



REQUEST FOR CEO APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: FULL SIZED Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: **GEF LDCF**

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in The Gambia			
Country(ies):	The Gambia	GEF Project ID:	5782
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency Project ID:	622939
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Department of Agriculture (DOA), Department of Livestock Services (DLS), National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI), National Environment Agency (NEA), Department of Water Resources (DWR)	Submission Date:	07 March 2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	CCA	Project Duration (Months)	48
Name of Parent Program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For SGP <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	597,394

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
CCA 1	1.1 Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas 1.3 Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	1.1.1 Adaptation measures and necessary budget allocations included in relevant frameworks 1.3.1 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	LDCF	3,654,380	19,305,000
CCA 2	2.1 Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas 2.2 Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses	2.1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated 2.2.1 Adaptive capacity of national and regional centers and networks strengthened to rapidly respond to extreme weather events	LDCF	2,334,530	15,975,000
Sub-Total				5,988,910	35,280,000
Project management cost				299,446	1,550,000
Total project costs				6,288,356	36,830,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To promote sustainable and diversified livelihood strategies for reducing the impacts of climate variability and change in agriculture and livestock sector

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Strengthening of institutional and technical capacity for adaptation to climate change in the agriculture sector	TA	<p>Outcome 1.1 Strengthened adaptive capacity of institutions and mainstreamed climate change adaptation priorities into sectoral policies and plans</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1.1: (AMAT Indicator 2.2.1): No. and type of targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability. <i>Baseline:</i> Capacity of the government agencies and local stakeholders is inadequate to respond to impacts of climate variability and change in agriculture sector. <i>Target:</i> 5 MOA, 40 DOA, 35 DLS, 20 NARI, 16 FTS, 150 regional staff (in 3 regions) and 150 entrepreneurs from 10 districts have increased capacity on climate change adaptation and capable of better respond to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1.2 (AMAT Indicator 1.1.1): Adaptation actions implemented in national/sub-regional development frameworks (no. and type) <i>Baseline:</i> Climate change mainstreaming in agriculture sector lacks technical support to mainstreaming, NAPs support started late 2015 but agriculture sector mainstreaming is weak. <i>Target:</i> Climate change priorities are integrated into 4 national policies/strategies and plans and technical support provided to facilitate NAPs processes in agriculture sector through systematic consultations at all levels. 30 MOA staff trained on mainstreaming and are aware about importance of integration of adaptation priorities into policies/plans and strategies.</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1.3: NEA Laboratory services strengthened to support project implementation <i>Baseline:</i> A laboratory exists in NEA, but focuses on pesticide residues and chemicals only. <i>Target:</i> The existing laboratory is upgraded with new instruments and at least 6 staff trained on monitoring the impacts of adaptation interventions.</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1 Technical capacity of institutions at all levels (national, regional, district and local) focusing on climate change adaptation in agriculture sector strengthened</p> <p>Output 1.1.2 Quality-control laboratory in National Environment Agency (NEA) strengthened to monitor and analyse the impacts of adaptation practices on the natural resources and environment</p> <p>Output 1.1.3 National Adaptation Planning (NAPs) in agriculture sector facilitated and climate change concerns mainstreamed into national agriculture/livestock policies, strategies and programmes</p>	LDCF	702,155	3,000,000
Component 2: Assessment of vulnerabilities and risks and dissemination of timely climate	INV	<p>Outcome 2.1 Increased knowledge and understanding of vulnerability and risk assessment tools, agro-climatic monitoring and climate information services for food Security by national and</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1 Improved database, tools and methods for vulnerability and risk assessment, agro-climatic monitoring for food security developed at the national</p>	LDCF	487,800	2,500,000

risk information to users at all levels		<p>local level institutions</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2.1 (AMAT Indicator 2.1.2.1): Type and scope of monitoring systems in place <i>Baseline:</i> There is no systematic risk and vulnerability assessment conducted for 3rd national communication due to lack of data and information. <i>Target:</i> Improved data, tools and methods such as climate, biophysical and socio-economic variable and analysis for vulnerability and risk assessments and food security early warning systems in place and at least 5 DWR staff trained to monitor and analyse the risks.</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2.2 (AMAT Indicator 2.1.1) Relevant risk information disseminated to stakeholders <i>Baseline:</i> There is no inter-agency cooperation in place to process, interpret and communicate weather and climate information to users in multiple sectors. <i>Target:</i> Multi-disciplinary technical group strengthened and disseminating relevant risk information to target groups (3000 HH in 10 districts).</p>	<p>and local level and staff trained</p> <p>Output 2.1.2 National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS) supported and weather and climate forecasting customized for agriculture sector and capacity enhanced</p>			
Component 3: Promoting integrated livelihood and income generation, sustainable production and management practices in agriculture and linking to value addition and marketing	INV.	<p>Outcome 3.1 Integrated climate resilient strategies for diversified livelihoods strengthened/introduced and sources of income improved for vulnerable households and communities</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 3.1 (AMAT Indicator 1.3.1): Households and communities have more secure access to livelihood assets (Score)– Disaggregated by gender. <i>Baseline:</i> The community gardens are established through MDG1c and Songhai model do not comprehensively include measures to increase gardens ‘resilience to climate change in order to secure local livelihoods. <i>Target:</i> Secure access (Score 4) to livelihood assets for 2500 farm households through community gardens, including 250 households with knowledge on value addition, 50 households with honey production and 30 poultry producers associations of which 70% are women beneficiaries.</p> <p>Outcome 3.2 Strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods of target populations by promoting sustainable crop intensification and innovative crop improvement and management practices</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 3.2.1 (AMAT Indicator 1.2.1.3): Climate resilient agricultural practices introduced to promote food security (type and level)</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1 Location specific livelihood diversification and income generation models improved and implemented</p> <p>Output 3.2.1 Drought tolerant crop seeds produced, demonstrated at field level with strengthened value addition and marketing</p> <p>Output 3.2.2 Rehabilitation of rice cultivable area by developing tidal irrigation and ensuring value addition</p>	LDCF	2,203,242	10,500,000
1,510,484						7,000,000

		<p><i>Baseline:</i> The research station trials focus only on crop improvement of major cereals and not on drought tolerant traditional crop species.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Drought tolerant crop varieties of findi, cassava, sweet potato, dual purpose cowpea introduced in all 10 districts directly benefitting 1500 households (200 HH benefit from findi, 300 HH benefit from sweet potato, 500 HH benefit from cassava).</p>	and market linkages				
Component 4: Enhancing resilience of rangelands by implementing improved management practices	INV.	<p>Outcome 4.1. Improved management of rangelands and increased access to livelihood assets to sustain sources of income by livestock dependent communities</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 4.1.1 (AMAT Indicator 1.2.1.3): Climate resilient agricultural (livestock) practices introduced to promote food security (type and level)</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> The rangelands are degraded and over grazed due to non- availability of proper management alternatives.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 10 deferred grazing areas established and reseeded with multi-purpose grass/legume species, 10 intensive feed gardens established in each district, 6 livestock water points established, demarcation of cattle tracks in place benefitting 1000 HH.</p>	<p>Output 4.1.1. Condition of rangelands enhanced by promoting differed grazing areas and reseeded of multi-purpose grass and legume species</p> <p>Output 4.1.2. Provision of livestock water points and improved demarcation of cattle tracts</p>	LDCF	890,228	9,000,000	
Component 5: Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management	TA	<p>Outcome 5.1. Project implemented with a results based management framework and best practices and lessons learned disseminated widely</p>	<p>Output: 5.1.1. Monitoring and evaluation system designed, implemented at all levels and project related good practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated</p>	LDCF	195,013	3,280,000	
Subtotal						5,988,923	35,280,000
Project management Cost (PMC)						299,433	1,550,000
Total project costs						6,288,356	36,830,000

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include letters confirming co-financing for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Co-financing Amount (\$)
GEF Agency (FAO)	GAFSP (TA component)	Joint work planning (Cash)	1,400,000
Government (CPCU/MOA)	H9200	Joint work planning (Cash)	8,550,000
Government (CPCU/MOA)	FASDEP component of the GAFSP	Joint work planning (Cash)	14,880,000
Government (CPCU/MOA)	WAAPP	Joint work planning (Cash)	12,000,000
Total Co-financing			36,830,000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/	(in \$)
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			Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)²	Total c=a+b
FAO	LDCF		The Gambia	6,288,356	597,394	6,885,750
Total Grant Resources				6,288,356	597,394	6,885,750

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	90,270	-	90,270
National/Local Consultants	778,820	-	778,820

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.

Some additions are included in the project document based on the recent developments with respect to the policy, plans and strategies. Only additional policies and strategies not described in details and/or not covered during the PIF stage are provided hereunder.

Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE): Adaptation plans and investments are direct outputs of UNFCCC processes. There has been a small level of integration of adaptation strategies into regular policies, plans and funded programmes in line ministries, mainly in PAGE, that operationalizes the Vision 2020 strategy, where climate change is recognized as risk to the growth and development of the country. PAGE indicates that because of the special conditions in The Gambia such as its small size, its hydrological and bio-geographical systems, its economic structure and development status and the key role weather and climate play in its physical, social and economic vulnerability, is particularly important that the Government mainstream climate change into its development policies and programmes.

An updated National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy was approved by Cabinet in 2013. It provides an overall guiding framework for addressing the high levels of disaster risks in The Gambia, covering both natural and human-induced hazards, noting that adaptive capacity to withstand or cope with these events is low, and future disasters and climate change threaten to erode it further. The key issues are noted in the DRR/M Policy are poor and inadequate settlement patterns, inadequate drainage systems, capacities to address disaster issues at the local level and poor early warnings. Critical gaps and constraints are indicated as being low resilience of infrastructure and facilities, lack of appropriate building codes and land use planning.

The DRR/M policy also recognizes challenges related to low levels of risk awareness, knowledge and capacity to plan for disaster risks. The DRR/M policy includes three broad areas of intervention to improve i) risk knowledge ii) prevention and mitigation of disasters, and iii) preparedness and response. Specific measures mandated that are relevant to the NAP process are integrating DRR into development planning, put in place regulatory frameworks to promote DRR (land-use plans and building codes; build resilience of agriculture and food security systems, and promoting the use of science and technology for evidence-based decision making).

The vision of the National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS), 2014, is "self-sufficiency in rice production" by the year

2024. The over-arching objective of the NRDS (2015-2024) is the creation of a market-led, commercialized, efficient, competitive and dynamic rice industry which maximizes enhancement of food security and poverty reduction. Based on equal emphasis on intensification in both upland and lowland production systems and expansion of lowland production systems the NRDS is projected to achieve a production scope and target of 322 600 tons of milled rice in 2024. During the 2001/02 – 2010/11 decade, paddy production increased as result of Government-led investment programmes.

The increase in cultivated area under rice is derived from expansion in upland rice cultivation made possible by the introduction of NERICA rice varieties. Lowland ecologies have greater potential for rice production although their cultivation is constrained by low and poor rainfall distribution and poor water management and control structures. The overall strategic orientation of the NRDS will entail six sets of strategic actions, some of which will be affected by climate change, though not explicitly acknowledged in the Strategy. These actions are: i) land development, irrigation development and paddy production; ii) Post-harvest losses handling; iii. Processing and Marketing; iv) seed development and varietal improvement; v) rice production inputs supply distribution; and, vi) Pests and disease management.

Gambia Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework (GAMSIF) 2016-2020: The overall goal of GAMSIF is to mainstream and scale up SLM to secure ecosystem services and improve rural livelihoods. In this regard, the GAMSIF is aimed at reversing the trend of land degradation; improving land management and agricultural productivity and natural resource-based livelihoods by scaling-up and mainstreaming SLM and natural resource management in the development framework of The Gambia. The GAMSIF has been prepared as a precursor to a full country SLM investment framework which will be prepared during the implementation of the GAMSIF.

The GAMSIF is synchronized with the Government's Vision 2020, and the PAGE (2012-2015), and is a major step in implementing the Government's National Action Programme to combat desertification. The GAMSIF is also consistent with regional and international initiatives, including the AU's NEPAD Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme, and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Agricultural Policy. It has four components: 1. supporting on-the-ground activities for scaling-up SLM; 2. creating a conducive enabling environment for SLM; 3. Strengthening commercial and advisory services for SLM; 4. Developing effective SLM knowledge generation and management, M&E and information dissemination systems

The intended implementation of the Gambia Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework (GAMSIF) policy at the local government level can have synergies with the LDCF project. At the Regional level, the GAMSIF will be implemented by the Regional Agricultural Directorates (RADs), in partnership with the Technical Advisory Committee, the Multi-disciplinary Facilitation Teams, and Village Development Committees. The implementation of the GAMSIF at the District level will be spearheaded by the MDFTs and Village Development Committees (VDC), who will mobilize local communities (grassroots) to implement Sustainable Land Management (SLM) programmes and projects.

Gender equality is reflected in the 5th pillar of the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) 2012-2015, which is the successor to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II, as a determinant of social cohesion. It is expected that the gender equality measures and creating an enabling policy framework based on proper gender analysis will have a prominent place in future policies and plans. Consideration to agriculture and agro-business should be the priority as these aspects will have an important role to play in empowering women because the sector provides the most available opportunities for women's income generation and wealth creation. Indeed, women comprise the largest share of the farming population, being particularly dominant in food crop production - both cereals and vegetables - and small scale agro-processing and marketing.

A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities.

The project will contribute to the implementation of the GEF LDCF with an overall goal of supporting the Government of the Gambia to become climate resilient by promoting both immediate and longer-term adaptation measures in development policies, plans, programs, projects and actions. This project is consistent with LDCF results framework and will contribute to LDCF objective CCA-1 on reducing vulnerability to adverse impacts of climate change and specifically to the expected Outcome 1.1: Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas and Outcome 1.3: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for

vulnerable people in targeted areas; and objective CCA-2 on increasing adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change - Outcome 2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced threats at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas and outcome 2.2: Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses.

The project complies with the NAPA-identified urgent needs and is relevant for supporting national development goals and for achieving MDGs. The project is designed to accommodate the additional adaptation costs of priority actions identified in the NAPA and build on other baseline projects described in section A.1. The proposed LDCF project address two major priority projects and needs identified NAPA, priority project 3: Diversification and intensification of agricultural production, processing and marketing; and priority project 8: Improved livestock and rangeland management for food security and environment sustainability. The Gambia's climate change integrated Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) which is the replacement of the PRSP presents the five pillars (i) accelerating and sustaining economic growth, (ii) improving and modernising infrastructure, (iii) strengthening human capital stock and enhancing access to social services, (iv) improving governance and increasing economic competitiveness and (v) reinforcing social cohesion. The proposed project will contribute to pillars i) and iii).

A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage:

No substantial changes from PIF. However, the project is aligned with FAO's new Strategic objective 2 (SO2): Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner. Organizational Outcomes 1 (output 1.1 and 1.2) and Strategic Objective 5 (SO5): Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises. At the country level, the project is aligned with Interim Country Programming Framework (CPF) Priority 3: Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation that is currently under finalization.

A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

The Co-financing and baseline projects except Capacity development component of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) have been changed due to recent developments. The new co-financing projects are described below:

Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP) of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) (June 2013 – Dec 2018). The Component 2 on Agricultural production, diversification and commercialization (USD 10.928 million) and Component 3 on Improved approaches to national food and nutrition security and its sub-component 2 on building household resilience (USD 3.952 million) is directly relevant to the GEF project. The project is implemented by Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) through its Central Project Coordinating Unit (CPCU). The project seeks to reduce rural household poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition (stakeholders resilience), through increased agricultural production and productivity and commercialization. The key outcomes will be: benefitting about 88% project beneficiaries (the vulnerable group women and youth), with reduced constraints hindering agricultural production and productivity. Through this project, the natural resources will be protected on a sustainable basis; market led private sector environment to foster smallholder commercialization promoted; and improved food security and nutritional status of vulnerable groups and households guaranteed. Total co-financing volume is USD 14.88 million.

The main outputs of the project include increased agricultural productivity and production through enhanced management of existing 3 000 ha and development of additional 200 ha under tidal irrigation; 155 ha of improved horticultural schemes and 60 ha of school gardens; 200 fish ponds, 25 small ruminant and 20 poultry schemes; 120 agro-business enterprises established and supported with 60% owned by women; 200 kilometres of access roads rehabilitated; 20 municipal market structures rehabilitated/constructed. All these have women and youth as principal beneficiaries (88%). Productivity level (per hectare) of the main agriculture enterprises is expected to increase as follows: Onion and Chillies growing from 6Mt to 10 Mt respectively; Cabbage from 15Mt to 20 Mt, tidal rice from 2.4 Mt to 6 Mt and tomatoes from 14 to 30 Mt. GEF investment will leverage infrastructure investments in access roads and markets, and will build on the project's capacity building efforts, especially in relation to community gardens adding particular emphasis on technologies and practices to enhance adaptation interventions in agriculture.

West Africa Agriculture Productivity Programme (is implemented in 6 countries in West Africa. The Gambia component is managed by **CPCU of MOA** from 2011 to 2020 with an IDA funding of USD 7.0 million and FPCR - MDTF funding of USD 5 million. The activities of the Component 1 on enabling conditions for sub-regional cooperation in the generation, dissemination, and adoption of agricultural technologies includes harmonizing national regulations at the ECOWAS level, establishing a national framework for technology generation and dissemination, knowledge management, information and communication, The Component 2 on national center of specialization/strengthening of the research system include upgrading core facilities and equipment, upgrading the capacity of researchers and development workers, Support to priority research programs. The component 3 on support to demand-driven technology generation, dissemination and adoption includes competitive agricultural research grant scheme, support to technology transfer and promotion of sustainable seed systems. The total co-financing amount is USD 12.0 million. The GEF project will leverage the strengthened national agricultural research, knowledge management and information framework. The GEF project's focus on strengthening institutional and technical capacity as well as information system for agriculture adaptation to climate change will add value to the productivity enhancement approaches that are the focus of the WAAPP.

Gambia Commercial Agriculture and Value Chain Management Project (H9200) (June 2014 – Nov 2019). The proposed project supports interventions designed to help the agriculture sector improve productivity and build resilience against weather-related shocks, while improving market access to provide incentives for farmers to increase their agriculture productivity. The activities of the project are clustered around two main interlinked technical components: (i) support to development of irrigation and productive infrastructure and (ii) support to value chain development. The third component deals with coordination of project activities, and support to the Ministry of Agriculture for overall sector coordination, to facilitate the implementation of the country National Agricultural Investment Program (GNAIP). The project will focus on: (i) improving on-farm productivity through reduced weather related risks and production intensification; (ii) increase value addition and market access; and (iii) support institutional development for value chain integration/coordination by strengthening producer organizations and promoting/public private partnerships.

The total co-financing volume from the project is USD 8.55 million. This GEF project will leverage the capacity building and infrastructure development and market value chain strengthening supported by this co-financing project, as well as the efforts to increase resilience of farmers to weather-related shocks. GEF investment will bring added value by strengthening national and institutional and technical capacity, as well as information systems that will strengthen the efficacy of decision-making for agricultural adaptation to climate change.

A.5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

The co-financing and baseline projects focus investments without explicit consideration to increasing climate variability and climate change. Building on the baseline projects, the LDCF project will strengthen the ongoing and planned programmes by addressing the impacts of increased climate variability and climate change. In light of this, the LDCF project will directly support the implementation of the key 2 priorities identified in the NAPA (priority 3 and 8): (i) promoting diversification of livelihood strategies and intensification of agriculture production, processing and marketing, and (ii) improved livestock production and rangeland management for sustaining livelihoods of local communities. These priorities will be complimented with cross cutting elements such as: (1) Strengthening of institutional and technical capacity of agricultural services to promote adaptation and (2) assessment of vulnerabilities, risks and dissemination of timely risk information to better plan crop and livestock management practices.

Improved livestock and rangeland management for food security and environmental sustainability. Emphasis will be given to address issues at the local level aiming to reduce the vulnerabilities and enhance adaptive capacity. To achieve adaptation benefits, the additional costs financed by LDCF will allow boosting the adoption of climate resilient agricultural practices, improving range-land management practices, increase capacity building, and support policies and programs to incorporate climate change adaption and monitor the impacts of adaptation practices on natural resources. The project will specifically add value to baseline initiative as follows.

Component 1: Strengthening of institutional and technical capacity for adaptation to climate change in agriculture sector

The interventions as part of the technical assistance component of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) focuses on capacity development to improve food security by increasing agricultural productivity linking farmers markets, and improving non-farm rural markets. The sub-component on capacity development covers training of smallholder Farmer-Based Organizations in aspects of agro-processing, business management and marketing, enabling their engagement in agricultural commercialization activities, as well as training of relevant government units including the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) in market information and infrastructure management. The above baseline interventions are mostly related to strengthening of institutional and technical capacity related to regular production technologies. However, climate change adaptation aspects are not covered under this baseline project. The LDCF project will incorporate additional elements related to climate change adaptation, specifically promoting diversified climate-resilient livelihood strategies and crop and livestock production, processing and marketing of new varieties and crops in the GAFSP's interventions. For that purpose stakeholders involved need accurate training on CCA aspects that are relevant for the effective implementation of the GAFSP.

Additional LDCF financing from the project will therefore be used to strengthen the technical capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and its departments (DOA, DLS and NARI) at national, regional and district level on climate change adaptation, diversified agriculture strategies and rangeland management. This will be achieved by assessing training needs in the crop and livestock sector and conducting need-based training programmes. Capacity development efforts will also target the district field offices and community-based organizations. To sustain the training programmes beyond the project cycle, the training curriculum will be integrated into the DOA and DLS regular/annual training activities. This project will strengthen the outreach programme of the food technological services to develop and introduce new value added products to complement crop diversification (Train staff from Food Technology Services (FTS) and Horticultural Technical Services (HTS) technical staff on processing and packaging). The LDCF resources will also be used to train local entrepreneurs on newly introduced practices and train them on financial and market linkages.

In addition, the quality control laboratory in National Environment Agency (NEA) will be improved to monitor the impacts of adaptation practices on natural resources. The additional activities will also include mainstreaming of climate change concerns into agriculture and food security policies and plans through support to facilitate National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Processes in the agriculture sector.

Component 2: Assessment of vulnerabilities, risks and dissemination of timely risk information to users at all levels

Information about vulnerabilities, risks and impacts on agriculture systems needs to be made available for better adaptation planning. Assessment of vulnerabilities and impacts and provision of early warning for food security in the Gambia are crucial. Currently, the Multi-disciplinary Working Group led by Department of Water Resources (DWR) is providing a monthly early warning bulletin for food security in the Gambia. The report covers synoptic situation, rainfall situation, outlook for the following decade, agro-meteorological situation, and agricultural situation. The usefulness of this Early Warning Information needs to be improved by incorporating new tools and methods.

The technical assistance under this component of improving early warning for agriculture will be cost effective and timely if implemented in coordination with GEF/LDCF/UNEP project on "Strengthening climate services and early warning systems in the Gambia for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change - 2nd Phase". The current level of expertise on tools and methods for risk and vulnerability assessment and methods of crop monitoring are not sufficient for designing location specific adaptation practices. Further, the risk and vulnerability assessment conducted for the preparation of the Second National Communication is not sufficient to plan for adaptation in the agriculture sector. Similarly, due to the lack of technical capacity this was not conducted for the third national communication to the UNFCCC.

The customization of weather and climate information services for the agriculture sector is constrained by non-availability of a National Platform for Climate Services in line with the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS). There is need to strengthen the User Interface Platform (UIP) between the Department of Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture especially at the regional and local levels. Further, improved weather and climate forecast information dissemination for agriculture application at the local level is not sufficient in 3 selected regions of the country.

The additional activities under the Component 2 will therefore be implemented in close coordination with the LDCF project on “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” and in close collaboration with Department of Water Resources. The LDCF resources will be used to improve the application of climate services and early warning systems in the agriculture and livestock sector by improving crop databases, tools and methods for vulnerability and risk assessment and define the hotspots of vulnerability focusing on crop and livestock production. The proposed project will improve the capacities of more than 20 staff in MOA, train them on assessment tools and methods to ensure sustainability.

The project, building on previous experiences, will improve the quality of Early Warning Bulletins for Food Security in The Gambia and facilitate its outreach within the Government institutions and local communities in all selected regions for on the ground decision making. It will also help to establish a focal unit within the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) at national level, to receive climate services and early warning systems and to communicate them to regional and district level offices and end-users (farmers and livestock herders). In addition, the activities will support to establish a national platform on climate services with a special emphasis on agriculture and food security. Further, the additional activities will support the establishment of a national platform on climate services with a special emphasis on agriculture and food security. Close consultations with the MOA and the GEF agency of the GOTG/GEF/UNEP LDCF project is expected to ensure the sustainability of the unit after end of the project by provision of Government budget.

Component 3: Promoting integrated livelihood and income generation, sustainable production and management practices in agriculture and linking to value addition and marketing

The co-financing projects - Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP) of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), the West Africa Agriculture Productivity Programme (WAAPP) as well as the Commercial Agriculture and Value Chain Management Project (H9200), all focus on the improvement of agricultural production and commercialization and improving post-harvest practices and expanding market opportunities in order to increase smallholder household incomes. In partnership with the technical services of MOA, a package of interventions to support sustainable intensification of smallholder’s crop production is proposed through Farmer Field Schools.

This baseline project is in line with the priorities of the Government and some activities are relevant to priorities identified under project 3 of the NAPA. However, these activities have not explicitly considered climate related risks and vulnerabilities and suitable diversification and intensification practices. Additional efforts are required to address the needs of local communities considering climate risks and vulnerabilities in a comprehensive manner. Interventions under the proposed LDCF project will be tailored to address the immediate risks of climate variability and also considering future impacts of climate change.

Without LDCF resources, adaptation practices that are implemented at the local level through the above baseline projects may not match the climate related risks and vulnerabilities explicitly. Community-based stakeholders also need awareness-raising on climate change adaptation practices in agriculture. With LDCF resources, it would be possible to strengthen the baseline project initiatives considering the impacts of climate variability and climate change. The resources will therefore help to strengthen the baseline project and systematically package tested adaptation practices and new stress-tolerant varieties of crops and promote diversification of integrated livelihood & income generation practices and intensification of agriculture production, processing and marketing.

The additional activities aim to promote diversification of livelihood strategies in line with vulnerability and climate change projections and intensification of agriculture production systems to better manage climate risks and vulnerabilities, processing and marketing to enhance the effectiveness of baseline project activities. Additional activities

will include introduction of innovative and location specific vegetable garden models in 10 most vulnerable communities in 10 districts for increasing their resilience. It is expected that the proposed interventions will increase the level of income by 30% benefitting 2 500 households (20 000 individuals). In addition, the diversification strategy will include the introduction of drought tolerant *findi* (hungry rice), sesame, traditional and industrial cassava and also bee keeping to promote income opportunities for rural women. Complementary strategies will include vegetables processing, as well as *findi* processing where feasible.

Primarily, bee keeping at household level will be promoted as an alternate income generation activity for women. Nonetheless, this practice is climate-resilient and can reduce the risk of bush fire during extended dry conditions mainly caused by breaks in rainy season. The local communities often make fire to drive honey bees while honey collection and during dry season this often lead to widespread bush fire and causes extensive damage to livelihood assets. Bee keeping at household level can reduce unsustainable honey collection from the forests by making fire. Honey bees are efficient pollinators in a number of crops and bee keeping at household level can improve pollination in field crops and thereby increased yield and production could be achieved. Similarly, there are activities that promote sustainable crop intensification that consider climate risks and vulnerabilities; and these practices include: promoting dual purpose grain legumes, certified seed production of flooded rice, drought- and salt-tolerant varieties of crops, evaluation of varieties of tomato and onion for rainy season, water harvesting, and additional area under cropping through tidal irrigation.

The LDCF interventions will also benefit from the recently completed “The Gambia's Livestock and Horticulture Development Project” that focused on reducing rural poverty by raising the incomes of rural producers. The focus is to improve the returns from horticulture and livestock production, and build capacities at the grassroots level. The project targets production, processing and marketing of livestock and horticultural products at the community level. Specific interventions include small ruminant and poultry production and marketing and value-chain integration/upscaling (e.g. to address small blockages in value chain and/or upscale promising technologies). The LHDP project also focuses on provision of better extension services and promoting locally relevant production and livestock management practices and group entrepreneurship development. The major weakness is that these practices are not directly addressing climate related risks to livestock sector as articulated in NAPA priority project 8 that is relevant to this component. It is necessary to facilitate a location specific process to promote implementation of improved management practices for poultry and small ruminants for enhancing adaptive capacity and sustainable income generation.

Additional activities of the project will focus on improving poultry, small ruminants and cattle production considering the risks of climate variability and climate change. Additional activities will further focus on local community groups to enhance effectiveness and for wider dissemination. In that respect, the poultry producers associations in 26 districts will be strengthened on technical support to and by strengthening by-laws and locally acceptable rules and regulations for provision of drinkers, seeders, chicken wires to 1000 farmers and provision of 5000 cockerel from Department of Livestock Services (DLS) to improve genetic material so as to match the climatic risks. Disease control measures will be strengthened to benefit 400, 000 poultry birds in selected villages through better vaccination. The resources will also be used to strengthen local entrepreneurship to promote hatchery. Additional activities also include strengthening of The Gambia Indigenous Livestock Multiplication Association (GILMA) to control endemic diseases and this will benefit 400,000 small ruminants in 4 regions.

Component 4: Improving rangeland management practices to increase access of livelihood assets and to sustain sources of income of livestock dependent communities

Under Component 1 (Improved agriculture, land, water and nutrient resources management) of The Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) activity 6 focuses on (i) capacity building of communities in sustainable soil and water management techniques and capacity building on agro forestry, rangeland management and biodiversity conservation techniques using farmer field school approaches. The outcome of the capacity development at the local level should be complimented with on the ground implementation of the technologies and practices that are promoted by the GAFSP. The baseline activity will therefore be linked to the project's expected Output 4.2 on improved rangeland management interventions which will benefit from the capacity generated by GAFSP at the community level.

Improved production and management practices will be carried out to improve vegetative cover and to sustain livelihoods of livestock dependent communities. This includes establishment of “deferred” grazing areas in 10 sites +

planting of multi purpose leguminous tree species (10 intensive feed gardens). Livestock watering points (surface ponds) are necessary to support the most vulnerable communities. Tree intensive feed gardens will protect the natural assets and provide necessary livestock fodder during the dry season. Demarcation of cattle tracts are planned to increase cattle access to feed during rainy season and reduce over grazing during the dry season. Re-seeding with multi-purpose livestock grass/legume species (e.g Panicum, Andropogon, Stylosanthes, Cenchrus) is expected to improve natural assets of the livestock dependent communities.

Improved management of livelihood assets to sustain livelihood activities of livestock dependent communities will improve grazing areas, multi-purpose leguminous tree species and improve water storage capacity of the grazing lands and innovative tree intensive feed gardens. Support to demarcate cattle tracts will increase cattle access and reduce over grazing during the dry season. The intervention will promote regeneration of vegetation through the adoption of new practical silvi-cultural practices and improved management of grazing lands that in turn will improve the productivity of rangelands.

Component 5: Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management

The performance monitoring will rely essentially on the project M&E system. The M&E system will specify the impact, outcome and output indicators, the activities to be performed, the methodology, and clarify the roles and responsibilities of partners and stakeholders. The monitoring and evaluation system will include outcome and output indicators of the Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT) relevant to LDCF objectives 1 (reducing vulnerability) and 2 (increasing adaptive capacity)..

The impact of adaptation practices and improvement of adaptive capacities and livelihoods, will be assessed through surveys (farmer groups and households) and will be compared against the initial baseline scenario. Best climate change adaptation practices will be screened based on the indicators: environment friendliness, potential to reduce the impacts of climate risks, economic viability, sustainability, social acceptability, gender sensitivity, income generation, enterprise diversification, seasonal relevance and community’s need. The GEF funds will be used to carry out a mid-term evaluation/review and a final evaluation, and to disseminate good practices and lessons-learned for up-scaling by the partners and stakeholders.

Changes in the results framework compared to the PIF

The objective of the project remains unchanged. The Project Results Framework has been streamlined to facilitate project implementation and M&E. The full project framework is described in detail in the FAO-GEF Project Document (Section 1.3) and Annex A of this CEO Endorsement request. The adjustments introduced into the project results framework and the rationale are described below:

PIF	CEO Endorsement
Component 1. Strengthening institutional and technical capacity for adaptation to climate change in agriculture sector	Component 1: Strengthening of institutional and technical capacity for adaptation to climate change in agriculture sector
Outcome 1.1 Strengthened adaptive capacity of 4 target institutions at the national level and 4 regional centres to reduce risks of climate variability and change in the agriculture sector covering 130 villages	Outcome 1.1 Strengthened adaptive capacity of institutions and mainstreamed climate change adaptation priorities into sectoral policies and plans
Output 1.1.1 Technical capacity of MOA, DOA, DLS and NARI at the national level strengthened through training of about 100 staff on climate change adaptation, diversified agriculture strategies, and rangeland management	Output 1.1.1 Technical capacity of institutions at all levels (national, regional, district and local) focusing on climate change adaptation in agriculture sector strengthened
Output 1.1.2 Technical expertise of regional, district	Output 1.1.2 Quality-control laboratory in National

and village level agriculture and livestock staff on climate change adaptation improved (Training of Trainers (ToT) to regional staff 30 staff in each region; total 150 trained in 4 regions; in-service training to 50 livestock officers and 100 agricultural extension officers covering 130 villages)	Environment Agency (NEA) strengthened to monitor and analyze the impacts of adaptation practices on the natural resources and environment Output 1.1.3 National Adaptation Planning (NAPs) in agriculture sector facilitated and climate change concerns mainstreamed into national agriculture/ livestock policies, strategies and programmes
Outcome 1.2 Mainstreamed climate change adaptation priorities into 4 major national agriculture and livestock policies, plans and programmes	Incorporated as outputs in Outcome 1.1
Output 1.2.3 Updated national agriculture policies, strategies and adaptation plans available with priorities of NAPA and relevant investment plans and budget (at least 4 strategies/ plans with budget allocation for adaptation actions prepared and endorsed by the Government).	
Outcome 1.3. Strengthened institutional and technical capacity of two technical services and a quality control laboratory to promote value added products and to support crop diversification and improved linkages with financial institutions and markets	Incorporated as outputs in Outcome 1.1 and Outcome 3.1
Output 1.3.1. Outreach programme of the food technological services strengthened to develop and introduce new value added products to complement crop diversification (Train 16 Food Technology Services (FTS) and Horticultural Technical Services (HTS) technical staff on processing and packaging) Output 1.3.2 Quality- control laboratory in National Environment Agency (NEA) strengthened to monitor nutrient and chemical profiles of drought tolerant crops and varieties. Output 1.3.3 Enterpreuners (300) trained on newly introduced practices and linked to financial institutions and markets to motivate growing of new drought tolerant crops and varieties	
Component 2. Assessment of vulnerabilities, risks and dissemination of timely risk information to users at all levels	Component 2: Assessment of vulnerabilities and risks and dissemination of timely climate risk information to users at all levels
Outcome 2.1 Increased knowledge and understanding of vulnerability and risk assessment tools and agro-climatic monitoring and Early Warning systems for Food Security by 4 national level institutions	Outcome 2.1 Increased knowledge and understanding of vulnerability and risk assessment tools, agro-climatic monitoring and climate information services for food Security by national and local level institutions
Output 2.1.1 Improved database, tools and methods for risk and vulnerability assessment developed at the national level and staff trained (>50 core staff at MOA, DOA, DLS and NARI trained).	Output 2.1.1 Improved database, tools and methods for vulnerability and risk assessment, agro-climatic monitoring for food security developed at the national and local level and staff trained

<p>Output 2.1.2 Improved crop monitoring and early warning for food security developed for national level policy decision making and to enhance effectiveness of food security emergency operations.</p>	<p>Output 2.1.2 National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS) supported and weather and climate forecasting customized for agriculture sector and capacity enhanced</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2 Increased understanding of climate information services by the Ministry of Agriculture and tailored climate information disseminated to targeted vulnerable communities in 4 regions</p>	<p>Incorporated in Outcome 2.1</p>
<p>Output 2.2.1 Weather and climate forecasting customized for agriculture sector and capacity of focal unit within the Ministry of Agriculture strengthened to interpret climate information for agriculture applications.</p> <p>Output 2.2.2 Improved weather and climate forecast information products for agriculture disseminated to wider rural communities in 4 regions</p> <p>(Focusing specifically on agriculture and food security, this component will be linked with and complement the UNEP-LDCF Climate Change Early Warning Systems project).</p>	
<p>Component 3. Promoting diversification of livelihood strategies and intensification of agriculture production, processing and marketing</p>	<p>Component 3: Promoting integrated livelihood and income generation, sustainable production and management practices in agriculture and linking to value addition and marketing</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1 Diversified livelihoods and sources of income improved for vulnerable households and communities in 4 targeted regions</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1 Integrated climate resilient strategies for diversified livelihoods strengthened/introduced and sources of income improved for vulnerable households and communities</p>
<p>Output 3.1.1 New and location specific vegetable garden models introduced and implemented in 20 most vulnerable communities in 15 districts for increasing incomes by at least 30% (each garden with an approximate area of 2.5 – 3.0 ha and irrigation owned by the community) benefitting 3000 households</p> <p>Output 3.1.2 Drought tolerant “hungry rice” (<i>Degetaria exilis</i>) promoted in two regions (Central River Region – North and Upper River Region) in 20 communities (500 households) with strengthened value addition (processing) and marketing</p> <p>Output 3.1.3 Drought tolerant traditional (Palmeta) and industrial cassava (<i>escolanta</i>) demonstrated (planting materials, processing and training on</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1 Location specific livelihood diversification and income generation models improved and implemented</p>

<p>packaging) and implemented in 130 communities to benefit 1200 households</p> <p>Output 3.1.4 Beekeeping practice implemented in 100 bush fire prone villages (to reduce the risk of forest fires from unsustainable honey collection practices) and women groups are trained on beep keeping and household level processing and linked to the markets</p>	
<p>Outcome 3.2 Strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods of target population in 4 regions by promoting sustainable crop intensification and innovative crop improvement and management practices</p>	<p>Outcome 3.2 Strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods of target populations by promoting sustainable crop intensification and innovative crop improvement and management practices</p>
<p>Output 3.2.1 Dual (grain and fodder) purpose drought tolerant grain legumes promoted as intercrops in traditional cropping systems as a climate risk management strategy at the community level (1500 households)</p> <p>Output 3.2.2 Certified seed production of drought tolerant varieties of “hungry rice”, cassava and sweet potato promoted by strengthening 5 small-scale entrepreneurs to benefit 1500 farmers in 4 regions</p> <p>Output 3.2.3 Improved capacity of National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI) to evaluate and protect traditional and improved varieties of crops suitable for changing climatic conditions</p> <p>Output 3.2.4 Additional 60 hectares of area brought under cropping by developing tidal irrigation and ensuring value addition and market linkages</p>	<p>Output 3.2.1 Drought tolerant crop seeds produced, demonstrated at field level with strengthened value addition and marketing</p> <p>Output 3.2.2 Rehabilitation of rice cultivable area by developing tidal irrigation and ensuring value addition and market linkages</p>
<p>Component 4. Improved livestock production and management practices for sustaining livelihoods of local communities</p>	<p>Component 4: Enhancing resilience of rangelands by implementing improved management practices</p>
<p>Outcome 4.1 Strengthened adaptive capacity of targeted local institutions and populations in 26 districts by promoting improved poultry, small-ruminantes and cattle production practices</p>	<p>Outcome 4.1. Improved management of rangelands and increased access to livelihood assets to sustain sources of income by livestock dependent communities</p>
<p>Output 4.1.1 26 poultry producers associations strengthened in 26 districts on technical aspect with revolving funds (seed money) to members, by-laws and regulation etc., for drinkers, seeders, chicken wires (1000 farmers), provision of cokrel (5000) to improve genetic material, disease control (400, 000 birds) through vaccination and strengthening of local enterprenours to promote hatchery (6 Nos)</p> <p>Output 4.1.2 Capacity of theGambia indigenous livestock multiplication association (GILMA)</p>	<p>Output 4.1.1. Condition of rangelands enhanced by promoting differed grazing areas and reseeding of multi-purpose grass and legume species</p> <p>Output 4.1.2. Provision of livestock water points and improved demarcation of cattle tracts</p>

strengthened to control endemic diseases (e.g. PPR) (400,000 small ruminantas in 4 regions)	
Outcome 4.2 Improved management and increased access of livelihood assets in 4 targeted regions to sustain sources of income by livestock dependent communities	Incorporated in Outcome 4.1
Output 4.2.1 “Deferred” grazing areas in 10 sites established and planting of multi purpose leguminous tree species (10 tree intensive feed gardens) Output 4.2.2 Livestock watering points (6 surface ponds) provided in most vulnerable communities Output 4.2.3 Demarcation and marking of cattle tracts supported to increase cattle access to feed during rainy season and reduce over grazing during dry season (10 sites with use of 1.5 m poles for marking cattle tracts) Output 4.2.4 Multi-purpose livestock grass/legume species reseeded in 10 sites (e.g Panicum, Andropogan, Stylosanthus, Cenchrus)	
Component 5. Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management	Component 5: Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management
Outcome 5.1 Project implemented with a Results Based Management framework and best practices and lessons learned disseminated widely	Outcome 5.1. Project implemented with a results based management framework and best practices and lessons learned disseminated widely
Output 5.1.1 M&E system designed and field based data systematically collected to monitor project outcome indicators (AMAT tracking tools indicators) at all levels Output 5.1.2 Project-related good-practices and lessons-learned disseminated via publications, project website to facilitate upscaling by the Government and non-government organizations	Output: 5.1.1. Monitoring and evaluation system designed, implemented at all levels and project related good practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:

The risks identified in the PIF remain. The mitigation measures have been further assessed and described. Please refer to Section 3.2 of the FAO GEF Project Document for the full risk assessment.

A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives

FAO and the project partners will collaborate with the implementing agencies of other programs and projects in order to identify opportunities and mechanisms to facilitate synergies with other relevant GEF projects, as well as projects supported by other donors. This collaboration will include: (i) informal communications between GEF agencies and other partners in implementing programs and projects; and (ii) exchange of information and outreach materials between projects. In particular, the project will develop mechanisms for collaboration with the following GEF project initiatives:

UNEP LDCF project, “Strengthening climate services and early warning systems in the Gambia for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change” is the 2nd Phase of the GOTG/GEF/UNEP LDCF NAPA

Early Warning Project. The project objective is to strengthen the climate monitoring capabilities, early warning systems and available information for responding to climate shocks and planning adaptation to climate change in Gambia.

UNDP, LDCF project, “Gambia - Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change in the Republic of Gambia” focuses on reducing Gambia’s vulnerability to sea-level rise and associated impacts of climate change by improving coastal defenses and enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities.

FAO, GEF LD project “Community-Based Sustainable Dryland Forest Management” (GCP /GAM/031/GFF), the project aims to strengthen institutions at national and regional levels with improved capacity to integrate dryland forest management into policies, sectoral planning, and practices (Under Land Degradation) and enhance community forestry legal ownership and efficient and effective transfer of forest ownership to communities. The project will be implemented between June 2016 and May 2021 in the areas north of the Gambia River, namely, North Bank Region, Central River Region (North), Upper River Region (North) and Lower River Region. A total of 82 communities will benefit from the intervention.

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

B.1.1 Project implementation and management arrangements

The project implementation arrangements are elaborated during the PPG stage and the details are provided below and complete description including a clear flow chart is provided in Section 4.2 of the project document.

The project will be executed by FAO through a Direct Execution (DEX) modality in close consultation with MOA. FAO and the MOA will be the main executing partners for the project implementation. The implementation will be supported by DOA, DLS and line agencies such as NARI and GLMA and other executing partners including DWR and NEA at the national level. At the regional and district level, the Regional Directorates of Agriculture and MOA’s service unit representatives will provide implementation support. The service units that will support the implementation of this project include agribusiness service, communication and extension services, horticulture, soil and water management and food technology and plant protection services.

Project beneficiaries will be the poor and marginalized communities, and small-scale farmers, who are the most vulnerable to climate risks. The project will be executed in the most vulnerable 3 regions of the Gambia, exposed to climate impacts, with no-access or low-access to information, knowledge and education; lack of resources, assets and income sources; and that rely on marginal and climate risk-prone and degraded lands. Areas which possess less access to community and governmental services to cope with climate change risks.

All assistance to the local beneficiaries will be channeled through the farmer networks. Farmers of 250 households at each of the 10 locations will be given a livelihood diversification and income generation model. Farmers organized in groups will do planning and implementation of the practices (livelihood improvement programs) that were identified for their location.

FAO as the GEF agency will provide supervision and oversight, as well as technical assistance in strengthening technical and institutional capacity for climate change adaptation, assessment, monitoring and provision of advance early warning information on vulnerabilities, risks and agro-meteorological forecasts to assist better adaptation planning and promoting community based adaptation to strengthen livelihood strategies.

Risk and vulnerability assessment and mapping will be designed in collaboration with local actors: RDCs, local government agencies, local communities, civil society, private sector organizations, and locally based NGO/INGOs. Communities will actively participate in awareness-raising activities and demonstrations, to better understand CC impacts and risks.

Project Steering Committee (PSC): The PSC will be jointly established by FAO and MOA and will be hosted by MOA, and will comprise of representatives from: the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water Resources and Parks and Wildlife (MOCCWP&W), the Ministry of Fisheries (MOF), the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MOFEA); the Ministry for Women’s Affair, the Technical Departments of MOA, DWR, NEA, NARI, selected UNDAF members, and selected NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) representatives. The PSC will be responsible for major decisions related to project coordination and administration. The project Steering Committee (PSC) will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the MOA. The PSC will give strategic directions to the project. It will approve adjustments in project plan and budget, if any and will also the progress review of the project. The PSC will meet twice a year.

The PSC will establish a National Technical Advisory Team (NTAT) and a Regional Technical Advisory Team (RTAT). The government will direct and support local level authorities in providing umbrella support to farmer groups. The MOA will identify potential participants for the training courses, and will release the selected staff from the various departments involved in project implementation from their normal duties to ensure their participation at the training, workshops and demonstration activities at village level, and to fulfil other commitments related to the project’s training activities at the pilot sites.

B.1.2 Stakeholder involvement plan

There are number of stakeholders identified during the PIF preparation phase through national level consultations. The overall stakeholder matrix did not change, but the indicative roles and responsibilities are amended based one detailed discussions. The expected specific roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders were agreed in principle. It is also expected that there is a scope for additional organizations and agencies to participate in the project implementation phase. The priorities and perspectives of the local communities and most vulnerable populations (e.g. women) is reflected into the project document. A national expert on livelihoods and agribusiness will be engaged for this purpose and she/he will be part of the project implementation team. The community mobilization and extension expert will mainly focus on stakeholder engagement especially women, civil society organizations, indigenous communities and other relevant beneficiaries. FAO’s tools and methods for community mobilization for planning for adaptation¹ will be adopted to ensure inclusion of women and most vulnerable communities.

Key stakeholders and their perceived roles (updated during PPG)

Key stakeholders	Role and responsibilities	Potential benefits
Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)	Lead national implementing partner. The MOA will be the chair of the Steering Committee and draw members from other ministries and its departments.	Improved capacity to contribute to climate change mainstreaming into the agriculture Policies and Plans
Ministry of Fisheries, and National Assembly Matters	UNFCCC and NAPA focal point	Improved capacity and opportunity to incorporate climate change into relevant policy instruments
Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	Provision of funds for all government contributions into the project. Steering committee member	Improved understanding of potential negative impact of climate change events on national development and economic goals with respect to the Agriculture GEF sector.
The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water and Wildlife	Focal Ministry for MEAs (UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD); Member of Project Steering Committee	Improved capacity in the implementation GEF projects and tracking of outcomes and outputs.
Ministry of Local Government and Lands	Steering Committee Member; advocate for policy support to climate risk reduction for local communities	Improved capacity to integrate climate change concerns in development issues at the local level
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment	Steering Committee Member, advocate for value addition, agribusiness and trade	Promotion of value addition and marketing for the drought tolerant crops and varieties to be introduced by NARI and MOA.
Department of Water	Main player in climate and weather data	Improved coordination of this project with the proposed

¹ E-learning tool on community based adaptation to climate change: <http://www.fao.org/climatechange/67624/en/>

Key stakeholders	Role and responsibilities	Potential benefits
Resources (DWR)	collection, monitoring, processing, analyses and translation into forecasts, outlooks, and early warnings.	LDCF project on “Strengthening climate services and early warning systems in the Gambia for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – 2nd Phase”. DWR is coordinating the work of NAPs.
Agricultural Communications Unit	Member of project coordinating unit and steering committee. Contribution to developing communication aspects of the project	Improved capacity for development and dissemination of risk information to all stakeholders in the country and also to the local communities through regional and local offices.
National Planning Commission	Steering committee member; Linking project goals with overall Government policy	Better incorporation of climate change concerns in agriculture sector into relevant policy instruments
National Environment Agency (NEA)	Steering committee member; strong participation in sensitization for sectoral climate proofing.	The output on “Strengthen the quality control laboratory in National Environment Agency (NEA) to monitor nutrition and chemical profiles of diversified crops and varieties” will be implemented by NEA.
Department of Agriculture (DOA)	Promoting livelihood diversification and intensification to farmers (crop & livestock), community mobilization, and local monitoring, compilation of feedback from farmers.	Enhanced capacity on climate change adaptation through training and learning by doing at the local level.
Regional Directorates of Agriculture (RDAs)	Coordinate the project implementation at the regional level as part of the Regional Technical Advisory Team.	Close engagement of RDAs ensures sustainability of investments at the local level. The RDAs will have the project monitoring role.
National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI)	Steering Committee Member. Advice on adaptation measures related to agricultural activities at project sites (planting dates, types of seeds, water harvesting, etc.),	Strengthening Research and Development linkages; Implementation of project activities relevant to stress tolerant crops and improved crop varieties.
Department of Community Development	Active participation in pilot studies on effective two-way communication	Improved understanding of climate risk reduction issues and delivery at community level
National Farmers Platform	Member of the Steering Committee; advocacy for increased project benefits to farmers.	Improved awareness and capacity in climate change adaptation.
Gambia indigenous livestock multiplication association (GILMA); Polutry Producers Associations	Active participation to facilitate implementation of the project activities to improve desired outputs.	Strengthening the capacity of local organization to better prepare to address the impacts of climate change locally.
Local communities (most vulnerable and ethnic populations)	Direct beneficiaries	In the North Bank, Upper River and Lower River regions, about two thirds of the population is poor. There are 8 main ethnic groups in the Gambia. The project will target most vulnerable populations (especially women and rural youth) and ethnic groups.
UNEP	Knowledge sharing based on experiences from GEF LDCF	Increased experience in implementing LDCF projects and coordination of activities to enhance complementarity.
UNDP	Steering committee member	Increased Inter-agency cooperation in assisting The Gambia in reducing vulnerability to climate change.
Actin Aid	Advice on assessment of local needs and advocacy related to access and ownership of resources especially by Women.	Improving project’s outputs and outcomes especially related to targeting of vulnerable communities.

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

The project will strengthen the livelihood and resilience of the targeted households and farming systems by diversifying not only the agricultural production towards more drought tolerant crops but also by providing livelihood alternatives. The interventions will therefore enable its beneficiaries to better cope with climate change and adapt their agricultural practices, including livestock management. Especially women (70 % of the targeted households) will benefit from more secure livelihood assets through the establishment of community gardens with irrigation systems, honey and poultry production. In summary the project aims to achieve the following adaptation benefits: (i) institutions and targeted communities have capacities to minimize exposure to climate variability and climate change; (ii) climate change priorities have been integrated into at least 2 policies and 2 action plans; (iii) comprehensive risk and vulnerability information is compiled and weather and climate information is disseminated to 3000 HH in 10 districts; (iv) a food security and agro-met early warning system in place; (v) a total of 5500 farmers of which 70% are women benefit from the income diversification related activities; (vi) 10 deferred grazing areas established and reseeded with multi-purpose grass/legume species; (vii) 10 intensive feed gardens established (one in each district); (viii) 6 livestock water points established, (ix) demarcation of cattle tracks in place benefiting 1000 HH; (x) at least 25 good practices examples are packaged with details for replication and shared nationally.

B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The ‘additional costs’ associated with loss of development benefits due to climate change and increased climate variability need to have close synergies and complementarity with the baseline project interventions. This means the activities of the partners in the baseline cover most of the basic development issues but some of the key considerations to climate change and increasing climate variability have not been considered. With a co-financing of 36.83 million USD, the FAO/GEF costs are less than 20% of the entire Project.

The Project follows on from previous collaboration between FAO and the Gambia on development of livelihood alternatives. The proposed Project will build on the lessons and implementation approach of the previous support to ensure cost-effectiveness. Several alternative approaches were considered for cost-effectiveness. These alternatives included combination of institutional and technical capacity development. The alternative approach of participatory implementation promotes learning-by-doing approach compared to conventional extension approaches. The Project aims to minimize the mobilization of international experts. This will reduce the costs associated with travel and consultancy. International experts will be hired on specific topics for which local experts are not available. At the local level, the Project will rely extensively on farmer-farmer experience sharing by engaging farmer groups.

TABLE 8: SUMMARY OF THE MAIN M&E REPORTS, RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, TIMEFRAME AND COSTS

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budgeted costs (USD)
Inception Workshop, annual planning meetings/workshops, final project workshop	PMU, supported by the LTO, BH	Inception workshop within three months of project start up, annual workshops as per the schedule and work plan agreed and final workshop a month before closure of the project.	(5 x 3000) USD 15 000
Baseline survey for impact evaluation (questionnaire design, survey, travel expenses)	PMU and external experts. The project team and LTO to provide support to design the survey questionnaire.	Within three months from start of the project.	(10 districts x 2000) USD 20 000

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budgeted costs (USD)
Mid-term review/ evaluation (Including questionnaire design, survey and compilation)	External Consultant in consultation with the project team and other partners (includes survey of participating households, travel expenses and report writing)	After completion of two years of implementation.	USD 40 000 (includes staff cost)
Final impact evaluation (Including questionnaire design, survey and compilation)	FAO evaluation unit and the project team. In addition a detailed ex-post analysis will be made based on the survey with participant households (5 participants per group), survey of control households, travel expenses, impact evaluation report writing and final evaluation.	At the end of project implementation.	USD 40 000
Project Progress Reports (PPRs)	BH (in collaboration with the PMU and the LTO) Approved and submitted to GEF by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Six-monthly.	PMU time covered by the project budget. FAO staff time financed through GEF agency fees
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	BH (in collaboration with the PCU and the LTO) Approved and submitted to GEF by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Annual	FAO staff time financed through GEF agency fees. PMU time covered by the project budget.
Monitoring by the Regional Directorates	Regional Directorates in close collaboration with concerned DADOs. PMU will coordinate the monitoring in collaboration with the technical experts.	Twice in a year	2500 x 2 x 4 years USD 20 000
Project M & E reports (includes project progress reports, co-financing reports, terminal reports)	PMU, with inputs from NPD, NTC and other partners. The project implementation report by PMU supported by the LTO and cleared and submitted by the GCU to the GEF Secretariat.	Semi-annual/annual or as required	USD 10 000
Terminal Report	NTC, LTO, TCSR Report Unit	At least two months before the end date of the Execution Agreement	USD 5 000
Total Budget			USD 150 000

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

- A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this form. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
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Momodou B. Sarr	Executive director	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, GAMBIA JIMPEX ROAD P.O.Box 48, BANJUL THE GAMBIA	DECEMBER 12 , 2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator , Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month , day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Gustavo Merino Director, Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy		07 March 2016	Perpetua Katepa-Kalala FAO Representative Food And Agriculture Organization of The United Nations (FAO)	220- 4498034/4497567/449754 7	Perpetua.KatepaKalala@fao.org
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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).

Component 1: Strengthening of institutional and technical capacity for adaptation to climate change in agriculture sector

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones				End of project target	Means of verification and responsibility	Assumptions
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
Outcome 1.1 Strengthened adaptive capacity of institutions and mainstreamed climate change adaptation priorities into sectoral policies and plans	<p>(AMAT Indicator 2.2.1): No. and type of targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability</p> <p>NEA Laboratory services strengthened to support project implementation</p> <p>(AMAT Indicator 1.1.1): Adaptation actions implemented in national/sub-regional development frameworks (no. and type)</p>	<p>Capacity of the government agencies and local stakeholders is inadequate to respond to impacts of climate variability and change in agriculture sector</p> <p>A laboratory exists in NEA, but focuses on pesticide residues and chemicals only</p> <p>Climate change mainstreaming in agriculture sector lacks technical support and is not systematically done</p>	<p>Training module/manual developed</p> <p>Standards on instruments decided and procured</p> <p>Consultations and start up training activities and existing agriculture and food security policies/plans reviewed.</p>	<p>Capacity developed</p> <p>Installation of instruments and capacity development programmes conducted</p> <p>Decentralized consultations completed</p>	<p>Reflected in decision making and response measures</p> <p>The laboratory is involved in monitoring of the impacts of adaptation practices</p> <p>Consolidation of inputs and final consultations conducted</p>	<p>Improvement in institutional and technical capacity sustained within the institutional system</p> <p>Sustainable running of the laboratory ensured</p> <p>Climate change concerns integrated and endorsed by the Government</p>	<p>5 MOA, 40 DOA, 35 DLS, 20 NARI, 16 FTS, 150 regional staff and 150 entrepreneurs from 10 districts have increased capacity on climate change adaptation and capable of better respond to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>The existing laboratory upgraded with new instruments and at least 6 staff trained on operation and maintenance and are capable of monitoring the impacts of adaptation interventions on natural resources.</p> <p>Climate change priorities are integrated into 4 national policies/strategies and plans</p>	<p>Training reports, policy reports, plans, annual progress and evaluation reports</p> <p>Upgraded laboratory and sustained running with government support</p> <p>Consultation reports and updated policies and plans</p>	<p>Trained staffs will get involved in planning, policy and decision making</p> <p>The NEA is willing to expand its activities to monitor the climate change adaptation practices as part of its mandate</p> <p>Government is taking serious steps to address the climate change risks systematically at all levels</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones				End of project target	Means of verification and responsibility	Assumptions
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
							and technical support provided to facilitate NAPs processes in agriculture sector through systematic consultations at all levels and 30 MOA staff trained on mainstreaming and they are aware about importance of integration of adaptation priorities into policies/plans and strategies.		
Output 1.1.1 Technical capacity of institutions at all levels (national, regional, district and local) focusing on adaptation in agriculture sector strengthened	<p>No of national/regional/local level training programmes organized and sustained within MOA</p> <p>Number of national/ regional/ local level staff trained and supports climate change adaptation work</p> <p>Number of entrepreneurship trainings organized to strengthen agri-business and</p>	<p>No systematic training programmes conducted for MOA, DOA, DLS, NARI and other stakeholders</p> <p>No climate change adaptation related training programmes integrated into the regular activities of the MOA</p>	<p>Training needs assessment conducted and training manuals developed.</p> <p>First phase of four 2 days trainings per year (25 participants/training event) organized in year 1</p> <p>3 trainings (30 in each total 90) at the regional</p>	<p>One FTS pilot processing plant set up with processing equipment</p> <p>16 specialists in food technology services trained</p> <p>6 training programmes organized and 150 entrepreneurs from 10 districts trained and linked to financing institutions</p>	<p>Second phase of four 2 days trainings per year (25 participants/training event) organized in year 3</p> <p>Second phase of 3 trainings (30 in each total 90) at the regional level staff and 2</p>	<p>Consolidation of training manuals and resources for further use.</p> <p>Integration of training resources and training programmes into MOA's regular activities and sustainability ensured.</p>	<p>5 MOA, 40 DOA, 35 DLS, 20 NARI, 16 FTS, 150 regional staff (in 3 regions) and 150 entrepreneurs from 10 districts have increased capacity on climate change adaptation and capable of better respond to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Training reports, consultation reports, training manuals, and updated plans through NAP processes.</p>	<p>The Government is willing to nominate the staff for the training programmes and is interested to integrate training resources into their regular activities.</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones				End of project target	Means of verification and responsibility	Assumptions
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
	promote livelihood diversification and income generation activities		level staff and 2 trainings (30 in each total 60) for district level staff.		trainings (30 in each total 60) for district level staff organized.				
Output 1.1.2 Quality-control laboratory in National Environment Agency (NEA) strengthened to monitor and analyse the impacts of adaptation practices on the natural resource and environment	An upgraded laboratory with new and relevant instruments available Number of staff trained on operation and maintenance and monitoring of adaptation practices	There is an existing laboratory but not geared towards monitoring of impacts of adaptation practices in agriculture sector	Procurement of instruments Installation of instruments	A quality control lab of NEA upgraded and at least 6 staff trained on operation and maintenance and monitoring of adaptation practices	Guidelines for running the laboratory and aligned with the regular mandate of the NEA	NEA quality control lab is involved in assessment of impacts and final report available	The existing laboratory upgraded with new instruments and at least 6 staff trained on operation and maintenance and are capable of monitoring the impacts of adaptation interventions on natural resources.	Up gradation of laboratory and reports of impact assessments, training reports of the staff	The NEA is willing to take up this activity country wide for all relevant adaptation projects on a regular basis
Output 1.1.3 National Adaptation Planning (NAPs) in agriculture sector facilitated and climate change concerns mainstreamed into national agriculture policies, strategies and programmes	Number of consultations and training organized for the NAP processes and number of agriculture and food security policies mainstreamed with climate change concerns.	Agriculture sector is prominent in the current NAP processes but need additional technical support	A national level consultation for NAP conducted and a 2 days training for 30 participants organized	4 regional level consultations organized for NAPs processes	NAPs consolidation workshop conducted and NAP documentation supported.	The climate change concerns are integrated into at least 4 documents	At least 4 updated policies/plans available with climate change concerns integrated 30 MOA staff trained on mainstreaming and a NAPs documents consists of agriculture and food security related priorities	Consultation workshop reports, updated national policies and plans with climate change concerns integrated	NAP preparatory processes coincides with preparation/up date of agriculture and/or food security policies and strategies.

Component 2: Assessment of vulnerabilities, risks and dissemination of timely climate risk information to users at all levels

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones				End of project target	Means of verification and responsibility	Assumptions
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
Outcome 2.1 Increased knowledge and understanding of vulnerability and risk assessment tools, agro-climatic monitoring and climate information services for food Security by national and local level institutions	(AMAT Indicator 2.1.2.1): Type and scope of monitoring systems in place (AMAT Indicator 2.1.1) Relevant risk information disseminated to stakeholders	Multi-disciplinary technical groups for agro-met and food security early warning available but very weak There is no systematic risk and vulnerability assessment conducted for 3 rd national communication There is no inter-agency cooperation in delivery of climate services for the benefit of decision makers at all levels	Consolidation of data and information for risk and vulnerability analysis Exploratory study on current weaknesses in the weather and climate information systems, potential and feedback from decision makers	Tools and methods delivered and spatial information products developed Deployment of tools and methods for risk and vulnerability assessment and weather and climate information systems including capacity development.	The information products and early warning systems applied at the national and decentralized levels Application of agro-met and food security early warning products, risk and vulnerability maps and weather and climate information services	Customized products available, strengthened and sustained within MOA and DWR Lessons learnt and update of information products based on the feedback from users	Improved data, tools and methods such as climate, biophysical variable and analysis for vulnerability and risk assessments and food security early warning systems in place and at least 5 DWR staff trained to monitor and analyse the risks. Multi-disciplinary technical group strengthened and disseminating relevant risk information to target groups (3000 HH in 10 districts)	Spatial information products on vulnerability and risk assessment used for UNFCCC submissions, decisions taken based on agro-met and food security early warning bulletins. Risk and vulnerability profile document, early warning bulletins, customized weather and climate information products	Government actively seek data and information products and early warning messages for pro-active decisions. Necessary data and information are available to develop risk and vulnerability maps; Decision makers at all levels actively seek advance information for decision making to reduce the impacts of climate risks
Output 2.1.1 Improved database, tools and methods for vulnerability and risk assessment, agro-climatic monitoring for	New data sets collated from different ministries and departments and number of risk	No updated vulnerability and risks assessments done after second national	Data collection quality checking and analysis for	Analysis for spatial information products on risk and vulnerability	Application of spatial vulnerability and risk assessment products for	Improved data, tools and methods such as climate, biophysical	One comprehensive risk and vulnerability atlas available for	Risks and vulnerability maps integrated into UNFCC	Necessary data is available with different ministries and departments

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones				End of project target	Means of verification and responsibility	Assumptions
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
food security developed at the national and local level and staff trained	and vulnerability spatial products New/updated and improved crop monitoring and early warning for food security available	communication An agro-met early warning product is available but crop monitoring and regions specific information is not available.	risk and vulnerability analysis Customization of tools and methods for crop monitoring.	assessments Delivery of crop monitoring tools in DWR and development of new agro-met and food security early warning bulletins	adaptation planning Use of agro-met and food security early warning for decision making at all levels	and socio-economic variable and analysis for vulnerability and risk assessments and food security early warning systems in place and at least 5 DWR staff trained to monitor and analyse the risks.	the whole country An updated agro-met bulletin and food security early warning information regularly sent from DWR in close collaboration with MOA.	submissions Regular updated/new agro-met and food security early warning bulletins available.	for updating the information products and early warning systems
Output 2.1.21 National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS) supported and weather and climate forecasting customized for agriculture sector and capacity enhanced	A national framework for climate services established and running Improved weather and climate information products disseminated to at least three regions to help decision making at local level.	No national platform for climate services and user interface platforms available at the national level. Weather and climate information is provided to 4 pilot sites through UNEP/LDCF project, but no information is communicated to selected three regions in the new LDCF project.	2 national level consultations Scoping study for establishment of localized weather and climate information services conducted	2 national level consultations/workshops on national platform for climate services Establishment of communication network and local technical teams for interpretation of weather and climate information for decision making	2 national level consultation s/workshops on national platform for climate services and evaluation of the platform Weather and climate information communicate to 3 pilot sites (one each in three regions)	Final evaluation of the national platform for climate services (specifically collaboration between DWR and MOA) and utility of weather and climate information system for decision making at the local level.	A functioning national platform for climate services Customized weather and climate information products disseminated to 3 regions and at least 3000 HH use weather and climate information for decision making	Reports of the national platform for climate services Improved weather and climate information products and services available at the local level to help decision making.	The multi-sectoral national platform has specific focus on agriculture and food security sector The DWR is capable of producing value added weather and climate information services

Component 3: Promoting integrated livelihood and income generation, sustainable production and management practices in agriculture and linking to value addition and marketing

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline#	Milestones				End of project target	Means of verification and responsibility	Assumptions
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
Outcome 3.1 Integrated strategies for diversified livelihoods and sources of income improved for vulnerable households and communities	(AMAT Indicator 1.3.1): Households and communities have more secure access to livelihood assets (Score)– Disaggregated by gender	There are community gardens being implemented through MDG1c and Songhai model, but constrained by some practical issues	Feasibility study conducted and improved location specific integrated models suggested and implementation initiated	First phase of 5 units successfully established and beneficiaries trained and linked to markets and value addition support provided	Second phase of 5 units successfully established and beneficiaries trained and linked to markets and value addition support provided	Detailed study on each of models documented and success stories disseminated widely to promote up-scaling.	Secure access (Score 4) to livelihood assets by 2 500 farm households through community gardens, 250 households with knowledge on value addition, 50 households with honey production and 30 poultry producers associations of which 70% are women beneficiaries.	Periodical implementation reports and success stories and lessons learnt.	The proposed integrated models capture major weaknesses identified from the past experiences and will have the up-scaling potential through the country.
Output 3.1.1 Location specific livelihood diversification and income generation models improved and implemented	Number of community gardens (crops) established Number and type of infrastructure established in community gardens Number and type of institutional	There are number of community gardens already established under MDG1c and Songhai model projects but there are practical issues and weaknesses that limit success of the models.	Feasibility study in 10 districts conducted Establishment of community gardens initiated in 5 districts (sites) after necessary community mobilization	Community gardens and necessary infrastructure completed in 5 sites and activities initiated in additional 5 sites Introductory sessions between Business Development Services (BDS) and	Community gardens and necessary infrastructure completed in additional 5 sites DWR completes establishment of local networks in all 3 pilot sites for dissemination of weather and climate information	Establishment of community gardens in all 10 sites continued in 4 th year to make sure that all investments are sustained. Periodical DOA/DLS/NA RI field visits organized and participatory discussions conducted in all 10 districts The integrated	Secure access (Score 4) to livelihood assets by 2 500 farm households through community gardens, 250 households with knowledge on value addition, 50 households with honey production and 30 poultry producers	Implementation and progress reports Weather and climate information products communicated to local beneficiaries Training reports Consultation reports Visit reports of	The localized integrated models of livelihood diversification and income generation captures weaknesses and addressed all of them and will have up-scaling potential.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline#	Milestones				End of project target	Means of verification and responsibility	Assumptions
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
	<p>support provided at local level</p> <p>Number and type of activities relevant to agri-business and value addition conducted</p> <p>Number of household level income generation activities prioritized and implemented</p> <p>Number and types of support provided to enhance poultry and small ruminants production at community level</p>	<p>The models focuses on only vegetable production and is very small and the benefit received by the community is not making much difference in their livelihood and income generation opportunities.</p>	<p>Establishment of necessary infrastructure started in 5 sites</p> <p>Field visits of DOA/DLS staff from district facilitated in all 10 sites and consultations completed</p> <p>Meetings between DWR and producers in all 10 sites completed and needs documented</p> <p>Introductory sessions between Business Development Services (BDS) and financial institutions organized in 5 sites</p>	<p>financial institutions organized in additional 5 sites</p> <p>Community level training on processing, packaging and marketing organized in all 10 sites</p> <p>Establishment of beehives completed in 50 households and 2 honeybee production and value addition training organized</p> <p>Training for poultry producers association organized</p>	<p>Coverage of communication of weather and climate information services increased to all 10 sites through community garden networks</p> <p>Second phase of vaccination completed in all 10 districts and simultaneously national wide vaccination is completed for poultry and small ruminants.</p> <p>Support for additional 25 broiler units completed and necessary trainings completed.</p>	<p>livelihood diversification and income generation models assessed and the lessons learnt communicated widely for potential up-scaling by the community groups and also through other similar projects/programmes.</p>	<p>associations of which 70% are women beneficiaries.</p> <p>DWR and MOA work closely to communicate weather and climate information products in 3 selected sites reaching at least 3000 HH</p>	<p>the regional and district level DOA and DLS staff</p>	

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline#	Milestones				End of project target	Means of verification and responsibility	Assumptions
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
			Procurement of beehives for 50 households processed	25 broiler units supported in 5 districts					
			Vaccination programme for small poultry and small ruminants started in 5 districts	Second phase of vaccination started in additional 5 districts and simultaneously national wide vaccination is completed.					
			First training for GILMA members organized						
Outcome 3.2 Strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods of target population by promoting sustainable crop intensification and innovative crop improvement and management practices	Number of climate resilient practices introduced and number of household benefitted Number of field demonstrations organized and community participation ensured	The research station trials focuses only on crop improvement of major cereals and focus is not given to drought tolerant traditional crop species that have more potential in-terms of withstanding moisture stress	Certified seed/plating material production of drought tolerant varieties of crops strengthened and traditional crop species such as <i>findi</i> , cassava, sweet potato included.	Demonstration sites established in 10 locations covering all 10 selected districts in 3 regions and at least 250 households directly benefit through the field demonstrations	Demonstration sites established in additional 10 locations covering all 10 selected districts in 3 regions and at least 250 additional households directly benefit through the field demonstrations	The lessons learnt and cost benefit analysis of improved varieties in-terms of economic benefit at the household level completed for all 20 sites and feedback from the communities documented.	All 20 communities are closely engaged in field demonstrations and have access to drought tolerant crop varieties of <i>findi</i> , cassava, sweet potato, dual purpose cowpea	Demonstration reports Evidences of new varietal distribution through certified seed production by NARO	NARI is capable of engaging large number of local stakeholders and willing to promote traditional crop species such as <i>findi</i>
Output 3.2.1 Drought	Number of field	Field	Community	Community	Certified seed	NARI provides	Drought	Seed	NARI is

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline#	Milestones				End of project target	Means of verification and responsibility	Assumptions
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
tolerant crop seeds produced, demonstrated at field level with strengthened value addition and marketing	<p>demonstrations organized to promote drought tolerant crop species</p> <p>Number of certified seed production sites established and number of farmers involved in seed/planting material production</p> <p>Number of training events organized to promote value addition and marketing of findi, cassava, sweet potato and dual purpose cowpea</p> <p>Number of NARI staff trained/undertook visits to international research centres</p>	<p>demonstrations focus on varieties for higher yield</p> <p>No specific field demonstrations organized focusing on climate change adaptation</p> <p>Traditional crops such as findi, drought tolerant cassava, sweet potato and dual purpose cowpea are sidelined due to new yield enhancement oriented research programmes by NARI</p> <p>Exchange visits by NARI scientists focused on conferences and workshops and not specifically focused on</p>	<p>mobilization and profiling study conducted in 10 locations covering all 10 selected districts</p> <p>Certified seed production sites selected and activities initiated in 5 sites by involving small-scale entrepreneurs</p> <p>Field demonstrations on drought tolerant crop species (findi, cassava, sweet potato and dual purpose cowpea) established in 5 districts of CRR-N and URR-N for findi and all 10 districts involving 20 communities for traditional and industrial</p>	<p>mobilization and profiling study conducted in additional 10 locations</p> <p>Certified seed production continued in 5 sites by involving small-scale entrepreneurs</p> <p>Field demonstrations on drought tolerant crop species (findi, cassava, sweet potato and dual purpose cowpea) established in all 10 districts benefiting 20 communities and a minimum of 500 households with each demonstration</p>	<p>production, demonstration of drought tolerant crops (findi, cassava, sweet potato, dual purpose cowpea) are demonstrated</p> <p>Training programmes on processing, packaging, storing and marketing of traditional crops conducted in all 20 communities</p> <p>NARI promotes ideal cereal legume combination in at least 5 sites covering all 10 districts to directly benefit at least 500 farm families</p> <p>Local producers are linked with business development services in all 20 communities through</p>	<p>continuous support to the certified seed production and field demonstrations in all 20 sites</p> <p>A comprehensive assessment and strategy prepared to up-scale potential traditional crops</p> <p>Regular exchanges and knowledge sharing promoted between NARI and at least 3 international institutions</p>	<p>tolerant crop varieties of <i>findi</i>, cassava, sweet potato, dual purpose cowpea introduced in all 10 districts directly benefiting 1500 households (200 HH benefit from <i>findi</i>, 300 HH benefit from sweet potato, 500 HH benefit from cassava).</p> <p>Periodical monitoring reports of field demonstrations</p> <p>Visit programme of the NARI/DOA staff to the demonstration plots and feedback from farmers</p> <p>Visit report and recommendation of the NARI staff's visit to international centres in the region.</p>	<p>empowered and capable of establishing field demonstrations together with DOA and other field level staff to promote drought tolerant crop species and cropping systems</p> <p>NARI collaborates closely with other activities carried out through DOA and DLS at the regional, district and community levels</p>	

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline#	Milestones				End of project target	Means of verification and responsibility	Assumptions
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
	Number and type of processing equipment supplied to farmers and number of farmer groups benefitted	transfer of technology from the CG centers	cassava; dual purpose cowpea based inter-cropping systems demonstrated in 10 locations At least 1 findi processing machine supplied to one demonstration site (subject to cost)	AT least 3 NARI scientists visit international research centres in the region with a specific focus on technology transfer	consultations in relation to value addition and marketing.				
Output 3.2.2 Additional area brought under cropping by developing tidal irrigation and ensuring value addition and market linkages	Number of hectares brought under cropping by developing tidal irrigation (CRR-N region) Number of farmers/households benefitted from the investment Number and type of marketing linkages established to promote post-harvest handling	There is a limited area under rice cultivation and some of them are already affected by salinity There is sustainable model to link rice production, processing and marketing	Feasibility study in CRR-N region and selection of potential sites for introducing tidal irrigation Establishment of necessary infrastructure, land reclamation to bring 40 hectares of land under tidal irrigation	Provision of inputs to farmers to start cultivation in reclaimed land with tidal irrigation facility benefiting at least 200 farmers At least one processing facility provided to the farmers Consultations to establish linkages between producers and buyers	Continue producing crops using tidal irrigation facility Processed produce packaged by involving community networks in selected locations At least one producer – buyer agreement completed	The lessons learnt from the tidal irrigation models packaged and available for up-scaling Cost-benefit analysis of tidal irrigation system completed for at least one contiguous site	AT least 40 hectares of land brought under tidal irrigation benefiting at least 200 farmers At least one producer – buyer agreement completed	Periodical progress reports Reports of the visits by project team Operations and delivery report Cost-benefit analysis of tidal irrigation systems	The topography and land forms are suitable for tidal irrigation in CRR-N region and Government still promotes the technology to ensure food security of most vulnerable communities.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline#	Milestones				End of project target	Means of verification and responsibility	Assumptions
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
	and marketing			initiated					

Component 4: Enhancing resilience of rangelands by implementing improved management practices

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline#	Milestones				End of project target	Means of verification and responsibility	Assumptions
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
Outcome 4.1. Improved management of rangelands and increased access of livelihood assets to sustain sources of income by livestock dependent communities	(AMAT Indicator 1.2.1.3): Climate resilient agricultural (livestock) practices introduced to promote food security (type and level)	The rangelands are degraded and over grazed due to non-availability of proper management alternatives There is no cattle tracks and lack of local conventions/ regulations with regard to grazing affects the rangeland productivity	Community mobilization conducted and sites selected for implementing rangeland management practices	At least 5 sites supported with deferred grazing, intensive feed gardens, and watering points	All 10 communities have conventions and local regulations in grazing and management of rangeland resources	All 10 sites provided with institutional support for regular operation and implementation of the conventions/reregulation for rangeland management	10 deferred grazing areas established and reseeded with multi-purpose grass/legume species, 10 intensive feed gardens established in each district, 6 livestock water points established, demarcation of cattle tracks in place benefiting 1000 HH.	Physical verification of investments and periodical progress reports	The rangeland management committee is willing to sustain and follow the regulations agreed and government provides continuous support for implementation
Output 4.1.1. Resilience of rangelands enhanced by promoting differed grazing areas and reseeded of multi-purpose grass and legume species	Number of communities benefit from establishment of deferred grazing areas Number of rangeland management community is functioning effectively and efficiently using the resources Number of intensive feed gardens developed and operational with community	There are very few successful models of deferred grazing sites exists	Community mobilization in all 10 sites initiated Identification sites for establishing differed grazing, reseeded of multi-purpose grass/legume species and surface ponds Local rangeland management committee established in all 10 sites	Establishment of 10 deferred grazing areas initiated Establishment of all 10 intensive gardens initiated Multi-purpose grass/legume species reseeded in all 10 sites	Establishment of 10 deferred grazing areas and 10 intensive feed gardens completed	Sustained support by DLS ensured and the feedback from communities integrated into the regulations and conventions of the rangeland management committees.	10 deferred grazing areas established and reseeded with multi-purpose grass/legume species, 10 intensive feed gardens established (one in each district)	Physical verification and periodical progress reports	The local grazing associations follow rules and regulations and DLS provides sustained support to maintain the established investments

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline#	Milestones				End of project target	Means of verification and responsibility	Assumptions
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
	participation								
Output 4.1.2. Provision of livestock water points and improved demarcation of cattle tracts	<p>Number of surface watering points created and number of livestock herders benefitted</p> <p>Area covered under demarcation and marking of cattle tracts to increase cattle access</p>	<p>There are few borehole water points developed, but not focused on less expensive water harvesting surface ponds to provide water for livestock during the rainy season</p> <p>Very limited sites with demarcation and marking of cattle tracts in LRR-N, URR-N and</p>	<p>Demarcation and marking of cattle tracts initiated in 5 sites</p> <p>Consultations to establish local conventions/regulations by community members</p>	<p>At least 3 surface ponds completed in selected sites</p> <p>Demarcation and marking of cattle tracts to increase cattle access completed in all 10 sites</p>	<p>Additional 3 surface ponds completed in selected sites</p> <p>The agreed conventions/regulations implemented</p>	<p>Sustained support by DLS ensured and the feedback from communities on surface water points and demarcation and marking of cattle tracts integrated into the regulations and conventions of the rangeland management committees.</p>	<p>6 livestock water points established, demarcation of cattle tracts in place in 10 sites benefiting 1000 HH.</p>	<p>Physical verification and periodical progress reports</p> <p>Progress of implementation and ownership of the rangeland management committee in implementing the plans/rules and regulations</p>	<p>The rangeland management committee is capable of effectively implementing the conventions and rules and regulations</p>

Precise baseline will be developed through baseline survey before the commencement of the project interventions.

Component 5: Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline#	Milestones				End of project target	Means of verification and responsibility	Assumptions
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
Outcome 5.1. Project implemented with a results based management framework and best practices and lessons learned disseminated widely	M & E system developed and implemented effectively	Baseline projects and programmes are established, but these projects and programmes lacks climate change adaptation perspective	M & E plan developed AMAT tool established Baselines established	Progress reports prepared and submitted	Mid-term workshops and evaluation/monitoring conducted	Final workshops and evaluations conducted	Very well structured baselines, evaluation of project at the end against the established baselines.	Inception reports, baseline survey reports, mid-term monitoring/evaluation reports and final evaluation reports	The project M & E framework adhere to the practical realities and deliverables are clearly quantified.
Output: 5.1.1. Monitoring and evaluation system designed, implemented at all levels and project related good practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated	Agreed M & E plan at the start of the project AMAT tool available and followed during the monitoring Targets and baselines clearly defined Number and typology of good practices integrated and disseminated for wider adoption and replication	There is no comprehensive document elaborating good practices for adapting agriculture to climate change	M & E Plan prepared and agreed with stakeholders AMAT tool revised taking care of recent developments at the start of the project Baseline survey conducted within 3 months after initiation of the project	Questionnaire design, survey documents prepared for mid-term review/evaluation Periodical supervision visits by DOA/DLS from regional and district levels	Mid-term impact review/evaluation Compilation of good practices Preparation of policy briefs for wider circulation Conduct of initial cost benefit analysis of the good practices	Final evaluation Compilation of all good practices and consolidation for replication Final workshop for knowledge sharing and sustainability of investments and technical assistance Preparation of terminal reports	A well structured M & E system in place and implemented as per the M & E plan At least 15 good practices examples consolidated and cost benefit analysis conducted and shared widely for replication/up-scaling	M & E reports Periodical progress reports Document with compiled good practices examples	The M & E framework is simple enough to be implemented and the activities follows the results matrix and M & E framework is aligned closely with the results matrix. The baseline data is credible and data collection completed within stipulated timeframe.

precise baseline will be developed through baseline survey before the commencement of the project interventions.

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).

Comments from Germany dated July 30, 2014.

Gambia: Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in The Gambia (GEF ID: 5782)

Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal:

Comment: Germany welcomes the proposal and its aim to make the agricultural sector in Gambia more climate-resilient. In particular Germany appreciates that it responds to NAPA priorities. However, Germany would like suggest the clarification of how subcomponent 1.3 contributes to adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector as the proposed activities are not adaptation-specific.

The subcomponent 1.3 referred in the above comment is related to Outcome 1.3 and its 3 Outputs listed below.

- 1.3.1. Outreach programme of the food technological services strengthened to develop and introduce new value added products to complement crop diversification (Train 16 Food Technology Services (FTS) and Horticultural Technical Services (HTS) technical staff on processing and packaging).
- 1.3.2 Quality- control laboratory in National Environment Agency (NEA) strengthened to monitor nutrient and chemical profiles of drought tolerant crops and varieties.
- 1.3.3 Enterpreuners (300) trained on newly introduced practices and linked to financial institutions and markets to motivate growing of new drought tolerant crops and varieties.

These outputs are now revised and consolidated but the technical assistance and investment related to these three activities remains in the new design with additional justification on adaptation benefits in the targeted agricultural sector.

Outputs/activities (PIF)	Outputs/activities (alignment in the current project document)	Clarification (response to comments)
1.3.1. Outreach programme of the food technological services strengthened to develop and introduce new value added products to complement crop diversification (Train 16 Food Technology Services (FTS) and Horticultural Technical Services (HTS) technical staff on processing and packaging)	This activity is included under Outcome 1.1.and Output 1.1.1: Technical capacity of institutions at all levels (national, regional, district and local) focusing on climate change adaptation in agriculture sector strengthened in the new project design.	The capacity of the outreach programme of food technological services need to be strengthened to promote value addition to the stress tolerant crops and varieties to be introduced as part of Component 3. The National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) is expected to provide support related to supply of quality seeds and inputs and the promotion of value addition and quality checking rests with the food technological services. Introduction of drought tolerant crops and varieties by NARI should be complemented by value addition and marketing activities to ensure sustainability. Production – value addition – marketing linkage is crucial to promote the applied adaptation practices and sustain the investment at the field level.
1.3.2 Quality- control laboratory in National Environment Agency (NEA) strengthened to monitor nutrient and chemical profiles of drought tolerant crops and varieties	This activity is included under Outcome 1.1 and Output 1.2 with some modification to the title as follows: Output 1.1.3 Quality-control laboratory in National Environment Agency (NEA) strengthened to monitor and analyze the	The NEA focuses on providing education about the environment, increasing environmental awareness and empowering communities to take action to identify and solve environmental problems. Currently, the agency is monitoring chemicals and pesticides and their residues in the environment. The proposal to upgrade the existing laboratory with new instruments and to provide tailored training to staff on operation and maintenance can enhance

	impacts of adaptation practices on the natural resources and environment. The focus is changed to monitoring and analysis of the impacts of adaptation practices on the natural resources and environment.	the capability of the laboratory to analysis the soil and water samples from the adaptation intervention sites and in turn assess the project's impacts. This laboratory can cater the nation-wide needs in addition to support to monitor adaptation interventions planned under the project.
1.3.3 Enterpreuners (300) trained on newly introduced practices and linked to financial institutions and markets to motivate growing of new drought tolerant crops and varieties	An activity on "Training programme for entrepreneurs on newly introduced practices and agribusiness" is foreseen under the Outcome 1.1 and Output 1.1.1 in the project document. The focus has not changed in the new design, but the number of entrepreneurs to be trained was reduced to 150 and number and duration of trainings was increased (as detailed in the project document).	Component 3 of the project envisages introduction of traditional drought tolerant crop varieties. The improved varieties are expected to have a large adaptation potential with regards to withstanding moisture stress and drought during abnormal rainfall variability. For instance, crops such as findi/fonio (hungry rice, <i>Digitaria exilis</i>), traditional cassava, dual purpose cowpea, Moringa are having a greater potential to withstand drought than other crops currently grown by the target groups. But these varieties are not practiced now due to labour intensive post-harvest operations and therefore limited opportunity for value addition. To promote and motivate the farmers to grow drought tolerant varieties they need appropriate value addition and marketing know-how and skills. Entrepreneurship development is very important and this capacity development can facilitate linking of producers and markets. Thus entrepreneurship training in the selected 10 communities in 10 districts are envisaged. This activities is cost efficient as the cost requirement for training of entrepreneurs is much less compared to investments related to diversification efforts. Sustainability of crop diversification efforts depend on the value addition and marketing in the country.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS²

A. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:

NA

B. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$ 150,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	GCP/GAM/034/LDF Amount (\$)		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To Date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Professional salaries	8,491	0	0
Consultants	90,000	31,772	3,656
Travel	32,500	11,586	1,084
Workshops	15,009	5,502	0
Expendable Procurement	4,000	0	0
Technical Support Services	0	4,632	0
General Operating Expenses	0	2,018	0
Total	150,000	55,510	4,740

² If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

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

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

NA