues and undertake a stakeholder assessment of how far changes in land use are realistic and sustainable under customary tenure.</p>	<p>Land tenure is indeed a challenging issue.</p> <p>This project has engaged with and brought in The Ministry for Local Government and Lands as a partner. The role of this ministry (which will be a member of the PSC) will be to provide policy guidance on land and land tenure.</p> <p>Also, the project plans to enhance the capacity of local Village Development Committees to be able to understand assess and manage key societal challenges to SLM and INRM – land tenure being one of the most pressing (see Output 2.5).</p>
<p>5. Knowledge Management. STAP notes the intention, albeit in only five lines of text, for the lessons of the project to be scaled up to other areas of the country. There is no mention in either the project framework or in the text of a concerted effort to institute a Knowledge Management system that will provide the basis for learning and for tracking successful options. Section 7 of the PIF headed Knowledge Management mentions only a strategic environmental assessment and a decision-support system, neither of which are an explicit KM system from which the current and future projects will learn from activities and outputs of this project. Given the renewed emphasis in the GEF on KM, this is a serious omission from the current proposal. STAP urges the project proponents to seek advice on appropriate KM systems that will integrate the wide array of experiences and lessons of this project to make them usable for the future.</p>	<p>Knowledge management component is strengthen in the Project document Section 6 and will be an important activity during project implementation</p>

Council Members Comments	Response
<p>Germany: The level of ambition (1000ha) with regard to Sustainable Land Management measures improving productivity and sustainability of land use on rangelands and farmlands and thereby reducing pressure on public areas appears relatively low. The full proposal should elaborate further on economic incentives for population and local government to accept use restrictions in public areas.</p>	<p>Economic incentives (principally ecotourism has been elaborated as one of the key drivers for conservation in the project locations (see Sections 3.4 and 3.5).</p> <p>It turned out that the incentives for accepting use restrictions in public areas goes beyond economic. Communities and their leaders have made requests for the protection of forests as they fear that the rapid deforestation may deplete them completely. This is the case with requests from the community of Kartong for the protection of the Bahama-Sifo Forest (Section 3.4).</p>
<p>USA: As mentioned in the STAP review, there are economic concerns that could undermine this project. Poverty drives the need to utilize available land for subsistence agriculture, grazing, and charcoal production. Unmanaged bush fires also limit the success of forest restoration projects. In addition, eco-tourism companies in the capital area may benefit more from the conservation efforts than local communities, thus undermining the program goals for local sustainability. We hope that the project team will aim to mitigate these risks.</p>	<p>We recognize this worry.</p> <p>It is in this vein that the approach of the project has been a focus on community-driven processes (including in decision-making, conservation choices, and access to benefits from conservation efforts).</p> <p>Where possible, the capacity for existing local institutions to identify issues associated with resource governance, planning, use and management is enhanced (see Output 2.5 and Section 3.6; also see the gender engagement plan in Section 3.10). During this process special note is taken to involve marginalized groups (women, youth and the elderly) with indicators to ensure the achievement of desired goals.</p>
<p>USA: The rationale for the GEF's added value to this project is not clear. Specifically,</p> <p>unsustainable agricultural practices in The Gambia are used for a reason, but those</p> <p>practices are culturally and generationally ingrained in communities, which makes</p> <p>SLM extremely challenging.</p>	<p>The rationale for GEF added value lies in the efforts that have been made so far by the Gambian government towards SLM, achieving LND and INRM.</p> <p>Indeed the tools are few, and as noted by Gambians themselves during the validation workshop, the skills are also limited.</p> <p>Several of these tools will be introduced in Component 2 as well as associated techniques for good SLM and INRM practices.</p>
<p>USA: The project could collaborate with the U.S. Peace Corps Environmental Sector to garner volunteer support from those already living in the project area villages. We encourage the project team to consider how the Ministry of Education could be called upon to disseminate relevant project training to teachers in the project area.</p>	<p>Consultations have been organized with the US Peace Corps and the Ministry in charge of education. The parties have agreed with NEA how the peace corps and the Ministry in charge of education will take active part in environment education at all levels.</p>

USA: Sustainability is mostly described as top-down effort in this PIF. Community LGAs and environmental groups should be more involved with brainstorming strategies to continue project goals on their own. As noted in the STAP review, there needs to be a stronger emphasis on women and children to make it more sustainable. In

addition, Biodiversity and SLM concepts should be adopted by schools as a foundation for agricultural courses and school garden development.

All effort has been made in the development of the project to support bottom-up efforts of sustainability in the project areas. Examples include empowering local community organization that represent local people (such as the Village Development Committees) by building their capacity to identify issues associated with resource governance, planning, use and management (see Output 2.4).

Special attention has been given to the situation of women, youth and the elderly with regards to decision-making, participation and benefits through this project.

At the project validation stage, a special side event was organized specifically to examine the problems of women and other marginalized groups as well as find ways to ensure their full participation and benefits from this project.

These efforts are all reflected in the section examining the role of women and how the project addresses their special vulnerabilities (see Section 3.10)

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent Todate</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
National and International Consultants	46000	46000	0
Travel on official business including international consultant travel	15000	15000	0
Stakeholders consultations	28000	28000	0
	2325	2325	0
Total	91325	91325	0

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				(Hectares)		
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)					
		Expected			Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement		MTR	TE	
			10,589				
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
ICCAs				10,000			
		Sum					
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
					Endorsement	MTR	TE

River Gambia National Park	2288	II National Park	589		64		
		Sum					
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use						(Hectares)
			Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
			Expected			Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
				18,000			
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected			Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Kartein Allahein Marine Park				3,000			
Labour Canyon Marine Park				15,000			
		Sum					
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

		Sum					
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored						(Hectares)
		Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)					
		Expected				Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement			MTR	TE
			500				
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected			Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement		MTR	TE
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected			Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement		MTR	TE
Area of land that will be naturally reforested through improved management of the River Gambia National Park				500			
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored						
			Hectares				

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)					(Hectares)
		Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)				
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				1,000		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					

Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Enhanced management owing to implementation of SLM, and improving productivity and sustainability of rangelands and farmlands in an area of 1,000 ha of agricultural land				1,000		
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity					(Hectares)
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated					(Metric tons of CO ₂ e)
		Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (6.1+6.2)				
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO ₂ e (direct)					
	Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)					

Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)			2,230,210		
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					

		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management					(Number)
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					

		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels					<i>(Metric Tons)</i>
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products					<i>(Metric Tons)</i>
		Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)				
		Expected			Achieved	
		PIF stage	PIF stage		MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					

			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					<i>(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)</i>
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					<i>(Number)</i>
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female		7,000		

		Male		8,000		
		Total		15,000		

ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing models			
	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	Demonstrate innovative approaches		
Stakeholders			
	Indigenous Peoples		
	Private Sector		
		Large corporations	
		Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
	Beneficiaries		
	Local Communities		
	Civil Society		
		Community Based Organization	
		Non-Governmental Organization	
		Academia	
	Type of Engagement		
		Information Dissemination	
		Partnership	

		Consultation	
		Participation	
	Communications		
		Awareness Raising	
		Education	
		Public Campaigns	
		Behavior Change	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Targeted Research		
	Learning		
		Theory of Change	
		Adaptive Management	
		Indicators to Measure Change	
	Innovation		
	Knowledge and Learning		
		Knowledge Management	
		Innovation	
		Capacity Development	
		Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality			
	Gender Mainstreaming		
		Beneficiaries	
		Women groups	
		Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		Gender-sensitive indicators	

	Gender results areas		
		Access and control over natural resources	
		Participation and leadership	
		Access to benefits and services	
		Capacity development	
		Awareness raising	
		Knowledge generation	
Focal Areas/Theme			
	Land Degradation		
		Sustainable Land Management	
			Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			Ecosystem Approach
			Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			Community-Based NRM
			Sustainable Livelihoods
			Income Generating Activities
			Sustainable Agriculture
			Sustainable Pasture Management
			Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			Sustainable Fire Management
			Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		Land Degradation Neutrality	
			Land Productivity
			Land Cover and Land cover change
			Carbon stocks above or below ground
		Food Security	



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