

Project Title: Building the Gambia's capacities and resilience to Climate Change related Disasters, Natural Resources Management, environmental protection and enhanced livelihoods.

Project Number: TBD

Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR),

Sub-Implementing Partners are: Ministry of Lands & Regional Government, Ministry of Energy/Department of Energy, NAWEC, Department of Water Resources (DWR), Department of Forestry and Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, Department of Fisheries, National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), Mbolo Association, Women's Bureau

Start Date:

End Date:

PAC Meeting date: 12/12/2017

Brief Description

Due to its low-lying nature, The Gambia is highly vulnerable to both anthropogenic and natural disasters including droughts, flash floods and sea level rise. It is estimated that a one metre rise in sea level will inundate about 8.7% of the Gambia's total land area, putting additional pressure on the environment and livelihoods of coastal communities. Agricultural production is still heavily dependent on rainfall. Over the past 50 years, The Gambia has suffered eleven instances of drought, each leading to a significant downturn in economic growth. Due to the erratic and declining rainfall patterns, the contribution of agriculture to the economy contracted over time, from 29% in the 1980s to 23% in 2015. The median income in agriculture is the lowest in the economy- around Dalasi 1,000 (US\$ 32). Agriculture fails to offer viable livelihood options to the increasing youth population in the rural areas leading to an exodus to urban areas and migration to other countries. With continued projections of high temperatures and decline in rainfall, the economy remains extremely vulnerable to climate change, particularly the agriculture sector. Climate change is also affecting the tourism, fisheries and forestry sectors limiting the opportunity to diversify the economy. Environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, deforestation (about 80% of the national domestic energy need is derived from firewood) coupled with limited adaptive capacity are leading the economy on an unsustainable development pathway, intensifying the vulnerability of the country to shocks and disasters. To address these challenges, the government formulated the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) in 2015, the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement in 2015, the Strategic Programme on Climate Resilience (SPCR) in 2017 and made considerable progress in the development of a national low carbon climate resilient development strategy (LECRDS) and the National Development Programme (NDP, 2018 -2021)

The project will contribute to adaptation, transformation and resilience building of affected communities and systems by reducing vulnerability to climate and disaster risk, through provision of integrated and mutually reinforcing upstream and downstream support to address the following constraints: (i) Gaps in policies and legal frameworks for effective integration and funding of CC response actions (ii) Gaps in capacities to implement gender sensitive CCR/DRM policies in a coordinated, inclusive, effective and efficient manner ; (iii) Weak capacities for adoption and adaptation of emerging sustainable natural resources use and management technologies, and methods for low carbon emission and climate change resilience; (iv) Weak public, including private sector and community response to Climate and disaster risks; and (v) Weak capacities to implement the SE4ALL objectives. UNDP will provide timely and quality upstream support to GoTG and stakeholders to address all of the above gaps. In addition, UNDP support will influence the processes of mainstreaming CCA/DRM strategies in national, sub-national, local (and even regional) policies, plans and budgets and other instruments like fiscal and economic instruments to stimulate responsible consumption and production of the natural resource base. The project will build the required capacities of relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies as well as key stakeholders (Communities, CSOs, NGOs, CBO and CSO etc) through provision of technical, technological, operational and catalytic financial support at all phases of future project design, implementation and evaluation, with special emphasis on innovation through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and enhancement of community resilience through support to full domestication of relevant technologies and methods at the community level. The project will make sure to mainstream gender by considering the needs, capacities and opportunities for both men and women through out implementation. This intervention, designed and based on an agreed upon ToC, with explicit in-built UNDP's Exit Strategy, is expected to help reduce the economic and livelihoods losses from climate related hazards by 2021.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):

UNDAF Outcome 3.3

Related strategic plan outcome 5

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker²:

Output 3.2. Gender-responsive disaster and climate risk management integrated into the development planning and budgetary frameworks of key sectors.

Total resources required:	3,195,000	
Total resources allocated:		
	UNDP TRAC:	TBD
	Donor:	0
	Government:	TBD
	In-Kind:	TBD
Unfunded:		

Agreed by (signatures)¹:

UNDP	Implementing Partner
Print Name:	Print Name:
Date:	Date:

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The Gambia's economic and human development is dependent on many climate-sensitive resources and sectors, such as agriculture, energy, water resources, forestry, infrastructure, and tourism, just to name but a few. The main highlights of Vision 2020 include among others: Enhanced conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, energy and environment through effective use of legal and economic instruments, community participation, and disaster preparedness. The vision has been translated into an SDG-based National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2021 which focuses among others on resilience building, inclusive growth, poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, gender empowerment, access to energy services especially renewable energy and hunger reduction which are all closely intertwined and interdependent.

Poverty is one of the key drivers of biodiversity/natural resources loss and environmental degradation in The Gambia. Most people depend entirely on natural resources for their basic requirements. These natural resources are often exploited unsustainably. High demands on the resources, coupled with unsustainable practices of exploitation and utilization as well as other important drivers of environmental degradation, have placed undue pressure on the natural resource base thereby impacting negatively on biodiversity resources. This is evident in the growing trend of the pollution of water resources, decline of fisheries stock, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, land degradation and loss of soil fertility, all of which point to the weak integration of environmental considerations into socio-economic development efforts. The decreasing quantity of common property resources, together with restricted access of the poor to these resources, is perpetuating a downward spiral of poverty and environmental degradation.

About 61% of the population is considered poor, and this segment of the population is disproportionately affected by environmental and natural resources degradation. The Gambia's rapidly growing population (2.8% per annum), with its growing demand for food, shelter and other vital services, further compounded by weak national management capacities, fragmented and silo approach to development, exerts tremendous pressure on its land and biological resources and ecosystems. Prior to 1968, over 60% of the Gambia was covered with forest of which 50% was closed Guinea-Savannah type. Over the past 2-3 decades, the species richness has changed dramatically. Out of the 180 species of wild animals known to have occurred in the Gambia, 13 have become extinct and a similar number is threatened with extinction. The environmental situation and its negative consequences on development, is further complicated by climate change and loss of biodiversity, with the former gradually altering average temperatures, sea-level rise and timing and amount of rainfall. This contributes to more frequent, severe and unpredictable climate-related hazards such as droughts and flash floods further destroying people's lives and livelihoods. The impact of flash floods is aggravated by poor and unregulated urban and rural planning and unmaintained drainage systems. Sea-level rise, associated coastal and climate change constitute serious environmental challenges for the Gambia and are among the most prominent factors directly related to poverty and slowdown of economic growth, especially in the development and maintenance of infrastructure.

One of the lessons from the implementation of the PAGE (2011 – 2015) was that the planned levels of poverty reduction, increase in employment and raising per capita income of Gambians were not attained. Some of the reasons behind the shortfall in national economic growth include the droughts in 2011 and 2012 that held back better performance during the PAGE period and the inadequate preparedness to respond to such natural disasters. In response, the new government wants to enhance the planning and integration of climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) in its development pathway as indicated in the NDP (2018-2021) to avoid reducing the benefits derived from the natural resource base and likely negative effects on agricultural production, food security, forests, water supply, infrastructure, health systems, incomes, livelihoods and overall development. In so doing, the government will reduce community vulnerability to disaster risks and enhance the adaptation to climate change of both people and ecosystems. The new government's development pathway conforms to UNDP's Resilience-based development approach, and will focus on supporting the capacities of vulnerable and affected local communities and areas in the regions to cope with the impacts of climate change on development.

In the recent past, the government has adopted important policy, institutional and legal measures to promote environmental sustainability, climate change adaptation and sustainable development practices. Such measures include: the development of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement in 2015, the National Climate Change Policy in 2016, the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) in the Gambia in 2017, and the Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategy (LECRDS) in 2017. Despite these past and ongoing efforts, the Gambia continues to experience climate related socio-economic development setbacks with the consequences that costs are increasing amidst more frequent, intense and severe disasters. The draft National Development Plan (NDP) 2017-2021, recognizes that if climate and disaster risks are not prevented and mitigated, they could slow down the transformation envisaged in the Plan. This is because The Gambia is susceptible to natural hazards, of which 80% are of hydro-meteorological origin and others of the geological origin. Examples include floods, droughts, and severe thunderstorms with strong winds. Climate change will exacerbate disaster risks through the likely increase in strength and frequency of weather and climate hazards; and increases in the vulnerability of communities to natural hazards, particularly through reduced productivity of food crops, fisheries, livestock and increased water stress due to reductions in recharge and quality. Resilience in the infrastructure will be compromised because of the possible exceedance in their stability targets.

Environmental stress is further compounded by rapid unplanned urban growth, further reducing the infrastructure and communities' abilities to cope with increased intensity and frequency of weather and climate related hazards. In addition, The Gambia is susceptible to biological/epidemiological and technological hazards and the reported discovery of oil in the high biodiversity coastal/riverine areas of the country can present potential risks from environmental catastrophes due to oil spills during exploration, refinery and transportation and could undermine regional security over shared river/water systems. The Gambia has suffered eleven instances of drought, each leading to a significant downturn in economic growth. Due to the erratic and declining rainfall patterns, the contribution of the agricultural sector to the economy contracted

over time from 29% in the 1980s to 23% in 2015. The median-income in agriculture is the lowest in the economy- around Dalasi 1000 (US\$32). Agriculture fails to offer viable livelihood options to the increasing youth populations in the rural areas leading to an exodus to urban areas and migration to other countries. With continued projections of high temperatures and decline in rainfall, the economy remains extremely vulnerable to climate change, particularly the agriculture sector. Climate change is also affecting the tourism, fisheries and forestry sectors, limiting the opportunity to diversify the economy. Environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, deforestation (about 80% of the national domestic energy need is derived from firewood) coupled with limited adaptive capacity are leading the economy on an unsustainable development pathway, intensifying the vulnerability of the country to shocks and disasters.

Implementation of the PAGE (2011 - 2015), registered a myriad of achievements that put gender equality and women empowerment on a sound legal and institutional footing including the Sexual Offenses Act 2013, Domestic Violence Act of 2013, and Women's Amendment Act 2012. These bills have domesticated international best practices instruments such as the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) that The Gambia ratified in 1979. Despite the successes, women empowerment is still weak in The Gambia. In relation to agriculture and natural resources management, there is evidence in the NDMA Flash Flood Assessment Reports of 2015 and 2016, that the impacts of climate and climate change-related disasters affect more women than men given the role they play in the household, and thus further exacerbate existing gender inequalities. One critical flashpoint that permeates women disempowerment relates to household chores including women's low control or ownership of the factors of production in agriculture- especially land. This is despite their predominant role in farming and the reduction of malnutrition. Likewise, due to limited voice and influence in policy dialogue, women miss out in some policy instruments such as those related to finance which promote access and the use of high-quality financial services. Women disproportionately face financial access barriers that prevent them from participating in the economy and from improving their lives. Also contributing to women vulnerability is the absence of social protection especially within the informal sector where women dominate. Therefore, vulnerability to unstable compensation and insufficient access to decent employment are still gendered phenomena. This proposed project is designed to improve on these gender disparities and inequalities in The Gambia, particularly at the community level where vulnerability to climate change related hazards and disasters are evident.

II. STRATEGY

The Project's Alignment with national and international development plans and strategies

“Building the Gambia’s capacities and resilience to Climate Change related Disasters, environmental protection and enhanced livelihoods through effective, and efficient climate actions, access to energy services, disaster risk and sustainable natural resources management” is a project under the Environment and Resilient Development portfolio (CPD 2017-2021), **the objective of which is to bring about transformational change; more specifically, change that protects development gains and takes meaningful practical steps towards zero hunger, zero poverty and zero carbon, to build lasting peace and prosperity for the Gambia as a highly vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change.** It responds to the Gambia’s draft NDP (2018-2021) which underscores the importance of the need for clear long-term policies and strategies for adapting to the impacts of climate change while following a low carbon development path through mitigation policies and practices to achieve Vision 2020 goals. The proposed project will support the achievement of the following targets:-

- Relevant public and private sector institutions, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and elected representatives have adequate technical capacities to integrate the key components of the NCCP, SPCR and LECRDS into sectoral policies and strategies; develop the required legal and economic frameworks that will provide adequate funding and incentive measures for mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk reduction into national sustainable development; and develop and/or update the integrated Climate Change Adaptation and DRR plan and implementation framework that includes a coordination and performance measurement mechanisms; and
- Relevant public sector institutions have adequate technical, technological, operational and financial capacities to (a) engage the private sector, Local Government Authorities (LGAs), CSOs and communities in adopting climate change resilient technologies and methods identified in the Technology Needs Assessment Report (TNA, 2016); adapting to relevant emerging low carbon and climate resilient livelihood outcomes (e.g., in the SPCR and LECRDS); and to raise public awareness and mobilize societal response towards building resilience to climate change and disasters, including domestication of relevant technologies and methods at the community level

In addition to national policies, strategies and programmes, the project is aligned with local-level development planning by addressing climate change resilience and disaster risk management into local development plans (COMPONENT 2). The project will strengthen the capacities of rural communities to develop and implement natural resources management plans to promote climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction; improve the resilience of urban areas and built environments against climate variability, climate change and disaster risks; support Local Government and Municipal Councils at eco-region/landscape level to adopt and upscale a mix of environmentally friendly, economically viable and socially responsive climate smart-SLM (sustainable land management) practices and technologies; and address emerging issues such as restoration of degraded ecosystems using appropriate indigenous tree species, promotion of value addition for livelihoods and income generation, implement forestation and reforestation

programmes in the lowlands and management of community ecotourism camps/facilities in identified locations. The project will also support gender sensitive vulnerability and climate risk assessments to minimise the impacts and build the resilience of communities, businesses and other investments.

The Gambia's approach to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction is to strengthen the country's resilience. It feeds into the UNDAF (2017-2021) outcome 3.3: *"By 2021, National institutions and community capacities are strengthened for effective DRM, climate change response actions and resilience building"*, and the CPD (2017-2021) outcome 3.0. *"By 2021, Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Resilience to climate change achieved in the Gambia"*. Overall, the project is in line with the UNDP programming principles and adapts the Transformational Development Approach. The project also contributes to Outcomes 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 of UNDAF.

The project's intervention logic

The project's intervention logic underpins the acceleration of inclusive, sustainable and green economic growth, supported by a robust gender sensitive resilience building approach that promotes sustainable management of the economy, natural resources, and the environment. The project will emphasize capacity-building of national institutions and communities, focusing on identified *"game-changer"* areas with multiplier effects to promote growth, inclusiveness, and empowerment of women, youth and the rural poor. This will be achieved through focused skills development, employment creation, income generating activities and resilience building using innovative approaches and technologies to promote green jobs, renewable energy, value addition and other climate smart interventions for sustained livelihoods. Consequently, the project will mainly focus on addressing (a) poverty due to limited productive natural resources base, (b) weak resilience capacities to climate change and other shocks, and (c) environmental degradation including coastal erosion, loss of biodiversity and deforestation which are the major bottlenecks hindering resilient development in the Gambia.

The project intervention logic recognizes that the majority (75-80%) of the Gambian population depend on natural resources i.e. the goods and services provided by terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity/ecosystems, and this exerts tremendous pressures on the natural resource base thereby impacting negatively on environmental resources. For example, the over-dependence of the population on fuel wood as the main source of domestic energy (over 80%), thus contributing to deforestation, loss of biodiversity, land degradation and loss of soil fertility leading to the weak integration of environmental considerations into socio-economic development efforts. In the absence of modern energy, biomass for cooking and heating is often collected in an unsustainable manner and burnt in inefficient cook stoves, contributing to land degradation/burning and emitting black carbon.

Best-practice informing the project's strategy

The implementation of the project will be guided by the experiences gained from previous programme cycles, the draft NDP (2018-2021), SDGs, UNDP SP (2018-2021), UNDAF (2017-2021) and CPD (2017-2021) all of which are interrelated and complementary. Support will be provided

by UNDP in the application of evidence-based policy making for increased resilience, improved absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities of communities at risk, and the establishment of appropriate, coordinated and timely responses to climate related, socio-political, economic and financial shocks. Through its Resilience-based development approach, UNDP will lead the climate change and resilience agenda and at the same time forge partnerships at national and international levels using existing frameworks. UNDP support will ensure that government implements the 2015 National Climate Change Policy and the Gambia NDC under the Paris Agreement; and promote natural resources management and the roll out of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative; the Disaster Management Policy, Strategy and the CCA and DRR Plan; and the renewable energy policy. The project will support implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and strengthen Protected Area (PA) management, sustainable use of natural resources and the rehabilitation of degraded lands through the land use policy.

Within the framework of UNDP's Resilience-based development approach, support will be provided to further mainstream into development plans low emissions, climate resilience, risk assessment and management, green development practices, development of early warning systems, and implementation of priority mitigation and adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability across key national development sectors. The effectiveness of post-disaster recovery, the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and watering points, and construction of climate-proofed infrastructure will be enhanced with UNDP and other partner support. The programme will involve the private sector and local communities as custodian of biodiversity in issues of natural resources management, introduce innovative production techniques in relation to agricultural value chain to facilitate local communities' adaptation to climate change.

Through its specialized structures, UNDP will provide catalytic support in assisting the country to access the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and GEF resources to implement the provisions of the draft NDP (2018-2021), while strengthening dialogue and exploring funding opportunities with other bilateral partners. The project will explore South-South and triangular cooperation for community-based poverty reduction and natural resource management, renewable energy access and promotion, and green economy. The project will contribute to the attainment of SDGs 7, 11, 12, 13, 15 & 17.

Project outputs:

In the development and implementation of the Country Programme Document (CPD) of The Gambia, one focus area of UNDP is Environment and Resilience development. The following BOX shows the Indicative Country Programme Outputs relevant to this focus area.

Indicative Country Programme Outputs for accelerating and sustaining economic growth

Output 3.1. Preparedness systems to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural hazards.

Output 3.2. Gender-responsive disaster and climate risk management integrated into the development planning and budgetary frameworks of key sectors.

Output 3.3. Scaled-up actions on climate change adaptation and mitigation implemented.

Output 3.4. Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased renewable energy access and efficiency.

Output 3.5: Capacities of national and sub-national administrations enabled to enhance conservation, sustainable management, and use of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems.

In the development of this CCR-DRR Project Document, these outputs in the BOX have been consolidated into one **CONSOLIDATED** Project Output as: ***“By 2021 Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Renewable Energy Access, Disaster Risk Management and climate change actions are gender responsive, adopted and adapted, impact of climate change induced disasters and environmental degradation on livelihoods and production systems for community resilience negated.”***

The **consolidated output** will be attained through the following components of the project:

1. Policy, legal and regulatory framework; financial and market mechanisms; and climate hazards and disaster preparedness systems for climate change response and disaster risk reduction are enhanced, adopted and promoted to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural and climate related hazards and disasters;
2. Rural, peri-urban and urban vulnerable communities are fully capacitated and committed to address climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction;
3. Climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction capacities of vulnerable women, youths and physically disabled stakeholders are built, strengthened and sustained; and
4. Strengthened and integrated functional climate information and response system established; and existing early warning systems related to climate change hazards and disaster risk management are replicated and up-scaled.

These four Components of the project are closely interrelated and mutually supportive, and aim at attaining the required transformational change for the betterment of the life of the citizenry, while protecting the environment. **Component 1** will support preparedness to address the consequences of and responses to climate hazards and related disasters (CPD Output 3.1) and will also build and sustain capacities to enhance conservation, sustainable management, and use of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems (CPD Output 3.5). **Component 2** will support the achievement of CPD Outputs 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4. **Component 3** will lead to integration of gender-responsive disaster and climate risk management into the development planning and budgetary frameworks of key sectors (CPD Output 3.2). **Component 4** will support the achievement of CPD Output 3.5 through the establishment of early warning and preparedness systems (e.g., evacuation procedures, search and rescue, communication protocols and recovery preparedness plans and procedures) to address the consequences of and response to natural, climate and man-made hazards.

Key assumptions of the project:

- Sustained political will and commitment to ensure the transformation of the youth (men and women) into active protectors of the environment, and green job creators;
- Empowered, committed and accountable Local Government to enable creativity, scalability of locally successful experiences in NRM, CCA, livelihood expansion and job creation;
- Commitment towards national ownership of development processes and use of national human and financial resources to drive the transformational agenda;
- Commitment to meeting the agreed upon development output achievement deadlines;
- Assurance of institutional stability and avoidance of threats (e.g., sudden changes in staffing or mandate of key ministries) for continuity purposes during the NDP period.

Exit Strategy:

UNDP will apply an implementation approach that improves sustainability through ensuring full national ownership of methods and processes, achievement of results exclusively through national capacity development and fostering institutionalization of relevant international best practices at all levels of state and non-state institutions. For the Environment and Resilient Development portfolio, special attention would be on advocating South-South Cooperation processes within Africa, Asia and Latin America as deemed fit. Such an approach should take the Gambia to a level where they can build on other similar countries' successes to rely on themselves and can harness the full potential of their environment for now and posterity. By doing so, UNDP would be able to plan for a stepwise exit from downstream (support community level) towards upstream support (evidence-based policy support).

Project beneficiaries:

The primary beneficiaries for the UN in general, and UNDP in particular, are at the people level: e.g. women who are the most involved in the use of natural resources (agriculture, exploitation of natural resources etc.) and are disproportionately affected by climate change and disasters; young people and other groups who will benefit from opportunities created through government and NGO interventions. The secondary beneficiaries will be the sectors, such as forestry, agriculture, water resources, fisheries, tourism, infrastructure etc. most affected by climate change and disasters.

Project Activities

Proposed activities that can deliver the four Components will include the following as per outcome:

COMPONENT 1: **Policy, legal and regulatory framework; financial and market mechanisms; and climate hazards and disaster preparedness systems for climate change response and disaster risk reduction are enhanced, adopted and**

promoted to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural and climate related hazards and disasters; (Outputs 3.1 & 3.5)

ACTIVITIES:

- 1.1. Establish and operationalize the Project Management system, including the Project Management Unit;
- 1.2. Support evidence based analytical studies for key sectors (agriculture, water, infrastructure, energy, urban physical planning, and health) to inform policy enhancement and choices for resilient investments and benchmarking of best international practices for integrated legal, regulatory and institutional framework for CCR/DRR;
- 1.3. Support policy makers, technical and interest groups to participate in regional and global platforms/dialogues to advance and lobby for Gambia's interests and identify best practices;
- 1.4. Integrate and mainstream climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction into policies, plans and budgets of public and private sector institutions;
- 1.5. Support the development and application of common methodologies for vulnerability and risk assessments, monitoring, reporting and verification;
- 1.6. Provide support for benchmarking best international and national practices on climate finance readiness (planning, mobilising, utilising and reporting);
- 1.7. Provide support for the development of a national information and communication strategy on disasters and disaster risk reduction to enhance a holistic and coordinated approach;
- 1.8. Initiate and promote business and market mechanisms to build resilience of communities against climate change hazards and disasters through the training of women and girls in marketing and business management and the promotion of value addition and facilitation of market outlets for key commodities such as oysters, honey, medicinal fruits and plant products, etc.

COMPONENT 2: Rural, peri-urban and urban vulnerable communities are fully capacitated and committed to address climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction; (Outputs 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4)

ACTIVITIES:

- 2.1 Improve the resilience of urban areas and built environments against climate variability, climate change and disaster risks through supporting gender sensitive vulnerability and climate risk assessments in selected urban areas to minimise the impacts and build the resilience of communities, businesses and other investments;
- 2.2 Strengthen the capacities of rural communities to develop and implement Natural Resources Management plans to promote climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction; addressing emerging issues such as:
 - a) human/wildlife encroachment and land use conflict;
 - b) restoration of degraded ecosystems (mangroves, dry lands, wetlands etc) using appropriate indigenous tree species;
 - c) promotion of value addition for livelihoods and income generation;
 - d) piloting community-based game farming (cane cutter rat, Gambian giant rat etc) in identified areas of the country;
 - e) implementation of forestation and reforestation programmes in the lowlands;

- f) management of community ecotourism camps/facilities in identified locations;
 - g) improve capacity of disaster prone and affected areas/communities to cope with shocks and implement sustainable mitigation/adaptation measures for resilience building;
- 2.3 Initiate, promote and sustainably manage urban and peri-urban climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction schemes including the:
- a) piloting of community-based water harvesting;
 - b) establishment of national botanical gardens;
 - c) preservation and conservation of perishable food products through installation and operations of solar cold storage systems at markets;
 - d) supporting women's small-scale income generating activities; and
 - e) installation of solar energy-based irrigation and water pumping systems in small-scaled home-gardens and community horticultural gardens;
- 2.4 Support LGAs at eco-region/landscape level to adopt and upscale a mix of environmentally friendly, economically viable and socially responsive climate smart-SLM (sustainable land management) practices and technologies;
- 2.5 Restore fragile and vulnerable ecosystems (dry land, plains and marginal urban settlements).

COMPONENT 3: Climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction capacities of vulnerable women, youths and physically disabled stakeholders are built, strengthened and sustained; (Output 3.2)

ACTIVITIES

- 3.1 Enhance the awareness and the effective participation of vulnerable communities, particularly women and youths, in understanding and responding to climate and climate change hazards and related disasters through sensitization on the importance and relevance of the integration and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation, resilience and disaster risk management into community level and sectoral plans and policies.
- 3.2 Support and promote access to energy services, particularly Renewable Energy (RE) for off-grid local communities especially women for value addition and livelihood support initiatives;
- 3.3 Enhance the storage and transportation capacities of fish landing sites particularly used by women, through the installation and utilization of wind/solar powered energy systems;

COMPONENT 4: Strengthened and integrated functional climate information and response system established; and existing early warning systems related to climate change hazards and disaster risk management are replicated and up-scaled (Output 3.5).

ACTIVITIES

- 4.1 Conduct baseline surveys of existing early warning systems (EWS) in various institutions, identify gaps and deficiencies in their capacities to deliver effectively and efficiently, and develop strategies to address the identified gaps;
- 4.2 Promote people-centered early warning systems to mitigate risks to disasters, integration of national surveillance systems, and establishment and generation of climate related intelligence;

4.3 Provide support to expand the existing networks of meteorological, hydrological, and wildlife/biodiversity monitoring networks to enhance prediction of climate hazards, vulnerabilities and disaster impacts at the social, economic and environmental dimensions.

PROJECT DOCUMENT
Republic of The Gambia

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

This project introduces and promotes paradigm shift and transformational change in The Gambia, whereby the current unsustainable natural resource management practices and the climate and disaster-vulnerable subsistence livelihoods are expected to be transformed to sustainable green economy based on climate-resilient livelihoods and rigorous, evidence-based management of natural resources.

Expected results include the number of integrated CCR/DRR policies, laws and regulations; reports and contents, including national positions, of preparatory meetings leading to MEA and SDG Sessions; number of people trained on integration and mainstreaming processes; number of CSOs and private sector entities spending on CCR/DRR and the sums of monies contributed into the NCF from both domestic and international partners; reports on trainings of girls and women and the number of girls and women that have embraced and are utilizing the Market Mechanisms; number of NRM plans developed and implemented; number of women entrepreneurs supported by the project and the number and category of livelihood initiatives supported and operational by the end of the project.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

Except for counter inkind contribution of office space and support staff, the Government of The Gambia (GOTG) is requesting for 100% of the proposed cost of the project as grant financing from UNDP. This request for grant finance is based on the fact that The Gambia is a Least Developed Country (LDC) and it is one of the poorest countries in Africa, ranking 165th out of 187 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI) in 2013. The GNI per capita is USD 450.4 and the country retains a high ratio of external debt to GDP (around 43% in 2012). The Gambia does not have the financial capacity to manage loan or reimbursable grant finance. It consequently requires significant grant finance support to adapt to the effects of climate change and disaster risks – a requirement that has been articulated in the National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA), Second National Communication (SNC) and Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). The country has an urban poverty rate is 32.7% compared to 73.9% in the rural areas. Variations in the poverty headcount in the various Administrative Regions of the country mean that some areas record extremely high levels: approximately 9 out of every 10 households are multidimensionally poor in the Kuntaur LGA, and deprived of over half of the basic needs. Similarly, the Janjanbureh LGA has an average poverty headcount of about 85%.

The Table below shows a summary of costs by Component. The UNDP Country Office and/or UNDP Regional Office in Addis Ababa and the Head Office in New York will conduct the mid-term evaluation at a cost of about US\$40,000. National staff and staff from the UNDP Country Office will conduct regular monitoring at a cost of about US\$120,000.

Implicit in this budget are the requirements in terms of human capital, tools and technologies to lead to the desired achievements of the project. The human capital includes the number of personnel serving in the project and the number of skilled staff recruited and retained to maintain the EWS (disaggregated by sex). Tools and technologies include the number of fiscal/economic instruments introduced; information and Communication Strategy on CRR and DRR; Vulnerability Assessment Methodology developed; number of hectares rehabilitated and restored; number and types of floral species used in the rehabilitation and restoration activities; type, quantity and cost of infrastructure for processing, packaging, storage and marketing of fish from Landing Sites to users; investments in procurement and maintenance of cold storage infrastructure; a strategy to address the gaps and harmonise the EWS; and the number and category of Early Warning System infrastructure upgraded.

Multi-Year Budget (US\$)for UNDP CRD Project 2017-2021

Component 1	ACTIVITIES	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL (US\$)
	Activity 1.1	65,600	512,400	140,000	46,400	86,400	850,800
	Activity 1.2		60,000		50,000		110,000
	Activity 1.3	30,000	35,000	33,000	35,000	30,000	163,000
	Activity 1.4			48,000	50,000		98,000
	Activity 1.5					75,000	75,000
	Activity 1.6				50,000		50,000
	Activity 1.7		30,000				30,000
	Activity 1.8	14,000	35,000	78,000			127,000
Component Total							1,503,800
Component 2	Activity 2.1		34,000	38,000			72,000
	Activity 2.2		21,000	123,200			144,200
	Activity 2.3			150,000	150,000	150,000	450,000
	Activity 2.4		70,000		70,000	70,000	210,000
	Activity 2.5			65,000		65,000	130,000
Component Total							1,006,200
Component 3	Activity 3.1			20,000	100,000	20,000	140,000
	Activity 3.2	15,000		40,000	40,000	40,000	135,000
	Activity 3.3		150,000				150,000
Component Total							425,000
Component 4	Activity 4.1		20,000				20,000
	Activity 4.2				70,000	70,000	140,000
	Activity 4.3			50,000	50,000		100,000
Component Total							260,000
ANNUAL TOTAL		124,600	967,400	785,200	711,400	606,400	3,195,000
GRAND TOTAL							US\$ 3,195,000

Partnerships

Public Private Partnerships will be established that focus on developing climate resilient market approaches in all sectors but particularly the agriculture, natural resources, energy and tourism

sectors. This would require a regulatory authority that supports this process, and government institutions that link, coordinate and show leadership. Legislation (Acts and regulations) will need to be updated to support this process, particularly to ensure nation-wide coverage and compliance with fiscal regulations pertaining to branchless banking services. Some lessons are being learnt from the energy sector in the development of public-private partnerships in renewable energy especially in the face of reluctance from NAWEC to lose a quasi-monopoly position, with PURA appearing to focus more on the politically-sensitive issues of consumer tariffs rather than on developing climate-resilient and disaster risk reduction approaches.

The private sector in The Gambia is a valuable potential partner for effective climate change and disaster risk reduction response actions, including developing low-carbon technologies, products and services, and in providing green jobs. While a number of private sector organisations are engaging with a level of proficiency in these matters, in general increased awareness is required of how climate change affects businesses ventures, and how best to engage with what may be complex concepts for marketing carbon and natural resources products. The GoTG has a critical role to play on how best to forge and maintain effective partnerships with business and industry, to ensure that their capacity is harnessed in driving the transition to a climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction and equitable and internationally competitive, lower-carbon economy and society. Some legislation already exists, for example the Renewable Energy Act provisions for fiscal incentives (e.g. exemption from corporate tax; exemption from VAT; exemption from import tax); these can be built upon and replicated in other sectors to support a transition to a low-carbon climate-resilient economy. An important partner here is the Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCCI), in terms of facilitating business development and trade promotion.

There are opportunities to build partnership between the civil society and private sector under this project. There is substantial interest from NGOs in The Gambia to engage the government and work with the private sector to implement projects and finance capacity development, which has yet to be mobilized and harmonized in the country's efforts to respond to climate change and disaster risk reduction. There is a potential role for non-government organisations to become more involved at national and sub-national level to implement climate change responses on the ground, focusing on livelihood diversification as an approach to spread climate change risks and to empower climate vulnerable groups, and using their position to advocate on behalf of these groups. A number of NGOs and CBOs in The Gambia have gained valuable experience in piloting climate change projects, which can be assessed and built on. Entry points include umbrella organisations like TANGO (The Association of Nongovernmental Organizations), NACOFAG (the National Coordinating Organisation of Farmers Associations) and FANDEMA (working with women in skills training), as well as international NGOs active in the Gambia (such as Action Aid). A stronger role for civil society could also create strong accountability mechanisms that can be used to measure implementation.

Youth represent a vitally important sector in the response to climate change, and youth organisations are vocal in calling for their meaningful participation in planning and implementation of climate change responses. As recognised in the NCCP, youth entrepreneurs and leaders should be engaged in policy development and review initiatives, as well as in capacity development, monitoring and tracking progress.

According to the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), strong partnerships for implementation and monitoring of climate change are required between local institutions, including local administrations, local government, membership organisations, cooperatives, service organisations, and the private sector. There is an ongoing role of advocacy and sensitisation, both influencing

policy and building awareness and knowledge of communities on climate change and disaster risk reduction at the Administrative Regions and Municipal Councils. The Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Focal Points and the Multidisciplinary Facilitation Teams (MDFTs) in general are leading these advocacy and sensitization roles. They should also be accommodated and engaged in institutionalising partnership and dialogue between government and nongovernment. An important further linkage at the local level will be the new institutions and mechanisms that build safety nets for vulnerable groups and poor people at the local level, which the National Social Protection Policy states will be encouraged and incentivized. These include cooperatives, insurance products, self-help groups, and microcredit institutions and insurance products tailored for the poor.

Risks and Assumptions

Risks: - *The key risks that have the potential to negatively impact the achievement of results include:*

- ✓ *Environmental risks: Such as natural disasters in the form of severe unpredictable torrential rainfalls leading to flashfloods and windstorms;*
- ✓ *Financial risks: Difficulties in securing Co-financing, especially when resources have to be mobilized from other sources/partners to implement activities which are critical to the attainment of key results;*
- ✓ *Operational risks: Complex design of interventions/structures, ineffective management of the project, professional negligence in the execution of project activities, poor monitoring and evaluation can pose risks to the attainment of project results;*
- ✓ *Organizational risks: Poor institutional arrangements, weak institutional/execution capacity as well as weak implementation arrangements and inadequate CO staff complement;*
- ✓ *Regulatory risks: New unexpected regulations, policies that counters the spirit of the project, critical policies or legislations aimed at advancing the project fails to or progress in the legislative process;*
- ✓ *Political risks: weak government commitment and political will, political instability, change of government, internal conflicts, adverse public opinion especially when and where the beneficiaries have not been consulted on the project;*
- ✓ *Delays in procurement of services due to late/delayed finalization of TORs, and provision of specifications for complex procurement activities;*
- ✓ *Strategic risks: Poor partnership arrangements leading to failure to deliver on promises or breakdown of relationships*

Key assumptions of the project:

Most of the risks identified above are either low or medium, and will be addressed through timely finalization of TORs and engagement of IPs concerning their responsibilities during activity implementation. National ownership will be strengthened and built upon through timely and active involvement of all stakeholders including communities, relevant government and civil society representatives. UNDP will track and monitor expenditure to ensure that resources are used for what they were meant for and that the management and procurement of specific contracts shall be done by either UNDP or Government under established accountability of UNDP or Government of the Gambia guidelines. It is assumed that the envisaged project results will be attained/achieved under the following: -

- Sustained political will and commitment to ensure the transformation of the youth (men and women) into active protectors of the environment, and green job creators;
- Empowered, committed and accountable Local Government to enable creativity, scalability of locally successful experiences in NRM, CCA, livelihood expansion and job creation;

- Commitment towards national ownership of development processes and use of national human and financial resources to drive the transformational agenda;
- Commitment to meeting the agreed upon development output achievement deadlines;
- Assurance of institutional stability and avoidance of threats (e.g., sudden changes in staffing or mandate of key ministries) for continuity purposes during the National Development Planning (NDP) period.

Stakeholder Engagement

Current stakeholders within the Environment and Resilient Development portfolio stems predominately from public institutions and affiliated agencies, NGOs, CBOs and the beneficiary communities. These include: - the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Natural Resources; Ministry of Water resources and National Assembly Matters; national Environment Agency; National Disaster Management Agency; Ministry of Energy; and Petroleum; Department of Energy; Ministry of Local Government, Lands & Religious Affairs; Ministry of Tourism; National Beekeepers Association; Department Parks & Wildlife Management; Department of Forestry; Mbolo Association; Kombo and Forestry Association (KAMFORA), Fisheries Department; Regional Governors; Multidisciplinary Facilitation Teams (MDFTs) and beneficiary local communities in the regions. These institutions have been adequately engaged during the project consultative process leading to the development of the project document to ensure continuity and ownership.. This initial engagement will be further expanded, strengthened and consolidated through active involvement in the implementation of interventions identified in accordance with national and regional development priorities. The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) as the main IP will take the lead in actualizing stakeholder engagement at all levels of decision-making, such as during activity identification, development of Annual Workplans, implementation of activities and Monitoring and Evaluation.

Project beneficiaries:

The primary beneficiaries for the UN in general, and UNDP in particular, are at the people level: e.g. women who are the most involved in the use of natural resources (agriculture, exploitation of natural resources etc.) and are disproportionately affected by climate change and disasters; young people and other groups who will benefit from opportunities created through government and NGO interventions. The secondary beneficiaries will be the sectors, such as forestry, agriculture, water resources, fisheries, tourism, infrastructure etc. most affected by climate change and disasters.

Exit Strategy:

For the Environment and Resilient Development portfolio, special attention would be on advocating South-South and Tri Angular (SSC/TrC) Cooperation processes within Africa, Asia and Latin America as deemed fit. Such an approach should take the Gambia to a level where they can build on other similar countries and organizations' successes to rely on themselves and can harness the full potential of their environment for now and posterity. By doing so, UNDP would be able to plan for a stepwise exit from downstream (support community level) towards upstream support (evidence-based policy support).

Knowledge

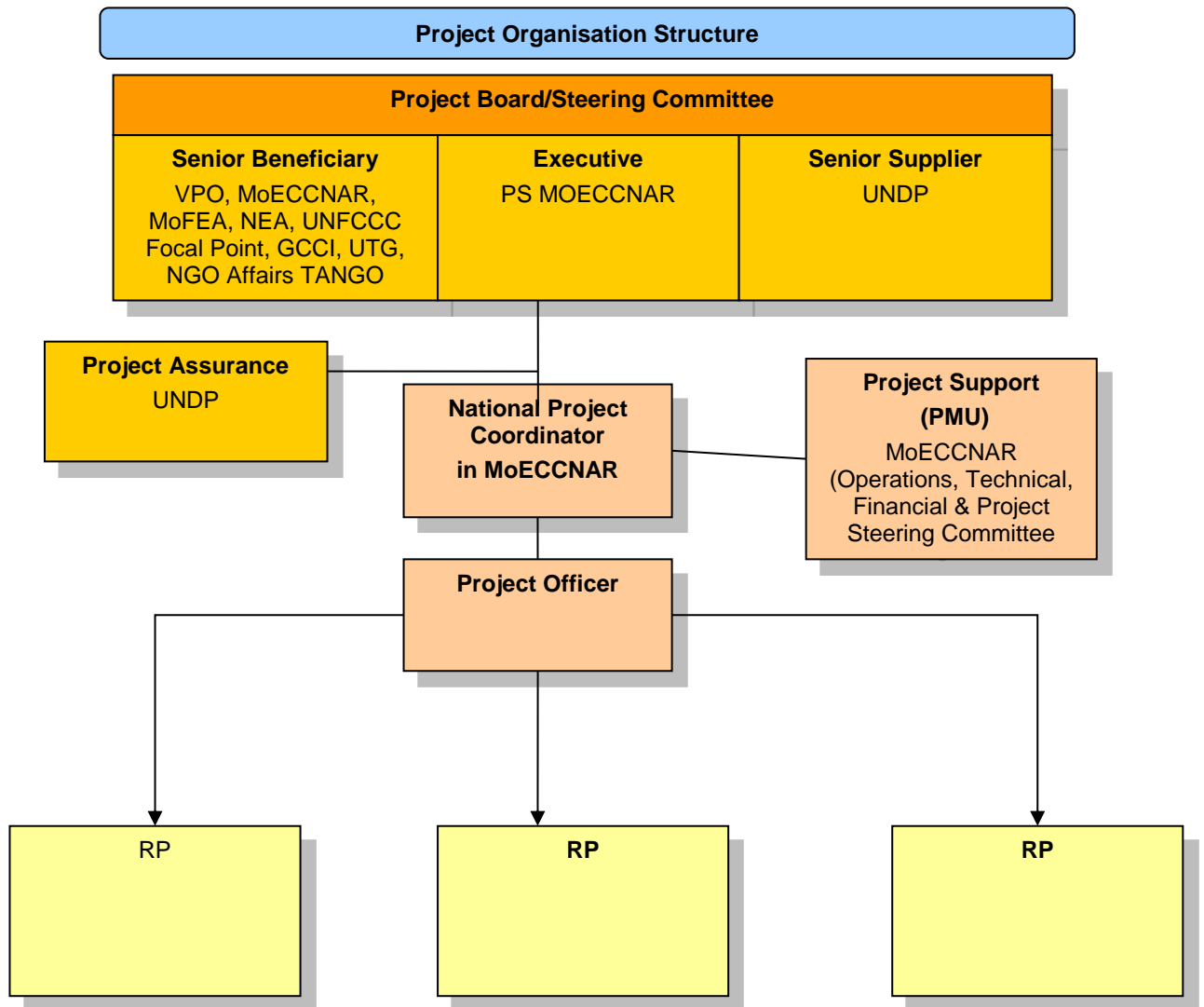
Knowledge products produced as a result of the project e.g. periodic publications, study reports, innovative and best practice interventions, videos/films, brochures/flyers will be subjected

to media coverage not only for visibility purposes, but also to provide lessons learned for others to emulate and benefit from.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

UNDP will apply an implementation approach that improves sustainability through ensuring full national ownership of methods and processes, achievement of results exclusively through national capacity development and fostering institutionalization of relevant international best practices at all levels of state and non-state institutions. The project will establish and operationalize a dedicated and equipped PMU at the level of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Natural Resources. Through the PMU, Monitoring, Evaluation and Quality Assurance mechanisms will be strengthened through joint periodic/quarterly field/site visits, PSC meetings, sharing of monitoring reports, reports from special fact finding missions, field activity reports etc.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT



The Project Steering Committee

There will be a Project Steering Committee, comprised of MoECCNAR, OVP, MoFEA, MFWRNAM, NEA, UNFCCC Focal Point, UNDP and representatives from CSOs and the private sector and development partners. These constitute Senior Beneficiary on the Project Steering Committee. The Executive role will be held by PS-MoECCNAR or any other official delegated by him/her to chair the Project Steering Committee. The Executive function is to represent government ownership on the Project Steering Committee. Other institutions on the Project Steering Committee will be represented by their substantive heads or their designated representatives with authority to make decisions at the Project Steering Committee meetings. The development partners to the Project Steering Committee are those with complementary programmes in the country.

The Project Steering Committee will serve as the highest policy organ of the Project, responsible for overseeing smooth and timely implementation. Specifically, it will perform the following functions:

- i. Provide policy, strategic and oversight for the project, including reaching consensus on all the necessary policy level decisions and approvals of annual work plans and budgets.
- ii. Ensures that the project remains focused to contribute to UNDAF outcomes and NDP II
- iii. Ensure that resources for the project implementation are availed in time and used in conformity with approved and costed work plans.
- iv. Coordinate all responsible parties with respect to their activity result areas
- v. Identify and partner with other UN agencies, development partners, CSOs and the private sector
- vi. Ensures that the IP and RPs submit both technical and financial reports on time and in accordance with the UNDP standards.
- vii. Provide guidance on the qualities of key project staff to be recruited and participate in the recruitment process.
- viii. Ensure professionalism, ethics and integrity in the implementation of the project.
- ix. Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- x. Assess and decide on project changes based on risk analysis

The Senior Supplier

The Senior Supplier on the Project Steering Committee will be UNDP. It will be represented by the UNDP Resident Coordinator or her/his nominated representative. It will cater for all the interests of all parties by providing funding and technical assistance to the project. UNDP shall be responsible for project assurance. It will follow up on quality standards decided upon by the Steering Committee by keeping track of progress against the baselines or benchmarks perform regular monitoring activities, ensuring funds are released to the IP and RPs in time for the project outputs, Results Areas and Activities. UNDP will release funds on the basis of well formulated work plans and budgets by IPs and RPs, and approved by the Project Steering Committee. UNDP will facilitate the procurement of goods and services. It will also take responsibility to identify and field missions for monitoring, mid-term review, end of project evaluation and audits. UNDP will identify and field technical assistance from South-South Technical Cooperation to offer technical back stopping and international best practices. It will participate in the recruitment of project technical staff.

The Implementing Partner/Party

The Implementation Partner [IP] will be the authorised government entity with authority to approve and sign work plans for the project, sign and certify all the deliverables under the project. The main Implementation Partner will be the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MoECCNAR). The MoECCNAR has comparative advantage to lead as the IP because of the following reasons:

- i. The project is multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional requiring the highest level of ownership and coordination, which mandate resides in the MoECCNAR.
- ii. It has always been responsible for coordinating emergency disasters in the country in close liaison with other technical arms of government
- iii. It is also responsible for coordinating issues of Oil Spillage from extractive mining.

- iv. It already hosts and convenes the National DRR Platform
- v. It has mandate for disaster management and response.

With the above in perspective, the MoECCNAR as the IP shall have the following responsibilities:

- i. It will designate a National Project Coordinator in close consultation with the Project Steering Committee.
- ii. As the host for the Central Project Coordination Unit (CPCU), it will be responsible and directly accountable for the overall oversight and management of the project, monitoring, evaluations as well as audits;
- iii. It will provide project support functions and shall be accountable for efficient use of all the resources - technical, operational, financial and technological.
- iv. It will participate in all missions for monitoring, evaluations, mid-term review and audits.
- v. It will coordinate the activities being implemented by RPs, by ensuring team effort, joint programming where possible and timely submission of progress and technical reports.
- vi. It will lead in providing guidance for integrated approach to CCR/DRR in sector policies, laws, strategic plans and regulatory frameworks.
- vii. It will convene all policy level dialogues for CCR/DRR

National Project Coordinator

The project coordinator will be either a staff seconded by the implementing partner OR nationally recruited from outside of the MoECCNAR. He/she should be at the level of a Director. The specific tasks of the project coordinator will include:

- i. Manage on day to day basis the project activities, resources and subordinate staff.
- ii. Coordinate team work among RPs and maintain open communication with them.
- iii. Detect risks/challenges in time and inform the project Steering Committee in time
- iv. Ensure that resources are used and dully accounted for in accordance with the laid down systems, procedures and practices.
- v. Participate in high policy level meetings that would add value to the implementation of the project
- vi. Condense and summarise annual work plans and progress reports for timely submission to the project Steering Committee
- vii. Coordinate internal and external missions, consultancies, audits among responsible parties
- viii. Organise retreats for responsible parties to share lessons, exchange ideas and build team work
- ix. Maintain the safety of the project assets
- x. Appraise performance of support annually and inform the Project Steering Committee
- xi. At the end of the project, prepare and summarize the project deliverables in preparation for mandatory closure

Project assurance

Project assurance function will reside within UNDP portfolio which will provide technical assistance when needed. In addition, UNDP will provide periodic monitoring evaluations to ensure that the

project is being implemented as designed, it maintains synergies with other projects and programmes and to ensure it is contributing to CPD and UNDAF outcomes. The specific responsibilities will include:

- i. Ensure that decisions from the Project Steering Committee are followed up and implemented
- ii. Ensure that risks are controlled and monitored in time
- iii. Maintain liaison with IP and RPs under the project and offer technical back stopping where need be
- iv. Ensure that substantive reporting of the project , accountability and use of resources is in conformity with UNDP standards
- v. Participate in field monitoring, missions and relevant meetings
- vi. Ensure that Project output decisions and activity definitions including description and quality criteria are recorded in ATLAS project management module to facilitate monitoring and reporting.
- vii. On closure of the project, ensure project is operationally closed in ATLAS, ensure all financial transactions are in ATLAS and accounts closed financially in ATLAS

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UNDP Support Services

Upon request by Government, UNDP may provide direct project services in the following areas:

- Assistance with and/or recruitment of long-term or short-term technical personnel in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations.
- Procurement of specific goods and services for the project in cases where UNDP has a competitive advantage, e.g. import of specific goods or services from abroad. However, in general procurement will be done using national procurement systems and procedures where possible as long as key principles of competitiveness, accountability and transparency are followed.
- Identification and facilitation of training activities.

Project Team

The Project Team will consist of the following government recruited/seconded core local staff:

- National Project Coordinator (PC) responsible for the day to day implementation/management of the project activities (see TOR above).
- National CCR/DRR Technical Adviser, with disaster risk reduction and recovery advisory functions (as and when needed)
- Project Secretary to support the PC (full time)
- Driver.

The Project team is primarily responsible for providing management and support to the implementation of project activities and will be complemented by staff from the MECCNAR at national and regional levels and by consultants who will be engaged as per the need of the project and in accordance with the Annual Work Plans

Responsible Party

- RPs are selected to act on behalf of the Implementing Partner on the basis of a written agreement or contract to purchase goods or provide services using the project budget to carry out project activities and produce outputs.
- All Responsible Parties are directly accountable to the Implementing Partner in accordance with the terms of their agreement or contract with the Implementing Partner.
- Implementing Partners select and use Responsible Parties in order to take advantage of their specialized skills, to mitigate risk and to relieve administrative burdens.
- Responsible Parties may be UNDP, other UN agencies, Government agencies, NGOs, CSOs and private firms and should be listed in the annual work plan and draft terms of reference for their services attached to the project document

Project communication and publicity strategy

The project coordinator will develop and operationalize a communication and publicity strategy aimed at helping different teams implementing different activities to learn and share from one another through joint meetings, shared newsletters and publications and jointly organised exhibitions and trade fairs to show case best practices. To the extent possible, these will also be organised regionally and locally, especially when there are many implementing parties at those levels. The strategy will take advantage of the expanding ICT infrastructure in the country. The IP will disseminate information, experiences and lessons internally with RPs and through additional channels like meetings, workshops, and newsletter and back-to-office reports.

Project Outcome Group: Is this different from the PSC/Project Board?

This group is made of sector-wide or inter-agency members around each major outcome or thematic area in the existing national structure which is already charged with the coordination of the sector from a development perspective within the national context.

From a project context, UNDP engages with the Outcome Group for the following:

- To acknowledge the national ownership of all development results
- To partner and dialogue within a coordinated mechanism comprising all relevant initiatives, projects and programmes that are relevant to the corresponding outcome
- To align and position UNDP contribution with planning, monitoring and evaluation processes at national level
- When relevant, to use the Outcome Group to serve as a forum to appraise UNDP funded projects
- To effectively use and disseminate monitoring and evaluation information for decision making and in future planning/programming

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK²

² UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:												
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:												
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:												
Project title and Atlas Project Number:												
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ³	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	FINAL		
Consolidated Project output: "By 2021 Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Renewable Energy Access, Disaster Risk Management and climate change actions are gender responsive, adopted and adapted, impact of climate change induced disasters and environmental degradation on livelihoods and production systems for community resilience negated."	1.1 Number of Established and operationalized Project Management system, including the Project Management Unit;	Quartely project reports, Annual project report, Ministerial reports, various progress reports.	0	2016	1	1	1	1	1	5	Physical verification/ documentation Budget contribution, equipment procured	
	1.2 Number of evidence based analytical studies for key sectors (agriculture, water, infrastructure, energy, urban physical planning, and health) to inform policy enhancement and choices for resilient investments and benchmarking of best international practices for integrated legal, regulatory and institutional framework for CCR/DRR supported;	Reports on best practices, gaps and recommended solutions, Number of national and sectoral policies adjusted, progress reports (quarterly and annual), Government/M inisterial reports	1 Policy, 3 Plans ⁴	2016		1		1		2	Physical verification, Physical documentati on,	

³ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant

⁴ Water Resource Policy (2015), Ministry of Health Disaster Preparedness Plan, Ministry of Basic And Secondary Education National Contingency Plan, Development of Community Action Plans for DRR in NBR (2015)

	<p>1.3 Clear evidence of Support to policy makers, technical and interest groups to participate in regional and global platforms/dialogues to advance and lobby for Gambia's interests and identify best practices;</p>	<p>Reports and contents of preparatory meetings leading to MEA and SDG Sessions, Documented Positions of The Gambia related to the negotiation themes of the Sessions, Back-to-Office Reports and Recommendations developed by the Delegation</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Availability of Reports, Availability of document containing Negotiation Positions of The Gambia, Physical verification, Number of people who received Tickets & DSA., Conference report</p>
	<p>1.4 Number and Clear evidence of Integrating and mainstreaming climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction into relevant policies, strategies, plans and budgets of public and private sector institutions;</p>	<p>Number of policies, strategies and plans reviewed and revised through integration of CCR/DRR, Number of people trained on integration and mainstreaming processes</p>	<p>4 Policy, 3 Plans, 1 Relevant Institution⁵</p>	<p>2016</p>			<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>		<p>2</p>	<p>Independent evaluation report, Progress Report, end of year report, government reports</p>

⁵ MADRID – Mainstreaming Disaster Risk In Development for West Coast Region and Kanifing Municipality Council, PAGE 1, Fisheries Strategic Plan, National Development Plan (2018-2021), National Climate Change Policy (2016), Climate Change and DRR Liaison Office established under NEA.

	1.5 Nature and number of Support provided for the development and application of common methodologies for vulnerability and risk assessments, monitoring, reporting and verification;	Number of trainings and personnel trained, Number of sectors, number of focal points identified Number of CSOs private sector spending on CCR/DRR, Included sums in sectoral budgets	1 Assessment tool, 1 Monitoring system, 1 Monitoring and Evaluation System ⁶	2016				1	1	Numbre of people institutions trained, National and sectoral study reports, Public expenditure review report, Ministerial reports/bud get speech
	1.6 Number and nature of support provided for benchmarking best international and national practices on climate finance readiness (planning, mobilising, utilising and reporting);	Amount of US \$ mobilised, Creation of the National Climate Fund, Contributions to the NCF from both domestic and international partners	N/A	2016			1		1	Public expenditure review report, Independent study report, Physical verification
	1.7 Clear evidence of support provided for the development of a national information and communication strategy on disasters and disaster risk reduction to enhance a holistic and coordrg5inated approach;	Reports of Consultations, Information and Communicatio n Strategy on CRR and DRR.	N/A	2016	1				1	Reports, The Strategy

⁶ Multi-Sectoral Assessment tool created by NDMA, monitoring systems developed by EWS project (2nd phase), Creation of an M & E by NDMA and a data base in 2016

	<p>1.8 Number and evidence of support provided to Initiate and promote business and market mechanisms to build resilience of communities against climate change hazards and disasters through the training of women and girls in marketing and business management and the promotion of value addition and facilitation of market outlets for key commodities such as oysters, honey, medicinal fruits and plant products, etc.</p>	<p>Reports of Consultations, Reports on the trainings of girls and women, Number of girls and women that have embraced and are utilizing the Mechanisms, Evaluation of the whole process with recommendations for replication and up-scaling</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>			<p>3</p>	<p>Reports, Reports, Survey and assessment Reports, Physical verification and evaluation reports</p>
	<p>2.1 Evidence and number of Improved resilience of urban areas and built environments against climate variability, climate change and disaster risks through supporting gender sensitive vulnerability and climate risk assessments in selected urban areas to minimise the impacts and build the resilience of communities, businesses and other investments;</p>	<p>1. Identified Vulnerability Assessment Methodology 2. Number of Trained Technicians disaggregated according to gender 3. Consultancy and Workshop Reports 4: Assessment Report with recommendations and adaptation options</p>	<p>1 Vulnerability Assessment, 7 trained staff⁷</p>	<p>2016</p>		<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>			<p>2</p>	<p>Independent valuation report, Number, Protocol verification, Reports</p>

⁷ The design of an Information Management System (IMS) for NEA to support ICZM decision-making was completed in March 2014, On-the-job training for 7 NEA staff on biophysical monitoring techniques

and preparation of a protocols reference manual was completed in November 2014

	<p>2.2 Evidence of Capacities of rural communities strengthened to develop and implement Natural Resources Management plans to promote climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction addressing emerging issues such as:</p> <p>h) human/wildlife encroachment and land use conflict;</p> <p>i) restoration of degraded ecosystems (mangroves, dry lands, wetlands etc) using appropriate indigenous tree species;</p> <p>j) promotion of value addition for livelihoods and income generation;</p> <p>k) piloting community-based game farming (cane cutter rat, Gambian giant rat etc) in identified areas of the country;</p> <p>l) implementation of forestation and reforestation programmes in the lowlands;</p> <p>m) management of community ecotourism camps/facilities in identified locations;</p> <p>n) improve capacity of disaster prone and affected areas/communities to cope with shocks and implement sustainable mitigation/adaptation measures for resilience building;</p>	<p>1. Number of training workshops and reports</p> <p>2. Number of NRM plans developed and implemented</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>2016</p>		<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>			<p>2</p>	<p>Reports, Quarterly report</p>
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	<p>2.3 Evidence and number of support provided to initiate, promote and sustainably manage urban and peri-urban climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction schemes including the:</p> <p>a) piloting of community-based water harvesting;</p> <p>g) establishment of national botanical gardens;</p> <p>b) preservation and conservation of perishable food products through installation of solar cold storage systems at markets;</p> <p>c) supporting women's small-scale income generating activities; and</p> <p>d) installation of solar energy-based irrigation and water pumping systems in small-scaled home-gardens and community horticultural gardens;</p>	<p>1. Number and category of responses implemented</p> <p>2. Evaluation Report and recommended best practices that are replicable and up-scalable</p>	N/A	2016		1	1	1	1	4	Project Progress Reports, Evaluation Report
	<p>2.4 Number and evidence of LGAs supported at eco-region/landscape level to adopt and upscale a mix of environmentally friendly, economically viable and socially responsive climate smart-SLM (sustainable land management) practices and technologies; (US\$100,000)</p>	<p>1. CCR/DRR expenditure as a % of GDP</p>	N/A	2016			1	1	1	3	Baseline and follow-up public expenditure review reports

	<p>2.5 Number and evidence of Fragile and vulnerable ecosystems (dry land, plains and marginal urban settlements) restored (US\$200,000).</p>	<p>1. Number of workshops and trained community members MDFTs 2. Number of hectares rehabilitated and restored 3. Types of species in the rehabilitation and restoration activities</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>2016</p>		<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Workshop Report and Attendance list, Field Verifications and Progress Reports, Filed Reports</p>
	<p>3.1 Evidence of Enhanced awareness and effective participation of vulnerable communities, particularly women and youths, in understanding and responding to climate and climate change hazards and related disasters through sensitization on the importance and relevance of the integration and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation, resilience and disaster risk management into community level and sectoral plans and policies</p>	<p>1. Number of Sensitization campaigns conducted 2. Number of participants disaggregated into gender and age 3. Reporting on the Sensitization</p>	<p>8 Reports, 1 Manual, 1 Work Plan, 1 Feasibility Analysis⁸</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>			<p>1</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Reports prepared, Attendance list, Independent evaluation report</p>

⁸ Under a first Call for Proposals (CfP), 6 grant proposals from non-government organizations have been selected and approved for implementation. These projects focused on building climate change awareness and coastal community resilience. Reports: Applied Coastal Vulnerability Assessment Final Report, Coastal Adaptation Scenarios Final Report, Coastal Adaptation Feasibility Scoping Report, Coastal Vulnerability Assessment Scoping, GCCA Support Project Gambia Final Inception Report, GCCA Support Project Gambia TA 6MR01, GCCA Support Project Gambia TA 6MR02, Monitoring Surveys Protocols Manual, Monitoring Surveys Work Plan, Practical Guide to Feasibility Analysis

	<p>3.2 Evidence of support and promotion to access energy services, particularly Renewable Energy (RE) for off-grid local communities especially women for value addition and livelihood support initiatives (US\$100,000);</p>	<p>1. Number of gender disaggregated stakeholders engaged by the project 2. Number of women entrepreneurs supported by the project 3: Number and category of livelihood initiatives supported and operational</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>2016</p>			<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Project Reports, Project Reports, Project Reports</p>
	<p>3.3 Existence of enhanced storage and transportation capacities of fish landing sites particularly used by women, through the installation and utilization of wind/solar powered energy systems.</p>	<p>1. Assessment of infrastructure needs for processing, packaging, storage and marketing of fish from Landing Sites to Users. 2. Investments in procurement and maintenance of cold storage infrastructure.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>2016</p>			<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Project reports, Assessment Report</p>

	<p>4.1 Evidence and number of clearly defined baseline surveys of existing early warning systems (EWS) in various institutions, identify gaps and deficiencies in their capacities to deliver effectively and efficiently, and develop strategies to address the identified gaps;</p>	<p>1. List of sectoral EWS assessed and the gaps and deficiencies identified 2: A strategy to address the gaps and harmonise the EWS 3; Recommended Consolidation and Coordination Mechanisms</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>2016</p>		<p>1</p>				<p>1</p>	<p>Evaluation report, The Strategy, Project Reports</p>
	<p>4.2 Evidence and number of people-centered early warning systems supported & promoted to mitigate risks to disasters, integration of national surveillance systems, and establishment and generation of climate related intelligence;</p>	<p>Number of skilled staff recruited and retained to maintain the EWS (disaggregated by sex), Number of Sectoral EWS identified and consolidate, Improved Coordination Mechanism</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>2016</p>		<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Assessment Reports, Assessment report, Project Reports</p>

	<p>4.3 Number and evidence of support provided to expand the existing networks of meteorological, hydrological, and wildlife/biodiversity monitoring networks to enhance prediction of climate hazards, vulnerabilities and disaster impacts at the social, economic and environmental dimensions.</p>	<p>Number and status of EWS Networks assessed, Number and category of infrastructure upgraded, Number of relevant systems</p>	<p>1 Monitoring system⁹</p>	<p>2016</p>				<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Assessment Report, Project Report</p>
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⁹ Monitoring for Environment and Security using Satellite System established at the NEA to monitor forests, bush fires, small water bodies, and range lands;

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

There is no MRV system for climate change response but all climate change projects in the country have monitoring and evaluation activities that are based on the format and frequency provided by the donor partner. This project is no exception to that norm. This Climate Change Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCR/DRR) project for resilience building will provide a mandatory opportunity for timely reviews of implementing project activities in terms of input delivery, scheduling and tracking achievements of project output targets. In order to foster a collective sense of ownership for the project and its implementation, the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources will organise a participatory M/E framework in consultation with all project partners. The framework will go beyond serving the monitoring function to encompass information sharing, and documenting lessons and practices to improve knowledge and performance. In accordance with the project policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans.

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events. An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change. Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	UNDP	
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Based on the initial risk analysis included in the project document, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation. Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	UNDP and MECCNAR (Audit)	US\$15,000

Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project. Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	On an annual basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below. Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP, MECCNAR	
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	UNDP, PSC/PEB	
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Steering Committee through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.	PMU/IP	
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Annual Review Report. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Steering Committee and the Outcome Steering Committee. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the .Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-		

	<p>project. In the project’s final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.</p>		<p>defined annual targets at the output level. Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified. Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Steering Committee and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.</p>		
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ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2017

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	COMPONENTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount In US\$
<i>“By 2021 Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Renewable Energy Access, Disaster Risk Management and climate change actions are gender responsive, adopted and adapted, impact of climate change induced disasters and environmental degradation on livelihoods and production systems for community resilience negated.”</i>	COMPONENT 1: Policy, legal and regulatory framework; financial and market mechanisms; and climate hazards and disaster preparedness systems for climate change response and disaster risk reduction are enhanced, adopted and promoted to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural and climate related hazards and disasters;	1.1: Establish, strengthen and operationalize the Project Management framework, including the Project Management Unit;					MoECCNAR, UNDP, NCC		1.1.1 GoTG TO assign a dedicated staff for the project	3,600
							UNDP		1.1.2 Purchase Project vehicle	40,000
							UNDP, MoECCNAR		1.1.3 Fuel and Maintenance of vehicle.	2,000
							MoECCNAR, UNDP		1.1.4 Preparation of POPs/Chemical Project Document	20,000
								MoECCNAR, UNDP, NCC, ANRWG		Participation in UNFCCC COPs

		1.8: Initiate and promote business and market mechanisms to build resilience of communities against climate change hazards and disasters through the training of women and girls in marketing and business management and the promotion of value addition and facilitation of market outlets for key commodities such as oysters, honey, medicinal fruits and plant products, etc.					MoECCNAR		Training of Jarummeh Koto Nursery Committee on Gov, Leadership Management and Book Keeping Training of local communities on value addition for forest fruits and nuts	14,000
	COMPONENT 3: Climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction capacities of vulnerable women, youths and physically disabled stakeholders are built, strengthened and sustained to enable their effective and sustained participation in the planning and implementation of climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction activities.	3.2 Support and promote access to energy services, particularly Renewable Energy (RE) for off-grid local communities especially women for value addition and livelihood support initiatives					Mbolo Association, MoE		3.4.1 NAMA onsite visit facilitation, 3.4.2 Off-grid Mbolo project phase 1	15,000
	TOTAL									124,600

ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2018

EXPECTED OUTPUT	COMPONENT	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME		PLANNED BUDGET
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<i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>		<i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount In US\$
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<p><i>“By 2021 Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Renewable Energy Access, Disaster Risk Management and climate change actions are gender responsive, adopted and adapted, impact of climate change induced disasters and environmental degradation on livelihoods and production systems for community resilience negated.”</i></p>	<p>COMPONENT 1: Policy, legal and regulatory framework; financial and market mechanisms; and climate hazards and disaster preparedness systems for climate change response and disaster risk reduction are enhanced, adopted and promoted to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural and climate related hazards and disasters;</p>	<p>1.1: Establish, strengthen and operationalize the Project Management framework, including the Project Management Unit;</p>					<p>MoECCNAR, UNDP, NCC</p>		<p>PMU (Training for CPCU and sector staff) – USD 3,200 PMU (Operating cost i.e. fuel and maintenance) – USD 3,200 PMU (Monitoring with IPs) – USD 40,000 PMU (supplies and equipment) – USD 8,000 PAN Project Contribution – USD 30,000 Coastal Resilience Project Contribution – USD 250,000 GCF Project Prep – USD 159,000 Outstanding payment from 2017 (Mbolo Association – Mamuda PV Solar installation project) – USD 10,000 Outstanding payment from 2017 (Prodoc Consultancy charges) – USD 3,000 Outstanding payment from 52017 (Costs for</p>	<p>512,400</p>
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									LECRDS) – USD 3,700 Outstanding payment from 2017 (Cost for activities implemented by the Dept. Forestry) – USD 2,300	
		1.2: Support evidence based analytical studies for key sectors (agriculture, water, infrastructure, energy, urban physical planning, and health) to inform policy enhancement and choices for resilient investments and benchmarking of best international practices for integrated legal, regulatory and institutional framework for CCR/DRR;					MoECCNAR, MoA, DWR, DoF, DoFish, DoPWM, UNDP.		Supporting the production of the SOER 3 and GEAP 3.	60,000
		1.3: Support policy makers, technical and interest groups to participate in regional and global platforms/dialogues to advance and lobby for Gambia's interests and identify best practices;					MoECCNAR		Participation in Sessions of MEAs and SDGs;	35,000
		1.7 Provide support for the development of a national information and communication strategy on disasters and disaster risk reduction to enhance a holistic and coordinated approach;					NEA, NDMA, DWR		Develop an up-to-date Environmental Education, Climate Information Communication Strategy and action plans, and incorporating emerging CC and DRR issues.	-30,000

		1.8: Initiate and promote business and market mechanisms to build resilience of communities against climate change hazards and disasters through the training of women and girls in marketing and business management and the promotion of value addition and facilitation of market outlets for key commodities such as oysters, homey, medicinal fruits and plant products, etc.				MoECCNAR		Analysis of impacts of the commercialisation of forestry produce (timber and fruits etc) in the past 3 years. Training 60 local community members and supporting them in establishing apiaries - Bee keeping	35,000
	COMPONENT 2: Rural, peri-urban and urban vulnerable communities are fully capacitated and committed to address climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction;	2.1: Improve the resilience of urban areas and built environments against climate variability, climate change and disaster risks through supporting gender sensitive vulnerability and climate risk assessments in selected urban areas to minimise the impacts and build the resilience of communities, businesses and other investments;				NDMA, DWR		<i>To conduct media campaign on the SOP of the flood response plan</i> <i>Community sensitizations and stakeholders meetings</i> Multi-Hazard Map Developed - Conduct stakeholder meeting with the IUNVs Review and presentation of Hazard profile Develop a National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan	34,000

		2.2 Strengthen the capacities of rural communities to develop and implement climate and disaster risk sensitive Natural Resources Management plans					NDMA		Capacity building of Government officials on MADRID in rural communities in selected regions (LRR). Review, update and print Regional contingency plans (which expired in 2017 - LRR, URR, WCR, KMC and BCC) in preparation for updating them.	21,000
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		2.4: Support LGAs at eco-region/landscape level to adopt and upscale a mix of environmentally friendly, economically viable and socially responsive climate smart-SLM (sustainable land management) practices and technologies;				NEA, Dept. Geology, MoECCNAR		<p>Feasibility study for alternative inland sand mining sites and promotion of alternative sand mining activities to minimize impacts on coastal communities.</p> <p>Initiate the rehabilitation of decommissioned sand mining sites in accordance with approved environmental management plans.</p> <p>Train regional environmental groups and communities on appropriate technologies in sustainable NRM</p> <p>Eco-camp(Kunkiling).</p>	70,000
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		3.3: Enhance the storage and transportation capacities of fish landing sites particularly used by women, through the installation and utilization of wind/solar powered energy systems.				Mbolo Association		Kartong project implementation	150,000
	COMPONENT 4: Strengthened and integrated functional climate information and response systems established; and existing early warning systems related to climate change hazards and disaster risk management are replicated and up-scaled.	4.1: Conduct baseline surveys of existing early warning systems (EWS) in various institutions, identify gaps and deficiencies in their capacities to deliver effectively and efficiently, and develop strategies to address the identified gaps;				DWR, NDMA, NEA		Assessing existing EWS in institutions and identifying gaps and linkages with the goal of harmonisation	20,000
									967,400
	TOTAL								

ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2019

EXPECTED OUTPUT	COMPONENTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount in US\$
<p>“By 2021 Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Renewable Energy Access, Disaster Risk Management and climate change actions are gender responsive, adopted and adapted, impact of climate change induced disasters and environmental degradation on livelihoods and production systems for community resilience negated.”</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1: Policy, legal and regulatory framework; financial and market mechanisms; and climate hazards and disaster preparedness systems for climate change response and disaster risk reduction are enhanced, adopted and promoted to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural and climate related hazards and disasters;</p>	<p>1.1: Establish, strengthen and operationalize the Project Management framework, including the Project Management Unit;</p>					MoECCNAR, UNDP, NCC		Operations and maintenance of PMU, Contribution to PAN project, operation & maintenance of equipment (vehicle)	140,000
		<p>1.3: Support policy makers, technical and interest groups to participate in regional and global platforms/dialogues to advance and lobby for Gambia’s interests and identify best practices;</p>					MoECCNAR, OVP, NDMA, DWR		Participation in Sessions of MEAs and SDGs;	33,000
		<p>1.4: Integrate and mainstream climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction into key policies, strategies, plans and budgets of public and private sector institutions;</p>					National Assembly, MoECCNAR		Sectoral consultations, sensitization and drafting;	48,000
		<p>1.8: Initiate and promote business and market mechanisms to build resilience of communities against climate change hazards and disasters through the training of women and girls in marketing and business management and the promotion of value addition and facilitation of market outlets for key commodities such as oysters, homey, medicinal fruits and plant products, etc.</p>					MoECCNAR, OVP, GCCI, DWR, WOMEN’S BUREAU		Training and sensitization stakeholders; Pilot practical and concrete examples: Drafting and reporting;	78,000

<p>COMPONENT 2: Rural, peri-urban and urban vulnerable communities are fully capacitated and committed to address climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction;</p>	<p>2.1: Improve the resilience of urban areas and built environments against climate variability, climate change and disaster risks through supporting gender sensitive vulnerability and climate risk assessments in selected urban areas to minimise the impacts and build the resilience of communities, businesses and other investments.</p>					<p>MoECCNAR, OVP, GCCI, WOMEN'S BUREAU</p>		<p>Conduct trainings on risks and vulnerability assessment; Conduct assessment; Define responses to address identified impacts;</p>	<p>38,000</p>
	<p>2.2 Strengthen the capacities of rural communities to develop and implement climate and disaster risk sensitive Natural Resources Management plans</p>					<p>MoECCNAR, MoLG&LRI, Office of the Regional Governors, LGAs, All Natural Resources Sectors (DWR, DoF, DoFISH, DPWM)</p>			<p>123,200</p>
	<p>2.3: Initiate, promote and sustainably manage urban and peri-urban climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction schemes including the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) piloting of community-based water harvesting; b) establishment of national botanical gardens; c) preservation and conservation of perishable food products through installation of solar cold storage systems at markets; d) supporting women's small-scale income generating activities; and <p>installation of solar energy-based irrigation and water pumping systems in small-scaled home-gardens and community horticultural gardens;</p>					<p>MoECCNAR, DoA, MoLG&LRI, GCCI, Office of the Regional Governors, LGAs, DWR, DoF, DoFISH, DPWM, Mbololo</p>		<p>Women's small-scale income generating activities; Installation of solar energy-based irrigation and water pumping systems in small-scaled home-gardens and community horticultural gardens;</p>	<p>150,000</p>

		2.5: Restore fragile and vulnerable ecosystems (dry land, plains and marginal urban settlements)					MoLG&LRI, MoECCNAR, DWR, NEA, DoF, DPWM		Strategy and plan to adopt and implement SLM practices and technologies and restoration of lands;	65,000
5	COMPONENT 3: Climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction capacities of vulnerable women, youths and physically disabled stakeholders are built, strengthened and sustained to enable their effective and sustained participation in	3.1 Enhance the awareness and the effective participation of vulnerable communities, particularly women and youths, in understanding and responding to climate and climate change hazards and related disasters through sensitization on the importance and relevance of the integration and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation, resilience and disaster risk management into community level and sectoral plans and policies					Mbolo, MoECCNAR, DoA, DWR, DoFish			20,000
	the planning and implementation of climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction activities.	3.2: Support and promote access to energy services, particularly Renewable Energy (RE) for off-grid local communities especially women for value addition and livelihood support initiatives.					Mbolo Association, MoE		Consolidate uptake of information on energy services	40,000
	COMPONENT 4: Strengthened and integrated functional climate information and response systems established; and existing early warning systems related to climate change hazards and disaster risk management are replicated and up-scaled.	4.3: Provide support to expand the existing networks of meteorological, hydrological, and wildlife/biodiversity monitoring networks to enhance prediction of climate hazards, vulnerabilities and disaster impacts at the social, economic and environmental dimensions.					MoECCNAR, DoW		Expand Monitoring Networks	50,000
	TOTAL									785,200

ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2020

EXPECTED OUTPUT <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	COMPONENTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount in US\$
<i>“By 2021 Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Renewable Energy Access, Disaster Risk Management and climate change actions are gender responsive, adopted and adapted, impact of climate change induced disasters and environmental degradation on livelihoods and production systems for community resilience negated.”</i>	COMPONENT 1: Policy, legal and regulatory framework; financial and market mechanisms; and climate hazards and disaster preparedness systems for climate change response and disaster risk reduction are enhanced, adopted and promoted to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural and climate related hazards and disasters;	1.1: Establish, strengthen and operationalize the Project Management framework, including the Project Management Unit;					MoECCNAR, UNDP, NCC		Operations and maintenance of PMU	46,400
		1.2: Support evidence based analytical studies for key sectors (agriculture, water, infrastructure, energy, urban physical planning, and health) to inform policy enhancement and choices for resilient investments and benchmarking of best international practices for integrated legal, regulatory and institutional framework for CCR/DRR;					MoECCNAR, MoA, DoA, DoFish, DoPWM, UNDP.		Evidence generation and advocacy	50,000
		1.3: Support policy makers, technical and interest groups to participate in regional and global platforms/dialogues to advance and lobby for Gambia’s interests and identify best practices;					MoECCNAR, OVP, DWR		Participation in Sessions of MEAs and SDGs;	35,000
		1.4: Integrate and mainstream climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction into key policies, strategies, plans and budgets of public and private sector institutions;					MoECCNAR, OVP, DWR		Sectoral consultations, sensitization and drafting;	50,000
		1.6: Provide support for benchmarking best international practices on climate finance readiness (planning, mobilising, utilising and reporting);					MoFEA, MoECCNAR, DWR		Benchmarking best practices	50,000

	<p>COMPONENT 2: Rural, peri-urban and urban vulnerable communities are fully capacitated and committed to address climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction;</p>	<p>2.3: Initiate, promote and sustainably manage urban and peri-urban climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction schemes including the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) piloting of community-based water harvesting; f) establishment of national botanical gardens; g) preservation and conservation of perishable food products through installation of solar cold storage systems at markets; h) supporting women's small-scale income generating activities; and i) installation of solar energy-based irrigation and water pumping systems in small-scaled home-gardens and community horticultural gardens; 					<p>MoECCNAR, DoA, MoLG&LRI, GCCI, Office of the Regional Governors, LGAs, DWR, DoF, DoFISH, DPWM, Mbolo, MoE</p>	<p>Women's small-scale income generating activities; Installation of solar energy-based irrigation and water pumping systems in small-scaled home-gardens and community horticultural gardens;</p>	150,000
		<p>2.4: Support LGAs at eco-region/landscape level to adopt and upscale a mix of environmentally friendly, economically viable and socially responsive climate smart-SLM (sustainable land management) practices and technologies;</p>				<p>MoLG&LRI, MoECCNAR, DoF, DPWM</p>	<p>Support LGAs at eco-region/landscape level to adopt and upscale a mix of environmentally friendly, economically viable and socially responsive climate smart-SLM</p>	70,000	

	<p>COMPONENT 3: Climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction capacities of vulnerable women, youths and physically disabled stakeholders are built, strengthened and sustained to enable their effective and sustained participation in the planning and implementation of climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction activities.</p>	<p>3.1 Enhance the awareness and the effective participation of vulnerable communities, particularly women and youths, in understanding and responding to climate and climate change hazards and related disasters through sensitization on the importance and relevance of the integration and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation, resilience and disaster risk management into community level and sectoral plans and policies</p>					MoECCNAR, DoA, DWR, DoLivestock, DoE, DoFish	Practical examples/projects to be implemented collaboratively amongst multiple partners	100,000
		<p>3.2: Support and promote access to energy services, particularly Renewable Energy (RE) for off-grid local communities especially women for value addition and livelihood support initiatives.</p>					Mbolo Association, MoE	Consolidate uptake of information on energy services	40,000
	<p>COMPONENT 4: Strengthened and integrated functional climate information and response systems established; and existing early warning systems related to climate change hazards and disaster risk management are replicated and up-scaled.</p>	<p>4.2: Promote people-centered early warning systems to mitigate risks to disasters, integration of national surveillance systems, and establishment and generation of climate related intelligence;</p>					MoECCNAR, DWR	Develop strategies to harmonise the EW systems and improve coordination	70,000
		<p>4.3: Provide support to expand the existing networks of meteorological, hydrological, and wildlife/biodiversity monitoring networks to enhance prediction of climate hazards, vulnerabilities and disaster impacts at the social, economic and environmental dimensions.</p>					MoECCNAR, DWR	Expand Monitoring Networks	50,000
	TOTAL								711,400

ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2021

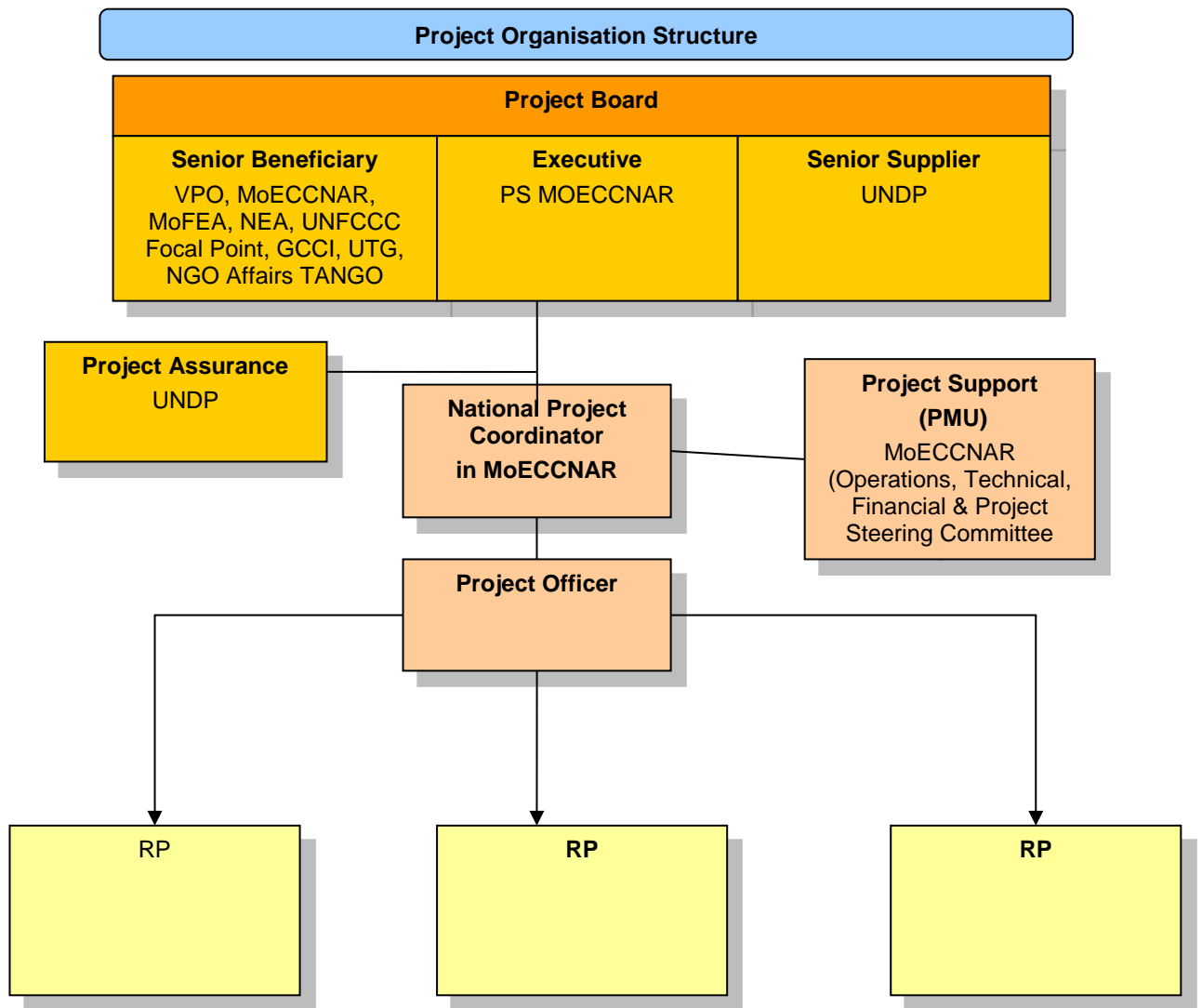
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	COMPONENTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount in US\$
“By 2021 Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Renewable Energy Access, Disaster Risk Management and climate change actions are gender responsive, adopted and adapted, impact of climate change induced disasters and environmental degradation on livelihoods and production systems for community resilience negated.”	COMPONENT 1: Policy, legal and regulatory framework; financial and market mechanisms; and climate hazards and disaster preparedness systems for climate change response and disaster risk reduction are enhanced, adopted and promoted to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural and climate related hazards and disasters;	1.1: Establish, strengthen and operationalize the Project Management framework, including the Project Management Unit;					MoECCNAR, UNDP, NCC		Operations and maintenance of PMU	86,400
		1.3: Support policy makers, technical and interest groups to participate in regional and global platforms/dialogues to advance and lobby for Gambia’s interests and identify best practices;					MoECCNAR, OVP, DWR		Participation in Sessions of MEAs and SDGs;	30,000
		1.5: Support the development and application of common methodologies for vulnerability and risk assessments, monitoring, reporting and verification;					MoECCNAR, OVP, DWR		Consultations Sensitization , Training, drafting and reporting;	75,000

	<p>COMPONENT 2: Rural, peri-urban and urban vulnerable communities are fully capacitated and committed to address climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction;</p>	<p>2.3: Initiate, promote and sustainably manage urban and peri-urban climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction schemes including the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> j) piloting of community-based water harvesting; k) establishment of national botanical gardens; l) preservation and conservation of perishable food products through installation of solar cold storage systems at markets; m) supporting women's small-scale income generating activities; and <p>installation of solar energy-based irrigation and water pumping systems in small-scaled home-gardens and community horticultural gardens;</p>				<p>MoECCNAR, DoA, MoLG&LRI, GCCI, Office of the Regional Governors, LGAs, DWR, DoF, DoFISH, DPWM, Mbolo, MoE</p>	<p>Women's small-scale income generating activities; Installation of solar energy-based irrigation and water pumping systems in small-scaled home-gardens and community horticultural gardens;</p>	150,000
		<p>2.4: Support LGAs at eco-region/landscape level to adopt and upscale a mix of environmentally friendly, economically viable and socially responsive climate smart-SLM (sustainable land management) practices and technologies;</p>			<p>MoLG&LRI, MoECCNAR, DoF, DPWM</p>	<p>Support LGAs at eco-region/landscape level to adopt and upscale a mix of environmentally friendly, economically viable and socially responsive climate smart-SLM</p>	70,000	

		2.5: Restore fragile and vulnerable ecosystems (dry land, plains and marginal urban settlements)					MoLG&LRI, MoECCNAR, DWR, NEA, DoF, DPWM		Strategy and plan to adopt and implement SLM practices and technologies and restoration of lands;	65,000
COMPONENT 3: Climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction capacities of vulnerable women, youths and physically disabled stakeholders are built, strengthened and sustained to enable their effective and sustained participation in the planning and implementation of climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction activities.		3.1 Enhance the awareness and the effective participation of vulnerable communities, particularly women and youths, in understanding and responding to climate and climate change hazards and related disasters through sensitization on the importance and relevance of the integration and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation, resilience and disaster risk management into community level and sectoral plans and policies					MoECCNAR, DoA, DWR, DoLivestock, DoE, DoFish			20,000
		3.2: Support and promote access to energy services, particularly Renewable Energy (RE) for off-grid local communities especially women for value addition and livelihood support initiatives.					Mbolo Association, MoE		Consolidate uptake of information on energy services	40,000

	<p>COMPONENT 4: Strengthened and integrated functional climate information and response systems established; and existing early warning systems related to climate change hazards and disaster risk management are replicated and up-scaled.</p>	<p>4.2: Promote people-centered early warning systems to mitigate risks to disasters, integration of national surveillance systems, and establishment and generation of climate related intelligence;</p>					MoECCNAR, DWR		<p>Develop strategies to harmonise the EW systems and improve coordination</p>	70,000
TOTAL										606,400

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



The Project Steering Committee

There will be a Project Steering Committee, comprised of MoECCNAR, OVP, MoFEA, MFWRNAM, NEA, UNFCCC Focal Point, UNDP and representatives from CSOs and the private sector and development partners. These constitute Senior Beneficiary on the Project Steering Committee. The Executive role will be held by PS-MoECCNAR or any other official delegated by him/her to chair the Project Steering Committee. The Executive function is to represent government ownership on the Project Steering Committee. Other institutions on the Project Steering Committee will be represented by their substantive heads or their designated representatives with authority to make decisions at the Project Steering Committee meetings. The development partners to the Project Steering Committee are those with complementary programmes in the country.

The Project Steering Committee will serve as the highest policy organ of the Project, responsible for overseeing smooth and timely implementation. Specifically, it will perform the following functions:

- xi. Provide policy, strategic and oversight for the project, including reaching consensus on all the necessary policy level decisions and approvals of annual work plans and budgets.
- xii. Ensures that the project remains focused to contribute to UNDAF outcomes and NDP II
- xiii. Ensure that resources for the project implementation are availed in time and used in conformity with approved and costed work plans.
- xiv. Coordinate all responsible parties with respect to their activity result areas
- xv. Identify and partner with other UN agencies, development partners, CSOs and the private sector
- xvi. Ensures that the IP and RPs submit both technical and financial reports on time and in accordance with the UNDP standards.
- xvii. Provide guidance on the qualities of key project staff to be recruited and participate in the recruitment process.
- xviii. Ensure professionalism, ethics and integrity in the implementation of the project.
- xix. Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- xx. Assess and decide on project changes based on risk analysis

The Senior Supplier

The Senior Supplier on the Project Steering Committee will be UNDP. It will be represented by the UNDP Resident Coordinator or her/his nominated representative. It will cater for all the interests of all parties by providing funding and technical assistance to the project. UNDP shall be responsible for project assurance. It will follow up on quality standards decided upon by the Steering Committee by keeping track of progress against the baselines or benchmarks perform regular monitoring activities, ensuring funds are released to the IP and RPs in time for the project outputs, Results Areas and Activities. UNDP will release funds on the basis of well formulated work plans and budgets by IPs and RPs, and approved by the Project Steering Committee. UNDP will facilitate the procurement of goods and services. It will also take responsibility to identify and field missions for monitoring, mid-term review, end of project evaluation and audits. UNDP will identify and field technical assistance from South-South Technical Cooperation to offer technical back stopping and international best practices. It will participate in the recruitment of project technical staff.

The Implementing Partner

The Implementation Partner [IP] will be the authorised government entity with authority to approve and sign work plans for the project, sign and certify all the deliverables under the project. The main Implementation Partner will be the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MoECCNAR). The MoECCNAR has comparative advantage to lead as the IP because of the following reasons:

- vi. The project is multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional requiring the highest level of ownership and coordination, which mandate resides in the MoECCNAR.
- vii. It has always been responsible for coordinating emergency disasters in the country in close liaison with other technical arms of government
- viii. It is also responsible for coordinating issues of Oil Spillage from extractive mining.
- ix. It already hosts and convenes the National DRR Platform
- x. It has mandate for disaster management and response.

With the above in perspective, the MoECCNAR as the IP shall have the following responsibilities:

- viii. It will designate a National Project Coordinator in close consultation with the Project Steering Committee.
- ix. As the host for the Centre Project Coordination Unit (CPCU), it will be responsible and directly accountable for the overall oversight and management of the project, monitoring, evaluations as well as audits;
- x. It will provide project support functions and shall be accountable for efficient use of all the resources - technical, operational, financial and technological.
- xi. It will participate in all missions for monitoring, evaluations, mid-term review and audits.
- xii. It will coordinate the activities being implemented by RPs, by ensuring team effort, joint programming where possible and timely submission of progress and technical reports.
- xiii. It will lead in providing guidance for integrated approach to CCR/DRR in sector policies, laws, strategic plans and regulatory frameworks.
- xiv. It will convene all policy level dialogues for CCR/DRR

National Project Coordinator

The project coordinator will be either a staff seconded by the implementing partner OR nationally recruited from outside of the MoECCNAR. He/she should be at the level of a Director. The specific tasks of the project coordinator will include:

- xii. Manage on day to day basis the project activities, resources and subordinate staff.
- xiii. Coordinate team work among RPs and maintain open communication with them.
- xiv. Detect risks/challenges in time and inform the project Steering Committee in time
- xv. Ensure that resources are used and dully accounted for in accordance with the laid down systems, procedures and practices.
- xvi. Participate in high policy level meetings that would add value to the implementation of the project
- xvii. Condense and summarise annual work plans and progress reports for timely submission to the project Steering Committee
- xviii. Coordinate internal and external missions, consultancies, audits among responsible parties
- xix. Organise retreats for responsible parties to share lessons, exchange ideas and build team work
- xx. Maintain the safety of the project assets
- xxi. Appraise performance of support annually and inform the Project Steering Committee

- xxii. At the end of the project, prepare and summarize the project deliverables in preparation for mandatory closure

Project assurance

Project assurance function will reside within UNDP portfolio which will provide technical assistance when needed. In addition, UNDP will provide periodic monitoring evaluations to ensure that the project is being implemented as designed, it maintains synergies with other projects and programmes and to ensure it is contributing to CPD and UNDAF outcomes. The specific responsibilities will include:

- viii. Ensure that decisions from the Project Steering Committee are followed up and implemented
 - ix. Ensure that risks are controlled and monitored in time
 - x. Maintain liaison with IP and RPs under the project and offer technical back stopping where need be
 - xi. Ensure that substantive reporting of the project , accountability and use of resources is in conformity with UNDP standards
 - xii. Participate in field monitoring, missions and relevant meetings
- xiii. Ensure that Project output decisions and activity definitions including description and quality criteria are recorded in ATLAS project management module to facilitate monitoring and porting.
- xiv. On closure of the project, ensure project is operationally closed in ATLAS, ensure all financial transactions are in ATLAS and accounts closed financially in ATLAS

VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated herein by reference, constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA); as such all provisions of the CPAP apply to this document. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner”, as such term is defined and used in the CPAP and this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document [and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner].

The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to this Project Document”.

IX. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option a. Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
 - a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.
3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.
4. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
5. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
7. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
8. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other

Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

9. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.
10. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

11. *Choose one of the three following options:*

Option 1: UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Option 2: The Implementing Partner agrees that, where applicable, donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities which are the subject of this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Option 3: UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used

inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term “Project Document” as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

12. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
13. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
14. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES

Project Title: Building the Gambia's capacities and resilience to Climate Change related Disasters, Natural Resources Management, environmental protection and enhanced livelihoods.	Award ID:	Date: 18 th August,2017
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#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Electoral and post electoral processes between December 2021 and mid 2022 likely to affect the participation of IP and RPs and implementation of the project	December 2021	Political	Low because elections will be carried out at the end of the project; impact may be medium if project implementation does not end by the end of December P = 2 I = 2	The Project Steering Committee will maintain a neutral approach	Project Steering Committee	Consultant during project formulation workshop	August 2017	No change
2	Internal and regional conflicts spilling over to the country thereby inhibiting timely access to project location	August 2017	Political	Low because there are cordial relations with Senegal, the only immediate neighbour of The Gambia; impact may be low because it will be localised P =2 I = 1	The Project Steering Committee will seek guidance from the political leadership.	Project Steering Committee	Consultant during project formulation workshop	August 2017	No change

3	Some project locations may not be accessible by project staff or partners due to terror alerts	August 2017	Other	Low because terror threats are very infrequent and the vigilance of both institutions and individuals against terrorism is high; impact is low because signs of terrorism are low P =1 I = 1	The Project Steering Committee will continuously relate to the relevant security agencies for updates of information	Project Steering Committee	Consultant during project formulation	August 2017	No change
4	Depreciation of Gambia Dalasi against the foreign currencies	August 2017	Financial	High/Medium because of multiple causes and the Dalasi is vulnerable; impact likely to be high/medium because transfers and payouts are conducted at different bank rates and losses may occur. Losses may be moderated by timely action by the Central Bank P =4 I = 3	Project Steering Committee will periodically analyse the impacts of such risks and optimise the use of funds	Project Steering Committee	Consultant during project formulation workshop	August 2017	No change
5	Inflation might affect the general price levels of project inputs/ consumables	August 2017	Financial	Medium as there is little control on price fluctuations at any time; Impact may be medium particularly if UNDP can make procurement from outside of the country. P = 3 I = 3	IP will continually monitor the change in unit prices of common user budget items	IP	Consultant during project formulation	August 2017	No change

6	Institutional reforms may result in staff turn-over on the project	August 2017	Institutional	Low as there is no massive restructuring exercise planned; impact low because the staff could be replaced from the open labour market P =1 I = 1	IP will periodically hold meetings with RPs to get the status	IP	Consultant during project formulation	August 2017	No change
7	Corruption scandals may lead development partners to withhold or cancel aid to government	August 2017	Financial	Medium as controls in public sector financial management systems are improving due to operationalization of GPPA rules and regulations and the representation of GPPA staff on Procurement Committees of most Public Sector institutions; impact will be low as government capacity to contribute to national budget is systematically improving P=2 I=1	Project Steering Committee will ensure that national accounting, auditing and procurement processes are followed.	Project Steering Committee	Consultant during project formulation	August 2017	No change

Annex 2. Social and Environmental Screening

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Building the Gambia's capacities and resilience to Climate Change related Disasters, Natural Resources Management, environmental protection and enhanced livelihoods.
2. Project Number	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	GAMBIA

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach</i>
The project will adopt an all-inclusive and participatory strategy for its implementation.
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment</i>
The project will disaggregate information gathering by gender and has a specific results area on gender.
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability</i>
The project will support adoption and upscale of low carbon technological innovations for climate change adaptation, in addition to restoring ecosystem functionality in climate risk prone areas. It will also support improvement of regulatory framework, standards and codes of practice that climate proof physical infrastructure and decision making tools like EIA, SEA.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
Risk 1: Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project.	I = 4 P = 1	Low		ESISA or SESA are not required
Risk 2 Rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights.	I = 4 P = 1	Low		ESISA or SESA are not required
[add additional rows as needed]				
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments
	Low Risk		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Moderate Risk		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	High Risk		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			
	Check all that apply			Comments

	Principle 1: Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1: Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹⁰	No
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No

Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3. Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4. Would the Project potentially limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No

1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	No

<p><i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i></p>	
<p>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</p>	
<p>2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant¹¹ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?</p>	No
<p>2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?</p>	No
<p>2.3 Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?</p> <p><i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i></p>	No
<p>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</p>	
<p>3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?</p>	No
<p>3.2 Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous</p>	No

	materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No

4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ¹²	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	No

	<i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No

<p>7.3 Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?</p> <p><i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i></p>	<p>No</p>
<p>7.4 Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?</p>	<p>No</p>