Improving Water Availability in The Gambia?s Rural and Peri-Urban Communities for Domestic and Agricultural Use

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10199

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
LDCF

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Improving Water Availability in The Gambia?s Rural and Peri-Urban Communities for Domestic and Agricultural Use

Countries
Gambia

Agency(ies)
AfDB

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters (MFWRNAM)

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Taxonomy

Land Degradation, Biodiversity, Focal Areas, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Knowledge Generation, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Sustainable Land Management, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Agriculture, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Food Security, Mainstreaming, Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Least Developed Countries, Mainstreaming adaptation, Complementarity, Disaster risk management, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Climate resilience, Community-based adaptation, Climate information, Livelihoods, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Civil Society, Communications, Awareness Raising, Gender Mainstreaming, Integrated Programs, Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa, Sustainable Production Systems, Resilience to climate and shocks, Training, Adaptive management

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 2

Submission Date

4/5/2019

Expected Implementation Start

2/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

1/31/2026

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee($)

831,644.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCA-1		LDCF	7,149,766.00	8,140,294.00
CCA-2		LDCF	1,800,000.00	2,691,206.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**8,949,766.00**	**10,831,500.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To build resilience to climate change and variability by enhancing water supply for domestic and agricultural use, and ultimately improving livelihoods in rural and peri-urban areas of The Gambia

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Provision of Climate Resilient Water Supply Infrastructure	Investment	1.1 Increased access to reliable and clean water supplies for household and agricultural use (climate-resilient technologies and practices promoted locally) 1.2 Vulnerability of physical assets reduced: water supply infrastructure climate-proofed to reduce water scarcity, contamination and damage 1.3 Increased awareness of climate change impacts and vulnerability, and institutional capacity strengthened to integrate adaptation into water resources management	1.1.1 Water sources point development, rehabilitation and/or upgrading in targeted areas and climate-proofed 1.1.2 Climate-proofed water schemes installed for households and agriculture, including livestock 1.1.3 Diversification of water sources, including rainwater harvesting and storage (domestic and communal) for water security during dry seasons 1.2.1 Water source protection measures 1.2.2. Stormwater management measures and interception wells assessed and introduced as flood defense and	LDCF	6,400,000.00	5,828,816.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Enhanced Institutional Capacity for Adaptation and Hydro-meteorological Monitoring	Technical Assistance	2. Enhanced Institutional Capacity for Adaptation and Hydro-meteorological Monitoring	2.1.1 Support to national level institutions (DWR, DoH, DCD) including training of staff to enhance water supply and sanitation delivery in the context of a changing climate	LDCF	1,000,000.00	2,691,206.00
			2.1.2 Strategic planning for water management and risk prevention: training of DWR and NAWEC staff in CCA strategies			
			2.1.3 Workshops targeting district officials on how to integrate adaptation principles into water and sanitation programs			
			2.2.1 Improved climate and water monitoring capacity: institutional strengthening			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
3. Community Land and Water-based Adaptation	Investment	3.1 Vulnerability of communities and natural systems to climatic and other shocks reduced: SLWM increases resilience to the impacts of climate change and variability	3.1.1 SLWM measures introduced in communities to protect soils and reduce vulnerability of agricultural livelihoods	LDCF	800,000.00	1,134,075.00
			3.1.2 Application of climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices on community lands			
		3.2 Capacity developed at local level for CCA and enhanced use of water conservation and management measures	3.1.3 Pilot livelihood diversification through livestock and sustainable rangeland management to improve adaptive capacity of households			
		3.3 Adaptation measures in the WASH sector improve socioeconomic indicators, especially for women and children, including for health and income	3.2.1 Communities organized to manage and maintain new water facilities: workshops on CCA and integrated water resources management			
			3.2.2 Communities			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
4. Knowledge and Monitoring	Technical Assistance	4.1 Enhanced strategic planning for water management and risk prevention	4.1.1 Communication plan to facilitate emergency action in the case of extreme weather events	LDCF	333,110.00	672,802.00
		4.2 M&E system pursued, and lessons captured and widely disseminated	4.1.2 A mobilization and outreach plan for community activities			
			4.1.3 Knowledge products produced on climate change impact on the water and sanitation sector, including CCA mainstreaming guidelines for WASH infrastructure			
			4.2.1 M&E system designed and implemented at all levels			
			4.2.2 M&E project reports, briefs and other			
			4.2.3 Compilation			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
				Sub Total ($)	**8,533,110.00**	**10,326,899.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				LDCF	416,656.00	504,601.00
				Sub Total($)	**416,656.00**	**504,601.00**
				Total Project Cost($)	**8,949,766.00**	**10,831,500.00**

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	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	African Development Bank -Transition Facility-Pillar 1	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,625,000.00
GEF Agency	African Development Bank - African Development FundADF	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,350,000.00
GEF Agency	African Development Fund -RWSSI-TF	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,450,500.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of The Gambia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	406,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**10,831,500.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The investment mobilized emanates from an on-going associated AfDB baseline project titled the Gambia Climate Smart Rural WASH Development Project (CSRWASHDEP), which aims to increase access to safe and sustainable water supply, sanitation and hygiene in The Gambia.

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	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
AfDB	LDCF	Gambia	Climate Change	NA	8,949,766	831,644	9,781,410.00
			Total Grant Resources($)		**8,949,766.00**	**831,644.00**	**9,781,410.00**

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 Required **false**

PPG Amount ($)

200,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

18,584.7

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
AfDB	LDCF	Gambia	Climate Change	NA	200,000	18,584.7	
				Total Project Costs($)	**200,000.00**	**18,584.70**	**218,584.70**

Meta Information - LDCF

LDCF true
SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false
SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false

Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?
false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). false

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This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state. false

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This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. false

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This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). true

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This Project has an urban focus. false

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]:*

Agriculture	**0.00%**
Natural resources management	**0.00%**
Climate information Services	**20.00%**
Costal zone management	**0.00%**
Water resources Management	**80.00%**
Disaster risk Management	**0.00%**
Other infrastructure	**0.00%**
Health	**0.00%**
Other (Please specify:)	**0.00%**
Total	**100%**

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*
Sea level rise false
Change in mean temperature false
Increased Climatic Variability true
Natural hazards true
Land degradation true
Costal and/or Coral reef degradation false
GroundWater quality/quantity true

To calculate the core indicators, please refer to Results Guidance

Core Indicators - LDCF

CORE INDICATOR 1	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
Total number of direct beneficiaries	623,682	305,607	318,075	51.00%

CORE INDICATOR 2	
Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	72,000.00

CORE INDICATOR 3	
Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	4

CORE INDICATOR 4		Male	Female	% for Women
Total number of people trained	1,328	662	666	50.15%

OUTPUT 1.1.1

Physical and natural assets made more resilient to climate variability and change

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		Male	Female
Total number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical assets	**207,894**	**101,869**	**106,025**

Ha of agriculture land	Ha of urban landscape	Ha of rural landscape	No. of residential houses
72,000.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**

No. of public buildings	No. of irrigation or water structures	No. of fishery or aquaculture ponds	No. of ports or landing sites
0	**0**	**0**	**0**

Km of road	Km of riverban	Km of coast	Km of storm water drainage
0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Other	Other(unit)	Comments
0		

OUTPUT 1.1.2

Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened

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		Male	Female
Total number of direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income	**207,894**	**101,869**	**106,025**

Livelihoods and sources of incomes strengthened / introduced			
Agriculture	Agro-Processing	Pastoralism/diary	Enhanced access to markets
true	**false**	**false**	**false**
Fisheries /aquaculture	Tourism /ecotourism	Cottage industry	Reduced supply chain
false	**false**	**false**	**false**
Beekeeping	Enhanced opportunity to employment	Other	Comments
false	**true**	**false**	

OUTPUT 1.1.3

New/improved climate information systems deployed to reduce vulnerability to climatic hazards/variability

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		Male	Female
Total number of direct beneficiaries from the new/improved climatic information systems	**207,894**	**101,869**	**106,025**

Climate hazards addressed

Flood	Storm	Heatwave	Drought
true	**true**	**false**	**true**

Other	Comments
false	

Climate information system developed/strengthened

Downscaled Climate model	Weather/Hydromet station	Early warning system	Other
false	**true**	**true**	**false**

Comments

Climate related information collected

Temperature	Rainfall	Crop pest or disease	Human disease vectors
true	**true**	**true**	**true**

Other	Comments
true	**Surface and groundwater**

Mode of climate information disemination

Mobile phone apps	Community radio	Extension services	Televisions
false	**true**	**true**	**true**

Leaflets	Other	Comments
true	**true**	**UNMA webpage**

OUTPUT 1.1.4

Vulnerable natural ecosystems strengthened in response to climate change impacts

Types of natural ecosystem

Desert	Coastal	Mountainous	Grassland
false	**false**	**false**	**true**
Forest	**Inland water**	**Other**	**Comments**
true	**true**	**true**	**Wetlands**

OUTPUT 1.2.1

Incubators and accelerators introduced

		Male	Female
Total no. of entrepreneurs supported	**0**	**0**	**0**
		Comments	
No. of incubators and accelerators supported	**0**		
		Comments	
No. of adaptation technologies supported	**0**		

OUTPUT 1.2.2

Financial instruments or models to enhance climate resilienced developed

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Financial instruments or models

PPP models	Cooperatives	Microfinance	Risk insurance
true	**true**	**true**	**false**

Equity	Loan	Other	Comments
false	**false**	**false**	

OUTPUT 2.1.1

Cross-sectoral policies and plans incorporate adaptation considerations

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Will mainstream climate resilience	Of which no. of regional policies/plans	Of which no. of national policies/plan
0	**0**	**2**

Sectors

Agriculture	Fishery	Industry	Urban
true	**false**	**false**	**true**

Rural	Health	Water	Other
true	**true**	**true**	**false**

Comments

OUTPUT 2.1.2

Cross sectoral institutional partnerships established or expanded

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No. of institutional partnerships established or strengthened	**0**

Comments

OUTPUT 2.1.3

Systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation

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No. of systems and frameworks	**1**

Comments

OUTPUT 2.1.4

Systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation

---

No. of systems and frameworks **1**

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.1

No. of institutions with increased ability to access and/or manage climate finance

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No. of institution(s)

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.2

Institutional coordination mechanism created or strengthened to access and/or manage climate finance

No. of mechanism(s)

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.3

Global/regional/national initiatives demonstrated and tested early concepts with high adaptation potential

No. of initiatives or technologies

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.4

Public investment mobilized

Amount of investment
(US$)

Comments

OUTPUT 2.2.5

Private investment mobilized

Amount of investment
(US$)

Comments

OUTPUT 2.3.1

No. of people trained regarding climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

---

		Male	Female
Total no. of people trained	**664**	**331**	**333**
Of which total no. of people at line ministries	**45**	Male **22**	Female **23**
Of which total no. of community/association	**576**	Male **288**	Female **288**
Of which total no. of extension service officers	**0**	Male **0**	Female **0**
Of which total no. of hydromet and disaster risk management agency staff	**43**	Male **21**	Female **22**
Of which total no. of small private business owners	**0**	Male **0**	Female **0**
Of which total no. school children, university students or teachers	**0**	Male **0**	Female **0**

Other	Comments

OUTPUT 2.3.2

No. of people made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

		Male	Female
No. of people with raised awareness	**607,893**	**300,876**	**307,017**

Please describe how their awareness was raised

OUTPUT 3.1.1

National climate policies and plans enabled including NAP processes by stronger climate information decision-support services

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No. of national climate policies and plans **2**

Comments

OUTPUT 3.1.2

Systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation

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No. of systems and frameworks **1**

Comments

OUTPUT 3.1.3

Vulnerability assessments conducted

No. of assessments conducted **1**

Comments

OUTPUT 3.2.1

No. of institutions with increased ability to access and/or manage climate finance

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No. of institution(s) **1**

Comments

OUTPUT 3.2.2

Institutional coordination mechanism(s) created or strengthened to access and/or manage climate finance

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No. of mechanism(s) **0**

Comments

OUTPUT 3.2.3

Global/regional/national initiative(s) demonstrated and tested early concepts with high adaptation potential

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No. of initiative(s) or technology(ies) **0**

Comments

OUTPUT 3.3.1

No. of people trained regarding climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

		Male	Female
Total no. of people trained	**664**	**331**	**333**
		Male	Female
Of which total no. of people at line ministries	**45**	**22**	**23**
		Male	Female
Of which total no. of community/association	**576**	**288**	**288**
		Male	Female
Of which total no. of extension service officers	**43**	**21**	**22**
		Male	Female
Of which total no. of hydromet and disaster risk management agency staff	**0**	**0**	**0**
		Male	Female
Of which total no. of small private business owners	**0**	**0**	**0**
		Male	Female

Of which total no. school children, university students or teachers	**0**	**0**	**0**

Other	Comments

OUTPUT 3.3.2

No. of people made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses

---

		Male	Female
No. of people with raised awareness	**607,893**	**300,876**	**307,017**

Please describe how their awareness was raised

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF

Although the Project implemented at CEO Endorsement stage is generally aligned with the original PIF, substantial changes have been occurred for outputs of Component 1, which implies also related budget implications. Those changes are briefly summarized below:

? Water supply infrastructures: initially, the baseline investment was comprehensive of a large number of handpump systems. According to Stakeholders consultation and based on continuous liaison with the Project Coordination Unit, it was agreed not to apply handpump systems and to adopt only climate smart technology, e.g. solar powered pumping system. The main reasons why handpumps were neglected are based on technical consideration such as aquafer depth, unavailability of spare parts and drudgery on women as well as time spent in drawing water. Moreover, Peri-Urban communities have increased from earlier 4 up to 7 communities. In compliance with those enhancement, water supply infrastructures investment has increased as described in the Part II-Section 5. (refer to Table 4) detailed in the Draft Design Project Report.

? PIF Output 1.2.2 ?*Anti-salinity techniques assessed and tested in selected lowland communities*? was not considered in the Design Phase: according to field activities and survey, beneficiaries of the climate-proofed water supply infrastructures will rely on groundwater resources of good quality with no salinity issues.

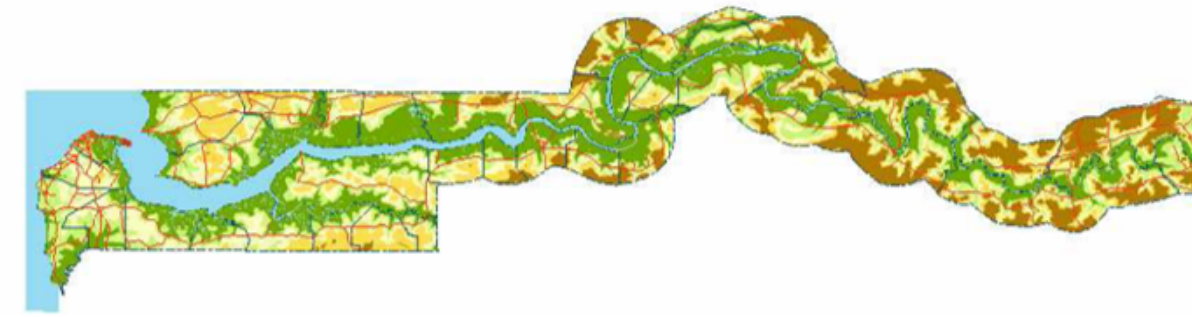
? PIF Output 1.2.4 ?*Assessment and development of concurrent groundwater recharge systems to enhance storage capacity*? was not considered in the Design Phase: according to a deeper analysis of previous studies about Gambia?s groundwater resources, and in particular the ?*National Water Resources Assessment And Management Strategy - 2015?*, it was concluded that the Gambia the groundwater abstraction rates can easily be sustained in the long term even with a doubling, quadrupling or more in the expansion of the groundwater abstractions. This is worthy especially for the four rural regions, which show a utilization rate as low as 3.2% per annum in average.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. **The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)**

The Gambia is located in the Sahelian zone of the West Coast of Africa and it is entirely surrounded by Senegal except for its coastline on the Atlantic. The capital city is Banjul, which is largest and most densely populated metropolitan area and it represent the Country's economic and administrative centre. The Climate is typical of Sahelian agro-climatic zone and it is characterized by two main seasons: a rainy season from June to October, and a longer dry season from November and May. The Gambia River is 1,130 kilometres long and drains an area of some 77,069 square kilometres, along with its tributaries, the river has a surface of 970 square kilometres. The Gambia shares the water of The Gambia River with Guinea, Senegal, and Guinea Bissau and the interests of each Country are addressed through the OMVG (Organisation for the Management of the Gambia River Basin**)**, which set management rules and consultation parameters with its neighbours. The Country has a population of about 2 million and it is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa with 176 people per square kilometre. Most of the population (57%) is concentrated around urban and peri-urban centres.

Figure 1 - Elevation map of The Gambia. Map and statistics prepared (source: Gambia National Adaptation Progra
(NAPA) on Climate Change



	Land area (sq. km) within specified elevation category (meters above sea level)				
	<10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	>40
Banjul	11	0	0	0	0
Kanifing	52	27	1	0	0
Brikama	560	477	512	202	11
Mansakonko	615	284	332	228	101
Kerewan	924	383	405	446	39
Kuntaur	413	223	188	196	475
Janjangbureh	567	270	203	170	254
Basse	373	371	287	329	681

The Gambia is among the poorest countries in the world, with over 60% of Gambians today considered poor (of which 63% are women). Poverty is predominantly a rural phenomenon although regional variations are strong, however there are remarkable differences in terms of living conditions between rural and urban areas. The Gambia?s small economy relies primarily on rain-fed agriculture, however its small size and agro-ecological characteristics, in addition to his limited land resources, represent a hard challenge for food production. In addition, over last decade, The Gambia experienced a significant population?s growth, this combined to limited resources, and increasing threats by climatic changes, has addressed significant developmental challenges.

The Gambia is among the least water stressed countries in the world, however the uneven distribution of fresh water sources and a poor water management makes access to safe water sources a problematic challenge to a large segment of the population, especially in the rural areas. The potable water needs for households, tourism, industry, irrigation and livestock are predominantly supplied by groundwater aquifers, while surface water is rarely a source of drinking water due to the flat topography of the Country which causes high level of salinity concentration in River?s water. According to NPD 2018, access to potable water is a little over 86.1% while access to improved sanitation is about 64.9% (2016) across The Gambia. Open defecation is prevalent in rural areas.

One of the most urgent strategic priority for The Gambia is to cope with climate change impacts by developing adaptive measures and compensatory management strategies. The impacts of climate change and variability coupled with increasing water abstractions, urbanization, and poverty mean that adaptation planning and measures are essential.

It is critical to remember that climate change and water and sanitation are inseparable. Climate change, as experienced most on the ground and by people, is affecting water availability and poor rural people most, especially those with limited access to water and sanitation services. The links are clear: higher temperatures and longer dry spells mean water scarcity and people (mostly women) must walk further to collect water; aridity affects soil fertility and floods spread disease when there is lack of hygiene facilities.

Climate change is best exemplified by a negative trend in rainfall levels and a rise in average monthly temperatures since the late 1960s, which has placed tremendous pressure on resources and ecosystems. From 1950 to 2000 average annual rainfall decreased by about 30% and its temporal distribution has worsened. The start of the rainy season as well as its duration have become more variable, and droughts events have increased significantly. In addition, The Gambia?s climate and human-induced environmental problems include deforestation and desertification. Deforestation is primarily caused by the unregulated expansion of agriculture (primarily by slash-and-burn), while land degradation is a combination of unsustainable cultivation practices and changing climatic conditions. This in combination with global warming, sea level rise, and changes/reductions in rainfall patterns will impact the Country?s freshwater resources. Furthermore, the steady decline in rainfall over the past decades has caused reduced quantity of freshwater flow into the River, and increased salinity intrusion into the water table and its adjacent forest and agricultural lands. Surface evaporation is expected to increase while groundwater recharge capacity to decrease. Higher frequency and severity of extreme weather events such as drought and flooding in The Gambia will lead to increasing water quantity and quality problems, including salinization in wetland and mangrove ecosystems and loss of productivity of croplands in both uplands and lowlands. The reduction the groundwater recharge system has also resulted in falling water levels and reduced water columns in wells and boreholes. The negative impacts of climate change are not limited to the economic and environmental spheres, but also to health. In addition to affecting livelihood security and poverty, climate change affects the health and wellbeing of populations. It can lead to problems related to heat stress and waterborne diseases, to which a significant portion of The Gambia?s disease burden is attributable. The incidence of infectious disease transmission (malaria, dengue, yellow fever, etc.) will increase due to higher insect vector

populations and infectivity caused by higher temperatures and flooding/contamination. Malaria continues to be the leading cause of death in children under age five.

According to latest publication of the Gambian UNFCCC Focal Point, climate changes issues are going to rise in the future and the following projections to 2050 have been made:

? An increase in the mean temperature in the range of 1.7 to 2.1 C by 2050

? A decreasing trend in annual rainfall in a range between 1% and 23% by 2050, This wide range in the projection results underscores the fact that rainfall is the most difficult climate parameter to predict based on the analysis of historical long-term and recent rainfall statistics.

? An increase in the rate of evapotranspiration in the range of 9 and 29% by 2050 (this change in evapotranspiration rate may necessitate a reassessment concerning water use caused by an increase in crop water demand for irrigation).

The direct consequences of these scenarios will in general lead to a reduction in freshwater availability, including base-flow, in the surface water systems. Considering that the aquifer system from which the bulk of The Gambia?s groundwater requirements are abstracted is replenished by local infiltration, and since significant deviations in annual rainfall totals from current levels are not predicted, the climate change trend is judged to have rather limited impact on groundwater recharge. The aquifer system is semi-confined, which also ?shields? the groundwater occurrences from evaporation, and hence makes it less susceptible to an increase in evaporation due to higher temperatures.

Water insecurity constrains social and economic development, and challenges will be exacerbated in the context of climate change. Predicted changes will present important short and long-term challenges to development efforts in The Gambia, making adaptation efforts critical. Adaptation needs for The Gambia have been formulated into ten priorities in its NAPA. The Gambia submitted its **National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)** to the UNFCCC in 2007. Collectively, projects in the NAPA portfolio seek to address urgent and significant climate change threats through actions that deliver immediate adaptation benefits, contribute to building local and national adaptive capacities and create awareness and build foundations for maximizing long-term adaptation benefits. In fact, the NAPA identifies the priority activities and the preparation process, to mitigate and prevent some detrimental impacts of climate changes. These priority activities are identified in 10 priority projects, numbered 1 to 10, which address the following issues:

? Impairment of ecosystem goods and services

? Amplification of adverse effects of climate change by human factors

? Food security and sustainable livelihoods

? Poverty reduction and equity

? Technology acquisition, innovation, and diffusion

? Inadequate strategies for dealing with moving targets (incremental effects of climate change).

In early 2008, the Government of The Gambia, through the Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters (MFWRNAM), began to implement a new National Water Policy. The overarching objective of the policy is the establishment of a sustainable and inclusive framework for managing the country?s water resources based on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) principles and the promotion of an enabling legal and institutional framework. The IWRM approach entails coordinated stakeholder interventions to improve the quality of economic and livelihood-driven interaction with nature?s entire water value chain (the Hydrological Cycle) in a manner that promotes safe, equitable and sustainable utilization of the water resources while ensuring protection of aquatic ecosystems; the approach naturally embeds the need to improve sanitation, and to address the potential climate change impacts. In this regard, IWRM engrains the opportunity for meaningful and gainful participation of the primary beneficiaries which, in turn, enhances sustainability of the benefits. In the other hand, the Ecosystem management approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. 'Ecosystem' means a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (UN Convention on Biological Diversity, 2004). It is widely recognized that Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles and its practical implementation are closely related or even duplicated by the guiding principles of the Ecosystem Management Approach (EMA) to management and its application. The Gambia River basin ecosystems provide water management functions that are crucial for social, ecological and economic benefits. Indeed, it is fundamental for ecosystem balance, flora and fauna as well as the hydrological cycle which directly impacts socio-economic activities of Gambian?s communities. This sets out the extent to which the two management approaches of ecosystem approach and IWRM are interconnected as well as the specific areas within which this interconnectedness occurs. Consequently, effective interpretation and implementation of IWRM should also result in effective implementation of the EMA, and vice versa. However, implementation of IWRM in The Gambia faces a number of challenges. There is lack of supportive enabling frameworks and sector institutions are not structured and organized. The implementation of the policy also requires tools and human resource capacities with integration of adaptation considerations.

Significant challenges remain in providing adequate water supply and sanitation in The Gambia. Although considerable efforts are being made by the Government and other entities, there are still major gaps and challenges are increasing in the context of climate change. There is a severe shortage of needs for IWRM functions and CCA, including water resources planning, management of hydro-meteorological data and information systems. Water assessments and information suffer due to shortage of data collection, processing, and dissemination.

The threat to water resources means that water, sanitation and agriculture-related planning must integrate climate change considerations. The main barriers that the proposed project will seek to address are related to: increasingly scarce and threatened water resources; ineffective water supply management, especially in rural and peri-urban areas; low adaptive capacity of agriculture and social spheres; limited knowledge of options and technologies for increasing adaptive capacity; and lack of reliable (climate, hydrology) information and its use/dissemination. Successful adaptation will require

addressing and overcoming existing barriers regarding data availability and accessibility, reducing vulnerability of people, ecosystems and structures (natural and man-made), as well as the limited capacity to conduct water management and hydro-meteorological monitoring. The Gambia?s goals for poverty reduction can only be attained by improving water supply and sanitation services in ways that integrate adaptation.

Unforeseen circumstances

The Covid-19 pandemic introduced a barrier to economic performance in general and the implementation of projects in particular. The restrictions on congregation and travel means that information flow and the exchange of ideas has been impeded. The general disruption to day to day activities have impacted negatively on the ability of the government of the Gambia to deliver services to its people in an urgent, effective and sustainable manner as government operations have essentially been paralyzed. Subsequently, interaction with government officials and other key stakeholders, including beneficiaries have been severely curtailed cumulatively delaying the implementation of planned projects including this GEF supported initiative. The onset of the Pandemic was not envisaged at project formulation and thus its mitigation was not planned beforehand resulting in severely delayed implementation of the project.

Due to the consultative nature of this project and the necessity of close coordination with relevant stakeholders, the pandemic has caused a significant impact on consultations during design phase, including the CEO endorsement document. Not only stakeholder consultations were affected by COVID-19 unforeseen circumstances, but also the Baseline Survey through 144 targeted communities has experienced significant delays. However, the formulation team has adopted an effective strategy to mitigate those unforeseen implications ongoing project design phase. Stakeholders Consultations were carried out by local experts through in-office meetings, following the WHO guidelines and preventive measures (wearing musk, 1 m physical distance and hands sanitization). Technical consultations and coordination between International Technical Assistance Team and Project Coordination Unit (PCU) has been successfully carried out by remote meetings, while the Inception Workshop with all relevant Stakeholders was organized in Banjul as a traditional in-person Workshop, following WHO guidelines where key stakeholders were physically represented and other stakeholders, including the international technical assistance experts participated remotely.

Theory of Change and assumptions

The Theory of Change (ToC) is necessary for any development project as it clearly shows the linkages between the developmental challenge, its causes and drivers. It also shows how the project interventions address the root causes of the problems related to the development of a project and presents the project outcomes. The ToC is best presented diagrammatic form that captures the inputs of the stakeholders and reflects their aspirations regarding the project. The exercise of developing such a diagram has not yet been concluded for this project but the assumptions underpinning it have been deliberated on.

The ToC contains a number of assumptions. At the level of project interventions, the main assumptions are:

? Political and institutional support received at all levels (national, regional, local)

? Public and private (including suppliers, operators, residential) sector engagement in designing and implementing the project;

? Reliable and accurate data is available for monitoring and evaluating the pilot projects;

? Enforcement of integrated projects with focus on climate change adaptation and biodiversity;

? Policy and financial mechanisms identified and implemented.

At the level of the long?term outcomes, the assumptions are:

? Project trained human resources are retained in the project region and tools and incentives operational in government and other institutions;

? Regulatory and institutional frameworks and economic environment are conducive for investments in sustainable development projects;

? Project results and know-how built through the project will be maintained and disseminated widely in the project region, the country and beyond.

The assumptions relating to the intermediate goal are as follows:

? Communities and institutions are sufficiently stimulated by enabling environment and incentives to implement climate-resilient watershed management and commit to the project?s initiatives;

? All stakeholders understand their roles and stakeholders are well-coordinated;

? Sustainability is ensured beyond the project lifetime, including the mitigation of project risks.

? At the level of monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) the assumptions are:

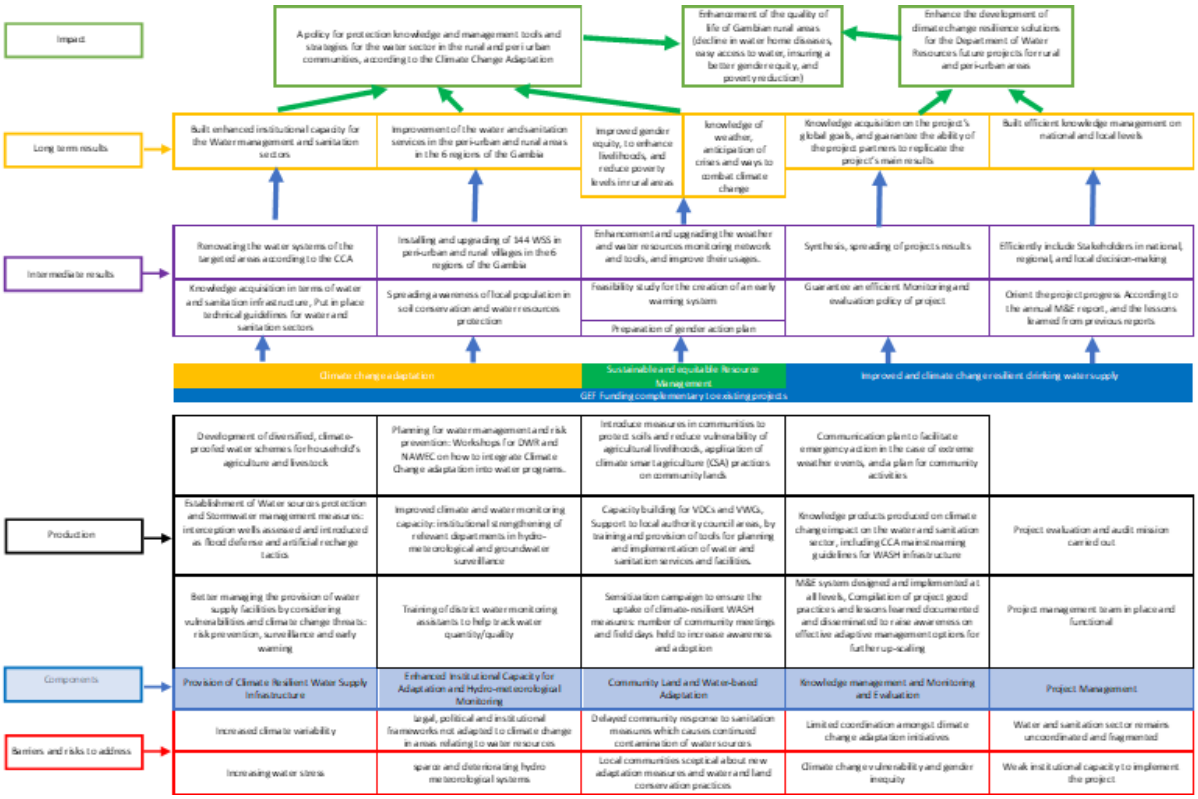
? Indicators are appropriate for project outcomes and outputs;

? Gender-sensitive indicators are considered for project monitoring and evaluation;

? Knowledge and learning materials will reach beneficiaries at all levels;

? Project good practices and lessons learned will raise awareness on effective adaptive management options for further up-scaling

The Theory of Change diagram is reported below:



1. The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The National Development Plan (2018-2021) defines the water and sanitation sector goal as ?Improved, Equitable Access to Safe and Affordable Water and Sanitation, Good Hygiene Practices, and Environmental Protection Promoted for All?. The associated Baseline Project to achieve this goal is **the Gambia Climate Smart Rural WASH Development Project (CSRWASHDEP),** which aims to increase access to safe and sustainable water supply, sanitation, and hygiene. This associated Baseline Project is focused on the improvement of the WASH Sector as a whole; however, it lacks adequate considerations about climate change risks and impacts. Indeed, the LDCF-GEF financed project will complement the Baseline?s activities by mainstreaming climate change issues, such as the provision of climate smart resilient water supply infrastructures and will enhance the resilience of the National water sector to climate changes by fostering adaptive capacity of targeted communities.

The proposed project seeks to address specific water sector challenges, that mainly could be resumed as follows:

? Inequitable access to safe water supply and limited access to improved sanitation facilities, especially in rural and peri-urban areas.

? Poor operation and maintenance practices, inadequate investments, lack of qualified staff and weak coordination, and low hygiene and sanitation practices.

? Changes in average temperature and rainfall that have altered the hydrological cycle, a combination of global warming, sea level rise, and change in rainfall pattern that have impacted freshwater resources. The proposed project is an opportunity for The Gambia to adopt the necessary climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, including the fostering of solar power sources in the delivery of water and sanitation services and consequential limitation to the use of fossil fuels.

? Large youth unemployment and gender discrimination, especially in rural areas. This situation is due to the role of woman play in rural communities as the main accessors, couriers, and transportation of water from rather distant sources of freshwater that prevent them with no time for other activities and cause their exclusion from decision-making in the development of water and sanitation resources of their own communities. The proposed project is aiming to provide a number of temporary and permanent jobs created of which at least 30% are expected to be a woman and 40% youth. Furthermore, gender inequalities are expected to be shrunk by increasing woman representation in decision-making and participation in the management of water and sanitation infrastructures.

As a result of the issues stated above, the principal objectives of this project are to:

? Increase sustainable access to safe water by 17% and access to safely managed sanitation by 2%;

? Enhance services delivery capacity in the sector; and

? Improve livelihoods through nurturing safe water and sanitation services related opportunities for women and youth employment.

The project is fully designed with an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach and shall be implemented as such. The IWRM perspective exploits coordinated human interaction with nature?s hydrological, providing safe, equitable, and sustainable access for all water users while protecting the aquatic ecosystem.

Therefore, the activities include water and sanitation infrastructure and services development, waste management infrastructure and services, water resources management, environment, and climate change adaptation, as well as the cross-cutting human resources and logistical capacity building, including empowering local communities to become active partners.

The project activities entail the following components:

? Component 1: Climate Smart Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure

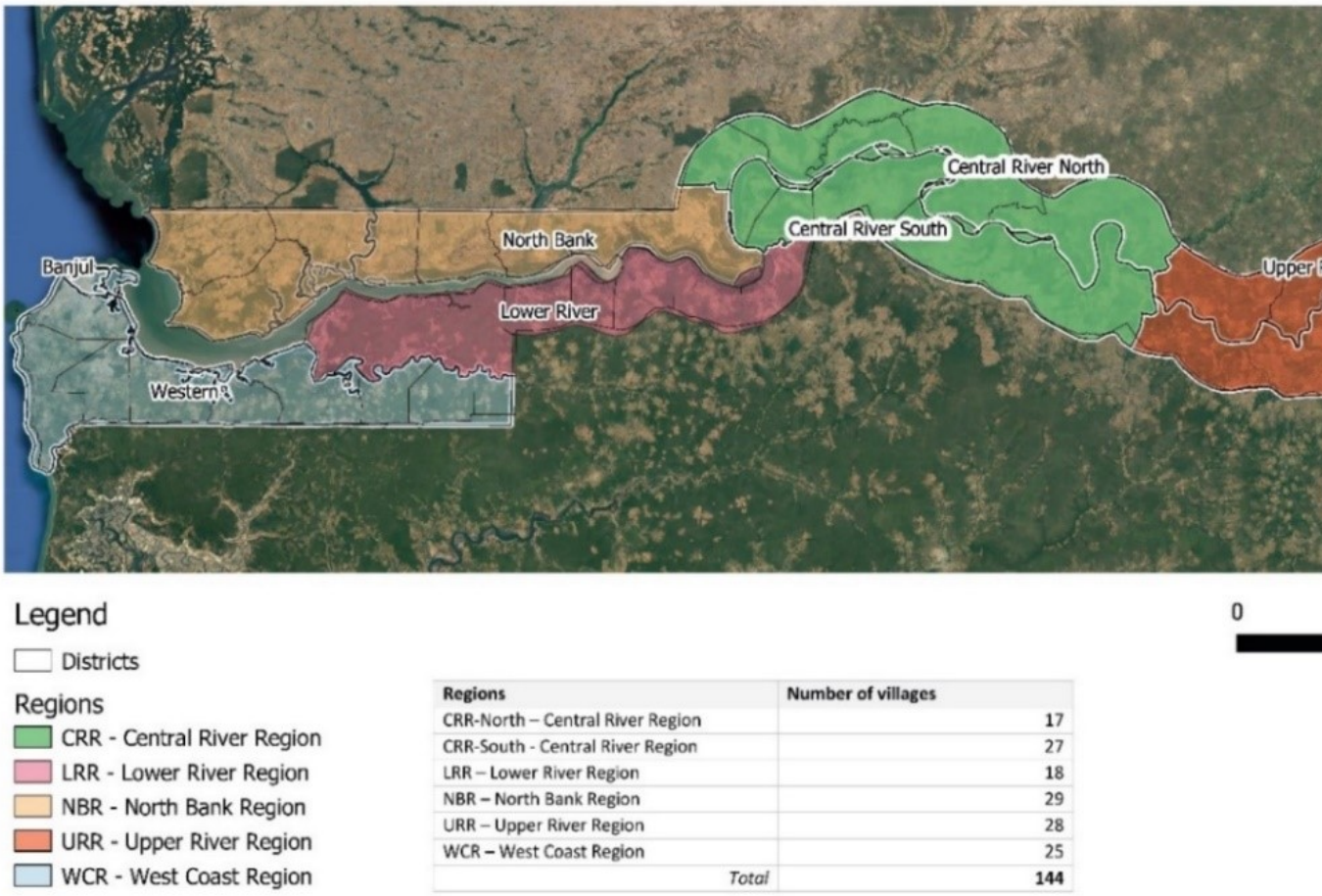
? Component 2: Capacity Enhancement for Sustainable WASH Services Delivery

? Component 3: Water Resources Management for Improved Livelihoods

? Component 4: Project Management- Technical Assistance for project implementation

In the table below is reported the GIS Map of The Gambia divided per Region.

Figure 2 The project area



Regions	Number of villages
CRR-North – Central River Region	17
CRR-South - Central River Region	27
LRR – Lower River Region	18
NBR – North Bank Region	29
URR – Upper River Region	28
WCR – West Coast Region	25
Total	**144**

The Project Area covers all the 5 Regions of The Gambia (Central River Region, Upper River Region, Lower River Region, North Bank Region, West Coast Region) and targets 144 rural and peri-urban villages where the worst sanitation and water supply systems and hygiene practices are concentrated.

According to The Gambia official Census 2013, the amount of total population of targeted villages is about 110.595 people. Considering that the estimated National growth rate population is 3.3% per year, the projection of the targeted population set to 2030 leads to 207,893 total population and 287,636 to 2040. The table below reports, for each Gambia?s Region, the number of project sites with the corresponding population.

Table 1 ?Population in the project area

		Population		
Region	**No. of sites**	**2013**	**2030**	**2040**
WCR	25	57,065	116,963	161,827
LRR	18	10,995	18,943	26,209
CRR-South	27	20,134	33,746	46,690
CRR-North	17	8,847	15,242	21,088
NBR	29	13,554	22,999	31,821
URR	28	28,383	48,901	67,658
total	**144**	**110,595**	**207,893**	**287,636**

More than 200,000 people, including schools, health centres, markets, and enterprises will benefit from the strengthening of solid and liquid waste management, in terms of improvement of environmental conditions and climate change resilience. An Additional 400,000 urban residents from Kanifing Municipal and Brikama Area Councils will exploit the benefits of improved waste management and sanitation facilities. Moreover, the project estimates to provide about 1,550 permanent and temporary new jobs.

1. The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The Baseline project?s main goal is to improve access to safe water sources and sanitation services in rural areas. While the Baseline is focused on the advancement of the WASH sector in The Gambia, it does not integrate enough considerations about climate changes threats and contains limited mitigation measures for climate change adaptation concerns. For this reason, the proposed GEF-LDCF financed project aims to integrate climate changes issues upon the activities of the Baseline project and will help to ensure that the water resources sector improve its resilience to climate changes by fostering adaptive capacity on the ground.

The Government of the Gambia specifically designated the AfDB as the agency for implementation of this proposed GEF-LDCF financed project that specifically targets *project number 2* of the NAPA ?***Improvement of freshwater availability****?*, which will allow increased coordination with other GEF funded projects. Indeed, other NAPA priorities (e.g. #1, 3, 8, 9) are being implemented by UNEP, FAO, and UNDP. The proposed project will coordinate with these agencies to facilitate the translation of formal commitments from the NAPA into programmatic action.

As clearly expressed in the NAPA and in line with LDCF strategy, this project is designed to address urgent climate threats through a set of actions aimed at: delivering immediate adaptation benefits; contributing to build local and national adaptive capacities; and creating awareness and building foundations at all levels for maximizing long-term benefits.

The LDCF project will be based on the following four components:

? Component 1: Provision of Climate Resilient Water Supply Infrastructure

? Component 2: Enhanced Institutional Capacity for Adaptation and Hydro-meteorological Monitoring

? Component 3: Community Land and Water-based Adaptation

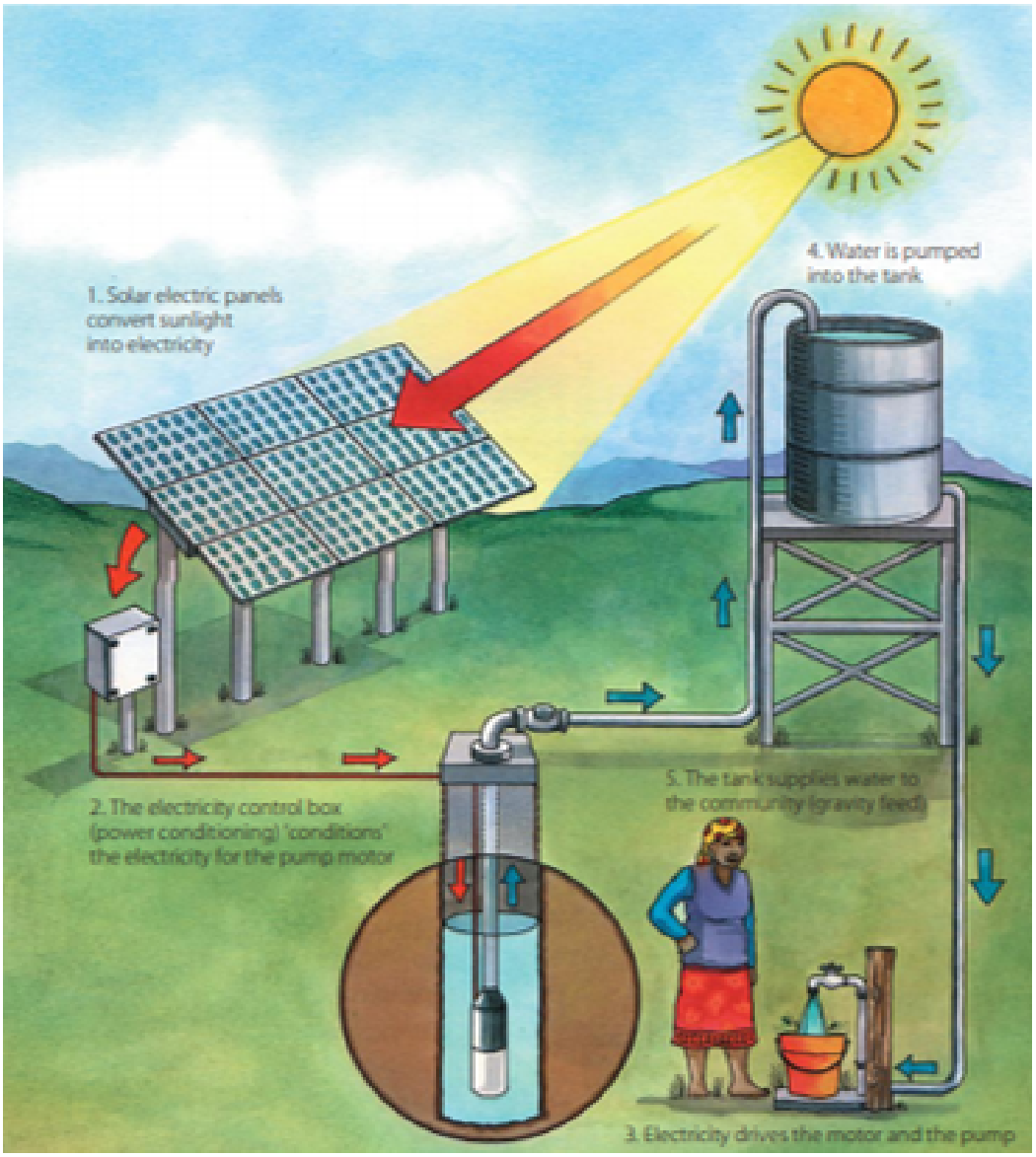
? Component 4: Knowledge and Monitoring

Component 1: Provision of Climate Resilient Water Supply Infrastructure

The overall objective of the Component 1 is to ensure adequate supply of fresh water and reduce negative impacts of climate changes; this will be achieved through the development of the baseline project?s activities, which aims to increase access to a number of new and climate proof water supply sources for rural and peri-urban communities. Component 1 will be the largest component of the project because of its investment focus. However, it is critical to remember that the investments will be effective only if accompanied by a capacity building program focused on awareness of climate change vulnerability and targeted on relevant institutional, district and community actors. Targeted communities must be able to sustainably manage the provision of new water supply facilities by considering climate change threats. Targeted communities will be provided with sustainable and climate-proof water supply solar powered systems to improve water availability across rural and peri-urban areas. The solar systems have proven to be popular, reliable and cost effective; the process is efficient and simple. This pumping system is like any other pumping system, except its power source being solar energy. Solar pumping technology (solar panels) covers the entire energy conversion process, from sunlight to mechanical energy, which pumps water from deep borehole to an overhead water storage tank. Stored water flows from the tank to public/yard tap points through a simplified piped network system. The system is simply illustrated in Figure 3.

Solar pumping is most competitive in regions, like The Gambia, with high solar insolation and radiation during the day. In the past decades, solar pumping systems have exploited an exponential growth, especially in rural areas, which are excluded from the urban water supply network. Currently, the technology and price of solar pumping have evolved dramatically and hence the demand, this is because in the past decade these system have experienced raising performances, reducing costs and many other changes in the sector occurs, such as: system capacity has expanded; prices of photovoltaic (PV) panels have dropped exponentially; the number of SWP manufacturers and suppliers has increased; SWP become cost-competitive with diesel and wind pumps in all size ranges; and awareness of population is growing.

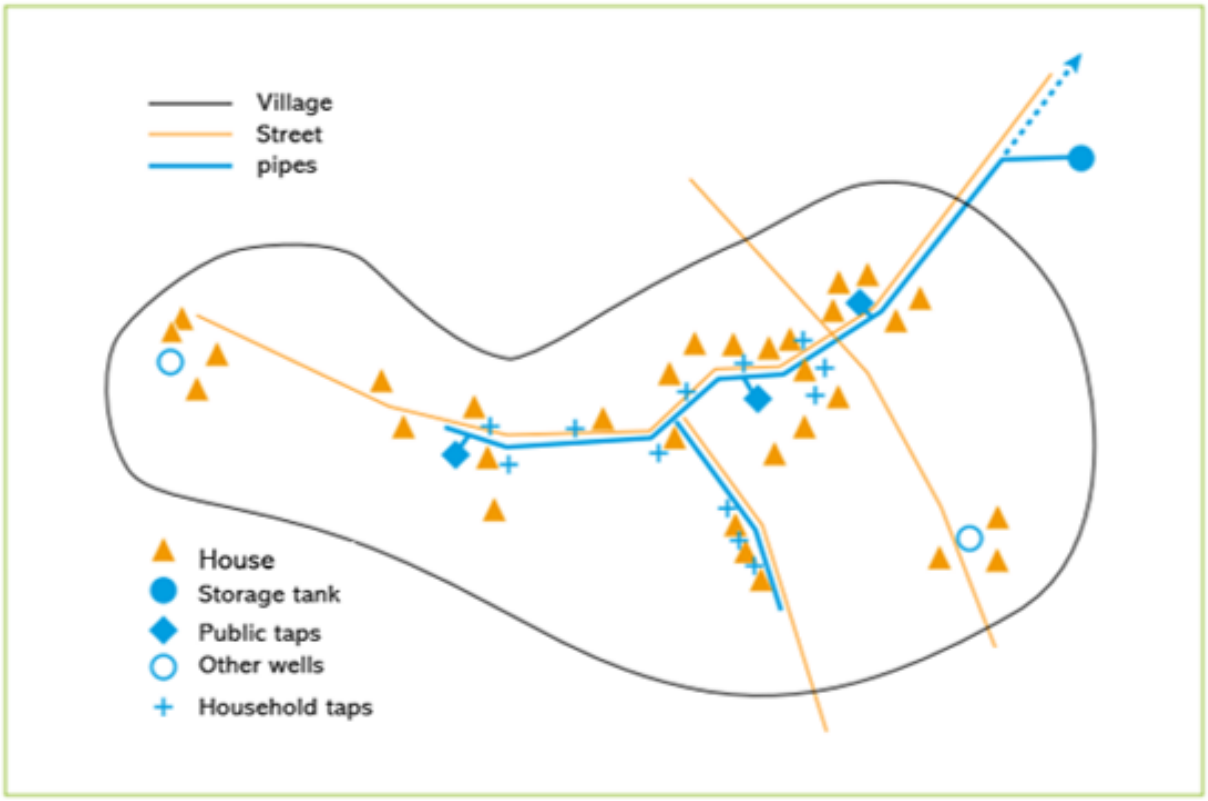
Figure 3 – Scheme of the Solar Pumping System (SPS)



In addition to the provisions of potable water supply, this solar system is suitable to fulfil other water-based activities like livestock water supply and small-scale irrigation.

The technical design and dimensions of solar systems are strictly related to the community?s water demand (which mainly depend to the village population and number of livestock) that fixes the basic design parameters such as: number of solar panels, dimension and height of water tank, length of piped network, number of tap water points, etc. Depending on the abovementioned parameters, an indicative village water supply scheme may be result as shown in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4 – Scheme of village's water supply system



The water supply system in rural or per-urban area will be mainly composed of:

? Water source: groundwater through borehole

? Water Pumping Systems powered by solar energy (solar panels)

? Storage Tank

? Pipe network along the entire settlement

? Connecting taps to the pipe network

? Watering ponds for livestock

Villages water supply schemes and interventions have been clustered into 4 groups:

1. Rehabilitation of existing supply systems: The objective for these sites is the rehabilitation/upgrading of previously installed facilities which are either non-functioning or under limited operation. 8 rural villages have been identified for system?s rehabilitation and main interventions/operations may be summarized as follows:

? Replace or keep the existing borehole.

? Replace or keep the existing pumping water system.

? Installation of a bigger overhead storage tank

? Replace the existing pipe network and upgrading the network to expansion areas of the settlements (disposal of pipes and fittings)

? Replace the current taps and extending taps to expansion areas of the settlements (disposal of taps and fittings)

2. Installation of new Mini solar pumping systems: This system is mainly designed according to the water demand of 1000 inhabitants and calculations were made taking into account to serve such a population. This system will supply villages with population to 2030 < 1000 inhab. According to this classification criteria 76 villages were identified. The components of the Mini SPS are the following:

? Borehole: Drilling and equipment 6 inches Tubed

? Range of the pump: For this class the needed pump has 3.1KW power range.

? Solar array size: According to the range of the pump, the size of the solar array is equal to 5 KWp.

? Elevated tank size: The storage capacity needed for this system is equal to 20 m^3.

? Distribution?s network**:** the distribution?s network components are chosen according to the design criteria (1 tap per 100 inhabitants, and 100m pipeline per tap), therefore this system contains 11 taps and the total length of the designed pipes network is 1100m.

3. Installation of new Large solar pumping systems: This system will supply villages with population to 2030 > 1000 inhab. According to this classification criteria 52 villages were identified. Due to the wide range of villages? population of this cluster, that ranges from 1000 to 10000 inhabitants, it was necessary to group those villages into 3 different classes clustered according to population size (inhabitants):

? 1000 < class 1 < 3000

? 3000 < class 2 < 6000

? class 3 > 6000

Table 2 ? Large Solar Pumping Systems

LARGE SOLAR PUMPING SYSTEMS

Class	Population design	Type of borehole	Pump size [KW]	Solar array size [KWp]	Tank [m3]	Network length [m]
1	2000	6 inches tubed	6.2	9.9	50	2200
2	4000	7 inches tubed	16.7	26.5	90	4400
3	10000	8 inches tubed	41.7	66.1	230	11000

4. Installation or rehabilitation of Peri-urban water supply systems.

Seven (7) Peri-Urban sites have been identified by the Consultant in coordination with the PCU. For those sites, the water supply system will be a mix of Large solar system for a part of the population and the development of the NAWEC urban water supply network for the most populated area of the villages.

The Consultant proposes the following approach to design the mix systems:

? Rehabilitate the existing large solar systems: the existing solar systems of the peri-urban area will be designed according to the population 2030.

? For villages with populations greater than 20000 inhabitants by 2030, only rehabilitation interventions are not enough, thus an additional new Large SPS class 3 will be designed.

? Add a new independent system to supply the extension area and to reinforce the existing system. This system is connected to the development of the NAWEC urban water supply network, and it was designed with the population?s expected in year 2040 (annual growth rate 3,3%) beyond current population 2030.

4.a) Rehabilitation of Large Solar system on peri urban sites (design horizon 2030): the existing solar systems of the peri-urban area will be designed according to the population 2030. For villages with populations greater than 20,000 inhabitants by 2030, only rehabilitation interventions are not enough, thus an additional new Large SPS class 3 will be designed. The 7 peri-urban sites identified on the survey have an existing large solar system with a population served between 25% and 60%. They will be upgraded as follows:

? Keep the existing Borehole having a good capacity

? Reinforce the existing pumping water system

? Installation of a bigger overhead storage tank

? Replace the existing pipe network and upgrading the network to expansion areas of the settlements (disposal of pipes and fittings)

? Replace the current taps and extending taps to expansion areas of the settlements (disposal of taps and fittings

The table below summarizes the overall system design results for each Peri-urban area:

Region	District	Name	Pop 2030	Systems to Rehabilitate	New Systems to install
WCR	Kombo south	Tujereng	12,828	Large SPS class 3	
WCR	Kombo south	Tanje	25,235	Large SPS class 3	Large SPS class 3
WCR	Kombo south	Sifoe	8,704	Large SPS class 3	
WCR	Kombo south	Kombo Sanyang	21,833	Large SPS class 3	Large SPS class 3
WCR	Kombo south	Kitty + madina cluster	11,656	Large SPS class 3	
WCR	Kombo south	Jambanjelly	9,178	Large SPS class 3	
WCR	Kombo South	Rumba	1,136	Large SPS class 1	

The overview of the proposed water schemes is attached below: Table 3 below is inclusive of the proposed works for mid-term 2030.

Table 3 ? Proposed works for mid-term 2030

Region	Rehabilitation of existing supply systems	Installation of new Large solar pumping	Installation of new Mini solar pumping	Rehabilitation and Reinforcement of existing supply systems of Peri-Urban areas

WCR	1	8	11	7
LRR	1	6	11	0
CRR-SOUTH	0	8	19	0
CRR-NORTH	0	8	9	0
NBR	0	13	16	0
URR	6	9	10	0
Total	**8**	**52**	**76**	**7**

4.b) Reinforcement of the existing peri urban systems: this intervention consists of installing a new supply system to be supplied by the Greater Banjul water supply system (NAWEC supply network), and to reinforce the peri-urban?s existing systems according to 2040 needs. This system will be designed based on the difference between the 2030?s and 2040?s population.

In order to implement the proposed system, the following activities should be done:

? The installation of a main pipe to connect the existing supply system of the Great Banjul Area for supplying the main tank of the proposed system.

? The installation of a ground tank with a large capacity placed on the nearby uphill.

? Connect the tank to a pipe network to actually supply by gravity the peri-urban area.

? Installation a distribution system for each peri-urban site to supply the extension area and to reinforce the existing system.

? Connecting taps to the pipe network.

Name	**Design Population**	**Ground tank size(m3)**	**No of Taps**	**Total linear pipes**
Tujereng	7,749	1,020	85	8,500
Tanje	14,914		164	16,400
Sifoe	2,043		22	2,200
Kombo Sanyang	10,207		112	11,200
Kitty + madina cluster	6,127		67	6,700

Jambanjelly	2,699		30	3,000
Rumba	435		5	500
Total	**44,175**	**1,020**	**485**	**48,500**

The overview of the proposed water schemes is attached below: Table 3 below is inclusive of the proposed works for mid-term 2030.

Table 3 ? Proposed works for mid-term 2030

Region	Rehabilitation of existing supply systems	Installation of new Large solar pumping	Installation of new Mini solar pumping	Rehabilitation and Reinforcement of existing supply systems of Peri-Urban areas
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CRR-NORTH	0	8	9	0
NBR	0	13	16	0
URR	6	9	10	0
Total	**8**	**52**	**76**	**7**

Climate change adaptation measures were assessed and shall be implemented at local level across targeted villages. These adaptation measures are summarized below:

a) Climate change risk reduction. Risk reduction strategies are used in African countries to offset the impacts of natural hazards on individual households, communities, and the wider economy. Risk reduction measures include early warning systems, emerging risk transfer schemes, social safety nets, disaster risk contingency funds and budgeting, livelihood diversification, and migration. Early warning systems (EWS) are gaining prominence as multiple stakeholders strengthen capabilities to assess and monitor risks and warn communities of a potential crisis, through regional systems such as the Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

(CILSS) and the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), as well as national, local, and community-based EWS on for example food and agriculture. Early Warning information shall be strengthened by the use of the M&E Web-based system, that will be used as a platform for information sharing among stakeholders. Risk spreading mechanisms used in the African context include kinship networks; community funds; and disaster relief and insurance, which can provide financial security against extreme events such as droughts, floods, and tropical cyclones, and concurrently reduce poverty and enhance adaptive capacity. The challenges associated with current risk reduction strategies include political and institutional challenges in translating early warning into early action; communication challenges related to EWS; conveying useful information in local languages and communicating EWS in remote areas. Livelihood diversification, long used by African households to cope with climate shocks, can also assist with building resilience for longer term climate change by spreading risk. Over the past 20 years, households in the Sahel have reduced their vulnerability and increased their wealth through livelihood diversification, particularly when diversifying out of agriculture. Households may employ a range of strategies, including on-farm diversification or specialization.

b) Rainwater harvesting system. roof catchment system as back-up and supplementary system for public building such as school is an effective way to reduce the water load on the piped supplies, specifically for outdoors purposes such as garden watering, car washing, sanitation facilities and other cleaning purpose. Rainwater harvesting for agricultural use may be an effective solution for the future to cope with climate change extreme events like droughts. If properly implemented, harvesting techniques may contribute to increased food-security by facilitating increased cultivation productivity and expanded area under irrigated agriculture. Furthermore, as experienced in similar context, rainwater harvesting infrastructure results in long-terms benefits for community, such as increased income generating capacity of vulnerable groups and expanded capacity of livestock rearing by providing cattle watering accessibility through an increased number of well-spaced water points. These infrastructures will typically combine water storage facilities such as small dams, water retention dikes, treatment of natural occurring landscape depressions (pond sites) to lower bottom leakage ? all combined with innovative alignment of conveyance canal systems (lined or unlined).

c) Infrastructural adaptation measures. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into agricultural and water management infrastructure, which means climate-proofing infrastructure and improved food storage and management, will contribute to reduce post-harvest losses. There is the need to make farmers change their production practices in response to increased food security risks related to climate change and variability, through both technical and behavioural means. Examples of some effective

solutions in similar context include: planting crop varieties that are better suited to shorter and more variable growing seasons, constructing banks to more effectively capture rainwater and reduce soil erosion, enhancing crop residue management to more effectively bridge dry spells, adjusting planting dates to match shifts in the timing of rainfall. Conservation agriculture has good potential to both bolster food production and enable better management of climate risks. Such practices - which include conservation/zero tillage, soil incorporation of crop residues and green manures, building of stone bunds, agroforestry, and afforestation/reforestation of croplands - reduce runoff and protect soils from erosion, increase rainwater capture and soil water-holding capacity, replenish soil fertility, and increase carbon storage in agricultural landscapes. Conservation agriculture systems have potential to lower the costs of tillage and weed control with subsequent increase in net returns. If drought risk increases and rainfall patterns change, adaptation in agricultural water management would be enhanced through a strategic approach that entails overall water use efficiency for both rainfed and irrigated production. This includes fostering irrigation expansion efforts within a larger rural development context, which means increased access to agricultural inputs and markets, and that involves an integrated set of options (e.g., plant breeding and improved pest and disease and soil fertility management, and in situ rainwater harvesting) to increase water productivity. Infrastructural climate change impact assessments and enhanced construction and infrastructural standards, such as raising foundations of buildings, strengthening roads, and increasing stormwater drainage capacity, are steps to safeguard buildings in vulnerable locations or with inadequate construction. Mainstreaming adaptation into infrastructure development can be achieved at low cost. Indeed, mainstreaming climate change considerations into infrastructure at the design stage is preferable from a cost and feasibility perspective than trying to retrofit infrastructure.

d) Flood protection measures. Gambia floods are generally not of major concern and apart from localized flooding, caused by high intensity rainfall in some areas primarily in the Upper River Division, there are few negative impacts. However, impacts from climate change are likely to increase uncertainty in the future. While 20% of the Country comprises coastal land, this area contains some 50% of the population and is vulnerable to changes in sea level, which would undoubtedly exacerbate coastal erosion which is occurring at a rate of 1 to 2 meters per year particularly around the river estuary. Extreme events like floods are not only detrimental for crops production but are particularly dangerous for human?s safety and spreading disease. In this perspective, the most effective solution to strengthen flood protection is to build a strong and rapid response Early Warning System in combination with an accurate Emergency Plan, which enable most vulnerable population to get them safe.

e) Rising public awareness. Adaptation is increasingly recognized as a complex process involving multiple linked steps at several scales, rather than a series of simple planned technical interventions. Implementing adaptation as a participatory learning process enables people to adopt a proactive or anticipatory behaviour to avoid

?learning by shock?. A milestone in any water conservation and demand management program is to create awareness among beneficiaries, administrators, and politicians for the need to conserve water. People are often quick to demand freshwater, but slow to accept responsibility for conserving and protecting it ? although it should be emphasized that most people do not waste water on purpose. Excessive water use is often due to lack of understanding of the resource, having no skills to manage it and lack of affordable alternatives. If properly informed and knowledge provided, all beneficiaries should be in a better position to use water in a more careful manner. The overall goals of such public awareness raising, and education campaigns are to promote: Awareness of water in daily life; this would develop awareness outside of crisis situations such as droughts;

- Awareness of conservation issues and the links to environmental quality aspects;
- Awareness of the economic benefits produced by water savings;
- Understanding of the possible need for higher prices (tariffs);
- The idea of being a water conscious and water efficient society in general.

? The public awareness program has to be national-wide spread, well-constructed and well-promoted in order to generate expected impacts, it should be targeted upon all cluster of society either individually or as a group, and it should be looked at as a long-term investment. The activities and methods, if applicable, should be supported by promoting campaigns, focus groups and marketing techniques. Climate changes issues shall be integrated into educational activities in schools and colleges and water conservation issues must feature prominently in educational material. Meanwhile, production of learning materials for formal and non-formal education will be required. A behavioural change must occur for new generation. Thus, rising awareness and knowledge through education is the most effective way for building a sustainable future. For this purposes, other activities could be organized in schools/learner activities, such as demonstration projects, school competitions and award programs. An important aspect of public awareness campaign activities is the wide spreading of brochures, leaflets, and posters to address the use of water efficient devices and water conservation practices as a whole. Also, well edited promotion efforts to sensitize the public through national and local media (newspapers, radio, and television) should be part of the strategy. It is recognized, as experienced in other African contexts, that specific national events and recurrences, e.g ?World Water Day?, provides a powerful tool to raise awareness. Publications and discussions should be followed up with demonstration projects. Water audits and technical information on water saving methods shall be provided for industries, commercial activities and offices by trained staff of DWR and MFWRNAM.

f) Physical measures to mitigate water wastes. the problem of water waste and loss is also widespread issues, which increase pressure on poor water supply system and amplify climate change impacts. Issues related to water loss/waste is strictly connected to poor water management strategy and low public awareness, thus - as a part of the aforementioned public awareness measures ? training and educational activities will

be crucial to cope with this problem. Hereafter are mentioned some standard recommendation that shall be promoted during implementation phase of the project:

- Avoid using tap water when it is not necessary;
- Use water saving devices such as press taps or metered taps, aerators on taps to produce the same pressure while using less water, low flow toilet flushing or urine diverting flush toilets;
- Repair leaks and failure periodically and without delay;
- Using rainwater harvesting system for car wash and gardening purposes.
- Recycling grey water for gardening, irrigation.

It is also important to address that chlorinated water corrodes the internal lining of galvanized steel pipes and fittings at a very fast rate, and the build-up of corrosion constricts the pipe bore, reducing residual pressure at delivery quite drastically.

The detailed description of the water infrastructures, design criteria, project phasing (2030 and 2040 horizon) and list of intervention proposed for each village as well as guidelines for O&M and climate changes adaptation measures, are fully described in the Draft Design Project Report.

Component 2: Enhanced Institutional Capacity for Adaptation and Hydro-meteorological Monitoring

The context of WASH infrastructure and services in The Gambian involves both public and private actors at the national, regional and local levels. Institutions like the NEA, MOH, MLG, MOH, MFWRNAM and Local Councils have fragmented and uncoordinated roles and responsibilities regarding delivery of both domestic and public WASH infrastructures and services in rural and peri urban areas. Local Councils? responsibility is generally limited to regulation and enforcement of sanitation bye laws to ensure compliance at the local level. Private sector individuals and companies are responsible for providing services that include construction, operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructures. Most public institutions lack capacity to fully exercise their responsibility mainly due to financial and manpower constraints.

In recognition of the sector capacity limitation regarding planning, monitoring, coordination and implementation, the enhancement of Institutional capacities shall provide support to enhance sector performance through strengthening of relevant sector institutions following implementation of the recommended sector reforms and institutional restructuring. The enhancement of Institutional capacity will be a key point to guarantee the achievement of project? objectives. Activities will be built upon climate change related issues and focus on building skills at institutional level to facilitate technical expertise of staff in hydrometeorological and groundwater surveillance; this shall result in better monitoring, early warning and planning for disaster preparedness. The overall objective is to enhance emergency and disaster readiness to reduce impact on communities, assets, and human health.

Among others, outputs of this components include:

? Strengthening institutional and technical skills to identify, implement, and monitor adaptation measures and enhance water and sanitation delivery. This activity shall entail a strategic capacity building program (training courses, focus groups, workshops, manuals provision) that will focus on training of staff of relevant Institutions of the WASH Sector. In particular, DWR, DoH, DCD staff (No. 45) will be trained to enhance water and sanitation delivery in the context of climate change as well as NAWEC and DWR staff (No. 45) will be trained (at least >30% shall be woman) on CCA strategies to disseminate strategic planning capacities for water management and risk prevention. Also, WASH Sector professionals will be trained, including young professionals, In-Country professionals and school teachers. Periodical Workshop with district officials shall be arranged to strategic plan how to mainstream climate change adaptation into water and sanitation programs (at least one a year).

? Strengthening technical capacity of staff in hydro-meteorological and groundwater surveillance to enhance monitoring and planning of hydrological resources. This activity shall entail technical assistance of district water monitoring assistants (No. 43) to help track water quantity and quality.

? Development of a strategy for the financial and operational sustainability of hydro-meteorological monitoring and maintenance of the climate-proofed water supply infrastructures. Financial sustainability will be guaranteed by assuming that beneficiaries of targeted areas will contribute to operational costs of solar powered water supply systems in their communities. The private sector actors that can supply the solar components are also responsible for maintaining the systems for up to five years after installation, while beneficiaries will be fully responsible for the operation and maintenance costs as well as the management of the services through their respective Village Water Committees. Work will begin in an area once there is evidence of this contribution and other in-kind contributions, this will result in opening of bank account before that facilities are installed. The Water Sector Reform bill, proposed for the Water Sector Reform in The Gambia, will include user fees that shall be used to maintain those facilities. The amount of these fees will be determined through an accurate willingness to pay analysis that shall be carried out for each beneficiary community. Operational and technical sustainability will be guaranteed through capacity building and training programs for community VDCs and VWCs in O&M of the solar powered water systems.

? Improving the dissemination of information though a Communication Plan and Mobilization Plan for most vulnerable communities that shall promote immediate actions to be taken before impending events like floods.

? Review of the existing WASH policies/strategies is necessary to mainstream CCA for WASH infrastructures. Policies preliminarily identified for climate change adaptation review are the National Water Policy and The Gambia National Hygiene and Sanitation Policy. This activity shall contribute to future scaling-up of project?s outcomes.

? Groundwater monitoring equipment (No. 20 Drilling Groundwater Observation Wells are proposed) and data management systems shall be installed where needed in key areas to monitor long term trends in order to take appropriate actions in a timely manner. Enhance monitoring coverage and functionality of water supply and sanitation systems, including provision of regular data on drinking

water supply for schools, health centres and communities shall also be provided. Specific outputs of this activity will be the instalment of a hydrometric network, groundwater observation wells, GIS groundwater resources mapping and a monitoring network system development. These activities shall result in improved early warning and response capacities.

Component 3: Community Land and Water-based Adaptation

Land degradation in The Gambia is a critical problem adversely affecting the functional integrity of its catchments. It is largely the result of intense pressures on land resources, coupled with recurrent droughts. The Gambia?s ecosystems are affected in different ways: decreasing rainfall has increased aridity in the uplands and acidity/salinity of soils in the lowlands; moreover, upland ecosystems have degraded largely because of intensive cultivation, overgrazing, and soil erosion, while lowland ecosystems and riverine wetlands are at risk from erosion, siltation, sedimentation and saltwater intrusion resulting from upland degradation and the reduced flow of The Gambia River.

Climate change is foremost endured in rural communities whose incomes depend on the land. Climate changes are affecting water availability and quality as well as land?based activities in The Gambia by impacting soil and ecosystem functions. Unpredictable rainfall patterns and increasing drought and flood frequency are resulting in soil degradation and declining productive capacity, which is worsening poverty and food insecurity. Furthermore, unsustainable land and water management practices are amplifying the impacts of climate changes by increasing anthropogenic pressures on soils and landscapes as a whole. Intensive cropping, shorter fallow periods, deforestation, all threaten soil fertility and affect hydrological cycles. This combined with the disappearance of freshwater swamps and soil salinization, particularly in lowland areas, will continue to negatively impact crop production (including rice), and consequently the lives of farmers in these areas. Women farmers who are traditionally the prime rural actors in lowlands will particularly feel the strain.

In this context of climate change, the improvement of soil management and enhanced awareness on sustainability measures can go a long way in improving adaptive capacity of communities. This shall be achieved through the identification and implementation of Soil, Land and Water Management measures, based on an approach that combines (i) participation to generate commitment and proactive learning; (ii) awareness raising on the impacts of climate change and suitable responses; and (iii) capacity development to enhance stakeholder knowledge.

The outputs about this component include:

? SLWM measures introduced in communities to protect soils and reduce vulnerability of agricultural livelihoods to reduce soil loss, erosion, flooding, and catchment degradation. The goal of this activity is to strengthen beneficiary? capacities and knowledge to plan, implement, manage, operate, and maintain SLWM measures and WASH facilities. This shall be possible through a strategic plan action coupled to promoting campaigns that will focus on disseminating, implementing, and monitoring SLMW measures across targeted villages, with priority to most vulnerable communities such as rural areas. These measures shall help to cope with climate changes impact and scoping for maintaining the fertility status of soil and conserving the water. Different types of measures and practices currently exist, however, agronomical practices are more suitable for the drylands because

these practices do not need high technical knowledge and initial costs. The major agronomic practices are contour cultivation, tillage, mulching, dead furrow, line sowing, broad bed furrow, strip cropping and improved dryland practices. These measures help to intercept raindrops and reduce the splash effects, help better intake of rainwater, provide more opportunity and time for rainwater to infiltrate into soil and help to reduce runoff generation due to perfect crop geometry.

? The promotion and application of Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices on community lands. Climate Smart agriculture is an integrated approach to managing landscape (cropland, livestock, forests, and fisheries) that address the interlinked challenges of food security and accelerating climate change. CSA practices aim to simultaneously achieve different benefits such as: (i) increased productivity to produce more and better food to improve nutrition security and boost the incomes; (ii) enhanced resilience to drought, pests, diseases and other climate-related risks and shocks; (iii) improved capacity to adapt and grow in the face of longer-term stresses like shortened seasons and erratic weather patterns; and (iv) pursue lower emissions for each calorie or kilo of food produced, avoid deforestation from agriculture and identify ways to absorb carbon out of the atmosphere. There is a wide range of CSA practices and technologies that could be classified into seven entry points for CSA: soil management, crop management, water management, livestock management, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, and energy management. Practices are understood broadly as ways of doing things, for example, precision farming, tillage, and fertilization; these are all CSA practices. An effective approach to promote and apply CSA practices to targeted rural communities is the establishment of CSA schools across rural areas to demonstrate to communities how to apply those practices.

? Promote livelihood diversification through livestock and sustainable rangeland management to improve adaptive capacity. These activities shall take into consideration that animal watering points will be installed in each village along with new climate smart water supply infrastructures.

? Promote sensitization to WASH issues amongst target communities so that they will be more likely to adopt and sustain the new climate-friendly/resilient technologies and practices. Community mobilization and capacity building can ensure sustainability of the installed facilities. Indeed, specific Workshops shall be organized to provide beneficiary? communities basic guidelines on the O&M strategy/manual developed for new WASH infrastructures. Local water user committees will also be trained (at least No. 2 members each for VWC and VDC) in the operation and maintenance of new facilities.

? Communities mobilized to improve adaptive capacity, including empowering people to participate in water committees. According to the baseline survey carried out by the Consultant in January 2021, since now only 85% of targeted communities are organized in VWC. Therefore, this activity aims to ensure that all the target village (hence 100%) will be organized into a Village Water Committee (at least 50% of VWC member shall be woman).

? Support the No. 2 local authority council areas (Brikama and Kanifing), including training and provision of tools (vehicles, computers, internet connection, printers, etc) necessary for effective planning and implementation of water and sanitation services.

? Sensitization campaign to ensure the uptake of climate-resilient WASH measures: this implies a number of community meetings and field days held to increase awareness and adoption. The sensitization campaign shall include all targeted communities (No. 144).

? Educational Workshops (No. 10) targeting community members to promote correct hygiene and sanitation practices.

? Water sources protection measures assessed and implemented, especially for existing boreholes that shall be protected by preventive measures to increase their resilience to external negative events such as topsoil loss, erosion, and contamination. Those protection measures, which shall be implemented in all the target villages (No. 144), entail concrete lining of boreholes to prevent water contamination and vegetation around borehole and wells to reduce topsoil loss and erosion.

Component 4: Knowledge and Monitoring

Knowledge and experience learned from the approaches and technologies applied in the project will help stakeholders involved in the project and others across the country learn how to cope with water supply challenges. Component 4 will help the learning process by drawing lessons and making them available during project implementation (for adaptive management) as well as for future use. The LDCF funds will be used to disseminate good practices and lessons learned for up-scaling by partners and stakeholders, improve evidence-based decision and strategy making, and address barriers to weak technical and operational capacities of institutions, agricultural extension and health advisory services.

A strong M&E system enables implementers to regularly monitor progress towards collecting performance indicators, ensures accountability, promotes visibility, and also facilitates cooperation with partners within the sector. However, should be clear that it is difficult to measure the effects of a single intervention through a set of quantitative/qualitative indicators, this is because results may be affected by a huge number of different variables, different from site to site, and only a careful selection of performance indicators may be indicative to provide a reliable overview of implementation progress. The proposed project will use existing government structures for implementation, incorporating lessons and experience gained through similar operations in The Gambia, especially the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (RWSSP). As part of the RWSSP, the AfDB supported the revival of the Water and Sanitation Working Group (WSWG) and introduced annual Joint Water Sector Reviews which will be used as effective platforms for knowledge generation and management. The WSWG will act as a stage for sharing information and coordination, while the Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters (MFWRNAM) will be the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project. The DWR within MFWRNAM will be responsible for the overall strategy implementation progress monitoring and evaluation to be based on a set of key performance indicators and shall delegate operation to a Project Management Unit (PMU). At regional and community levels, the project will be implemented through decentralized structures, including local government authorities (area councils), VDCs and VWCs.

To ensure that the project is managed and implemented effectively, which means that project benefits will be maximized and reach target groups, M&E will be a key activity during implementation. A gender sensitive M&E strategy will be developed, and monitoring will be conducted regularly to

collect information from multiple sources to determine whether inputs have resulted in expected benefits to the target beneficiaries. The M&E process will also help in pursuing timely corrections to improve resource efficiency, benefits, outcomes, and impacts. Key performance indicators, including Bank?s Core Sector Indicators, have been preliminary identified within the Project Logical Framework by the Consultant and they will be refined in close coordination with Institutional Stakeholder and Bank?s Team during the PPG phase. Indicators will relate to physical progress, resilience, project impact with gender disaggregated data, and institutional capacity. Over the course of the project, M&E reports will be produced and updated at periodical intervals. These outputs, combined with a results-based management approach to project implementation, will help ensure quality knowledge management for the project. The implementation and monitoring processes are planned to be participatory and shall involve all key stakeholders, including the beneficiaries themselves.

Best climate change adaptation practices will be reviewed based on indicators for their potential to reduce climate risks, economic viability, environmental friendliness, social uptake, gender sensitivity, and income generation. Guidelines for the WASH infrastructure will be developed to ensure continued and sufficient consideration of climate related risks, but also to guide additional considerations to existing infrastructure that are already in place.

Study tours, peer-to-peer learning, and participation in regional sector learning events as well as academic training shall be supported to better equip primary beneficiaries and sector staff in relevant public institutions with core knowledge, best practices and innovation in the water and sanitation sector. The knowledge and lessons from the project?s innovations will be shared at the Annual Joint Sector Review meetings and at other regional sector seminars, including those organised by the Bank and other continental or global WASH initiatives. The Bank?s Water and Sanitation department?s Knowledge and Learning Week will be the primary forum for sharing the knowledge within the Bank.

The outputs about this component include:

? Communication plan to facilitate emergency action in the case of extreme weather events like flood events.

? A mobilization and outreach plan for community activities, especially for most vulnerable communities which are rural villages.

? Knowledge products produced on climate change impact on the water and sanitation sector, including climate change mainstreaming guidelines for WASH infrastructure.

? M&E system designed and implemented at all levels.

? M&E project reports, briefs and other.

? Compilation of project good practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated to raise awareness on effective adaptive management options for further up-scaling.

4. Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

The project is being proposed to the LDCF to finance additional activities in water supply, to climate proof the baseline investments, to fully integrate considerations for climate change into the hard and soft components of the project, and to further promote IWRM.

The project will prioritize interventions in water resources management through the following: infrastructure development/upgrading (water security, flood mitigation, sanitation), hydro monitoring (M&E, reducing risk), sustainable land and water management (SLWM) (conservation/optimizing land and water, food security), planning and knowledge (preparedness, reducing risk). Activities will include adaptation-focused investments (physical assets, new/alternative technologies and production methods, etc.), institutional and technical capacity building for adaptation and IWRM at national, district and local levels information and knowledge improvement (on vulnerability, climate information, planning, M&E, etc.); and public awareness on WASH infrastructures.

The project approach focuses on a key set of objectives:

? reduce the dependence of communities and agriculture on rainfall and/or groundwater.

? protect natural resources, especially water sources and soils, at risk from climate or human-induced threats (including drought, contamination, saltwater intrusion, and land degradation).

? better assess climate risks and design adaptive management responses to such risks and suitable to target locations.

? improve governance of water resources.

? reduce the degree of exposure and/or sensitivity of human and natural systems to climate threats.

? increase the resilience of communities, physical infrastructure and croplands.

Accordingly, the project is aligned with the GEF focal area for CCA under LDCF and supports the attainment of the following CCA Strategy following objectives, outcomes and outputs:

OBJECTIVE 1: Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation
Outcome 1.1 Technologies and innovative solutions piloted or deployed to reduce climate-related risks and/or enhance resilience
Output 1.1.1 Physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change
Output 1.1.2 Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened

Output 1.1.3 Vulnerability to climatic hazards/variability is reduced through new or improved early warning systems /climate information systems
Output 1.1.4 Vulnerable ecosystems and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts
OBJECTIVE 3: Foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaptation
Outcome 3.2 Institutional and human capacities strengthened to identify and implement adaptation measures
Output 3.2.1 Capacities strengthened to identify, implement and/or monitor adaptation measures
Output 3.2.2. Increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation

5. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

Although commendable in its water and sanitation objectives, the AfDB baseline project in The Gambia does not integrate enough considerations for climate change in its design, given the expected and very real impacts that climate change will have on these sectors and Gambia as a whole. The proposed LDCF project aims to expand upon the activities carried out in the baseline project to ensure that the water supply sector remains resilient even in the context of climate change by building adaptive capacity on the ground. As such, funds are being requested from the LDCF to finance additional activities for adaptation. The additional cost reasoning is based on the following considerations:

? Climate proofing the baseline water supply investments.

? Fully integrating considerations for climate change into the hard and soft components of the project.

? Promoting IWRM.

? Promoting both immediate and longer-term adaptation measures.

The project will deliver adaptation benefits in relation to water resources management that is sustainable in the face of both predicted and unexpected climate changes, risks and weather events, and the protection of livelihoods by: determining and deploying the right adaptation technologies for climate resilient water supply infrastructures and select land-based activities; improving readiness of district and community institutions to better monitor and manage the negative impacts of climate change on water resources; and fostering an inclusive and participatory approach to promote ownership and raise awareness at all levels.

The LDCF funds will scale up baseline financing so The Gambia can benefit from much needed investments in water supply and sanitation facilities integrating considerations for climate change adaptation. Accordingly, building on the baseline project, the LDCF activities will strengthen the overall operation by addressing climate risks and ensuring suitable response measures.

In 2010, The Gambia received financing from the African Water Facility (AWF) of the AfDB to support IWRM in line with the National Water Policy and the IWRM Roadmap. This would facilitate efficient, effective and equitable water resources management throughout the country and support economic growth and improve livelihoods so as to reduce poverty. That project is presently still being implemented and expected to address most of the policy shortcomings described above. New interventions, including this LDCF project, aim to target the other barriers to effective CCA and IWRM.

In addition to climate proofing the interventions and infrastructure, the LDCF project will also encourage the uptake of integrated land and water resource management practices. The additional funding will increase the availability of a resilient water supply in rural and peri-urban communities; expand climate resilient and environmentally-friendly WASH systems (solar powered water pumps, revegetation at water points); climate proof the water distribution networks (such as elevate water tanks to avoid contamination from flooding); promote new livelihood strategies, all coupled with enhanced planning and assessments, and awareness raising activities.

The LDCF project will guarantee both a holistic water and sanitation approach in implementation with integrated adaptive management needs. Finally, in addition to climate proofing and ensuring inclusive access, the LDCF funds will also support the empowerment of district councils and rural communities (with particular emphasis on women and youth), monitoring and evaluation, and improving governance and accountability of service delivery.

The baseline project?s key priority is to expand access to safe water supply and sanitation services in rural areas. While the baseline is well positioned to support the advancement of the WASH sector in The Gambia, it contains limited considerations for ever more critical CCA concerns. Consequently, the integration of the proposed LDCF activities will help increase resilience of The Gambia?s water supply and add vital elements to the baseline. As a result, the project will help secure the following in line with the LDCF strategy: CCA-1: Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation; CCA-3: Foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaptation. The project complies with NAPA-identified urgent needs, the LDCF strategy, and also supports national development goals and achieving SDGs.

As detailed in the project?s cost estimation of the Draft Design Project Report, the costs assessment of the climate resilient water supply infrastructures (Component 1) is significantly changed from PIF stage, while for the other 3 Components of the project, including project management cost, the cost assessment is not significantly changed from what was estimated at PIF stage, as showed below:

Table 4 - Cost estimation as per PIF stage and as per the Draft Design Project Report

		PIF stage			Draft Project stage	
	Components	**GEF amounts USD**	**Co-Financing USD**	**total USD**	**total USD to 2030**	**total USD to 2040**
KEY ACTIVITIES	Component 1. Provision of Climate Resilient Water Supply Infrastructure	6,400,000	5,828,816	12,228,816	22,830,000	14,720,000
	Component 2. Enhanced Institutional Capacity for Adaptation and Hydro-meteorological Monitoring	1,000,000	2,691,206	3,691,206	3,631,000	-
	Component3. Community Land and Water-based Adaptation	800,000	672,802	1,472,802	1,476,000	-
	Component 4. Knowledge and Monitoring	333,110	672,802	1,005,912	1,011,000	-
	Project Management	416,656	504,601	921,257	927,000	-
		8,949,766	**10,370,227**	**19,319,993**	**29,875,000**	**14,720,000**

Cost estimation of water supply infrastructures is increased related to the PIF stage due to some relevant changes that have occurred during the development of the design phase of the project, which are summarized below:

Initially the baseline investment for water supply infrastructures was based on:

? 60 rural villages identified for handpump system.

? 40 rural villages identified for Mini solar system.

? 40 rural villages identified for Large solar system.

? 4 Peri-Urban identified for system?s rehab interventions.

According to Stakeholders consultation and based on continuous liaison with the Project Coordination Unit, it was agreed not to apply handpump systems and to adopt only climate smart technology, e.g. solar powered pumping system. Moreover, Peri-Urban communities have increased from earlier 4 up to 7 communities. In compliance with those assumptions, the updated estimation of the mid-term investment 2030 for the water supply infrastructures is based on:

? 52 rural villages identified for Mini Solar system.

? 76 rural villages identified for Large solar system.

? 8 rural villages identified for system?s rehab interventions.

? 7 Peri-urban identified for system?s rehab interventions and expansion of the water supply network.

Since the investments to year 2040 was not considered at PIF stage, the same approach has been applied concerning costs declared at the CEO Endorsement stage. Long term investment for year 2040 is designed for the further water supply infrastructures beyond year 2030, considering water demand growth of the rural villages and the expansion of the NAWEC urban water supply network to the 7 Peri-urban communities, as explained in the Draft Design Project Report.

Incremental Cost Reasoning

Without GEF	**With GEF**
In absence of LDCF funding, a huge opportunity will be lost to mainstream climate change in the water sector investments planned in the country with a potential of transformational change. Climate change and variability are already affecting the availability of water in The Gambia and this is expected to increase over time. Over the past three decades, increasing temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns and climate hazards ? in particular droughts, floods and severe storms (hail, thunder, lightning and violent winds) ? have undermined social and economic development in the country. Without the GEF funds, climate change is expected to further alter hydrology and water demands, threatening the resource base necessary to provide desired water services and pointing to the need for additional adaptation. In absence of the project, critical actions such as holistic climate compatible water source protection, access to climate information and early warning systems and protection of critical water points would not be implemented in the business as usual scenario. This, therefore, makes it essential to adopt corrective measures in order to fully benefit from, and sustain the catchment area, soil and water resources.	In the alternative scenario, the LDCF project will increase the resilience of the baseline projects and the livelihoods of local communities to climate change-induced hazards and long-term climatic change. GEF activities will focus on improving knowledge and enhancing capacities, introducing information technologies to predict climate events, and enhancing community-level water, sanitation service and management practices. The proposed project will ensure that future investment in agriculture and water resources management and supply in the country will contribute to climate resilience of the communities and the ecosystem. These investments are critical to ensure investment by The Gambia government in water supply, sanitation, agriculture and other livelihoods more sustainable.

6. Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The project is expected to foster adaptation benefits, planning and capacity building in the water supply sector. The LDCF project seeks to ensure that new developments in the water and sanitation sector in The Gambia are carried out by integrating climate change considerations and will guarantee the sustainability of resilient water supply and quality for some of The Gambia?s poorest population segments. The project aims to deliver both immediate and long-term adaptation benefits on the ground, build local and national adaptive capacity, and improve public awareness of CC and adaptation for a better foundation for long-term benefits. The expected adaptation benefits and outcomes in accordance with the LDCF and NAPA priorities are as follows:

1. Reduced vulnerability and exposure to climatic stresses: reduced vulnerability of people and ecosystems to climatic and human-exacerbated degradation, and reduced damage to physical assets and the hydrological/land-based impacts of climatic variations and changes

2. Reduced vulnerability and exposure to climatic stresses: reduced vulnerability of people and ecosystems to climatic and human-exacerbated degradation, and reduced damage to physical assets and the hydrological/land-based impacts of climatic variations and changes

3. Reduced vulnerability and exposure to climatic stresses: reduced vulnerability of people and ecosystems to climatic and human-exacerbated degradation, and reduced damage to physical assets and the hydrological/land-based impacts of climatic variations and changes

In addition, it will integrate additional environmental and climate change mitigation benefits through implementation of solar energy technology in water pumping systems, conservation and protection of water/land resources and promote the dissemination of Climate Smart Agriculture practices to complement new water infrastructure. Overall, the socio-economic benefits of the baseline project along with the LDCF project shall include:

? Increased number of people with access to water supply and sanitation services

? Increased number of people with improved hygiene

? Reduced distance of safe water points from communities. Consequently, women will spend less time fetching water and freeing up time and availability to engage in other community?s activities.

? Improved water supply and hygiene awareness will reduce water borne diseases.

? Increased income generating capacity of vulnerable groups (youth, women) from agriculture, thereby reducing poverty.

? Increased sustainable agricultural and soil management practices.

? Reduced poverty by rural employment stabilized and opportunities created.

? Sustainable use of natural resources

? Higher and more stable productivity levels

? Cleaner/healthier environment/ecosystems and landscapes

? Healthier population

? Improved food security

7. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Together with the baseline, the LDCF project will strengthen DWR at central and district levels to provide sustainable water supply services, and the Department of Health together with the Department of Community Development to deliver sanitation, hygiene promotion and education activities, all with an underlying consideration for climate change. Community level structures will be strengthened in planning and implementation, operation and maintenance, and monitoring of activities and technologies. Such institutional and local development activities facilitate successful implementation of project outputs and safeguard long term sector sustainability.

Sustainability of project outputs is a central concern of this project, and it will be ensured by an implementation method based on a demand responsive approach and concerns for technical, financial and operational feasibility and sustainability. The project approach consists of a comprehensive package which includes baseline assessments, infrastructure development, community mobilization, planning and monitoring, and capacity building at user level for effective use and sustainable operation. Stakeholders, including communities and water users, will be involved in project cycle activities to ensure a sense of ownership and commitment to the project. The project will use the integrated WASH approach which combines the provision of water and sanitation, sensitization, and mobilization of communities, and promotes the participation of the communities themselves in the identification and implementation of the facilities in their areas, which enhances the continuity of the services, technologies and outcomes to be provided by the program.

To ensure sustainability of the baseline and LDCF-funded activities, the project will support the formation and strengthening of community institutions for better management and sustainability of development interventions, in addition to continuously conducting community sensitization and promoting effective participation. Indeed, beneficiaries themselves (i.e. water users in the communities) and the village committees, during the implementation phase, will contribute to the project outcomes through their involvement in the actual design, operation, maintenance and costs of the water supply schemes in their respective areas, as well as the management of water services through the VWCs. The support of beneficiaries and committees shall better guarantee operational sustainability and an operational/financial resilience along the time. Moreover, there will be training of community VDCs and VWCs and local service providers in the O&M of the select technologies. Therefore, once the project will be closed, the technologies and know-how will persist, thereby maintaining the value of the LDCF and baseline investment.

More specifically:

? Financial and operational sustainability will be assured by ensuring that beneficiaries (water users) contribute towards the operation, maintenance, and costs of water supply schemes in their respective areas as well as the management of the services through the VWCs. The use of such committees better guarantees structure sustainability along the time. Financial sustainability will be assured by ensuring that the selected communities contribute towards the operational costs of water supply schemes in their respective areas. Work will begin in an area once there is evidence of this contribution and other in-kind contributions (method and amount to be determined during the baseline appraisal missions). The beneficiary communities will be fully responsible for the operation and maintenance costs as well as the management of the services through the VWCs. In addition, they will provide land on which the installations will be made and labour for excavation and backfilling of the pipelines. The project will support the development of harmonized O&M strategies/plans and coordination with other development partners. Also, innovative financial approach will be considered for this project in combination with the Baseline Project. In particular, the project will pilot the establishment of Regional Water Users Associations (RWUA) with ultimate goal of improving the financial and operational management of the targeted water supply schemes.

? Technical sustainability will be ensured adopting technologies for which the relevant technical expertise is present in the Country. Solar powered water schemes have been implemented in The Gambia for over 15 years, and over this period the Country has built systems and capacities involving the public and private sectors. The private sector actors that can supply the solar components are also responsible for maintaining the systems for up to five years after installation. In addition, there will be training of community VDCs and VWCs and local service providers in O&M of the select technologies.

? Environmental sustainability will be assured through use of non-environmentally invasive solar technology, increased vegetative cover, SLWM practices (including CSA), and timely implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which will be developed following baseline project appraisal (as always done for AfDB projects).

Finally, the project will include community mobilization and strong, cross-cutting capacity building to ensure sustainability of the installed facilities and gained knowledge. Investments must be accompanied by the right capacity development leading to increased awareness of climate change vulnerability and response capability. A capacity building program will be developed targeting relevant institutional and district actors in addition to communities. The project will support institutional, management and capacity building activities at various implementation levels, as evidenced by cross-cutting capacity development measures in each operational component. It will include institutional and technical capacity building for adaptation and IWRM at national, district and local levels; information and knowledge improvement; and public awareness on WASH issues. The activities will seek to strengthen national, local government and community level institutions in water and sanitation services provision underlaid by adaptation considerations. These activities will lead to DWR, DoH, DCD and the area councils to have sufficient capacity to facilitate and deliver RWSS and CCA services more effectively.

Public-private partnerships for the operation and continuity of community-based water facilities in The Gambia have proved successful in promoting sustainability of technologies and knowledge in the past,

and the project aims to again use this approach. The government intends to adopt a more programmatic approach for the development of water supply and sanitation services in both urban and rural parts of the Country. Such an approach also underlines the scale up potential of the project so that no community is left behind. The proposed AfDB/GEF project will ease the transition into a sector-wide spatial framework. While this project does not target all districts of The Gambia, the practices it introduces can be replicated in other areas of the Country, especially given the limited geographic scope of the Country itself. Through knowledge sharing and comprehensive capacity building, replication is guaranteed. The Department of Water Resources, in collaboration with the RWUA and in partnership with the private sector, would enable scale up throughout the Country. The project design aims at establishing a replicable model for mainstreaming climate adaptation into water value chain development. A web-based platform of knowledge sharing will guide future initiatives to replicate the design model and methodology used for this project for others similar rural context in The Gambia. Establishing the knowledge base will provide opportunities for replication in future planned rural water supply systems. Knowledge development and information sharing are essential parts of the project?s Component 4.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The full list of villages with GPS coordinates is attached in the Draft Design Project Report. Hereafter are showed GIS Maps of sites grouped by type of intervention proposed. The list of villages name along with their GPS coordinates is attached in Annex E.

Table 5 - GIS Map of sites identified for rehabilitation of existing Large Solar System

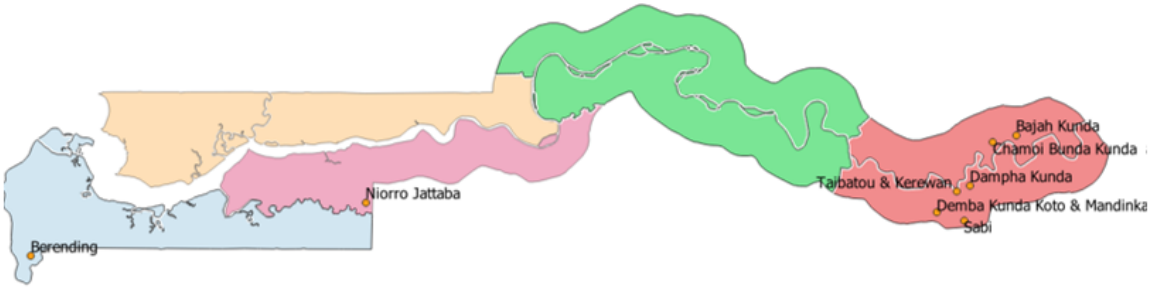


Table 6 - GIS Map of sites identified for new Mini Solar Pumping System

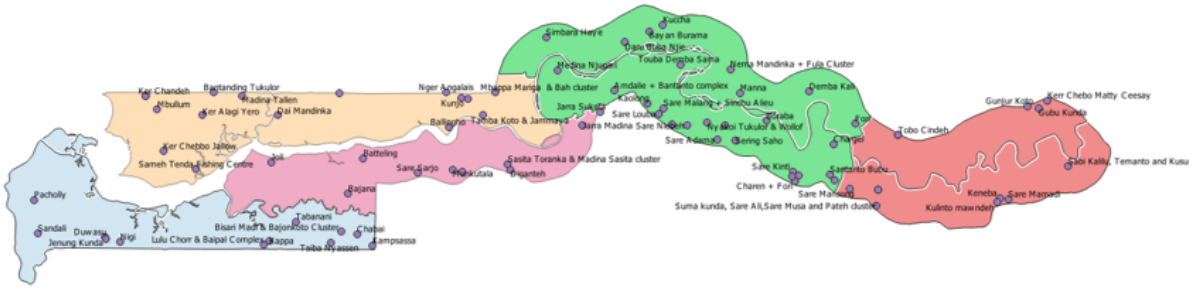
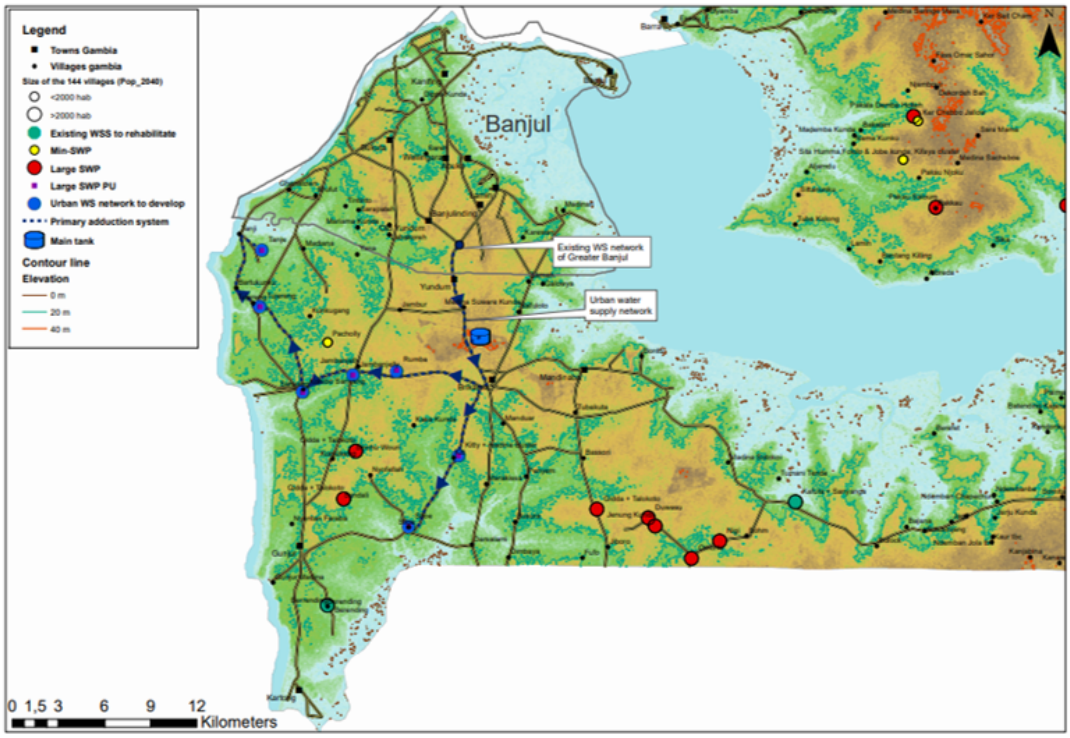


Table 7 - GIS Map of sites identified for new Large Solar Pumping System

Table 8 - GIS Map of Peri-Urban sites identified for rehabilitation of existing Large Solar System and expansion of the urban water supply network



The project coordinates are presented in the below tables and also uploaded as "Annex E_Project Map and Coordinates"

item	Region	District	Type	Name	Latitude GD	Longitude GD
1	WCR	Kombo south	Peri-Urban sites	**Tujereng**	13,3158	-16,7847
2	WCR	Kombo south	Peri-Urban sites	**Tanje**	13,3492	-16,7839
3	WCR	Kombo south	Peri-Urban sites	**Sifoe**	13,1872	-16,6947
4	URR	Fulladou East	clustered sites	**Sabi**	13,2378	-14,1936
5	URR	Fulladou East	Clustered sites	**Demba Kunda Koto & Mandinka**	13,2600	-14,2678
6	URR	Tumana	Single sites	**Dampha Kunda**	13,3328	-14,1775
7	URR	Tumana	Single sites	**Dingiri**	13,2956	-14,0608
8	URR	Wulli East	Single sites	**Gunjur Koto**	13,5511	-14,0261
9	URR	Wulli East	Single sites	**Sutukoba**	13,4992	-14,0167
10	LRR	Kiang West	Single sites	**Niorro Jattaba**	13,2869	-15,8283

11	URR	Wulli west	clustered sites	**Chamoi Bunda Kunda and Kussi cluster**	13,4514	-14,1142
12	URR	Wulli west	clustered sites	**Taibatou & Kerewan**	13,3164	-14,2133
13	URR	Wulli West	Clustered sites	**Darsilami Mandinka, Takutala,Bulembu**	13,4050	-14,2731
14	LRR	Kiang Central	Single sites	**Kwinella**	13,4011	-15,8011
15	WCR	Kombo south	Peri-Urban sites	**Kombo Sanyang**	13,2661	-16,7586
16	WCR	Kombo south	Peri-Urban sites	**Kitty + madina cluster**	13,2292	-16,6650
17	NBR	Central Baddibou	Single sites	**Ker Pateh Koreh Lumo**	13,5839	-15,9700
18	WCR	Kombo East	Clustered sites	**Kafuta + Sanyanga**	13,2033	-16,4628
19	WCR	Kombo south	Peri-Urban sites	**Jambanjelly**	13,2764	-16,7286
20	WCR	Kombo south	Single sites	**Berending**	13,1408	-16,7431
21	URR	Wulli East	Single sites	**Bajah Kunda**	13,4711	-14,0511
22	WCR	Bintang Karanai	Single sites	**Kayimu**	13,1912	-16,1818
23	WCR	Foni Bintang	Clustered sites	**Kassagne and Katakorr Complex**	13, 1343	-16,2288
24	WCR	Foni Jarrol	Single sites	**Kampsassa**	13,1698	-15,8179
25	URR	Fulladou east	Single sites	**Sabou Sireh**	13, 1950	-14,1693
26	URR	Fulladou East	clustered sites	**Nafugan Pateh, Jommel, Jawando and Sare magal cluster**	13,3306	-14,2825
27	CRR-South	Fulladou West	clustered sites	**Ker Njagga, Ker Pateh Gaye Complex**	13,4008	-14,7250
28	CRR-South	Fulladou West	clustered sites	**Pacharr & Sinchu Samba Raki cluster**	13,4981	-14,8528
29	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Boraba**	13,5103	-14,7400
30	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Sankulay Kunda**	13,5128	-14,7611
31	CRR-South	Fulladou West	clustered sites	**Sare sofi & Gabu Faranba cluster**	13,4169	-14,5194
32	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Clustered sites	**Chaa Kunda, Medina Jiki & Ndorma cluster**	13,3889	-14,5297

33	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Clustered sites	**Bantanto, Mabally koto & kuta**	13,4154	-14,6524
34	LRR	Jarra Central	Clustered sites	**Sita Humma,Fololo & Jobe kunda, Kifaya cluster**	13,4047	-16,3994
35	LRR	Jarra Central	Clustered sites	**Buiba Mandinka & Jallow Kunda**	13,4380	-15,4510
36	URR	Jimara	clustered sites	**Hella Kunda & sare Mamudu Cluster**	13,2795	-14,3675
37	NBR	Jokardou	clustered sites	**Kerr Selleh & Kerr Ngoyan cluster**	13,5340	-16,2780
38	NBR	Jokardou	Clustered sites	**Bally Mandinka , Bali Ali Hawa & Ker Gumbo**	13,5669	-16,1164
39	NBR	Jokardou	Single sites	**Ker Amadou Faye**	13,5728	-16,2075
40	NBR	Jokardou	Clustered sites	**Jamma Synian, Jammagen & Daru salam cluster**	13,5386	-16,2564
41	URR	Kantora	clustered sites	**Sabi Kalilu, Temanto and Kusum cluster**	13,3861	-13,9139
42	LRR	Kiang Central	Clustered sites	**Jiroff , Mandina & Nema Kuta**	13,4046	-15,7080
43	NBR	Kiang East	Single sites	**Genier (replaced with Wallalan + Jeruko Wollof& Fula)**	13,4156	-15,6189
44	WCR	Kombo East	Single sites	**Duwasu**	13,1933	-16,5511
45	WCR	Kombo East	Single sites	**Jenung Kunda**	13,1886	-16,5469
46	WCR	Kombo East	Single sites	**Omorto**	13,1697	-16,5250
47	WCR	Kombo East	Clustered sites	**Gidda + Talokoto**	13,1983	-16,5819
48	WCR	Kombo south	Single sites	**Sinchu Wouri**	13,2314	-16,7267
49	WCR	Kombo South	Single sites	**Rumba**	13,2789	-16,7025
50	NBR	Lower Nuimi	Clustered sites	**Ndofan,Kerr wally & Chessay cluster**	13,5289	-16,4331
51	NBR	Lower Nuimi	Single sites	**Mbankam**	13,5425	-16,5031
52	NBR	Lower Nuimi	Clustered sites	**Sami & Galloya**	13,5460	-14,6955
53	NBR	Lower Nuimi o lower saloum?	Clustered sites	**Samba Yassin , Lang Sarr & Kerr Malick sarr Cluster**	13,5908	-16,3531

54	CRR-North	Lower saloum	Clustered sites	**Gongur Wollof & Tukulor , Gengi wollof & Tukulor & Chamen Baka cluster**	13,7108	-15,3781
55	CRR-North	Lower saloum	Single sites	**Simbara Haye**	13,7389	-15,3433
56	CRR-North	Lower saloum	Clustered sites	**Ballanghar Pallen, Njoben,Njoben 2 Choyen, Kerr Jariga, Jalato**	13,6567	-15,4149
57	CRR-South	Niamina East	Clustered sites	**Ker Biran Khan, Njawara, Jokul Ndawen & Bomile (30 mile)**	13,6100	-15,1786
58	CRR-South	Niamina West	Clustered sites	**Dalaba, Sare Saidy & Jamara**	13,5944	-15,2165
59	CRR-North	Nianija	Clustered sites	**Sinchu Omar (Nioro Buba), Wellingara Buba Bah, Njaw Jaha**	13,7308	-15,1505
60	NBR	Sabaha Sanjal	Clustered sites	**Loumen,Njien, Ndowen, Mbahen & Ballo tegga**	13,5714	-15,4208
61	NBR	Sabaha Sanjal	clustered sites	**Tamba Koto & Jammaya**	13,5261	-15,5156
62	NBR	Sabaha Sanjal	Clustered sites	**Challa Dasilami, Sankalang, Mbye Dara**	13,5697	-15,5558
63	NBR	Sabaha Sanjal	Clustered sites	**Mbappa Mariga & Bah cluster**	13,5881	-15,4825
64	CRR-North	Sami	Clustered sites	**Raneru Wollof + Fula**	13,6267	-14,5456
65	CRR-North	Sami	Clustered sites	**Jamali Tafsir, Bereh, Babou & Musa cluster**	13,5744	-14,7669
66	CRR-North	Upper saloum	clustered sites	**Bantanto Kerr Sulay + Ker Uldi & Banjere Cluster**	13,7508	-15,2678
67	NBR	Upper Baddibou	Single sites	**Kunjo**	13,5733	-15,5758
68	NBR	Upper Nuimi	Single sites	**Pakau Saloum**	13,3767	-16,3797
69	NBR	Upper Nuimi	Single sites	**Pakala Demba Holleh**	13,4303	-16,3933
70	CRR-North	Upper Saloum	clustered sites	**Nioro Bamba, Tukulor, Chalen & Madina dam Cluster**	13,7946	-15,0475
71	CRR-North	Upper Saloum	Clustered sites	**Leba cluster**	13,7512	-15,1795
72	URR	Wulli East	Single sites	**Foday Kunda**	13,4972	-13,9256

73	URR	Wulli East	Clustered sites	**Bohum Kunda, Musa Kunda and Kanapeh cluster**	13,5581	-13,9342
74	URR	Wulli West	clustered sites	**Amadalie and Perai bajonkoto cluster**	13,3817	-14,2528
75	NBR	Central Baddibou	clustered sites	**Wayawor + Wellingara cluster**	13,5858	-15,9089
76	WCR	Foni Bondali	Single sites	**Taiba Nyassen**	13,1778	-15,9322
77	WCR	Foni Bondali	Clustered sites	**Bisari Madi & Bajonkoto Cluster**	13,2097	-15,9028
78	WCR	Foni Bondali	Single sites	**Chabai**	13,2014	-15,86
79	WCR	Foni Kansala	Clustered sites	**Lulu Chorr & Baipal Complex**	13,1725	-16,1164
80	WCR	Foni Kansala	Single sites	**Kappa**	13,1831	-16,1003
81	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Clustered sites	**Fass Belal + Sare Debbo**	13,3625	-14,6522
82	CRR-South	Fulladou West	clustered sites	**Charen + Fori**	13,3469	-14,6608
83	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Santanto Bubu**	13,3644	-14,5656
84	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Chargel**	13,4472	-14,5561
85	CRR-South	Fulladou West	clustered sites	**Temento Cheddoyel & Sare Sinleri**	13,4564	-14,5942
86	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Kataba sambuya**	13,3475	-14,5539
87	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Sare Abdou**	13,5011	-14,9986
88	CRR-South	Fulladou West	clustered sites	**Sare Malang + Sinchu Alieu**	13,5461	-15,0214
89	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Sare Louba**	13,5292	-15,035
90	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Sare Niebeh**	13,4972	-14,9569
91	LRR	Jarra Central	clustered sites	**Sasita Toranka & Madina Sasita cluster**	13,3922	-15,4475
92	LRR	Jarra Central	Single sites	**Diganteh**	13,3769	-15,4403
93	LRR	Jarra East	Single sites	**Jarra Madina**	13,4978	-15,2428
94	LRR	Jarra East	Single sites	**Jarra Sukuta**	13,53574	-15,19556
95	LRR	Jarra West	Single sites	**Daru Salam**	13,3717	-15,5725
96	URR	Jimara	Single sites	**Sare Mansong**	13,3256	-14,5117

97	URR	Jimara	clustered sites	**Sare Demba Daddo ,Sare Berom, Sare Njobo**	13,3044	-14,4439
98	URR	Jimara	clustered sites	**Suma kunda, Sare Ali,Sare Musa and Pateh cluster**	13,2781	-14,4406
99	NBR	Jokardou	Single sites	**Bantanding Tukulor**	13,5881	-16,2533
100	NBR	Jokardou	Single sites	**Madina Tallen**	13,5786	-16,1747
101	URR	Kantora	Single sites	**Baragi Kunda**	13,4075	-13,9892
102	LRR	Kiang Central	Single sites	**Tabanani**	13,2353	-16,0281
103	LRR	Kiang Central	Single sites	**Sare Sarjo**	13,3681	-15,6947
104	LRR	Kiang East	Single sites	**Munkutala**	13,3772	-15,5986
105	LRR	Kiang West	Single sites	**Bajana**	13,3114	-15,8844
106	LRR	Kiang West	Single sites	**Kulli Kunda**	13,3397	-15,9208
107	LRR	Kiang West	Single sites	**Batteling**	13,4081	-15,8428
108	LRR	Kiang West	Single sites	**Joli**	13,3981	-16,0948
109	LRR	Kiang West	Single sites	**Tankular**	13,4148	-16,0338
110	WCR	Kombo East	Single sites	**Nigi**	13,18	-16,5081
111	WCR	Kombo South	Single sites	**Pacholly**	13,2952	-16,74405
112	WCR	Kombo South	Single sites	**Sandali**	13,20329	-16,73374
113	NBR	Lower Nuimi	Single sites	**Mbullum**	13,5417	-16,4067
114	CRR-South	Niamina Dankunku	Single sites	**Medina Njugari**	13,6489	-15,3122
115	CRR-South	Niamina East	Single sites	**Touba Demba Sama**	13,665	-14,9756
116	CRR-South	Niamina East	Clustered sites	**Amdalie + Bantanto complex**	13,5931	-15,1567
117	CRR-North	Niani	clustered sites	**Nema Mandinka + Fula Cluster**	13,6519	-14,8389
118	CRR-North	Niani	Single sites	**Kuccha**	13,7733	-15,0228
119	CRR-North	Niani	Single sites	**Manna**	13,5872	-14,8119
120	CRR-North	Niani	Clustered sites	**Nyakoi Tukulor & Wollof**	13,5053	-14,9017
121	CRR-North	Sami	Single sites	**Fori**	13,5025	-14,4967

122	CRR-North	Sami	Single sites	**Demba Kali**	13,5911	-14,6225
123	URR	Tumana	Single sites	**Keneba**	13,2997	-14,1008
124	URR	Tumana	Single sites	**Sare Mamadi**	13,2967	-14,0778
125	URR	Tumana	Single sites	**Kulinto mawndeh**	13,2878	-14,1089
126	NBR	Upper Baddibou	Single sites	**Ballingho**	13,4936	-15,6075
127	NBR	Upper Badibou	Single sites	**Nger Angalais**	13,5886	-15,6164
128	NBR	Upper Badibu	Single sites	**Dai Mandinka**	13,5278	-16,0781
129	NBR	Upper Nuimi	Single sites	**Ker Alagi Yero**	13,5256	-16,2831
130	NBR	Upper Nuimi	Single sites	**Sameh Tenda Fishing Centre**	13,3783	-16,3011
131	NBR	Upper Nuimi	Single sites	**Ker Chebbo Jallow**	13,4275	-16,3906
132	NBR	Upper Nuimi	Single sites	**Kerr Chebo Matty Ceesay**	13,5664	-13,97
133	URR	Wulli East	Single sites	**Gubu Kunda**	13,5442	-13,9947
134	URR	Wulli East	Single sites	**Wellingara Yareh**	13, 5941	13, 3239
135	CRR-North	Nianija	Single sites	**Daru Buba Njie**	13,7272	-15,1272
136	CRR-North	Nianija	Single sites	**Bayan Burama**	13,7556	-15,0611
137	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Sare Kinti**	13,3719	-14,6675
138	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Ker Pateh**	13,3585	-14,67017
139	CRR-South	Niamina East	Single sites	**Kaolong**	13,5589	-15,0644
140	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Sare Adama**	13,4583	-14,8736
141	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Sering Saho**	13,4564	-14,8247
142	NBR	Lower Nuimi	Single sites	**Ker Chandeh**	13,5783	-16,44
143	URR	Jimara	Single sites	**Farato (replaced Madina Samba Jawo)**	13,3225	-14,435
144	URR	Sandu	Single sites	**Tobo Cindeh**	13,4714	-14,3789

1c. Child Project?

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

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

The proposed project will use existing government structures for implementation, incorporating lessons and experience gained through similar operations in The Gambia, especially the RWSSP. The MFWRNAM will be the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project. The DWR within MFWRNAM will be responsible for implementation and shall delegate operation to a Project Management Unit (PMU). At regional and community levels, the project will be implemented through decentralized structures, including local government authorities (area councils), VDCs and VWCs.

The successful implementation of the project requires partnerships and collaboration among all stakeholders which could be categorized as follows:

? **Government Institutions**: The implementation of project activities is expected to lie with the DWR in terms of technical support for the project. Government institutions need to participate in the Project as per their mandates. For example, the possible role of NEA in monitoring is already cited. Another key partner is the Dept. of Community Development that will be instrumental in the set-up of community institutions such as the Water Management Committees (WMCs), especially in the capacity building area. In short, the roles of government institutions in any project activity should be largely defined by their statutory mandates. The **Table 9** provides a stakeholder analysis summary of the Project with focus on those deem to be key partners.

? **NGOs**: There are NGOs in the water management sectors and there are NGOs in the area of capacity building that is core to this project. Other matters core to the project includes gender, health, and sanitation issues to mention a few. NGOs are particularly helpful in capacity building and sensitization but more so in the latter and the Project should therefore seek partnerships, especially with NGOs that have presence in the Regions.

? **Community Institutions**: The focus here is on the Village Development Committees that are government-instituted bodies for the coordination of development support at village level. These are entry points at community level and the establishment of any Project-related at that level such as WMCs depends largely on their cooperation thus making them central to the Project?s success.

A broad range of stakeholders will be engaged in the planning, design and implementation of the project, from the central government to the community level. These shall include policymakers in government agencies, health and local government officials, beneficiary community groups, village committees and NGOs. A participatory consultative process will be pursued throughout identification and implementation to get stakeholder feedback about proposed activities and to incorporate their

views in final project design. During PPG, additional field visits will be undertaken to validate baseline data and information collected, and to assess the involvement of beneficiaries and local communities. The basic premise of engagement will be to ensure that various stakeholders (including civil society and the private sector) have meaningful roles in overall design and oversight.

Hereafter is reported the key Institutional Stakeholders Analysis:

Stakeholder analysis

Table 9 - Stakeholder analysis summary

INSTITUTION	MANDATE	INTEREST IN PROJECT	POSSIBLE ROLE IN PROJECT	
			Implementation of mitigation measures	Monitoring
Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MOFEA)	Responsible for the management of all government funds including donor fund	The Ministry of Finance serve interface between the benefiting sector and donors	The ministry also supports all initiatives that gear towards water and sanitation for funding opportunities	The Ministry also ensure that the project funds are used efficiently and effectively for the intended purposes through project monitoring during implementation
	The ministry facilitates all the communication between the donors and	Disbursement requests are sent through the Finance Ministry		
	All financial agreement is signed by the Ministry on behalf of the Government sectors			
National Environment Agency	The NEA is mandated Gambia government Agency for ensuring compliance of projects with national environmental management laws	Project has the potential of generating negative environmental and social effects if proposed surveillance activities are not properly implemented.	Direct monitoring of the implementation of the enhancement and mitigation measures and submission of quarterly monitoring reports to PMU. To advise the PMU on required adjustments to the enhancement and mitigation programs.	Quarterly environmental monitoring with key stakeholders

INSTITUTION	MANDATE	INTEREST IN PROJECT	POSSIBLE ROLE IN PROJECT	
			Implementation of mitigation measures	Monitoring
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources	This Ministry oversees implementation of the environment policies adopted by the National Environment Management Council (NEMC)	The Project in line with policy goals in the sound management of the environment and conservation of natural resources	The Ministry co-opted in the monitoring to ensure adopted policies are in line with our national environmental laws	
Department of Water Resources	It is responsible for the assessment of periodic variation of the country?s water resources, their use and for water resources planning.	The project in line with Gambia?s water policies in ensuring the periodic assessment of water resources, use and water resource planning	Direct monitoring of the implementation of enhancement of mitigation measures and also concerned with changes in the quality or contamination of surface and groundwater in project intervention areas.	Potential contributor towards cost of implementation of the ESMP since this is not project?s responsibility
Ministry of Fisheries	Statutorily mandated Gambia government institution responsible for the implementation of all water resources related projects	Project in line with policy goals, especially in the area of quality water supply and public sanitary enhancement.	Overall coordination of the enhancement and mitigation and monitoring programs.	Direct reporting to donor on the state of the ESMP implementation and direct implementation of the enhancement and mitigation programs
Local Government Authorities	Regional authority within whose administrative area the project falls and a potential supporter in both project and post project era	Project compliments responsibilities to the beneficiaries	Potential contributor towards cost of sustainability of the project after implementation and life cycle in terms of technical and human resources as this would not be project?s responsibility	
Department of Public Health Services	Project has implication on public health issues	Monitor and help in controlling public health issues relating to the project	Potential contributor towards cost of implementation of plan since this is not project?s responsibility	Key stakeholder in the monitoring of controlling public health issues

INSTITUTION	MANDATE	INTEREST IN PROJECT	POSSIBLE ROLE IN PROJECT	
			Implementation of mitigation measures	Monitoring
Beneficiaries communities	communities to receive Project support in the water supply and public sanitary facilities	Project enhances livelihood of beneficiaries through enhanced water supply and public sanitation	? in-kind contributions, especially free labour towards plan implementation ? record keeping to aid monitoring program	Provide relevant information during project monitoring
Non-governmental Organizations:	those organizations working with beneficiary communities in the area of food self-sufficiency and poverty alleviation	Project complements efforts in supporting farmers in area of self-sufficiency	? share and provide expertise in the implementation of the mitigation and monitoring programs ? share expertise and resources in building capacity of the beneficiaries	

Government agencies at central and regional levels, the private sector and the civil society are indirect beneficiary of the Project. Staff from government departments will receive training in relevant project management skills; the private sector will be involved in construction and supply of project goods and services, while civil society/NGOs will provide services for community mobilization, organization, and training/awareness building. Effective supervision will be ensured through technical assistance by the Bank to the DWR.

In The Gambia, rural water assets installed through Government financing are owned by the Government but are operated and managed by the beneficiaries themselves through water user groups, i.e. the VWCs. VWCs are a sub-committee of the VDCs, which are responsible for village planning developments. VMCs are elected by the community members and seek gender balance. The key responsibility of VWCs is operation and maintenance of village water supply and sanitation facilities. At sub-district/local level, the project will rely on existing community structures. Each community involved will be represented through its VDC.

Stakeholder engagement plan

The project will effectively engage the stakeholders involved in the project to get their support and guide the project implementation to achieve higher results.

? Project outreach proposed includes project website, media (print/audio-visual), workshops, trainings, publications, etc.

? The PCU and the Project Steering Committee will ensure that the Gender Action Plan (GAP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and SESP recommended by the project is pursued and implemented. The various groups especially women and youth will be engaged during the consultation meetings, prioritized to avail the program and be included in the different capacity building programs. The project will also ensure that it is in line with all national policies and strategies/programs and be as inclusive as possible.

? Meetings, monitoring visits, surveys and written communications will be used to receive feedback to continue the ongoing dialogue as well as during the course of implementation.

? The project will follow a participatory approach in decision making by engaging all the relevant stakeholders. The Government agencies and the private sector will be actively involved during the project implementation.

Indicative timelines:

All stakeholder engagement activities, including consultation, disclosure, and partnerships ? by when they will take place and the date by which such activities will be undertaken ? will be defined in detail during the Project Inception stage (to be summarized in the Inception Report).

Resources and Responsibilities

1. The PCU is primarily responsible for carrying out the specified stakeholder engagement activities.

2. The stakeholders will be engaged while carrying out various consultation rounds (e.g. thematic working groups, regular meetings, workshops, training), during specific project assessments and studies (feasibility studies, planning and design of pilot project activities/investments).

Monitoring and Reporting

1. The project stakeholders will be engaged at various levels to carry out the monitoring activities. The PCU will involve relevant experts and liaise with partners from public government agencies and the private sector to provide inputs on the indicators and benchmarks required to assess GHG mitigation; feedback on the performance will be provided in regular intervals and suggestions for further improvement if necessary.

2. The PCU will report back the results to the stakeholders at the earliest through reports, website and/or other forms of publications (e.g. lessons learnt report), and conduct meetings both individually as well as through engagement of all relevant agencies and private sector stakeholders.

The project will consolidate the different stakeholder roles during the initial implementation phase. The main stakeholders and roles are described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the section below (prepared as attachment).

The extent to which different stakeholders were consulted during the project development is shown in the **Annex I** - Stakeholders Consultation Table, which has been provided as a separate document.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

A stakeholder engagement plan has been developed. The detailed report is attached as separate document.

Summary

Extensive individual consultative meetings and focus group discussions were held with senior staff of key Ministries, Agencies and Departments, including the Councils, The Gambia Social Development Fund (SDF), relevant private sector operators, and representatives of primary beneficiaries at community level, as well as development partners and NGOs. The outcome of the consultative meetings and focus group discussions, which was harmonized during the stakeholder workshops, provided the basis for the proposed project design.

During the stakeholder consultations the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suggested focus on the effect of climate change, particularly resulting from anthropogenic activities of coastal and riparian communities on the aquatic environment. EPA also emphasized the need for grassroots mobilization and sensitization to entrench waste-management-good[1]practice at the household level, besides promoting the production and use of organic compost from household waste. The MFWRNAM and MoFED concurred on the need to mainstream project management within the Rural Water Department (RWD), and to rehabilitate and expand the existing office space provided with asbestos roofing due to attendant risks to human health. The primary beneficiaries at community level gave credence to the need to improve the technical design of water supply and sanitation infrastructure; support to small businesses and individuals and creation of job opportunities to improve livelihoods; and establishment of a credit scheme to support delivery of domestic sanitation facilities and facilitate acquisition of vehicles for waste transportation.

In addition to national and local stakeholders international cooperating partners (ICPs) also provided valuable input. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) supported the establishment of irrigation demonstration in schools; UNICEF supported the need for improved water supply in public health facilities, given that their current investment program targeting such facilities is limited in scope and therefore insignificant compared with needs. The European Union (EU) and World Health

Organization (WHO) emphasized the need for implementation of the sector reforms and welcomed the renewed commitment to increase sector investments.

Stakeholder engagement will continue during the project implementation phase. One of the key tools to be developed by the project include a web-based WASH services Monitoring & Evaluation tool that will be used in monitoring of the project results and overall sector performance. The M&E tool is generally intended to put in place an effective mechanism for the monitoring of sector results and achievements, including the effective tracking of the SDG #6 progress, which is hitherto an enormous challenge to the Government of The Gambia. As such, the tool will be accessible to all relevant national and local sector stakeholders and thus provide opportunity for continuous engagement with the stakeholders. The tool shall also include an interface for public information to allow those not directly engaged with the project to be involved. Furthermore, the project design has provided for the sector stakeholder coordination to continue during implementation through a Project Steering Committee (PSC) with representation from all relevant sector stakeholders.

Introduction

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is designed to ensure effective engagement between various stakeholders throughout the lifecycle of the project ?Improving Water Availability in The Gambia?s Rural and Peri-Urban Communities for Domestic and Agricultural Use Project?. The project will dialogue between the PCU, the relevant government ministries, the local community groups, NGOs and other key stakeholders.

Definitions

Consultation: Consultation involves information exchanges among the government, the Implementing Agency, the project coordination unit, and other stakeholders. Project decision-making authority will rest with the government and the project executing agency but periodic consultations throughout the project cycle will be required to help managers make informed choices about project activities and enable the beneficiary communities and local groups to contribute to project design, implementation, and evaluation.

Public Involvement: Public involvement consists of three related, and often overlapping, processes: information dissemination, consultation, and stakeholder participation. Stakeholders are the individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or "stake" in the outcome of the GEF-financed project or are potentially affected by it. Stakeholders include the recipient country government; project executing agency; groups contracted to carry out project activities and/or consulted at various stages of the project; project beneficiaries; groups of people who may be affected by project activities; and other groups in the civil society in general, and WASH sector in particular, who may have an interest in the project.

Stakeholder participation: This is necessary to allow stakeholders to collaboratively engage in the identification of project concepts and objectives, selection of sites, design and implementation of

activities, and monitoring and evaluation of project outcomes. This is particularly necessary in such a project which has impacts on the welfare and livelihoods of local populations, especially children and women.

The project will effectively engage the stakeholders involved in the project to get their support and guide the project implementation to achieve higher results.

•Project outreach proposed includes project website, media (print/audio-visual), workshops, trainings, publications, etc.
•The PCU and the Project Steering Committee will ensure that the Gender Action Plan (GAP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and SESP recommended by the project is pursued and implemented. The various groups especially women and youth will be engaged during the consultation meetings, prioritized to avail the program and be included in the different capacity building programs. The project will also ensure that it is in line with all national policies and strategies/programs and be as inclusive as possible.
•Meetings, monitoring visits, surveys and written communications will be used to receive feedback to continue the ongoing dialogue as well as during the course of implementation.
•The project will follow a participatory approach in decision making by engaging all the relevant stakeholders. The Government agencies and the private sector will be actively involved during the project implementation.

Indicative timelines:

All stakeholder engagement activities, including consultation, disclosure, and partnerships ? by when they will take place and the date by which such activities will be undertaken ? will be defined in detail during the Project Inception stage (to be summarized in the Inception Report).

Resources and Responsibilities

1. The PCU is primarily responsible for carrying out the specified stakeholder engagement activities.
2. The stakeholders will be engaged while carrying out various consultation rounds (e.g. thematic working groups, regular meetings, workshops, training), during specific project assessments and studies (feasibility studies, planning and design of pilot project activities/investments).

Monitoring and Reporting

1. The project stakeholders will be engaged at various levels to carry out the monitoring activities. The PCU will involve relevant experts and liaise with partners from public government agencies and the private sector to provide inputs on the indicators and benchmarks required to assess GHG mitigation; feedback on the performance will be provided in regular intervals and suggestions for further improvement if necessary.
2. The PCU will report back the results to the stakeholders at the earliest through reports, website and/or other forms of publications (e.g. lessons learnt report), and conduct meetings both

individually as well as through engagement of all relevant agencies and private sector stakeholders.

The project will consolidate the different stakeholder roles during the initial implementation phase. The main stakeholders and roles are described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as summarized below. The engagement strategy during implementation is further elaborated in the attached Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

No.	NAME OF INSTITUTION	Why Involved	Engagement Method	Project Cycle Stage	Resource Needs
1	MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND WATER RESOURCES	The Ministry implements governments policies which are geared toward improving the lives of its citizenry which is in line with NDP 2017 ? 2021. Supply of safe and drinking water for both urban and peri-urban communities and those communities in need The Ministry role main serve as implementing institution on behalf of Gambia Government and also support the project in ensuring its successful implementation,	Through in-person communication and emails, face-to-face meetings, emails, site visits, workshops	Intermittently, participation in Project Steering meetings	Staff time and participation in Project Steering meetings
2	DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES	Dept. of Water Resources role in the project is mainly giving technical back up for the project during execution.	Through in-person communication and emails, face-to-face meetings, emails, site visits, workshops	Continuously throughout	Staff time and travel in the project region

No.	NAME OF INSTITUTION	Why Involved	Engagement Method	Project Cycle Stage	Resource Needs
3	CSRWASHDEP PCU	The Role of the PCU is principally to facilitate project implementation to ensure the project achieve its set target. In project there are key partners from government and NGOs play key roles in the implementation process, they include; NAWEC, MOH (Sanitation and hygiene issues), NEA (ESMP/ESIA), DCD (VIP identification and community outreach) DWR (Technical Support), AREA COUNCILS (Waste related issues management), SDF (Micro-finance related), MOFEA (for fund disbursement), TANGO (linkage the project with NGO communities), Women Bureau(women advocacy),	Direct operations	Throughout project	Office space, materials, transport, communication, technical assistance

No.	NAME OF INSTITUTION	Why Involved	Engagement Method	Project Cycle Stage	Resource Needs
4	NAWEC	NAWEC?s core responsibilities include a. the planning of any extensions/expansion of water supply systems. These include standalone systems in rural and peri-urban communities where only few boreholes exist. b. Planning of water projects to be implemented by NAWEC NAWEC is Government-owned and tasked with the responsibility to carry out supply of electricity and water supply as well as provision and management of sewage services. However, plans are in place to eventually separate the Water Division from the Electricity Division. As far as this Project is concerned, peri-urban communities are under the responsibility of NAWEC. In this respect, the core responsibility of NAWEC is includes production, treatment of portable water to the communities (through metering).	Through in-person communication and emails, face-to-face meetings, emails, site visits, workshops	Continuously throughout project implementation	Staff time and travel in the project region

No.	NAME OF INSTITUTION	Why Involved	Engagement Method	Project Cycle Stage	Resource Needs
5	KANIFING MANICIPAL COUNCIL	On the collaboration with the project, They envisage that the project will support in the following areas a. Waste reception facilities b. Building of waste handling facilities c. Capacity building of staff on waste related issues d. Support in the improvement of dumpsite management e. Support in community outreach programme on waste related issues	As for all local authorities will be represented in the Local Task Force and shall work in close cooperation with the PCU and respective government agencies	Intermittently, during tasks assigned within areas of jurisdiction	Staff time, travel in the project region and participation in meetings of the Local Task Force
6	NEA	The agency collaboration is centred mainly on the implementation of the environmental and social safeguards as provided by laws of the Gambia. a. to ensure that environmental issues related to the project activities are adhered. This is mainly done through quarterly monitoring in all project sites based on the approved ESMP. b. Advice the project on environmental related issues when necessary	Through in-person communication and emails, face-to-face meetings, emails, site visits, workshops	Continuously throughout project implementation	Staff time and travel in the project region.

No.	NAME OF INSTITUTION	Why Involved	Engagement Method	Project Cycle Stage	Resource Needs
7	SDF	In addition to provision of water supply, the provision of pit latrines was also designed as a component of this Project and that this component was to be managed by the SDF. SDF has a lot of experience in women?s projects especially those involved in vegetable gardening. Thus SDF management can be involved to put in place mechanisms for sustainability; Such mechanism can include payment of user fees for community water supply systems.	Through in-person communication and meetings, consultative workshops	Intermittently, during tasks assigned within areas of jurisdiction or as mandated by the responsible ministry.	Staff time, participation in meetings
8	Kanifing Municipal Council (KMC) and Brikama Area Council (BAC)	The project partnership with KMC is mainly on the following area; a. Improvement of the bakoteh dumpsites such as access road, fencing, waste segregation b. Development of transfers station or handling facilities which will be taken to the proposed sanitary landfill to be developed either in Faraba, Dimbaya and Jam Kunda in the WCR,	As for all local authorities will be represented in the Local Task Force and shall work in close cooperation with the PCU and respective government agencies	Intermittently, during tasks assigned within areas of jurisdiction	Staff time, travel in the project region and participation in meetings of the Local Task Force

No.	NAME OF INSTITUTION	Why Involved	Engagement Method	Project Cycle Stage	Resource Needs
9	NGOs and CSOs	The NGOs and CSOs have important functions in the implementation of Catchment-based Water Resources Management such as activities related to the protection of water sources and supply facilities, like maintaining tree or grass cover in the catchment area of water sources, reducing stream pollution and abstractions, resolving conflicts from sharing of water, water supply (for example gravity flow schemes), water harvesting (water conservation and efficient use technologies), awareness, catchment/watershed management, and community mobilization and citizen participation.	Through in-person communication and meetings	Intermittently, during tasks assigned within specific project activities	Staff time and personal resources, local travels for participation in meetings and consultation workshops

No.	NAME OF INSTITUTION	Why Involved	Engagement Method	Project Cycle Stage	Resource Needs
10	Ministry of Health (MOH) - WASH	The MoH engage in soft and hard ware components when comes to WASH related issues and they want to collaborate with the project on those grounds, These should all be demand driven based on what the community want (SBCC approach), these include building standard latrine facilities in lumos, ferry crossings as well as institutions facilities in line with WHO standards In addition to what was highlighted above, the MOH also give advice to the project on WASH related issues.	Through in-person communication, emails and meetings, field visits	Intermittently, during tasks that focus on awareness raising and hygiene promotion	Staff time, participation in meetings, transport

No.	NAME OF INSTITUTION	Why Involved	Engagement Method	Project Cycle Stage	Resource Needs
11	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MOFEA)	The Ministry of Finance serve interface between the benefiting sector and donors The ministry facilitates all the communication between the donors and sectors Disbursement requests are sent through the Finance Ministry The Ministry also ensure that the project funds are used efficiently and effectively for the intended purposes They also monitor project implementation The ministry also supports all initiatives that gear towards water and sanitation for funding opportunities All financial agreement are signed by the Ministry on behalf of the Government	Through in-person communication and emails, face-to-face meetings, emails, workshops (if necessary).	Intermittently, participation in Project Steering meetings	Staff time and participation in Project Steering meetings

Special note on NGOs and CSOs

In The Gambia, the civil society has played a significant role in promoting gender equality and women?s empowerment through the implementation of advocacy and service delivery. The NGO community has also been vocal on the critical gaps in policy-making and in legal reforms. The national gender policy identifies several priority sectors for gender equality and women?s empowerment. These include agriculture, education, health and tourism.

It is expected that the NGOs and CSOs will play a significant role in the planned project. Several NGOs/CSOs have been identified and are presented in the table below.

NGO/CSO	DESCRIPTION
Africa Organics	A charity dedicated to promoting organic food production in rural areas as well as stimulating local employment & welfare for villagers.
4H Gambia	A charitable, non-profit, rural development non-governmental organization aiding people north of the Gambia River.
Action Aid Gambia	An international UK NGO charity that is dedicated to empowering poor & marginalized people satisfy their basic welfare needs & rights.
Agency For The Development of Women & Children (ADWAC)	This is local NGO that aims to enhance the capacity its group members to overcome poverty.
Agency For Village Support (AVISU)	Formerly Village Aid UK, AVISU advocates for the under-privileged & women in rural, agricultural villages via enhanced economic capacity with credit & equipment.
Catholic Relief Services	CRS's agricultural development scheme aims to shift farmers away from subsistence level and into selling cash crops. It was the charity that introduced sesame growing into the Gambian agricultural sector in the 1980s.
International Relief & Development	The IRD is an international, charitable NGO working with Gambian people on sustainable agriculture, forestry & environment.
Stay Green Foundation	The organization was founded in Gambia to prevent soil degradation, desertification & environmental damage caused by farming. It also introduces cashew.
Agency For The Development of Women & Children (ADWAC)	is a rural development organization which aims to elevate the social & economic status of Gambian women & the young through small loans, adult education, healthcare, schooling, HIV awareness campaigns.
National Women Farmers Association (NAWFA)	aims to establish commercially viable agriculture & enhanced food security in order to take them out of subsistence farming & onto cash crops leading to greater self-sufficiency.
Adventist Development & Relief Agency	ADRA is an international humanitarian relief organization & charity alleviating rural poverty in Gambia through helping in education, primary health, food security & disaster preparedness.

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

These are presented in the stakeholder engagement plan presented above and further elaborated in the attached stakeholder engagement plan for the project.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

It is anticipated that Civil Society Partnerships will help reach beneficiaries as sources of knowledge, in particular regarding WASH innovations and climate change resilience. They will also provide sustained communication throughout implementation of project activities.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Gender Analysis

Water and sanitation challenges affect men and women differently, a difference which will be aggravated by climate change. Women and children in The Gambia disproportionately bear the consequences of poor water supply as they are traditionally responsible for obtaining water for household use. When a member of the family falls ill (from a waterborne disease, for instance), women usually take on the role of caretaker. Limited access to water sources requires women and girls to make significant investments in time and energy to fetch water. This increases the likelihood of girls missing school hours, and of women lacking extra time to devote to additional income-generating activities. The lack of safe and clean latrine facilities in public areas may also deter women and girls from engaging in community activities outside the home. Particular attention, effort, and resources must and will be dedicated to improving water supply and sanitation delivery in public spaces in the project target areas, such as schools, marketplaces, and health facilities.

By improving access to safe and clean drinking water, the project will have a very positive impact on the lives of Gambians and benefit in particular women and children. Successful implementation of this Project will result in healthier communities, better schooling attendance, improved incomes, increased survival rates (even of children) through reduction in water-related and other diseases (such as dysentery, malaria, cholera). Their sense of security and health conditions are expected to improve through provision of better water and sanitary facilities in public places.

The Gambia has been hailed for its attempts to domesticate most comprehensive international and regional conventions on women?s right. The new National Gender Policy which updates the National Policy for the Advancement of Women (1999-2009) marks the beginning of a new decade of policy implementation from 2010?2020.

In the Gambia, gender is a cross cutting issue which is being addressed in different sectors. Generally, intervention areas are in line with the Gambia Government?s efforts to build a peaceful and prosperous nation as outlined in the national development plan 2017-22. A number of projects and programs in the Country work towards addressing gender issues and imbalance. These include interventions in the areas of education, health, agriculture, socio economic development and poverty alleviation.

Several environmental and socio-economic impact studies have been commissioned to assess the viabilities and the potential impact of the baseline project (CSRWASHDEP) on the lives of the beneficiaries. This particular assessment is one such attempt to fulfil the gender dimensions by assessing the potential impact of the side activities.

The gender dimensions of the study seek to capture the perceptions, opinions and knowledge of the community stakeholders including men, women, and youth with regards of the projects thereby ensuring that their concerns are not emasculated during the design, implementation and or evaluations of the project. The assessment, therefore, provides a framework in creating understanding as how different community stakeholders (men, women, and youth) within the intervention area have been poised with regards to the impact to this project and where necessary remedial measures that can be employed in curbing any potential gaps in a timely manner.

? **Village?s activities**: Based on the discussions held with members of the communities in all the six communities, it was indicated that men and women are engaged in different sets of activities. Generally, men are usually engaged in economic activities such as trading, the cultivation of commercial crops and selling across the weekly markets (*Lumos*). These activities in most cases are activities that are carried outside the home. Women on the other hand are usually connected with home-based subsistence activities like petty trading, vegetable production, food processing and childcare. Furthermore, despite their multiples of roles such as reproductive and other community roles, women are very active in economic related activities in the wet season but at subsistence level and such activities includes rice cultivation while men folks are engaged in both cash crops and coarse crops production. However, in the dry season women in both regions are usually engaged in vegetable production while men are engaged in off-farm economic activities, such as seasonal labour such as hired labour where available and also with construction firms, as well as provision of transportation services using horse/donkey cart taxis.

? **Assets and income levels**: During the consultative discussions with the selected communities, it was discovered that men own assets such as farm implements, whereas women do not have such assets but can only access them after men have used them. This causes untimely farm operation, which reduces their production and productivity. As a result, women end up having low income out of their meagre produce. Hence the power to control and take decision in the household on many issues lies largely on men within the households in most of the communities visited in the project. The low level of income for women constraint their efforts to pursue better livelihoods. This is compounded by their inability to meet their basic needs to improve their health conditions and that of their children as well. Not enough employment has been generated for all who are seeking work nor has the relative increase in employment opportunities necessarily resulted in an increased standard of living for the women folks. Women are paid lower wages than men and are often assigned the more labour-intensive tasks such as washing of cloths, cooking and at farm level, weeding, transplanting and harvesting of rice in

form of established groups. Women also have to fulfil their domestic chores as well as farming at the rice field with little assistance from men. And where possible a little amount of money is paid as fees for the work done by men on their fields. From a gender perspective, poverty tends to be much more prevalent among women and this could be attributed to a host of factors that disadvantage women. Gambian rural women in general have unequal opportunities in education and employment, have less access to financial and land resources. Men dominate decision-making and productive resources. Most women by virtue of their low levels of educational attainment and skills training are mainly engaged in low-income employment such as vegetable production and petty trading. Poverty in general affects men and women in different ways. Therefore, the gender dimensions of poverty should be considered in terms of access to, control and ownership of productive assets such as land, farming implements and credit, to name a few. The continuing gender imbalance in access to education limits women?s access to employment and productivity. In the project areas, limited female education is likely to limit farm productivity and business entrepreneurship skills. Inadequate literacy and numeracy skills can also limit the efficiency of female traders. Educational disadvantage may be a major barrier preventing women from responding to development incentives thus to a larger extent their social development.

? **Gender at household level**: Water, the fundamental element in life, is collected and transported by women from wells and public taps to family houses in plastic containers and stainless-steel buckets. The use of stream and river is non-existence in the project sites. Every human being needs clean and safe water for drinking food preparation and the availability of water for sanitation and hygiene for domestic use is an essential contribution to health and human dignity. The task of fetching water is often assigned to women, and this chore may take undue time and effort which is an indicative of a typical mark of poverty. The availability of water for a small domestic garden plot, usually managed by women, can make a significant difference to the quality of nutrition and domestic welfare.

? **Role of communities**: The role of the community members during and after the implementation of this proposed project is enormous. The communities in all project influence zone have a responsibility in the judicious use of the facility to enhance its sustainability. Furthermore, the members of the community are duty bound to factor measures as well in order to safeguard their life span especially at all time as both domestic animals such as sheep, goats, donkeys, cattle among others shall benefit from the intervention.

The likely beneficiaries of the project are both men and women and in all the regions. This is due to the universality of the project as well as the different beneficiaries irrespective of their gender. It was indicated that while women will mostly use the facility for water supply particularly in the rural areas where drawing of water for household is mainly a women affair.

The likely positive effects of this project include available water supply at all times as well as provision of sanitary facilities for some of the project intervention sites. Other benefits especially during the implementation of the project include employment creation for locals. On the other hand, there may increases of negative social vices and acculturation due to high level of interaction with outsiders.

Recommendations: Gender assessment is a critical undertaking since gender issues must never be underestimated or down played in anyway. The mere fact that the needs of the men and women are never the same should be a constant reminder to policy makers. This exercise has indeed revealed some

useful insights as well as corroborated that as important statement that programs and projects can affect men and women differently depending on their different roles and responsibilities.

In general, the improving access to water supply for the communities in the region, especially for women, would improve their health and reduce drudgery within the project affected areas and the country as whole.

The project should look into support on-going community initiatives and support in strengthening of community structures such as VDC, VWC etc. to ensure community involvement and participation.

Priority to be accorded to women especially with regards to diffusion of information and knowledge sharing.

The key regional stakeholders such as Technical Advisory Committees (TAC), to be involved in the initial consultation process as regional planning authorities of their respective regions. This will avail them the opportunity to be involved and provide the need atmosphere and climate to supervise, as well as ensure compliance to development interventions with regional wishes and aspirations, thereby reducing duplication of efforts.

A preliminary Gender analysis has been done for the project. it highlights the state of gender, particularly the situation of women in the Gambian society. This report is uploaded separately as annex to the main CER: **GEFID 10199_Gambia Gender Analysis**

Subsequently a gender action plan has been prepared and is summarized below.

Gender Action Plan (GAP)

According to the project document, the project aims to mainstream gender considerations into the financing, technical assistance, capacity building and other activities of the project through the following:

- The PCU will be composed of gender-sensitive staff, whose awareness of the importance of gender equality and skills in incorporating gender into their work are enhanced through capacity development; recruitment will also consider gender balance in the selection of candidates.
- Stakeholder engagement will ensure all consultations be designed in a gender-responsive way and women will be equally consulted and participate in all discussions related to the project.
- The project will give a priority to women-owned enterprises to be supported.

? All capacity building activities will ensure equal participation of women and men (e.g., training programs, formation of beneficiary groups such as water user group etc.)

? Balanced women representatives in project committees, local associations or any other decision-making structure. Gender considerations are vital in appointing board or committee members. Women are directly affected, concerning water and sanitation matters in households although they are often left behind in leadership positions.

? Development and dissemination of gender-sensitive knowledge products

The Gender Action Plan is presented as an attachment to this report.

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

Yes
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

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

Yes
4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The basic premise of engagement for the project will be to ensure that various stakeholders, including the private sector, have meaningful roles in overall design and oversight of the project. The private sector (in particular smallholder farmers as well as micro and small entreprises) will be engaged and directly benefit from the operation of the project. The project will also ensure that the private sector (PS) plays a significant role in the delivery of project outputs and outcomes. In addition, the private sector will benefit through their involvement in the construction of project installations as well as in the supply of project goods and services.

WASH service providers, agriculture smallholders and agro-water meteorological information providers are key private sector partners of the proposed project. Larger private sector enterprises will most likely provide goods and services. The private sector will thus be fully involved in all components of the project, not only in terms of supplies, construction of WASH sites or related water infrastructure,

alert and information system on climatic events, but also in terms of dissemination of best practices, guidelines, planning and capacity building. The objective is to improve these sectors in developing resilient and adaptive WASH development and management measures, taking part in local environmental improvement as well as sectorial best practices for sustainable development.

The installation of water infrastructure will particularly benefit from the involvement of the PS. For example, upon completion of the WASH facilities a contract agreement through the Department of Water resources is facilitated between the communities and the private sector focusing on maintenance of installed infrastructure. In particular, as mentioned in chapter 1.a section 7: ?The private sector actors that can supply the solar components are also responsible for maintaining the systems for up to five years after installation?.

Other PS related activities will include participation in supply chains as well as mobilizing community-based organizations and other groups of agricultural producers to diversify into alternative livelihoods. The potential of protected and rotating saving funds for improved management of installed WASH infrastructure as well as insurance against crop loss, infrastructure damage in relation to climate risks are also possible areas of engagement to be explored.

As part of the project?s communication and knowledge management strategy the project will develop specific materials to increase the understanding of the private sector on issues of land degradation, climate change adaptation for WASH infrastructure, economic benefits of ecosystem restoration and sustainable productions (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries) and benefits on overall ecosystem and landscape dynamics. In addition, these stakeholders will be invited as actors to participate in strategic thinking on how to strengthen value chains and create the necessary monetary/financial incentives for bringing sustainable practices to scale, i.e., through opportunities to develop sustainable business models that have the potential to deliver mutual gains to the private sector and communities they serve. In this sense, the private sector will be considered in the development of the institutional capacity building analysis and diagnostic and be eligible, at their own cost, for the capacity training in terms of climate resilience.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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.(table format acceptable):

Project Risk management aims to increase the likelihood and impact of positive occurrences and to decrease the negative ones.

Key factors for the successful implementation of the project are:

? Full support and cooperation of the Client and key stakeholders during the implementation of this consulting service and commitment to the implementation of the underlying project;

? Close and constant communication between the Consultant, the Bank, and the project stakeholders;

? Project information should be available and accessible, as well as stakeholders and involved parts will provide any relevant background documents in time;

? No institutional changes to affect the proper and timely implementation of the project will occur;

? Cooperation between the authorities will improve and sufficient information will be provided by the latter enabling the Consultant to carry out the services in due time.

If circumstances arise during the execution of the contract that facts or actions occur that are contrary to these assumptions, the Consultant will endeavour to overcome any adverse consequences by preventive measures including a proactive approach for the engagement of and communication with stakeholders to assure a close and constant communication between the Consultant, the Client, and the project stakeholders.

The most relevant risks faced by the project are institutional and operational, due to limited capacity in both national and local institutions which could threaten progress and impact; and climatic. The increased frequency of droughts and erratic rainfall patterns represent a threat to vulnerable populations and to the activities planned for the project. However, the LDCF project aims to reduce those risks through the implementation of effective mitigation measures.

Table 10 - Risks and Mitigation measures

Risk	Level	Mitigation measures
Weak institutional capacity to implement the project	Medium	The proposed Project will use existing government structures for implementation, incorporating lessons and experiences gained with similar operations in The Gambia. The DWR will be responsible for implementation with the existing CSRWASHDEP PCU made up of all needed experts technical assists. The project team will be multi-disciplinary, while there will be provisions for outsourcing to competent third parties (NGOs, CSOs, specialized technical service providers, consultancy rms, etc.) where necessary. Project implementers and AfDB will work closely to ensure optimum conditions for implementation. Specific support will be offered for institutional, management, and capacity building activities at many implementation levels, including project management with full involvement of communities. Key stakeholders at district and local levels will be involved in identification, design, and implementation.
Water and sanitation sector remains uncoordinated and fragmented	Low	Involve the recently reactivated Water and Sanitation Working Group and use Joint Sector Reviews. Reach out to other donors working in the sector and other LDCF project agencies for improved coordination of interventions. Project will allocate resources for effective coordination and monitoring.

Risk	Level	Mitigation measures
Operation and Maintenance of new infrastructure is ineffective	Medium	To ensure the sustainability of the facilities, the beneficiaries will be supported with the necessary technical support for O&M of new installations. The review the current O&M strategy and plan with the view of proposing a more robust an sustainable strategy/plan. Sustainability will be assured by ensuring that the communities contribute towards the operational costs of water supply schemes in their respective areas.
Vandalism and thefts	Medium	Measures to curb this risk include: Build community ownership; locate the solar array in a populated aera with regular foot traffic; fence the array to make access more difficult; arrange for security guards; install motion-detecting sensors and alarms whenever possible; spot-weld bolts or use tamper-proof bolts, screws, and fasteners; use anti-theft array mounting frames. These metallic structures hold the panels and are designed to withstand strong winds.
Defective components or poor workmanship	Medium	In addition to component warranties, the supplier may also provide a performance warranty on the system as a whole, ensuring that it will meet or exceed the design performance for a number of years. Remediation actions might be establishment of comprehensive maintenance contracts with supplier during warranty periods, and extension of such contracts beyond the warranty period. Also, suppliers should further secure system sustainability by training system operators on basic maintenance routines.
Local communities sceptical about new adaptation measures and water and land conservation practices	Low	Continued engagement with and participation of local communities as a project strategy. Consultations with local stakeholders to explain activities and solicit support. Focused awareness activities will be developed and implemented. Use of CSOs to deliver messages and awareness building. Communication and training programs to be developed so that messages are clear beyond project end.
Delayed community response to sanitation measures which causes continued contamination of water sources	Medium	Changing behaviour can take time. The project will deliver a sanitation and hygiene promotion program, continuous education, and pursue persistent stakeholder consultation and engagement. Project will strengthen local community groups and associations and empower them in good water and sanitation management.
Climate change: increased frequency and intensity of extreme events and their impacts (unpredictable rain, high temperatures, etc.). Potential effects include drought, reduced groundwater recharge and increased evapo-transpiration which may affect the project	Medium	The LDCF project aims to increase adaptive management and resilience as an overarching goal. The positive socio-economic and environmental impacts of the baseline and overall sustainability will be exponentially increased with integration of CCA considerations. The project will promote measures to climate-proof investments, anticipate and plan for climate-induced events, and pursue adaptation measures (e.g. water conservation techniques, drought-resistant crops, etc.). Better planning and M&E too.

Risk	Level	Mitigation measures
The global pandemic crisis and its multiplying effects caused by COVID-19, including in particular difficulties in mobilising international expertise, stakeholder consultations, field activities and keeping project-related objectives high on the agenda.	Medium	The Gambia, following UN and WHO guidelines, have developed protocols and experiences to face local and national crises associated with COVID-19 pandemic. Until a vaccine can be widely available to a larger part of the population re-instatement of containment measures, like national/local lockdown, must be expected. The risk can be mitigated by establishing actions like changes in project implementation timelines and the realization of virtual activities, such as meetings, working sessions and trainings, that guarantee the participation of both government personnel and other key stakeholders. The project will actively promote the transfer of knowledge for the use of platforms and technologies that facilitate remote work, communication, and the engagement of all key stakeholder from institutions, private sector and civil society, as well as women. These mitigation measures will also increase the resilience of those involved to face future similar crises.
Environmental impact	Low	Environmental sustainability will be assured through the use of non-environmentally invasive technology (e.g. solar), increased vegetative cover, and SLWM measures applied locally. The baseline infrastructure involves drilling boreholes to be equipped with solar powered pumps, rehabilitation/upgrading existing schemes to solar powered facilities, and construction of latrines. These facilities are located on multiple sites none of which are in protected or sensitive areas. The project has no detrimental effects and most of the impacts will be temporary during construction (such as dust emissions, noise pollution, etc.). All the impacts, including permanent ones (such as installation of water tank infrastructure) will be mitigated through the implementation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at each site.

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.

6a. Implementation Arrangements

The Republic of The Gambia will be the beneficiary and will ensure the fulfilment of the grant conditions. The Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Matters (MFWRNM) will be the executing agency of the Project. Direct implementation and management of the project will be undertaken by the Rural Water Supply Division Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) established to implement the recently closed AfDB-financed Rural Water and Sanitation Project. Adoption of the existing PCU will facilitate familiarization with AfDB procurement and policies, while offering the advantage of general project management and technical experience from the previous project. Given the integrated nature of the project, the PCU shall coordinate representatives of relevant Government agencies (Implementing Partners) including: Directorate of Health Promotion and Education of the Ministry of Health; National Water and

Electricity Authority (NAWEC); Department of Community Development; Ministry of Education; National Environment Protection Agency; the two area councils of Brikama and Kanifing.

The Implementing Partners shall be supported by the recruited PCU technical experts and other specialist advisors. The agency representatives together with the PCU technical experts and advisors shall be responsible for providing the necessary technical supervision and quality assurance of Consultants and works Contractors who will be at the forefront of delivering the project goods and services. A Project Steering Committee (PSC), jointly chaired by the Permanent Secretaries of MFEP and MFWRNAM, will provide policy oversight and guidance through quarterly meetings or hold extra-ordinary meetings, as required, to address special circumstances. The PSC shall be the ultimate forum for dialogue with the Bank?s supervision missions. The PCU Coordinator, in consultation with the head of the Rural Water Department, will be the PSC Secretariat, and shall be answerable to the Permanent Secretary of the MFWRNAM.

The staff of the existing PCU has experience in managing previous donor funded projects including the recently completed Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project. The PCU will be supported by international technical specialists who will be attached to partner implementing agencies. The technical specialists will ensure that the work done by Consultants is of appropriate technical quality in addition to ensuring value for money in construction contracts.

The PCU will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the project including preparation and submission of the Quarterly Progress Reports, interim Quarterly Financial Reports and Annual Audit reports of the project to the Bank. The PCU is also responsible for all project related monitoring and evaluation activities, gender mainstreaming and social accountability, compliance with environmental and social safeguards, compliance with Bank and national procurement requirements, and adequate financial management and control. Furthermore, technical and other specialist services under the project scope shall be provided by experienced Engineering and other specialty Consulting Firms, Individuals, NGOs and service providers.

The main risk that may affect the project implementation, as experienced during last years for the baseline project, is that some project?s staff will be leaving due to low salary and benefits and this will affect project implementation progress. Therefore, to retain staff, there is a need to allocate resources for staff allowances to keep them throughout the duration of the project.

6b. Institutional Arrangements

Successful implementation of the enhancement, and mitigation, measures as well as the monitoring program requires partnerships and collaboration among all stakeholders that could be categorized as follows. The roles of each category of institution are defined below:

Table 11 ? Stakeholders and their responsibilities

Stakeholder	Responsibilities

Stakeholder	Responsibilities
Ministry of Fisheries, Water resources and National Assembly Matters	The lead Ministry with responsibility for overall coordination, creating an enabling environment for the project implementation with interventions of all stakeholders in the different sectors and regions and monitoring sanitation standards in households, schools and public facilities Enforce policies and legislations to promote improved sanitation and proper hygiene practices are address during implementation Ensures proper and successfully implementation of the project and be accountable for any eventualities on behalf of Government of the Gambia
Department of Water Resources	In consultation with the Ministry, develop and implement policies for the national water resources management In partnership with the development partners, implement programs to provide potable water supply systems and improve sanitation in the rural communities Assist village communities in the management of their water supply systems Conduct water quality monitoring country wide Manage and run the water quality laboratory in Abuko Provide technical advice and guidance for groundwater extraction in the Gambia.
National Environment Agency (NEA)/ EIAWG	Enforce the National Environmental Management act and related legislations and guidelines Implement policies and legislations on environmental management and standards Conduct thorough regulatory instruments and enforce legal standards for effluent and waste disposals Implement environmental education & conservation programs Monitor, identify and control the importation and use of toxic and hazardous materials to the public and the environment. Conduct trainings on environmental enhancement measures

Stakeholder	Responsibilities
Local Government Authorities (LGA)	Supervise the implementation of the Local Government Act at local level. Enforce legal regulations on land administration and use at regional level. Enforce physical planning regulations and housing developments. Support project and collaborate with other development partners to improve service deliveries community
Department of Community Development (DCD)	In collaboration with the project shall support the formation and strengthening of community institutions for better management and sustainability of development interventions Work as partner with the communities to identify problems and develop/apply possible solutions. Establish and implement an Appropriate Technology to build and strengthen the community skills. Conduct community sensitization for effective participation to enhance ownership and sustainability of the project. Training of community artisans on low-cost latrine construction
NGOs	Collaborate with Governments to ensure effectives implementation of development project across the country.
AfDB	Support Governments efforts to achieve policy and development objectives of the disadvantage and vulnerable communities.

6.c Coordination with other relevant projects and initiatives in The Gambia

The EU has been the lead donor in the water and sanitation sector since the 1990s but other major donors (World Bank, IsDB, JICA) recently also intervened. These donors have helped support capacity building related to WASH, but there is still a pronounced need for further support for water resources management. The AfDB has vast experience in supporting similar rural water supply and sanitation operations in other countries as well as having previous initiatives in The Gambia (see below) which lay good groundwork for this intervention. The LDCF project can also build upon the AfDB Land Degradation project in The Gambia, ?Participatory Integrated Watershed Management Project? which recently ended, and which aimed to increase land productivity and reduce soil erosion by promoting SLWM practices. Hence, it can feed into the activities of this project too. AfDB will bring much expertise and apply best practices and the lessons from these projects to this new intervention. Financing the proposed project will consolidate the Bank?s continued involvement and support for the water sector in The Gambia.

Table 12 ? Other AfDB relevant projects and related budget

AfDB Project Name	Amount	Description	Period
Water Supply and Sanitation Study for The Gambia	UA 1.2 Million	Master Plan for Water Supply and Sanitation in major urban areas and detailed design for priority areas	2006-2008
National water sector Reform Project of the Gambia	Euro 2 Million	Reform of the water sector in the Gambia	2011-2014
Rural water supply and sanitation Project	UA 5.35 Million	New solar powered water systems and construction of sanitary latrines	2012-2017

Although donor approaches do not conflict, the sector could benefit from improved coordination. This would allow for a more sector-wide approach to planning, the harmonization of technologies and delivery mechanisms, and consistent cost recovery and maintenance schemes. DWR, being the authority coordinating all major donor programs in the sector and this project?s executor, is in the right position to ensure complementarily of initiatives. DWR has established clear guidelines for donor interventions aimed at efficient use of resources, for instance by designating geographical donor-intervention concentration areas. The project will make sure to plan frequent coordination meetings between the major donors and NGOs. Through the project DWR will also improve its relationship and collaboration with NAWEC, enabling a more holistic approach to water management in The Gambia.

The government of the Gambia specifically designated the AfDB as the agency for implementation of project 2 of the NAPA (Improvement of Fresh Water Availability), which will allow increased coordination with other GEF funded projects. Indeed, other NAPA priorities (e.g., 1, 3, 8, 9) are being implemented by UNEP, FAO, and UNDP (see list of projects below). The proposed project will coordinate with these agencies to facilitate the translation of formal commitments from the NAPA into programmatic action. These interventions will be reviewed, and partners consulted to identify avenues for collaboration and to avoid unnecessary programmatic overlap and duplication. All these projects are complementary but also have different adaptation/sector focuses and will allow a more complete implementation of the NAPA.

AfDB and the PCU will enhance collaboration to identify opportunities and mechanisms to facilitate synergies. The collaboration mechanism could include informal communications between GEF agencies and other donor partners, and information exchange and outreach between projects. The NAPA projects are meant to be mutually supportive and complementary to reduce systemic sectoral and regional vulnerabilities, with shared objectives for poverty reduction too. They thus form a coherent package to deliver clear benefits to communities and enhance capacities at all levels for CCA. AfDB will work jointly with others to better deliver the portfolio of priorities as a holistic package.

Table 13 Other NAPA priorities implemented by various Agencies

Agency	Project	Objective	NAPA Priority
UNEP	Strengthening Climate Services and Early Warning Systems in the Gambia for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change ?2nd Phase of the GOTG/ GEF/UNEP LDCF NAPA Early Warning Project (GEFID: 5071)	To strengthen the climate monitoring capabilities, early warning systems and available information for responding to climate shocks and planning adaptation	1
FAO	Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in the Gambia (GEFID: 5782)	To promote sustainable and diversified livelihood strategies for reducing the impacts of cli mate variability and change in agriculture and livestock sector	3, 8
UNDP	Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change in the Republic of Gambia (GEFID: 4724)	To reduce Gambia?s vulnerability to sea-level rise and associated impacts of climate change by improving coastal defenses and enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities	9

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The proposed project takes into account existing national policies & strategies such as the Water Policy (2006), Sanitation Policy (2015-2020), NAPA, and Agricultural Policy in addition to the SDGs, particularly SDG 6 on water and sanitation. The project aims to deliver both immediate and long-term adaptation benefits on the ground, build local and national adaptive capacity, and improve public awareness of CC and adaptation in accordance with the LDCF and NAPA priorities. The government of the Gambia specifically designated the AfDB as the agency for implementation of project 2 of the NAPA (Improvement of Fresh Water Availability), which will allow increased coordination with other GEF funded projects. Indeed, other NAPA priorities (e.g. 1, 3, 8, 9) are being implemented by UNEP, FAO, and UNDP (see list of projects below). The proposed project will coordinate with these agencies to facilitate the translation of formal commitments from the NAPA into programmatic action. These interventions will be reviewed and partners consulted to identify avenues for collaboration and to avoid unnecessary programmatic overlap and duplication. All these projects are complementary but also have different adaptation/sector focuses, and will allow a more complete implementation of the NAPA. Further the

project also aligns to meet the objectives as set forth in the National Action Programme To Combat Desertification (NAP). Indeed, the project supports the adoption of soil and water conservation measures to protect soils and reduce the vulnerability of agricultural livelihoods.

Moreover, the proposed project is aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP) (2018-2021) which provides the framework for implementing the Government?s development agenda. The Goal of the NDP is to deliver good governance and accountability, social cohesion, and national reconciliation and a revitalized and transformed economy for the wellbeing of all Gambians. Governance and economic management, agriculture modernization, human capital development, infrastructure & energy, tourism, gender equality, youth empowerment as well as private sector development constitute the strategic priorities of the NDP. The NDP defines the water and sanitation sector goal as ?Improved, Equitable Access to Safe and Affordable Water and Sanitation, Good Hygiene Practices, and Environmental Protection Promoted for All?; and recommends three (3) key measures to improve the quality of life of Gambians as: (a) increased resource mobilization through donors and public private partnerships to construct and upgrade water supply and environmental sanitation infrastructure to improve access and enhance public health; (b) strengthening of community structures for effective maintenance and management of facilities; and (c) strengthening of social and behavioral change communication through sensitization campaigns.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Knowledge Management (KM) is the process of capturing, creating, storing, sharing, and effectively using knowledge. KM refers to a multi-disciplinary approach to achieving organizational objectives by consolidating, establishing, collecting, and disseminating the knowledge. Several of the above-mentioned outcomes of the LDCF project focus on the establishment of a system for knowledge and information management, building capacity, and sharing of best practices and lessons learned. Central to this is the creation of a Knowledge Management Strategy including key knowledge tools and products for effective sharing of climate adaptation-related information and data, learning materials and experiences, aimed at developing a stronger KM modality.

KM shall be an integral part of the project, enabling institutional appropriation, promoting learning and continuous improvement, generating information databases and documents for dissemination and awareness raising and up-scaling of lessons and best practices. Specific knowledge management activities are incorporated under component 4 and will be carried out in an integrated way, targeted to different audiences and in support of the various capacity building and training actions under the different components. Activities under this component will be guided by a communication strategy to be prepared at the incipient stages of the project to define a robust plan for documentation and dissemination and facilitate upscaling of project results within and beyond the project pilot areas.

KM shall play a key role in facilitating planning and policy processes to facilitate the adoption of sustainable climate adaptation practices supporting a sustainable environment for the development of local

businesses, agriculture, livelihoods and climate resilience among communities living in and around the project area. Applying a gender-responsive approach (e.g., through consultations with both women and men and the collection of sex-disaggregated data where applicable), the project aims to capture both tacit and explicit knowledge from the successful implementation of the LDCF project and the actions defined therein.

The strategy builds on the results-based approach to project planning and management. It shall establish a platform for managing climate adaptation-related information and data and operationalize the database of the water management in the project sites and as well as the surrounding areas.

Knowledge Management Framework

Purpose

To strengthen the capture, creation, storage, dissemination and use of knowledge to support the implementation of the LDCF Project and beyond into the nationally.

Knowledge management passes through all components and stages of the project activity, therefore for its implementation, collaboration among all the stakeholders involved is crucial. KM is about research, planning, practice, and learning. It supports organizational objectives through capacity development and depends on the project for information in order to keep the KM cycle active and strengthened, ultimately helping stakeholders make more sound decisions.

Defining KM Strategy

Knowledge flows throughout the project development in a variety of ways. (i) At identification stage, project and program proponents approach the GEF Agencies with information about adaptation priorities. (ii) During project and program design, baseline assessments and consultations help to accumulate, process, and fine-tune this information and communicate project priorities to government officials, managers, local communities and other relevant stakeholders. Moreover, review process helps to apply the most recent scientific and technical knowledge as well as past lessons to strengthen present design. (iii) Throughout its implementation, experiences are identified and shared in the encounters between project staff and target populations and main outcomes are monitored and registered in periodic reports. These experiences and results form the basis of midpoint corrections and amendments to the original design. (iv) As a project or program is completed, an evaluation activity is carried out to analyze the information gathered during implementation and sheds light on the reasons for successes and shortcomings.

These knowledge flows and the key KM priorities at each stage are illustrated as follows:

? i) Identification:

? Proponents? articulate adaptation priorities.

? Easy access to relevant climate risk information as well as information about LDCF mandates and procedures allow stakeholders to identify and articulate their adaptation needs and to approach relevant agencies.

? ii) Design

? Baseline assessments, consultations and past experiences inform agencies of appropriate responses to the issues identified, with drawing on further information resources to assess and strengthen design.

? Easy access to lessons and best practices of LDCF projects and programs as well as operational, technical and scientific advice ensure a timely design process with a high-quality output.

? iii) Implementation

? Experiences are gathered through informal processes, while monitoring and tracking follow progress towards project/programme and portfolio outcomes.

? Effective and timely flow of information between LDCF, agencies, project staff and target populations ensure that the project/programme remains on track and adapts to changing conditions.

? iv) Evaluation

? Results gathered during implementation and upon completion are assessed and analyzed. Key lessons and good practices are shared with relevant stakeholders to facilitate future identification and design.

? Evaluation is underpinned by well-established baselines and methodologies as well as effective and systematic monitoring. To serve its dual purpose of ensuring accountability and sharing lessons, evaluations must remain independent from operations.

To achieve its objective, the project?s KM Strategy shall focus on 3 key areas:

Knowledge Products

Developing demand-driven knowledge products to support information and knowledge sharing, will include flagship products for the project:

? Spatial knowledge database using best available local, regional and global datasets.

? Collecting quantitative/qualitative performance indicators, to ensures accountability, promotes visibility, and also facilitates cooperation with partners within the sector.

? Using the existing government structures for implementation, incorporating lessons and experience gained through similar operations in The Gambia, especially the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (RWSSP);

? Annual Joint Water Sector Reviews which will be used as effective platforms for knowledge generation and management.

? Water and Sanitation Working Group (WSWG);

? Best practices and innovation Reports in the water and sanitation sector.

? Training needs assessments, training plans and training materials.

? Study tours, peer-to-peer learning, and participation in regional sector learning events as well as academic training for primary beneficiaries and sector staff in relevant public institutions with core knowledge.

? The knowledge and lessons from the project?s innovations will be shared at the Annual Joint Sector Review meetings and at other regional sector seminars, including those organized by the Bank and other continental or global WASH initiatives.

These knowledge products will also capture the gender dimensions and present data in sex-disaggregated format wherever applicable.

It is worth to point out that collaborations and partnerships will play a significant role in effectively operationalizing the KM strategy, and to maintain quality standards. Collaborations and partnerships will be defined in thematic areas by the PCU and subject matter specialists.

Capacity Development

Capacity building in terms of embedding comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, so that knowledge generated during implementation processes, will be well documented. Knowledge management and M&E will be important to capitalize on the lessons learned during the implementation of the project. In particular, a strong M&E system enables implementers to regularly monitor progress towards selected performance indicators, ensures liability, promotes visibility, and also facilitates collaboration among stakeholders within the sector. However, should be clear that it is difficult to measure the effects of a single intervention through a set of quantitative/qualitative indicators, since results may be affected by a huge number of different variables, different from site to site, and only a careful selection of performance indicators may be indicative to provide a reliable overview of implementation progress.

To improve the formulation of policies, strategies, and interventions in a sustainable manner, efforts shall be made for the development of institutional capacity to generate knowledge solutions through a strategic use of technical assistance resources. Where there is limited local capacity in providing knowledge solutions, the project will engage, whenever appropriate and feasible, local institutions for knowledge management activities to build their institutional capacity.

A training needs assessment and a training plan will be developed targeting national and district level institutions, and private sector. A capacity development program and action plan will be designed in the first year, and relevant capacity development achievements will be elaborated.

To ensure that the project is managed and implemented effectively, which means that project benefits will be maximized and reach target groups, M&E will be a key activity during implementation.

The proposed project will use existing government structures for implementation, incorporating lessons and experience gained through similar operations in The Gambia, especially the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (RWSSP). As part of the RWSSP, the AfDB supported the revival of the Water and Sanitation Working Group (WSWG) and introduced annual Joint Water Sector Reviews which will be used

as effective platforms for knowledge generation and management. The M&E of the capacity development shall be mainly based on the following pillars:

? The WSWG will act as a stage for sharing information and coordination, while the Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters (MFWRNAM) will be the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project. The DWR within MFWRNAM will be responsible for the overall strategy implementation progress monitoring and evaluation to be based on a set of key performance indicators and shall delegate operation to a Project Management Unit (PCU);

? At regional and community levels, the project will be implemented through decentralized structures, including local government authorities (area councils), VDC?s (Village Water Committee) and VWC?s (Village Development Committee);

? Staff of relevant Institution shall be supported and trained about Climate Changes Adaptation measures and water monitoring tools to better track water quality and quantity.

? During the project?s implementation, beneficiaries of the targeted communities, thought their Village Water Committee, will be trained about SLWM (Soil, Land and Water Management) measures, sustainable water management practices.

? Working sessions with district staff and local governments will be organized.

? Development of water resources management plans shall be implemented.

Knowledge Events

Opportunities for enhancing knowledge dissemination, sharing and application will be actively explored through the conduct of and participation in meetings, workshops, conferences and similar events. Innovative pilot projects, lessons learned, and best practices will be showcased at these learning events to facilitate knowledge sharing.

? Engagement and information and knowledge sharing opportunities will include:

? The Bank?s Water and Sanitation department?s Knowledge and Learning Week will be the primary forum for sharing the knowledge within the Bank.

? Annual Gambia & Environment Week.

? Government/district level and communal roundtable meetings.

? Local Task Force.

? Knowledge exchange between this and other similar projects in the country and the region.

? Sensitization campaigns will be carried out to disseminate information and good practices with the ultimate goal of building resilience to climate changes.

? Workshops across beneficiary communities to guarantee sustainability of the project.

? Workshops will have the active role to promote best hygiene and sanitation practices across targeted villages, especially those rural communities that have experienced worst hygiene conditions.

As part of knowledge management, in addition to the specific adaptation interventions, the Project plans to promote and enhance climate change education, public awareness and capacity development on the regional/local level through the organization of community-level meetings and groups to disseminate the developed knowledge and information materials.

The table below sums up the tools proposed at different levels:

Table 14 - Proposed communication tools for different levels of stakeholders

Level	Target	Example of a communication activity
Public	Decision-makers and politicians	Local meetings on facilities Project brochures and billboards Sensitization campaigns to disseminate information and good practices in the WASH sector
National	Project brochures and billboards	Monitoring and Evaluation Report Communication and Publications Progress monitoring reports and audits National project meeting Training of relevant institutions staff Organizing water and sanitation national seminars
Region	Neighboring and more distant inhabitants	Region/district level and communal round-table meetings; Working sessions with district staff Training of water professionals Training of technicians
Local (villages)	Living in targeted communities	Local meetings on facilities, including parties of the local government authorities (VDCs and VWCs) Local Task Force Working sessions with local staff Workshops across beneficiary communities Project brochures and billboards

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Monitoring will be an integral part of project management activities. The project will follow the AfDB?s standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures, as well as the GEF monitoring and evaluation policies and guidelines. The primary responsibility for day-to-day project management and implementation rests in charge to the Project Coordination Unit (PCU). The M&E Specialist at the PCU will be responsible for the overall monitoring and evaluation of Project activities. Based on the annual work plans, which will be approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC), to ensure the efficient

implementation of the project, the PCU will inform the PSC and the AfDB Country Office of any delays or difficulties during implementation, including the implementation of the M&E plan, so that the appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. The PCU will also ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in monitoring and reporting project results.

M&E activities are part of component 4 of the project, which also includes Knowledge management activities. The project monitoring and evaluation approach will also facilitate learning and mainstreaming of project outcomes and lessons learned into international good practice as well as national and local policies, plans and practices.

Table 15 ? Summary of the M&E activities and their allocated GEF-funding

M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Description	Frequency	Budget - GEF funded (USD)
Inception workshop and report	- Implementing Partner - PCU - AfDB County office and project officer	The inception workshop brings together the stakeholders involved in the project and the inception report. It provides an opportunity and means to finalize preparations for the implementation of the proposed project, including the formulation of the first annual work plan, details of stakeholder roles and responsibilities, and reporting and monitoring requirements.	Within 2 months of the project kick-off	Indicative cost: 30,000
Baseline study and confirmation of results framework	- Implementing Partners - PCU	The project's logical results framework includes SMART indicators for each expected result as well as medium and end-of-project targets. These indicators will be the main tools for assessing the progress of project implementation and the achievement of project results. Means of verifying the progress of the results and the implementation of the project will be carried out throughout the implementation period.	First 3 months of the project (Data collected throughout the project)	Indicative cost: 50,000

M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Description	Frequency	Budget - GEF funded (USD)
Quarterly progress reports (PCU to AfDB)	PCU	The PCU will prepare a summary of the substantial and technical progress of the project towards achieving its objectives. The summaries will be reviewed and approved by the AfDB before being sent to the AfDB Project Coordinator.	Quarterly	None (as completed by PCU)
Annual project report	PCU, with inputs from implementation institutions, and other partners	The annual project report covers the evaluation of the advance on the project's outputs and outcomes, key achievements, evidence of success, constraints, lessons learned and recommendations, as well as the overall evaluation of the project. The annual progress report will be prepared by the Project Coordinator after consultation with relevant stakeholders and will be submitted to the AfDB	Annually or other frequency as per AfDB Audit policies	None (as completed by PCU)
Evaluation by the Steering Committee	Project Steering Committee (PSC)	The members of the Steering Committee will meet twice a year to assess the progress of the project and take decisions on recommendations to improve the design and implementation of the project in order to achieve the expected results.	Twice a year	3,000 per committee meeting
Final evaluation report	PCU, with inputs from implementation institutions, PSC members and other partners	A final evaluation report will be produced after the project feedback meeting.	At the end of the final evaluation	None (as completed by PCU)
Financial monitoring reports (PCU to the AfDB)	PCU	The PCU will be required to produce Financial Monitoring Reports (FMR) on a quarterly basis. These FMR will be prepared and submitted to the Bank no later than 45 days after the end of each quarter.	Quarterly ? submitted within 45 days of the end of each quarter	None (as completed by PCU)

M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Description	Frequency	Budget - GEF funded (USD)
Budget review	PCU	Revisions to the project budget will reflect the final expenditures of the previous year, in order to allow for the preparation of a realistic plan for the provision of inputs for the current year. Significant revisions are expected to be approved by the AfDB/GEF Coordinator to ensure consistency with the GEF principle of the additional eligibility criteria and the GEF before being approved.	At least annually / as required	None (as completed by PCU)
Financial audit	Appointed auditors for project audits	A financial audit will be carried out each year. The PCU will develop and implement a strategy to address the audit recommendations after each audit	Annual	20,000 (5,000 per year)
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	PCU		Annual	Paid by GEF agency fee
Supervision visits and rating of progress in PPRs and PIRs	PCU		Annual or as required	8,000 for travels (2,000 per year)

Total = 132,000 USD

10. Benefits

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

The project area is highly vulnerable to climate change with a very weak climate change adaptation at all levels among various stakeholders in the Gambia. All sources of livelihoods are interlinked. Overexploitation and use of non-sustainable practices have however been the cause of water resources and land degradation. As a consequence, there are several socio-economic benefits that are expected to be delivered by the project.

Firstly, the project will leverage its interventions for the conservation of water resources and guarantee co-benefits for the present and future generations, in particular: fertile agricultural land, demonstrating better resilience to climate hazards; and access to clean and reliable drinking water supply and sanitation in a significant and wide-ranging way. Secondly, the project will enhance sustainable livelihoods through integrated water resources management, agriculture productivity growth and diversification. Thirdly, these efforts will lay a solid foundation for improved household food security and incomes at the local level.

One of the main benefits is the impact on public health as it will greatly reduce the prevalence of water-borne diseases; this will reduce the stress on medical infrastructure, as well as decrease mortality and generally improve the greater population?s health and therefore economic opportunity.

Thanks to the capacity building aspects of the project, permanent water and sanitation job opportunities will be created, and the construction work from Component 1 will generate both temporary employment for local communities as well as revenue for the private sector. These efforts, alongside better human waste management, will help improve the quality and sustainability of the aquifers.

The project has also a crucial social impact on gender equity; in fact, water related chores ? including retrieving water for domestic use ? are usually under the responsibility of women and children. By improving access to drinking water, time that was previously allocated to these chores can be used for other productive activities and/or social involvement which will help improve women?s economic opportunities and social involvement. It will also decrease the likelihood of girls from dropping out of school; this will be further enhanced by access to sanitation facilities.

Furthermore, gender issues will be mainstreamed at all levels during the project implementation in order to ensure the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment. With respect to the gender element, it is worth noting that women are a very important group under this project, as well as their role is crucial in the management and protection of natural assets (water, forests, fish and wildlife). Furthermore, women, children and the elderly are frequently amongst the more vulnerable of the poor. In the face of climate change, their vulnerability will likely be exacerbated. Hence, women will not only be a key beneficiary of adaptation measures under this project, but they will also play a leading role in promoting the mainstreaming of adaptation measures into the local economy.

On a larger scale, the integration of climate change risk management as well as the establishment of weather and water monitoring systems will help to stimulate and provide data for the development of new priorities and plans regarding climate change adaptation.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

The Environmental and Social Safeguards Analysis aims to align the project with applicable national environmental and social legal requirements, funding institutions, and environmental and social safeguards policies. Also, the ESSA outlines the enhancing, monitoring, consultative and institutional measures required to prevent, minimize, mitigate or compensate negative environmental and social impacts. It shall also address capacity building requirements to strengthen the executing agency, in this case the Ministry of Fisheries Water Resources & NAMS, stakeholders Institutions and the targeted groups at regional and local levels, on environmental and social capacities where necessary. This ESSA is a preliminary step to the much more comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Framework. The ESMF has the following objectives that guide the implementation actions:

? Ensure that the project management is committed in the environmental requirements of the project;

? Ensure that all our activities are in compliance with national environmental regulations;

? Ensure that the works are designed and performed as much as possible to have best environmental performance as planned;

? Ensure that the external demands are met, such as grievance or suggestions from beneficiaries? concerns have been taken into account during implementation;

? Beneficiary overall perception on the project;

? Document expected grievances that may happen because of the project;

? Assessing how the project will contribute to better access to social services;

? Establishing baseline for selected socioeconomic indicators in relation to the project.

The positive impacts of the project, among others, would be the provision of safe and quality portable water and suitable sanitation amenities, reduction of health risks from improved water sources and supply system, thus subsequently improved livelihoods of the local communities and livestock. Once implemented, the proposed program will limit or reduce drudgery, social tension and conflict among communities resulting from water shortages for the people and livestock, particularly women and girls

on the time spent to collect and carrying water from a long distance. Enhancement sanitation at rural communities will aim to improve sanitation infrastructure at local level and shall enhance their living standards. Thus, will results in reducing communicable diseases, as well as improved livestock water supply due to increased water access.

The project shall also enhance capacities of both institutions and communities on water resources management meant for sustainability of the facilities after project implementation. The improvement in the waste management sector shall be significant in terms of environmental cleanliness benefits, such as the disappearance of communicable diseases caused by waste related infection. During the construction phase, excavation for piping network and related work would provide employment opportunities for able local people and generate direct income benefits to households.

Therefore, it is pivotal to state that beneficial impacts of the project from environmental and social perspective greatly overshadow potential adverse effects. The proposed use of solar power water systems for most of the communities shall reduce thermal power infrastructures based on fossil fuels, which causes detrimental GHG emission and invariable climate change ramifications.

With regards to benefits generated in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the project will firstly contribute towards buidling up a resilient foundation in the water sector in the project area with the incorporation of social and environmental dimensions into recovery actions. This will reduce the cost of future crises, whether they are health-related or not. Indeed, the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation will climate-proof agricultural and water management infrastructure, thus minimizing post-harvest losses and improving long term storage of food. Secondly, given the existing inequalities exacerbated by COVID-19, the project seeks to provide risk reduction solutions that are inclusive to help offset the negative impacts of the pandemic, climate change and other hazards on households, communities and by extension, the wider economy. Moreover, this is complemented with awareness raising actions about WASH issues to help communities durably adopt climate-friendly/resilient technologies and practices. Thirdly, the project will contribute to green recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic through the promotion of nature-based solutions in the agricultural and water sectors. For instance, the rainwater harvesting system (such as the roof catchment system for public buildings such as schools) is a nature-based back-up method for benefitting households to use water for sanitation facilities (and other cleaning purposes) in addition to coping with climate extremes such as droughts. Lastly, the COVID-19 pandemic is an opportunity for The Gambia to re-examine and integrate sustainable solutions for a transition to low-emitting, resource-efficient and climate resilient development pathways. In this regard, the project intends to develop a strategy to ensure the financial and operational sustainability of hydro-meteorological monitoring and maintenance practices to further preserve climate-proofed water supply infrastructure.

On the other hand, the potential short-term negative impacts resulting from the implementation of the project, will arise mainly at construction phase and will include among others: spoiling of vegetation through the process of water system networking, particularly in clusters communities that are far apart; possible use of heavy machineries and increased traffic during the construction work; excavations around project area which are likely to lead to compaction of the soil structure, which may leading to reduced soil infiltration capacities and subsequently resulting in increased run-off; construction activities which mostly are likely to generate a significant amount of dust, emission of smoke and

fumes from construction vehicles and engines, this could causes air pollution that may have effects on residents, especially on young children. Oils spills and grease from the construction vehicles and machinery have the potential to pollute soil and other water sources and the vegetation. Noise pollution emanating from construction vehicles, other machinery and workers will have a great significant negative impact to humans, livestock, and wild animals. Another negative impact would be the generation of solid wastes resulting from the implementation of subproject work activities. These solid wastes include common municipal waste resulting from workers and trading activities as well as construction waste from the rehabilitation of old water systems.

Other potential social issues include the risk of increasing diseases such as HIV/AIDS, water and vector borne diseases that are commonly associated to stagnant water that may arise at water points, if not properly managed by the benefitting communities.

The CSRWASHDEP project is classified under category 2 according to the AfDB?s guidelines. Therefore, projects under category 2 classifications have potential negative environmental and social impacts that can be reduced by the adoption of mitigation measures. Nationally, national laws and regulation with respect to environmental management in the Gambia exist. Such laws and regulations include NEMA, 1994, EIA Regulation, 2014, SEA Policy 2016, SEA guidelines and procedures 2017, EIA procedures and guidelines 1999 which provide the necessary guidance and requirements for appropriate mitigation.

Since the present is a development project, hence the preparation of ESMPs on subproject is needed. Alleviation of both social and environmental issues include: establishment of water use management committees, education on water-borne diseases, basic training on maintenance of infrastructures or facilities, introduction of compulsory savings scheme, bury pipes as trenching goes, seal off open trenches with reflective tapes, sensitise communities on dangers of open trenches, assignment responsibilities of taps to individual volunteers, continuous control of vegetation, sprinkling of water during truck movement across the village and no operation during rest period.

In addition, standard hygiene procedures such as location of waste dumps and latrines will also be taken into consideration in the siting of boreholes. Such rules and regulations show the standard requirement in terms of distances that should exist between sanitary facilities and dug wells which shall not be less than 30 meters, while sanitary facilities should be constructed at least 2 meters above the highest water table. Chlorination will be used to oxidise, sanitise and disinfectant ground water. Use local labour for unskilled workers will limit inflow of people and associated conflicts and increase in sexually transmitted diseases.

Water points will be designed to minimize contamination risks and sanitation facilities will be built with proper seals. Positive impacts will be enhanced by ensuring that the education and awareness measures goes beyond water supply and sanitation, but the negative implications result from systems and facilities failure due to negligence and improper care.

The overall purpose of environmental and social monitoring is to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented and are effective. Environmental and social monitoring will also enable response to new and developing issues of concern during the project implementation and, therefore, it will ensure that

project activities comply with and adhere to environmental provisions and standard specifications of the Government of The Gambia and the Bank.

The overall responsibility of the environmental and social monitoring will lie with the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources through the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Department of Water Resources in close conjunction and collaboration with the National Environmental Agency (the overall national authority on environment).

The indicators of monitoring include:

(a) Reviewing the contractor?s detailed responsibilities on ESMF and its specific procedures;

(b) Ascertaining assessment of the negative impacts identified;

(c) Ascertaining the effectiveness of proposed measures;

(d) Studying specific applicability conditions for the proposed measures;

(e) Monitoring the implementation of measures during the works implementation phase;

(f) Monitoring the recommended measures;

(g) Proposing remedies in the event of occurrence of major impacts; and

(h) Conducting environmental compliance and assessment at the end of the project.

ESMP Summary

The project has been classified as a Category 2 because it is expected to have site specific impacts that can easily be mitigated. Given that the project is programme based for which site specific ESMPs are not feasible at project design stage, and the need to comply with the Bank?s ISS, an ESMF, including the generic ESMP, has been developed to guide development and implementation of site specific ESMPs during project implementation. The project therefore complies with Bank?s ISS requirements and applicable national environmental and social regulations. The ESMF shall be cleared by the Bank for public disclosure in country before the end of April 2018, and subsequent disclosure of the summary on the Bank?s website in compliance with the Bank?s Category 2 requirements.

The project will have environmental and social impacts related to water supply and sanitation projects. The anticipated impacts include: loss of vegetation and wildlife including habitat degradation and rehabilitation; air quality impacts and noise pollution and vibration; generation of waste and pollution of land and water resources from construction activities; public health impacts including HIV/AIDs and STIs, communicable and vector borne diseases; public safety during construction; labour conditions and occupational health and safety by contractors; disruption of rural networks; increase in land and water conflicts. The project is not expected to have land acquisition because the infrastructure development will be done on public land or land that has already been voluntarily surrendered by beneficiary communities in accordance with current norms and practice in The Gambia.

The positive impacts of the project among others will include: reduction in health risks and improved livelihoods of the local communities and livestock; reduction in drudgery, social tension and conflict among communities resulting from water shortages, particularly for women and girls; Enhanced capacity of both sector institutions and beneficiary communities in IWRM which is critical to sustainability of project benefits; environmental cleanness benefits particularly the reduction of waste related infections and destruction of the aquatic environment; direct income for local households from employment opportunities; reduction in GHG emission and invariable climate change ramifications. In general, the beneficial impacts of the project from environmental and social perspective greatly outweigh potential adverse effects.

The ESMF recommends the following range of mitigation and enhancement measures to be adopted by the project: establishment of water use management committees including basic training on maintenance of infrastructures or facilities; education on water-borne diseases; introduction of compulsory savings scheme; minimising of pipe trenches left open overnight and sealing off open trenches with reflective tape; sensitise communities on dangers of open trenches; assign responsibilities for water point/tap superintendence to individual volunteers; minimising loss of vegetation during clearing for construction and maximising restoration of the vegetation on completion of construction activities; sprinkling of water during truck movement with the village and no operation during rest period. In addition, standard hygiene procedures such as location of waste dumps and latrines will also be taken into consideration in the siting of boreholes and disinfection of the boreholes prior to pump installation; providing income opportunity by use of local community labour while limiting inflow of outsiders and associated conflicts and increase in sexually transmitted diseases; design water points to minimise contamination risks and sanitation facilities built with proper seals. Positive impacts will be enhanced by ensuring that the education and awareness measures go beyond water supply and sanitation to cover the implications resulting from systems and facilities failure due to negligence and improper care. The mitigation and enhancement measures are detailed in Technical Annexes B8 and C6. The project budget provision for implementing the ESMF is included in the relevant consultancy services and WASH infrastructure budgets, while monitoring of its implementation and monitoring is included in the M&E budget. Therefore, the TOR for the services contracts and infrastructure construction contracts shall cover all ESMF implementation requirements.

The ESMF has clearly indicated the screening procedures and requirement to develop site specific ESMPs by updating and adapting the generic ESMP in the ESMF based on the identified local environmental and social impacts. In line with AfDB requirements, an extensive consultation process was conducted as part of project and ESMF development. Consultations were done during project preparation and appraisal with relevant stakeholders and this was complemented with further consultations during the development of the ESMF for the project. The PCU that will have a full time Environmental Safeguards Specialist to oversee implementation of the ESMF and site specific ESMPs. Capacity building on development and implementation of ESMPs will be provided to strengthen local institutions. The overall responsibility of environmental and social risk monitoring as well as reporting on project E & S performance will lie with PCU and NEA as part of the overall project monitoring and reporting arrangements.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project is attached as Annex H

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
Annex H_ESMP	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

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).

Annex A: Project Logical Framework

(The results framework has been revised)

Country and Project name: The Gambia- Improving Water Availability in The Gambia?s Rural and Peri-Urban Communities for Domestic and Agricultural Use Project					
to build resilience to climate change and variability by enhancing water supply for domestic and agricultural use, and ultimately improving livelihoods in rural and peri-urban areas of The Gambia	Core Indicator 1: Total Number of Direct Beneficiaries **[Core Indicator 11 - Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment]**		Total: 207,893 Male: 101,868 Female: 106,025	M&E Quarterly and Annual Report	**Risk:** weak institutional capacity to implement the project **Mitigation:** Key stakeholders at district and local levels will be involved in identification, design, and implementation .
	Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) **[GEF Core Indicator 4 - Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)]**		22354	M&E Quarterly and Annual Report	
	Core Indicator 3: total number of policies that will mainstream climate resilience **[Core Indicator 7 - Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management]**		3	policy documents	

		Core Indicator 4: total number of people trained **[Core Indicator 11 - Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment]**		Total: 664 Male: 332 Female: 332	training certificates, attendance lists, training reports	
1.1 Increased access to reliable and clean water supplies for household and agricultural use	1.1.1 Water sources point development, rehabilitation and/or upgrading in targeted areas and climate-proofed 1.1.2 Climate-proofed water schemes installed for households and agriculture, including livestock	number of new Large Solar pumping system with climate informed design installed number of new Mini Solar pumping system with climate informed design installed existing Large solar systems to rehab (including Peri-Urban sites) number of new boreholes to be drilled types of water scheme designed depending on village population	n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a	52 76 15 103 3	M&E Quarterly and Annual Report The Gambia Bureau of Statistics Annual Sector Performance reports	**Risk:** WASH sector remains uncoordinated and fragmented

	1.1.3 Diversification of water sources, including rainwater harvesting and storage (domestic and communal) for water security during dry seasons and droughts.	number of different water sources	n/a	3		**Mitigation**: Project will allocate resources for effective coordination and monitoring.
1.2 Vulnerability of physical assets reduced: water supply infrastructure climate-proofed to reduce water scarcity, contamination and damage	1.2.1 Water source protection measures 1.2.2. Stormwater management measures and interception wells assessed and introduced as flood defence and artificial recharge tactics	number of targeted water sources protected by preventive measures infrastructural adaptation measures assessment	41 n/a	144 yes		**Risk:** O&M of new infrastructures is ineffective **Risk:** WASH sector remains uncoordinated and fragmented
1.3 Increased awareness of climate change impacts and vulnerability, and institutional capacity strengthened to integrate adaptation into water resources management	1.3.1 Climate change risks identified and documented, including vulnerability assessments of communities, water supplies (quantity and quality) and technologies 1.3.2 Assessments of risk, vulnerability, and adaptive capacity needs influence the project?s strategic investments	villages surveyed to document climate changes impacts and mitigation measures climate change impacts identified and assessed	n/a n/a	144 yes		**Risk:** Local communities skeptical about new adaptation measures **Mitigation:** Continued engagement with and participation of local communities as a project strategy

	1.3.3 Districts better target and manage the provision of water supply and sanitation facilities by considering climate threats: risk prevention, surveillance and early warning plans developed in cooperation with other partners	targeted districts improved with early warning and prevention plan	n/a	37		**Risk:** Climate Changes, increased frequency and intensity of extreme events and their impacts
2.1 Institutional and technical skills strengthened to identify, implement, and monitor adaptation measures	2.1.1 Support to national level institutions (DWR, DoH, DCD) , including training of staff to enhance water supply and sanitation delivery in the context of a changing climate 2.1.2 Strategic planning for water management and risk prevention: training of DWR and NAWEC staff in CCA strategies	number of trained staff (>30% woman) on water supply and sanitation delivery enhancement number of trained staff (>30% woman) on CCA strategies	n/a n/a	45 45	M&E Quarterly and Annual Report The Gambia Bureau of Statistics The Gambia Woman's Bureau Annual Sector Performance reports	**Mitigation**: The LDCF project aims to increase adaptive management and resilience as an overarching goal **Risk**: Environmental impact

	2.1.3 Workshops targeting district officials on how to integrate adaptation principles into water and sanitation programs	number of workshops during implementation phase	n/a	10		**Mitigation**: Environmental sustainability will be assured through the use of non-environmentally invasive technology (e.g. solar), increased vegetative cover, and SLWM measures. ESMP will be done at each site.
2.2 Enhanced monitoring and planning of hydrological resources, leading to improved early warning and response capacities	2.2.1 Improved climate and water monitoring capacity: institutional strengthening of relevant departments in hydro-meteorological and groundwater surveillance	groundwater resources monitoring network developed	n/a	yes		
		Number of Drilling Groundwater Observation Wells	n/a	20		
	2.2.2 Training of district water monitoring assistants to help track water quantity/quality	Training of district water monitoring assistants to help track water quantity/quality	n/a	43		
	2.2.3 Monitor coverage and functionality of rural water supply systems	% of rural water supply infrastructures to be monitored	n/a	100%		
3.1 Vulnerability of communities and natural systems to climatic and other shocks reduced: SLWM increases resilience to the impacts of climate change and variability	3.1.1 SLWM measures introduced in communities to protect soils and reduce vulnerability of agricultural livelihoods	targeted communities introduced to SLWM measures	n/a	yes	M&E Quarterly and Annual Report The Gambia Bureau of Statistics The Gambia Woman's Bureau Annual Sector Performance reports	
	3.1.2 Application of climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices on community lands	Number of CSA schools established	n/a	10		

	3.1.3 Pilot livelihood diversification through livestock and sustainable rangeland management to improve adaptive capacity of households	number of watering ponds for livestock	n/a	137		
3.2 Capacity developed at local level for CCA and enhanced use of water conservation and management measures	3.2.1 Communities organized to manage and maintain new water facilities: workshops on CCA and integrated water resources management	number of Workshop on O&M, CCA and integrated water resources management	n/a	10		
	3.2.2 Communities mobilized to improve adaptive capacity, including empowering people to participate in water committees	% of woman involved in VWC	41% (villages survey 2021)	>50%		
		% of communities VWC formed	85% (villages survey 2021)	100%		
	3.2.3 Capacity building for village development committees (VDCs) and village water committees (VWCs), including in operation and maintenance of new water and sanitation technologies and facilities	members of VWC (at least 2 members each for VWC and VDC) trained to manage and maintain new WSS facilities and planning (>50% woman)	n/a	576		

	3.2.4 VDC/VWC members trained in water and sanitation planning, community facilitation, and principles of CLTS					
	3.2.5 Support to local authority council areas, including training and provision of tools necessary for effective planning and implementation of water and sanitation services in collaboration with communities	Number of local authority council areas supported, including training and provision of tools	n/a	2		
3.3 Adaptation measures in the WASH sector improve socioeconomic indicators, especially for women and children, including for health and income	3.3.1 Sensitization campaign to ensure the uptake of climate-resilient WASH measures: number of community meetings and field days held to increase awareness and adoption	number of sensitization campaign	n/a	144		
	3.3.2 Sanitation and hygiene promotion: educational workshops targeting community members	number of educational workshops for sanitation and hygiene promotion:	n/a	10		

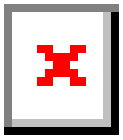
	3.3.3 number of freshwater sources protected through improved sanitation practices	number of freshwater sources protected	n/a	144	
4.1 Enhanced strategic planning for water management and risk prevention	4.1.1 Communication plan to facilitate emergency action in the case of extreme weather events	enable Communication Plan to facilitate emergency action	n/a	yes	M&E Quarterly and Annual Report Annual Sector Performance reports
	4.1.2 A mobilization and outreach plan for community activities	enable mobilization plan for community activities	n/a	yes	
	4.1.3 Knowledge products produced on climate change impact on the water and sanitation sector, including CCA mainstreaming guidelines for WASH infrastructure	number of WASH policies/strategies that will mainstream CCA for WASH infrastructures	n/a	2	
4.2 M&E system pursued, and lessons captured and widely disseminated	4.2.1 M&E system designed and implemented at all levels	M&E system developed	partially implemented	yes	
	4.2.2 M&E project reports, briefs and other	number of M&E report	n/a	1 annual + 4 Quarterly every year	

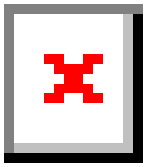
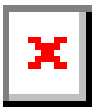
	4.2.3 Compilation of project good practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated to raise awareness on effective adaptive management options for further up-scaling	compilation of adaptive management options for further up-scaling	n/a	yes		

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).

Annex B: Response to Project Reviews

GEF PPO comments at CEO Endorsement Request stage:

REVIEW COMMENT	AGENCY RESPONSE
1. Expected Implementation Start date and Expected Completion date are blank ?	Start and end dates have been inserted.
	Start: 01 Feb. 2022 End: 31 Jan. 2026
2. Co-financing: please change the yellow highlighted co-financing source name to:	These have been changed accordingly.
? African Development Bank ? Transition Facility (Pillar 1)	
? African Development Bank (spell out full name)	
? African Development Bank ? RWSSI-TF	

REVIEW COMMENT	AGENCY RESPONSE
	
3. Financial audit should be included under PMC but not under the M&E budget, also, there is no total for the M&E budget under section 9 of the Portal entry:	This is done and reflected in the project budget.
	
4. The Agency did not use the template included in Guidelines (see page 46 of the attached Guidelines), neither included it in Annex E of the CEO Endorsement Portal view. Please to use this format - the components have to be presented in the columns (no need to do it by outcome). Please note that this budget has to be the same budget to be appended to the documents? tab in Portal (in excel format). Also, the totals per component have to main Table B in Portal. As there is no budget to review, we will only be in a position to provide comments on the budget by the resubmission.	The budget template in the guidelines has been used. The summary is presented in the CER and the detailed budget in Excel is uploaded as annex in the portal.
5. Core Indicators: please indicate which indicators are GEF Core Indicators as we will need to monitor and report on results on project and portfolio levels. Please mark GEF Core Indicators in Annex A ?Project Results Framework? and in Core Indicators table? E.g. ?Core Indicator 1: Total Number of Direct Beneficiaries? could be marked as ?Core Indicator 1 (GEF Core Indicator 11): Total Number of Direct Beneficiaries disaggregated by gender?.	These have been added and highlighted in Project Results Framework.

REVIEW COMMENT	AGENCY RESPONSE
6. Stakeholder Engagement: It is well noted that the project includes information on stakeholder consultation during project preparation as well as a stakeholder engagement plan. Please provide some additional information on specific NGO?s and CSO?s that are planned to be engaged in project implementation.	A section has been added in the CER and a table of potential NGOs/CSOs is also included.
7. Gender Equality: The project outlines a gender action plan but it is unclear whether the project has completed a gender analysis. The submission includes some general information on gender dimensions but does not really outline these in relation to the project objective or components. In the section on gender, in the portal, the agency highlights states ? Recommendations: Gender assessment is a critical undertaking since gender issues must never be underestimated or down played in anyway?. It is unclear what this means. Please clarify further the gender analysis carried out during project preparation and to provide further detail and information. In addition, it is unclear from the gender action plan whether this project will contribute to closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources (as indicated) and please, also, provide additional information and or revise the indicated check box.	A gender analysis document has been prepared and uploaded as annex to the CER.
8. Environmental and Social Safeguards: It is noted that the project overall ESS risk is classified as low and AfDB has attached the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in Annex H. It is not clear from the ESMP, however, whether there are any indigenous peoples in the project sites and how AfDB assessed the potential impacts on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups. The ESMP indicated potential risks to them including ?disturbance of land and water use, which can lead to social conflicts? and ?loss of or limited access to territory for some groups?. Please clarify with AfDB whether they have a plan for further assessment on indigenous peoples, disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups to identify their risks and concrete action plans with clear budget, responsible party, and timeline.	An introduction to the ESMP has been prepared and presented in the CER main document. The summary addresses the issues of vulnerability. No discussion is presented on indigenous people is presented as this does not apply to the Gambian context.

GEF SECRETARIAT comments at PIF stage relevant for CEO Endorsement Request stage:

NB: Due to challenges in preparing the project caused by the Covid-19 restrictions on travel in The Gambia some comments have only been partially addressed whilst some are still to be addressed. Also the analysis of data is still on-going and some reporting on the project might change pending the outcome of the detailed analysis and stakeholder reactions to the analysis outcomes.

REVIEW COMMENT	RESPONSE AT CEO ENDORSEMENT STAGE
COMMENTS FROM THE STAP REVIEW	
STAP Overall Assessment ??..The presented project structure is solid; it provides a good framework for building on the baseline projects and for implementing complementary activities and investments. Indeed, given the previous work by the projects in the baseline scenario, the proposed project could act as a catalyst, greatly improving climate resilience. Most project components and actions are well argued and clearly presented. However, a few items would require improvements to make the project design more robust and its implementation easier. These items (see also below) include: a theory of change with related contingency planning, specifying results in the form of more quantitative indicators, innovations (their nature, sources, complementarity) beyond those mentioned, risk assessment and management, and knowledge management. It is not clear that the indicators listed in the PIF are relevant to this project.	**COMMENT:** **Theory of change with related contingency planning, specifying results in the form of more quantitative indicators, innovations (their nature, sources, complementarity) beyond those mentioned, risk assessment and management, and knowledge management.** Response See detailed response on the same issue below. **COMMENT:** **It is not clear that the indicators listed in the PIF are relevant to this project**. Response This has been addressed and indicators identified specifically for each project output. These are presented in the Project Logical Framework. See also response below.
2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects	**COMMENT:** Feasible basis for investments in the alternative scenario, but no data for quantifying benefits. Response: This has been addressed and the preliminary designs based on field data presented.

REVIEW COMMENT	RESPONSE AT CEO ENDORSEMENT STAGE
3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project	**COMMENT:** **No formal theory of change, regrettably. The planned actions and outputs (Table in Part I B) can be expected to lead to the intended outcomes and thus achieve the aims specified for the individual project components. Taken together, these components constitute a reasonable logical framework, although not as valuable as a full-blown theory of change would be.** Response The ToC required intensive and thorough engagement with the key stakeholders especially those responsible for project implementation. Due to the Covid-19 related restrictions on meetings these consultations took quite long to conclude. Thankfully, stakeholder input was obtained and the final ToC is presented in the main CEO endorsement document.
5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF trust fund, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing	**COMMENT:** **Some GEBs may well emerge, but they are not specified in any form. Are 0 and 0.00 presented in Part I E the best estimates of core indicators as achievements of this project?** Response These have been addressed and the supporting co-financing letters provided.
6) global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)	**COMMENT:** **GEBs are not specified; focus is on local / regional benefits** Response These have been addressed.

REVIEW COMMENT	RESPONSE AT CEO ENDORSEMENT STAGE
7) innovative, sustainability and potential for scaling-up	**COMMENT:** Somewhat surprisingly (in the late 2010s), several baseline projects plan investments without or with very little consideration of climate change. Under these conditions, the project is innovative, because it intends to explicit improve the climate resilience of those investments. Only a few innovative elements are mentioned, but there is no indication of how they will be scaled up. <u>Response</u> These have been addressed elaborated on in Component 1 in the main CEO endorsement document.
Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment: Q: Have gender differentiated risks and opportunities been identified, and were preliminary response measures described that would address these differences?	**COMMENT:** **Improving gender equality is mentioned several times as an objective of the project. Gender risks and opportunities are identified, possible response measures mentioned, but little information is provided about them.** <u>Response:</u> The Gender issue has been elaborated further and Gender Action Plan presented.
Stakeholders: Q: What are the stakeholders? roles, and how will their combined roles contribute to robust project design, to achieving global environmental outcomes, and to lessons learned and knowledge?	**COMMENT:** **Roles are properly conceived. During the project preparation phase further consideration of private sector roles may be warranted. It is states that they will help implement certain activities related to infrastructure. How will the partners from the private sector be chosen? A transparent system of procurement or selection should be identified and further elaborated** <u>Response:</u> These have been elaborated and a stakeholder engagement plan proposed.

REVIEW COMMENT	RESPONSE AT CEO ENDORSEMENT STAGE
Risks: Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed?	**COMMENT:** **Yes, a sensible initial impact assessment is presented, but more would be desirable in the next project development step.** Response: This is discussed under the risk section and has been expanded to cover Covid-19 related risks.
Knowledge management. What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?	**COMMENT:** **The importance of KM is acknowledged but this PIF does not provide an overall KM plan at all. The ideas presented under Point 8 are useful but they are somewhat simplistic and need substantial improvement to allow all results and benefits of the project to spread and scale up.** Response: This has been expanded on from the PIF submission and is fully elaborated in the main CEO document under the Knowledge Management section.
COMMENTS FROM THE GEFSEC	
Please remove information entered for Indicators in GEF Portal entry mask, given that the indicators for CCA are submitted through the attached Excel.	Response at PIF stage The excel table has been attached. Targets will be refined at PPG stage Response at CEO Endorsement stage These have been revised and presented in the Project Logical Framework and the Results Framework. The Project Taxonomy is also shared.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

- **Annex C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: $200,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Remaining
Consultant Remuneration	140,000.00	112,730.68	27,269.32
Stakeholder Workshops (Inception & Validation)	20,000.00	15,380.74	4,619.26
Reimbursables (Local transport and Accommodation Field Mission)	40,000.00	30,761.48	9,238.52
Total	200,000.00	158,872.90	41,127.10

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

Due to challenges with uploading pictures on this portal the project map and coordinates have been uploaded as a separate document entitled "**Annex E_Project Map and Coordinates_A**" consisting of:

Table 5 - GIS Map of sites identified for rehabilitation of existing Large Solar System

Table 6 - GIS Map of sites identified for new Mini Solar Pumping System

Table 7 - GIS Map of sites identified for new Large Solar Pumping System

Table 8 - GIS Map of Peri-Urban sites identified for rehabilitation of existing Large Solar System and expansion of the urban water supply network, AND

The full list of villages with GPS coordinates as shown in the table below:

item	Region	District	Type	Name	Latitude GD	Longitude GD
1	WCR	Kombo south	Peri-Urban sites	**Tujereng**	13,3158	-16,7847
2	WCR	Kombo south	Peri-Urban sites	**Tanje**	13,3492	-16,7839
3	WCR	Kombo south	Peri-Urban sites	**Sifoe**	13,1872	-16,6947
4	URR	Fulladou East	clustered sites	**Sabi**	13,2378	-14,1936
5	URR	Fulladou East	Clustered sites	**Demba Kunda Koto & Mandinka**	13,2600	-14,2678

item	Region	District	Type	Name	Latitude GD	Longitude GD
6	URR	Tumana	Single sites	**Dampha Kunda**	13,3328	-14,1775
7	URR	Tumana	Single sites	**Dingiri**	13,2956	-14,0608
8	URR	Wulli East	Single sites	**Gunjur Koto**	13,5511	-14,0261
9	URR	Wulli East	Single sites	**Sutukoba**	13,4992	-14,0167
10	LRR	Kiang West	Single sites	**Niorro Jattaba**	13,2869	-15,8283
11	URR	Wulli west	clustered sites	**Chamoi Bunda Kunda and Kussi cluster**	13,4514	-14,1142
12	URR	Wulli west	clustered sites	**Taibatou & Kerewan**	13,3164	-14,2133
13	URR	Wulli West	Clustered sites	**Darsilami Mandinka, Takutala,Bulembu**	13,4050	-14,2731
14	LRR	Kiang Central	Single sites	**Kwinella**	13,4011	-15,8011
15	WCR	Kombo south	Peri-Urban sites	**Kombo Sanyang**	13,2661	-16,7586
16	WCR	Kombo south	Peri-Urban sites	**Kitty + madina cluster**	13,2292	-16,6650
17	NBR	Central Baddibou	Single sites	**Ker Pateh Koreh Lumo**	13,5839	-15,9700
18	WCR	Kombo East	Clustered sites	**Kafuta + Sanyanga**	13,2033	-16,4628
19	WCR	Kombo south	Peri-Urban sites	**Jambanjelly**	13,2764	-16,7286
20	WCR	Kombo south	Single sites	**Berending**	13,1408	-16,7431
21	URR	Wulli East	Single sites	**Bajah Kunda**	13,4711	-14,0511
22	WCR	Bintang Karanai	Single sites	**Kayimu**	13,1912	-16,1818
23	WCR	Foni Bintang	Clustered sites	**Kassagne and Katakorr Complex**	13, 1343	-16,2288
24	WCR	Foni Jarrol	Single sites	**Kampsassa**	13,1698	-15,8179
25	URR	Fulladou east	Single sites	**Sabou Sireh**	13, 1950	-14,1693
26	URR	Fulladou East	clustered sites	**Nafugan Pateh, Jommel, Jawando and Sare magal cluster**	13,3306	-14,2825
27	CRR-South	Fulladou West	clustered sites	**Ker Njagga, Ker Pateh Gaye Complex**	13,4008	-14,7250
28	CRR-South	Fulladou West	clustered sites	**Pacharr & Sinchu Samba Raki cluster**	13,4981	-14,8528

item	Region	District	Type	Name	Latitude GD	Longitude GD
29	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Boraba**	13,5103	-14,7400
30	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Sankulay Kunda**	13,5128	-14,7611
31	CRR-South	Fulladou West	clustered sites	**Sare sofi & Gabu Faranba cluster**	13,4169	-14,5194
32	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Clustered sites	**Chaa Kunda, Medina Jiki & Ndorma cluster**	13,3889	-14,5297
33	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Clustered sites	**Bantanto, Mabally koto & kuta**	13,4154	-14,6524
34	LRR	Jarra Central	Clustered sites	**Sita Humma,Fololo & Jobe kunda, Kifaya cluster**	13,4047	-16,3994
35	LRR	Jarra Central	Clustered sites	**Buiba Mandinka & Jallow Kunda**	13,4380	-15,4510
36	URR	Jimara	clustered sites	**Hella Kunda & sare Mamudu Cluster**	13,2795	-14,3675
37	NBR	Jokardou	clustered sites	**Kerr Selleh & Kerr Ngoyan cluster**	13,5340	-16,2780
38	NBR	Jokardou	Clustered sites	**Bally Mandinka , Bali Ali Hawa & Ker Gumbo**	13,5669	-16,1164
39	NBR	Jokardou	Single sites	**Ker Amadou Faye**	13,5728	-16,2075
40	NBR	Jokardou	Clustered sites	**Jamma Synian, Jammagen & Daru salam cluster**	13,5386	-16,2564
41	URR	Kantora	clustered sites	**Sabi Kalilu, Temanto and Kusum cluster**	13,3861	-13,9139
42	LRR	Kiang Central	Clustered sites	**Jiroff , Mandina & Nema Kuta**	13,4046	-15,7080
43	NBR	Kiang East	Single sites	**Genier (replaced with Wallalan + Jeruko Wollof& Fula)**	13,4156	-15,6189
44	WCR	Kombo East	Single sites	**Duwasu**	13,1933	-16,5511
45	WCR	Kombo East	Single sites	**Jenung Kunda**	13,1886	-16,5469
46	WCR	Kombo East	Single sites	**Omorto**	13,1697	-16,5250
47	WCR	Kombo East	Clustered sites	**Gidda + Talokoto**	13,1983	-16,5819
48	WCR	Kombo south	Single sites	**Sinchu Wouri**	13,2314	-16,7267
49	WCR	Kombo South	Single sites	**Rumba**	13,2789	-16,7025
50	NBR	Lower Nuimi	Clustered sites	**Ndofan,Kerr wally & Chessay cluster**	13,5289	-16,4331
51	NBR	Lower Nuimi	Single sites	**Mbankam**	13,5425	-16,5031

item	Region	District	Type	Name	Latitude GD	Longitude GD
52	NBR	Lower Nuimi	Clustered sites	**Sami & Galloya**	13,5460	-14,6955
53	NBR	Lower Nuimi o lower saloum?	Clustered sites	**Samba Yassin , Lang Sarr & Kerr Malick sarr Cluster**	13,5908	-16,3531
54	CRR-North	Lower saloum	Clustered sites	**Gongur Wollof & Tukulor , Gengi wollof & Tukulor & Chamen Baka cluster**	13,7108	-15,3781
55	CRR-North	Lower saloum	Single sites	**Simbara Haye**	13,7389	-15,3433
56	CRR-North	Lower saloum	Clustered sites	**Ballanghar Pallen, Njoben,Njoben 2 Choyen, Kerr Jariga, Jalato**	13,6567	-15,4149
57	CRR-South	Niamina East	Clustered sites	**Ker Biran Khan, Njawara, Jokul Ndawen & Bomile (30 mile)**	13,6100	-15,1786
58	CRR-South	Niamina West	Clustered sites	**Dalaba, Sare Saidy & Jamara**	13,5944	-15,2165
59	CRR-North	Nianija	Clustered sites	**Sinchu Omar (Nioro Buba), Wellingara Buba Bah, Njaw Jaha**	13,7308	-15,1505
60	NBR	Sabaha Sanjal	Clustered sites	**Loumen,Njien, Ndowen, Mbahen & Ballo tegga**	13,5714	-15,4208
61	NBR	Sabaha Sanjal	clustered sites	**Tamba Koto & Jammaya**	13,5261	-15,5156
62	NBR	Sabaha Sanjal	Clustered sites	**Challa Dasilami, Sankalang, Mbye Dara**	13,5697	-15,5558
63	NBR	Sabaha Sanjal	Clustered sites	**Mbappa Mariga & Bah cluster**	13,5881	-15,4825
64	CRR-North	Sami	Clustered sites	**Raneru Wollof + Fula**	13,6267	-14,5456
65	CRR-North	Sami	Clustered sites	**Jamali Tafsir, Bereh, Babou & Musa cluster**	13,5744	-14,7669
66	CRR-North	Upper saloum	clustered sites	**Bantanto Kerr Sulay + Ker Uldi & Banjere Cluster**	13,7508	-15,2678
67	NBR	Upper Baddibou	Single sites	**Kunjo**	13,5733	-15,5758
68	NBR	Upper Nuimi	Single sites	**Pakau Saloum**	13,3767	-16,3797
69	NBR	Upper Nuimi	Single sites	**Pakala Demba Holleh**	13,4303	-16,3933
70	CRR-North	Upper Saloum	clustered sites	**Nioro Bamba, Tukulor, Chalen & Madina dam Cluster**	13,7946	-15,0475

item	Region	District	Type	Name	Latitude GD	Longitude GD
71	CRR-North	Upper Saloum	Clustered sites	**Leba cluster**	13,7512	-15,1795
72	URR	Wulli East	Single sites	**Foday Kunda**	13,4972	-13,9256
73	URR	Wulli East	Clustered sites	**Bohum Kunda, Musa Kunda and Kanapeh cluster**	13,5581	-13,9342
74	URR	Wulli West	clustered sites	**Amadalie and Perai bajonkoto cluster**	13,3817	-14,2528
75	NBR	Central Baddibou	clustered sites	**Wayawor + Wellingara cluster**	13,5858	-15,9089
76	WCR	Foni Bondali	Single sites	**Taiba Nyassen**	13,1778	-15,9322
77	WCR	Foni Bondali	Clustered sites	**Bisari Madi & Bajonkoto Cluster**	13,2097	-15,9028
78	WCR	Foni Bondali	Single sites	**Chabai**	13,2014	-15,86
79	WCR	Foni Kansala	Clustered sites	**Lulu Chorr & Baipal Complex**	13,1725	-16,1164
80	WCR	Foni Kansala	Single sites	**Kappa**	13,1831	-16,1003
81	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Clustered sites	**Fass Belal + Sare Debbo**	13,3625	-14,6522
82	CRR-South	Fulladou West	clustered sites	**Charen + Fori**	13,3469	-14,6608
83	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Santanto Bubu**	13,3644	-14,5656
84	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Chargel**	13,4472	-14,5561
85	CRR-South	Fulladou West	clustered sites	**Temento Cheddoyel & Sare Sinleri**	13,4564	-14,5942
86	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Kataba sambuya**	13,3475	-14,5539
87	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Sare Abdou**	13,5011	-14,9986
88	CRR-South	Fulladou West	clustered sites	**Sare Malang + Sinchu Alieu**	13,5461	-15,0214
89	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Sare Louba**	13,5292	-15,035
90	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Sare Niebeh**	13,4972	-14,9569
91	LRR	Jarra Central	clustered sites	**Sasita Toranka & Madina Sasita cluster**	13,3922	-15,4475
92	LRR	Jarra Central	Single sites	**Diganteh**	13,3769	-15,4403
93	LRR	Jarra East	Single sites	**Jarra Madina**	13,4978	-15,2428
94	LRR	Jarra East	Single sites	**Jarra Sukuta**	13,53574	-15,19556

item	Region	District	Type	Name	Latitude GD	Longitude GD
95	LRR	Jarra West	Single sites	**Daru Salam**	13,3717	-15,5725
96	URR	Jimara	Single sites	**Sare Mansong**	13,3256	-14,5117
97	URR	Jimara	clustered sites	**Sare Demba Daddo ,Sare Berom, Sare Njobo**	13,3044	-14,4439
98	URR	Jimara	clustered sites	**Suma kunda, Sare Ali,Sare Musa and Pateh cluster**	13,2781	-14,4406
99	NBR	Jokardou	Single sites	**Bantanding Tukulor**	13,5881	-16,2533
100	NBR	Jokardou	Single sites	**Madina Tallen**	13,5786	-16,1747
101	URR	Kantora	Single sites	**Baragi Kunda**	13,4075	-13,9892
102	LRR	Kiang Central	Single sites	**Tabanani**	13,2353	-16,0281
103	LRR	Kiang Central	Single sites	**Sare Sarjo**	13,3681	-15,6947
104	LRR	Kiang East	Single sites	**Munkutala**	13,3772	-15,5986
105	LRR	Kiang West	Single sites	**Bajana**	13,3114	-15,8844
106	LRR	Kiang West	Single sites	**Kulli Kunda**	13,3397	-15,9208
107	LRR	Kiang West	Single sites	**Batteling**	13,4081	-15,8428
108	LRR	Kiang West	Single sites	**Joli**	13,3981	-16,0948
109	LRR	Kiang West	Single sites	**Tankular**	13,4148	-16,0338
110	WCR	Kombo East	Single sites	**Nigi**	13,18	-16,5081
111	WCR	Kombo South	Single sites	**Pacholly**	13,2952	-16,74405
112	WCR	Kombo South	Single sites	**Sandali**	13,20329	-16,73374
113	NBR	Lower Nuimi	Single sites	**Mbullum**	13,5417	-16,4067
114	CRR-South	Niamina Dankunku	Single sites	**Medina Njugari**	13,6489	-15,3122
115	CRR-South	Niamina East	Single sites	**Touba Demba Sama**	13,665	-14,9756
116	CRR-South	Niamina East	Clustered sites	**Amdalie + Bantanto complex**	13,5931	-15,1567
117	CRR-North	Niani	clustered sites	**Nema Mandinka + Fula Cluster**	13,6519	-14,8389
118	CRR-North	Niani	Single sites	**Kuccha**	13,7733	-15,0228

item	Region	District	Type	Name	Latitude GD	Longitude GD
119	CRR-North	Niani	Single sites	**Manna**	13,5872	-14,8119
120	CRR-North	Niani	Clustered sites	**Nyakoi Tukulor & Wollof**	13,5053	-14,9017
121	CRR-North	Sami	Single sites	**Fori**	13,5025	-14,4967
122	CRR-North	Sami	Single sites	**Demba Kali**	13,5911	-14,6225
123	URR	Tumana	Single sites	**Keneba**	13,2997	-14,1008
124	URR	Tumana	Single sites	**Sare Mamadi**	13,2967	-14,0778
125	URR	Tumana	Single sites	**Kulinto mawndeh**	13,2878	-14,1089
126	NBR	Upper Baddibou	Single sites	**Ballingho**	13,4936	-15,6075
127	NBR	Upper Badibou	Single sites	**Nger Angalais**	13,5886	-15,6164
128	NBR	Upper Badibu	Single sites	**Dai Mandinka**	13,5278	-16,0781
129	NBR	Upper Nuimi	Single sites	**Ker Alagi Yero**	13,5256	-16,2831
130	NBR	Upper Nuimi	Single sites	**Sameh Tenda Fishing Centre**	13,3783	-16,3011
131	NBR	Upper Nuimi	Single sites	**Ker Chebbo Jallow**	13,4275	-16,3906
132	NBR	Upper Nuimi	Single sites	**Kerr Chebo Matty Ceesay**	13,5664	-13,97
133	URR	Wulli East	Single sites	**Gubu Kunda**	13,5442	-13,9947
134	URR	Wulli East	Single sites	**Wellingara Yareh**	13, 5941	13, 3239
135	CRR-North	Nianija	Single sites	**Daru Buba Njie**	13,7272	-15,1272
136	CRR-North	Nianija	Single sites	**Bayan Burama**	13,7556	-15,0611
137	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Sare Kinti**	13,3719	-14,6675
138	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Ker Pateh**	13,3585	-14,67017
139	CRR-South	Niamina East	Single sites	**Kaolong**	13,5589	-15,0644
140	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Sare Adama**	13,4583	-14,8736
141	CRR-South	Fulladou West	Single sites	**Sering Saho**	13,4564	-14,8247
142	NBR	Lower Nuimi	Single sites	**Ker Chandeh**	13,5783	-16,44
143	URR	Jimara	Single sites	**Farato (replaced Madina Samba Jawo)**	13,3225	-14,435

item	Region	District	Type	Name	Latitude GD	Longitude GD
144	URR	Sandu	Single sites	**Tobo Cindeh**	13,4714	-14,3789

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

PROJEThe project budget summary is presented below. The detailed project budget is uploaded separately as annex to the CER.

Expenditure Category	**Detailed Description**	**Component (USDeq.)**							**Total (USD eq.)**	**Responsible Entity**
		Component 1	***Component 2***	***Component 3***	***Component 4 (Outputs 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.2.3)***	***Sub-Total***	***M&E (Outputs 4.2.1 and 4.2.2)***	***PMC***		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
Works	Design of water Supply Infrastructure	4,085,720				4,085,720			4,085,720	
	Rehabilitation of existing Water Supply Schemes	2,077,720				2,077,720			2,077,720	
	Borehole drilling & inspection services	161,720	487,350			649,070			649,070	
Training and capacity building	National level training		375,110			375,110			375,110	

	District level training		137,540			137,540			137,540	
	Training at community level			497,870		497,870			497,870	
Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Livelihood diversification pilots			192,630		192,630			192,630	
	Awareness raising & hygiene promotion			109,500		109,500			109,500	
Planning & Knowledge Products	Project planning and outreach				16,560				16,560	
	Production of knowledge products				184,550				184,550	
M&E	M&E web-based system						81,844		81,844	
	M&E Specialist (local)						50,156		50,156	
Contractual services - Individual	Project support specialists (local)							396,656	396,656	
Other Direct Costs	Land acquisitions	74,840				74,840			74,840	
	Financial audit (annual)							20,000	20,000	

Grand Total		6,400,000	1,000,000	800,000	201,110	8,200,000	132,000	416,656	8,949,766	

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ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).