

Minutes of the meeting of the Local Project Appraisal Committee of the project for *Building the Gambia's capacities and resilience to Climate Change related Disasters, Natural Resources Management, environmental protection and enhanced livelihoods*.

I. Introduction

On Tuesday, 12th December 2017, the meeting of the Local Project Appraisal Committee of the above mentioned project was held at the UNDP Office in Cape Point, under the co-chairmanship of the UNDP Environment and Energy Specialist and the UNDP Environment and Sustainable Development Analyst.

After welcoming remarks, the attendees went on to introduce themselves. The details of all participants present is recorded in the attendance list (Annex 1).

II. Presentation given by Bubu Pateh Jallow

Bubu Pateh Jallow, one of the consultants responsible for putting the Project Document together, gave a presentation to the group (Annex 2)¹. In his presentation he highlighted the objectives of the project. He also provided an outline of the Project Document.

Points raised by the group during the presentation:

- In relation to Component 4, there are a number of organized Early Warning System surveys (by organizations, such as, FAO, WFP etc.) and it is important that all the surveys and assessments in this area are captured, so there is no duplication of efforts and instead work is complementary to what is already happening. The comment was brought forward by an NDMA representative.
- In relation to Component 2, as systems and infrastructures in renewable energy are constructed, capacity needs to also be built in parallel so that the systems and infrastructures are well sustained. Mbolo is currently conducting training in various regions to build capacity in the area of renewable energy. Mbolo is working with the EU to build capacity through training in the Central River Region and with the UNDP for the West Coast Region. Mbolo is hoping that through the support of this project they will be able to facilitate capacity building in the regions they are yet to begin work in. Almamy Camara, the UNDP Programme Specialist, specified that Mbolo could consider using one region as a hub for where people from other regions would come to participate in training. A representative from the Ministry of Energy suggested incorporating the capacity building activities discussed under Component 3.2.

¹ When referring to the Project Document one is referring to the Project Document for *Building the Gambia's capacities and resilience to Climate Change related Disasters, Natural Resources Management, environmental protection and enhanced livelihoods*.

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- The Multi-Year Budget does not correlate with the Multi-Year Workplan in the current draft being discussed. This should be amended before the document is finalized.

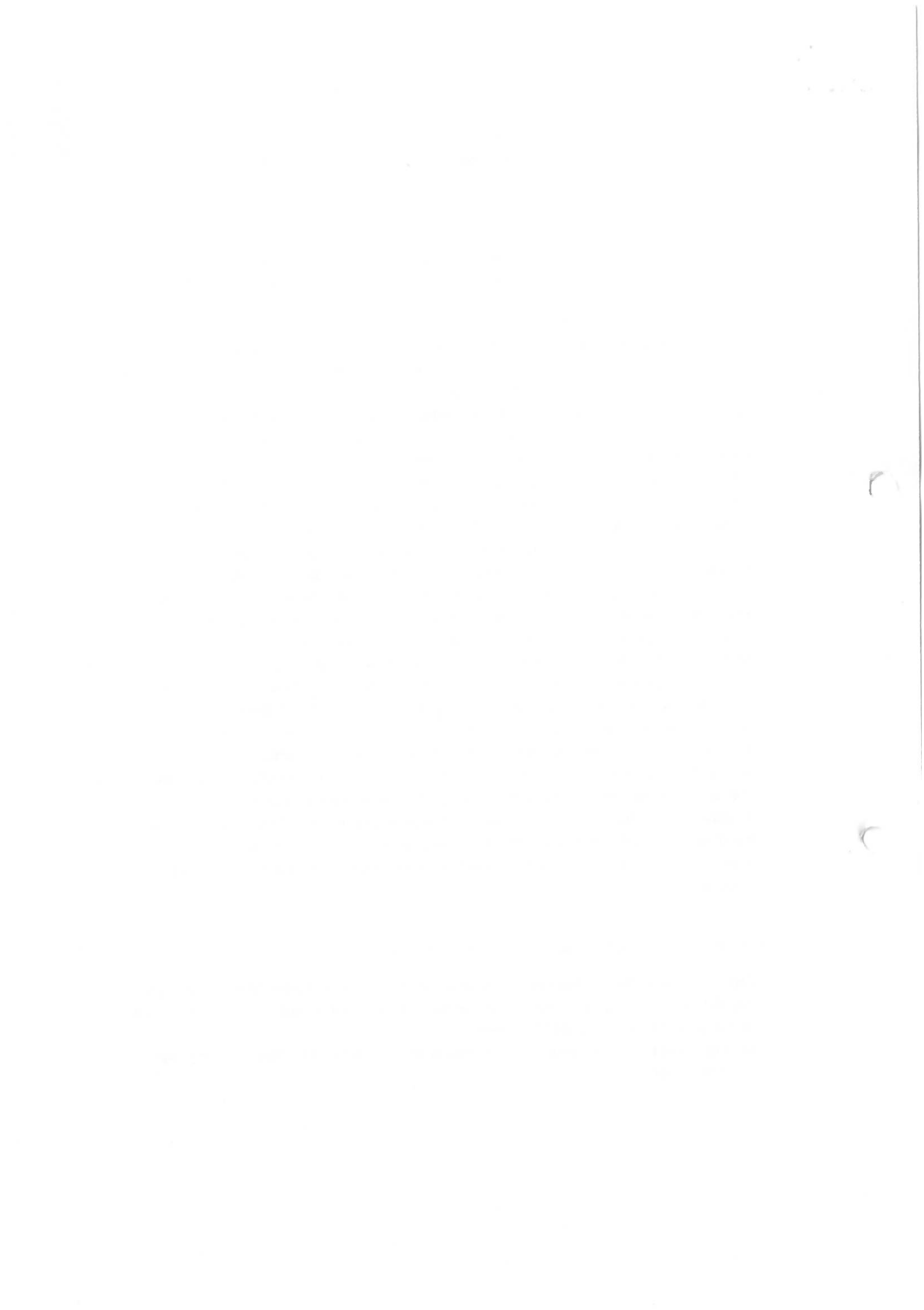
III. Reviewing of Project Document

- Some of the relevant work done by different institutions is not captured at a national level. The group recognizes there is a need to strengthen bodies, such as, the Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) Working Group, in order to record and coordinate all efforts being made in the field by all relevant organizations.
- A representative from Mbolo suggests including gender in the title of the document. UNDP representatives remind the Mbolo representative that gender is an important element of the project and is referenced in the project's consolidated outcome.
- After reviewing the Multi-Year Work Plan section of the document, partners agree it would be productive to have quarterly meetings to discuss upcoming activities. This will allow for partners to complement one another's work by combining efforts and offering support to one another where possible. In order to successfully execute this idea, each institution/Ministry must allocate a Focal Point. Coordination of this will be led by the the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Natural Resources (MECCNAR) and supported by UNDP.
- Within the document MECCNAR is often mentioned alongside organizations that fall under its mandate, such as, NEA and NDMA. Within the document and amongst the group it should be understood that when referring to MECCNAR it incorporates all organizations that fall under it. The representative from the Department of Water Resources informs the group that when it concerns climate change, the Department of Water Resources falls under the mandate of MECCNAR, however, when referring to areas that fall outside of climate change the Department of Water Resources falls under the Minister of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters. In order to avoid confusion, the Department of Water Resources will always be mentioned separately from MECCNAR regardless of the capacity it is acting in.
- A representative from the Department of Water Resources asks if activities under this project will be implemented using the mechanism of FACE & ICEs or through LOAs. UNDP states that the method used will depend upon the risk rating of the implementing partner.
- A representative from NDMA asks how monitoring and evaluation of this project will be handled. The UNDP explains that MECCNAR will be responsible for coordinating and executing monitoring and evaluation efforts with guidance from relevant sections of the Project Document.

IV. Next Steps

The UNDP advises the group that the next steps are as follows;

- 1) Each of the attendees will be sent information on the indicators form UNDP and asked to populate the baseline information based on their organization's knowledge. This activity must be completed by Monday, 18th December.
- 2) Signing of the Project Document by the MECCNAR. It is intended for this to be done by Friday, 22nd December.






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- 3) IPs are to begin working on the annual work plans immediately so that they are completed by the end of the year.
- 4) MECCNAR is to write to all IPs asking them to designate Focal Points for implementation of this project.

Agreed by (Government)/Implementing Partner:

Date: 19th December, 2018

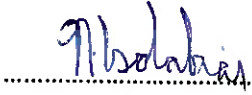

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Lamin F. Jawara

Permanent Secretary, MECCNAR

Agreed by UNDP:

Date: 19th December, 2018


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Nessie Golakai-Gould

Deputy Resident Representative Programme & Operations

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: ATTENDANCE LIST FOR 2017 LPAC MEETING, TUESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER

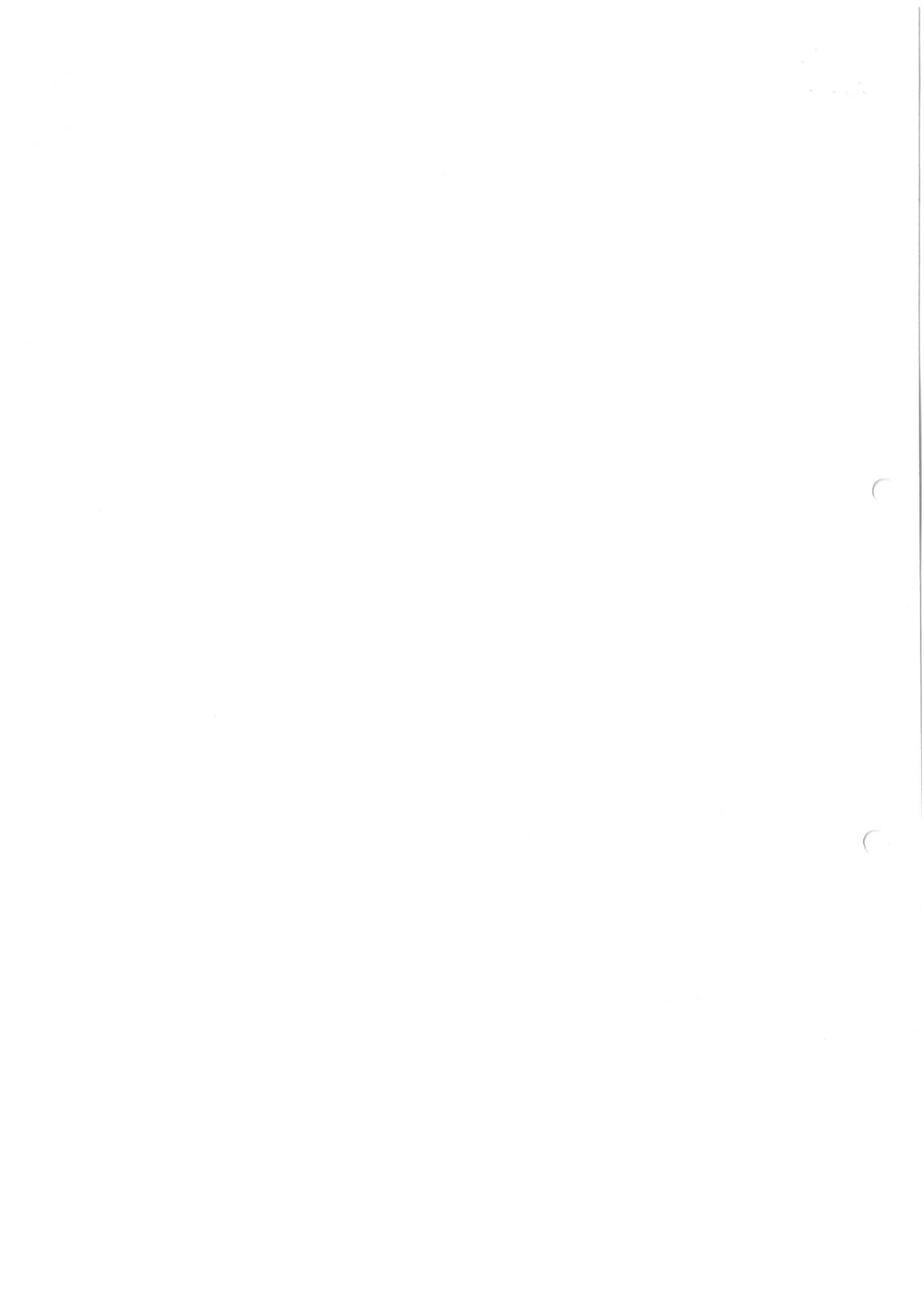


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12/12/2017

LPAC Attendance list.

#	Name	Institution	Designation	Email address	Signature
1	Buba Fatah Jalloh	CCEDS	CDS	bubafatah@cceds.org	
2	Silva UOPACT	MEAD Association	Director	silva@mead.org	
3	Deborah S. Goye	Mobilo Association	Director	deborahgoye@mobilo.org	
4	Liang K. Kuntik	Phu NPHM	Session Lead	liangk@nphm.com	
5	Kasim E.	MEAD Office	Kasim@mead.org	
6	Alpha A. T. ...	DMR	MEAD Office	alpha@dmr.org	
7	George M. ...	NDMA	DED	george@ndma.org	
9	
10	Emmanuel Combe	emmanuel@... .com	





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12	Njigga Touray	N'EA	Sp. P & D	Almany Camara undp.af	Njigga
13	Almany Camara	UNDP	Proj Sp. S & E	Lamin's Telelive rafe	Lamin
14	Lamin J. Jammeh	MEC/NAR	CCO	Information Systems GROUP	Information
15	F. A. M. M. M.	UNDP	Proj ANALYST		
16	SAN RANGI				
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					

ANNEX 2: BOARD/PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

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.

ANNEX 3: PRESENTATION OF BUBU PATEH JALLOW

Local Project Appraisal Committee Meeting – 12 December 2017

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



**Pa Ousman Jarju
and
Bubu Pateh Jallow**



Development Challenge

- Dependency on many climate-sensitive resources and sectors (e.g., Agriculture, Energy, Water Resources, Forestry, Infrastructure, and Tourism);
- Need for enhanced conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, energy and environment (Vision 2020);
- The National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2021 calls for resilience building, inclusive growth, poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, gender empowerment, access to energy services especially renewable energy and hunger reduction;
- Poverty is causing the growing trend of water pollution, decline of fisheries stock, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, land degradation and loss of soil fertility).

Development Challenge

- Climate Change is compounding the environmental and natural resources degradation through increasing temperatures, sea-level rise and erratic rainfall, more frequent, severe and unpredictable climate-related hazards such as droughts and floods further destroying people's lives and livelihoods;
- The climate factors 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.

Development Challenge

- In response to these climate change factors, it is planned to enhance the planning and integration of climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the development pathway of the New Government (NDP, 2018-2021);
- This is also in conformity with UNDP's Resilience-based development approach that focuses 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.;
- Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strengthens the country's resilience and therefore feeds into the UNDAF (2017-2021) outcome 3.3 and the CPD (2017-2021) outcome 3.0;
- 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.
- Other relevant policy and strategic framework document include the Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement (INDC, 2015), National Climate Change Policy (NCCP, 2016), Special Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR, 2017) and the Low Emissions Climate Resilient Development Strategy (LECRDS, 2017)

Project Strategy

- The Project is under the Environment and Resilient Development portfolio (CPD 2017-2021) of UNDP;
- The Project will bring about transformational change by:
 - Protecting development gains;
 - taking meaningful practical steps towards zero hunger, zero poverty and zero carbon,
 - Building lasting peace and prosperity for the Gambia as a highly vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change.



Project Strategy

The Project will support the achievement of some the NDP (2018-2021) targets by:-

- Providing adequate technical capacities to relevant public and private sector institutions, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and elected representatives to enable them:
 - a. Integrate the key components of the NCCP, SPCR and LECRDS into sectoral policies and strategies;
 - b. 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;
 - c. Developing and/or updating the integrated Climate Change Adaptation and DRR plan and implementation framework that includes a coordination and performance measurement mechanisms;

Project Strategy

The Project will provide adequate technical, technological, operational and financial capacities to relevant public sector institutions to enable them

- 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);
- b. Adapt to relevant emerging low carbon and climate resilient livelihood outcomes (e.g., in the SPCR and LECRDS); and
- c. 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

Project Strategy

The project will:

- Address climate change resilience and disaster risk management into local development plans (COMPONENT 2);
- 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;
- 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.;
- Support gender sensitive vulnerability and climate risk assessments to minimise the impacts and build the resilience of communities, businesses and other investments.

Project Strategy

- The Project will employ
 - a. focused skills development;
 - b. employment creation,;
 - c. income generating activities; and
 - d. resilience building using innovative approaches and technologies to promote green jobs, renewable energy, value addition and other climate smart interventions for sustained livelihoods.
- 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.

Project Strategy

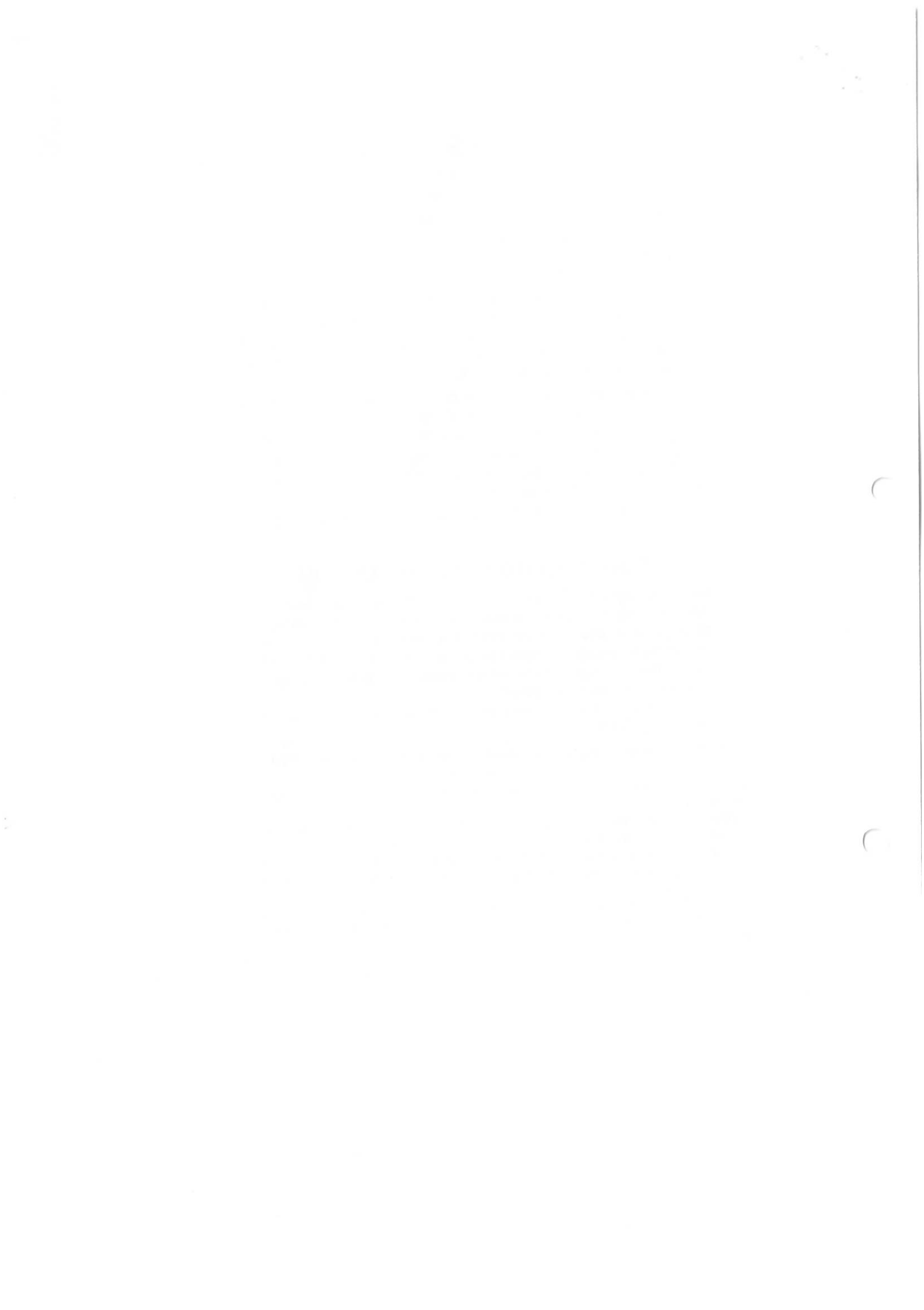
- The implementation of the project will be guided by the experiences gained from previous, interrelated and complementary programme cycles;
- Through its Resilience-based development approach, UNDP will:
 - a. Forge partnerships at national and international levels using existing frameworks (NDP (2018-2021), SDGs, UNDP SP (2018-2021), UNDAF (2017-2021) and CPD (2017-2021)).
 - b. Support 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;
 - c. Provide catalytic support in strengthening dialogue and exploring funding opportunities with bilateral partners, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and GEF resources to implement the provisions of the draft NDP (2018-2021);
- 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.

Consolidated Project Output

- ***The CONSOLIDATED Project Output is: "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."***
- It is based on the following 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.*

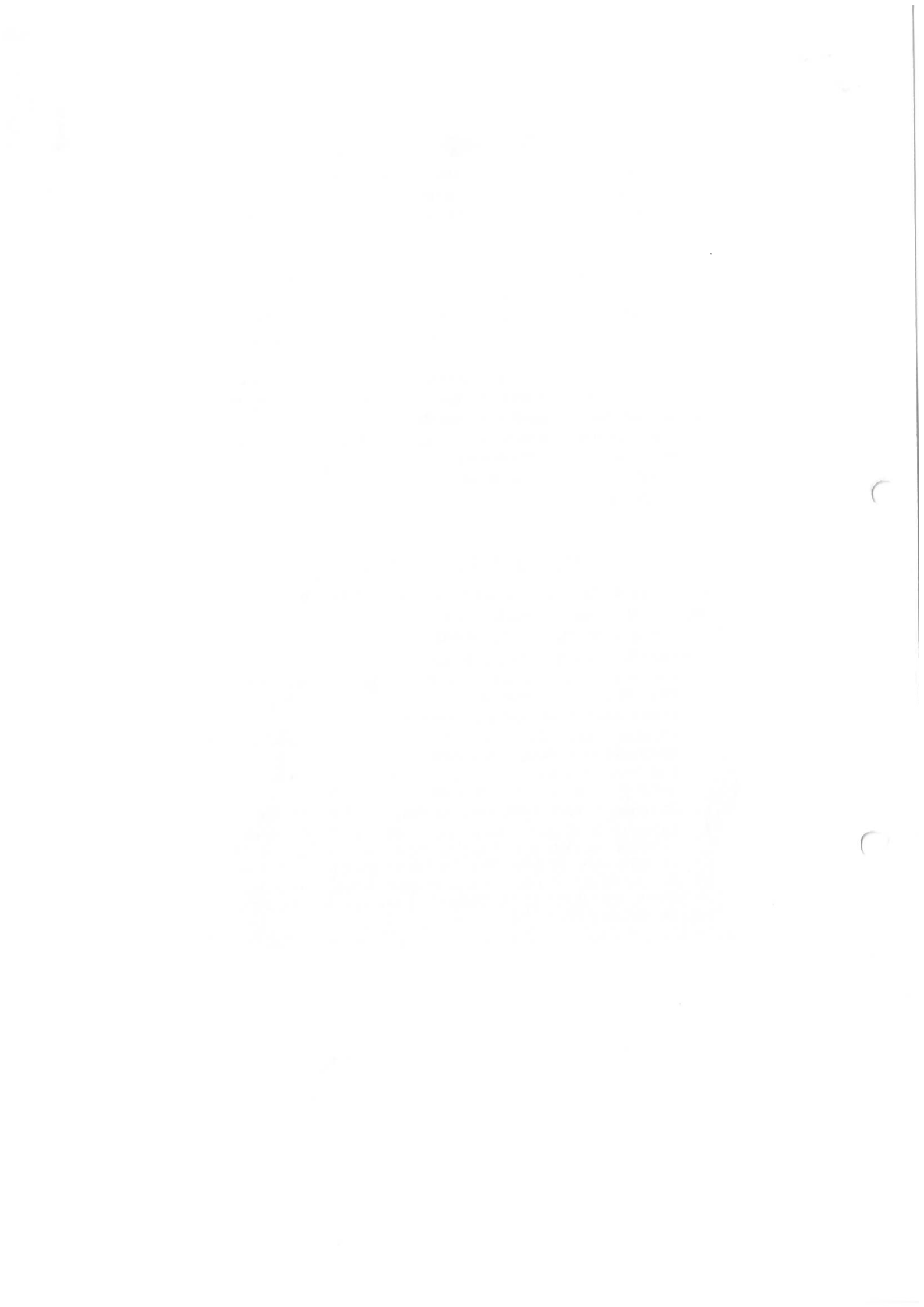


Partnerships

- Public Private Partnerships will be established that focus on developing climate resilient market approaches in relevant sectors;
- Legislation and a regulatory authority such as PURA will be required to support this process;
- Legislation such as the Renewable Energy Act already provide some best practice on fiscal incentives (e.g. exemption from corporate tax; exemption from VAT; exemption from import tax);
- An important partner is the Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCCI), in terms of facilitating business development and trade promotion.
- Strong partnerships for implementation and monitoring of climate change are required between local institutions, local government, cooperatives, service organisations and the private sector;
- There are opportunities to build partnership between the civil society and private sector under this project.
- Entry points include NGO Affairs Department, TANGO, NACOFAG, FANDEMA and ActionAid.

Project Assurance

- Project assurance function will reside within UNDP portfolio;
- UNDP will provide periodic monitoring evaluations to ensure that the project is being implemented as designed;
- The specific responsibilities will include:
 - a) Ensure that decisions from the Project Steering Committee are followed up and implemented
 - b) Ensure that risks are controlled and monitored in time
 - c) Maintain liaison with IP and RPs under the project and offer technical back stopping where need be
 - d) Ensure that substantive reporting of the project , accountability and use of resources is in conformity with UNDP standards
 - e) Participate in field monitoring, missions and relevant meetings
 - f) 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.
 - g) 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



Project beneficiaries

- The primary beneficiaries are:
 - a) 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;
 - b) 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.

The Project Outcomes

- The ***consolidated output*** will be attained through the following components of the project:
- Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks; financial and market mechanisms; and climate hazards and disaster preparedness systems are enhanced, adopted and promoted;
- Rural, peri-urban and urban vulnerable communities are fully capacitated and committed to address climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction;
- Climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction capacities of vulnerable women, youths and physically disabled stakeholders are built, strengthened and sustained; and
- 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.





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 and operationalize the Project Management system, including the Project Management Unit;
- 1.2 Support evidence based analytical studies for key sectors 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;

Project Activities

Proposed activities that can deliver the four Components are provided as per outcome:

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 350

LECTURE 10

STATISTICAL MECHANICS

ENTROPY

AND THE SECOND LAW

OF THERMODYNAMICS

LECTURER: JOHN H. COOPER

DATE: FEBRUARY 10, 2010

TOPICS: ENTROPY, SECOND LAW

OF THERMODYNAMICS

AND STATISTICAL MECHANICS

LECTURE 10

ENTROPY

AND THE SECOND LAW

OF THERMODYNAMICS

LECTURER: JOHN H. COOPER

DATE: FEBRUARY 10, 2010

TOPICS: ENTROPY, SECOND LAW

OF THERMODYNAMICS

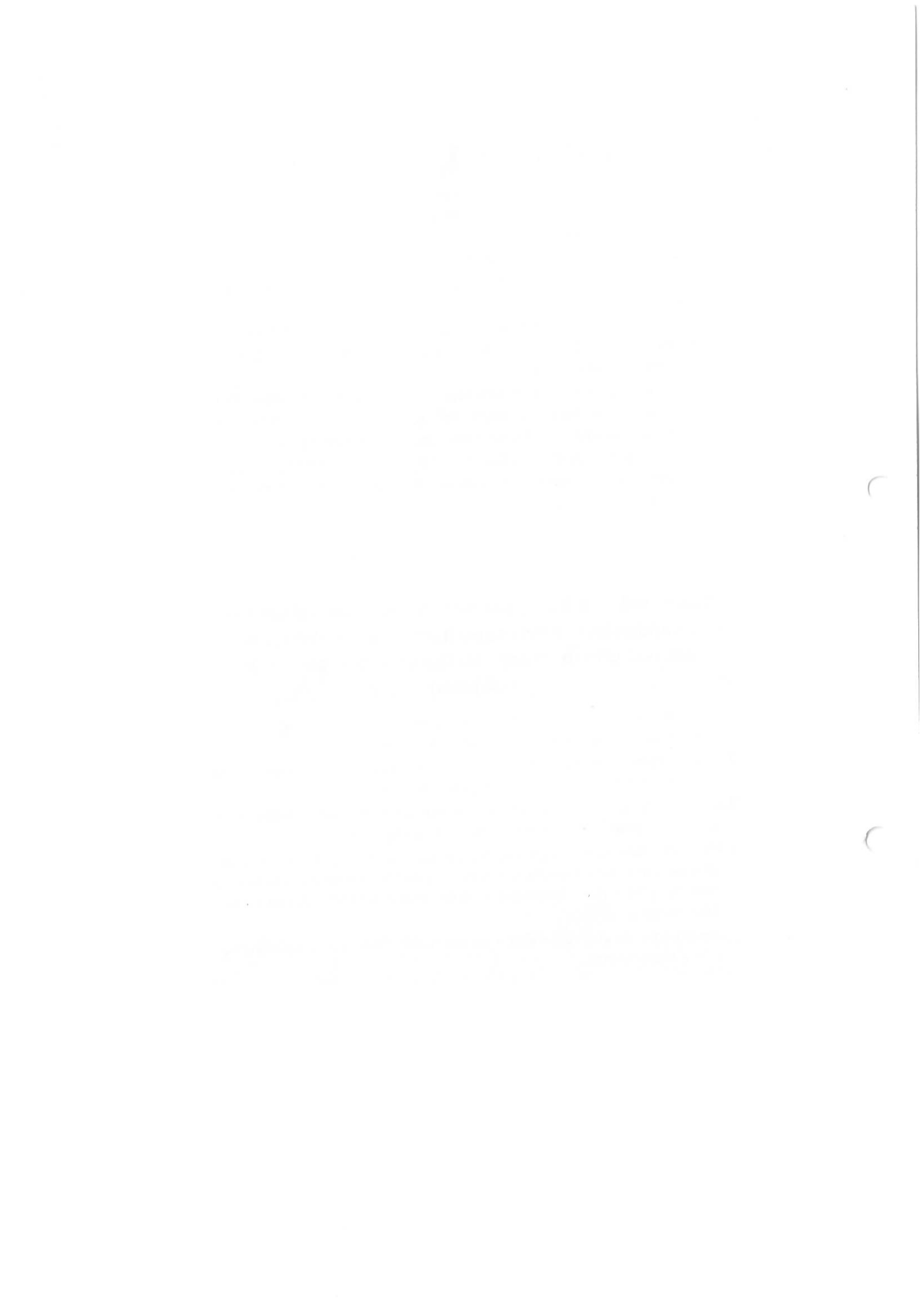
AND STATISTICAL MECHANICS

Component 1: Continued

- 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

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;
- 2.2 Strengthen the capacities of rural communities to develop and implement Natural Resources Management plans
- 2.3 Initiate, promote and sustainably manage urban and peri-urban climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction schemes
- 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;

- 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;
- 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.

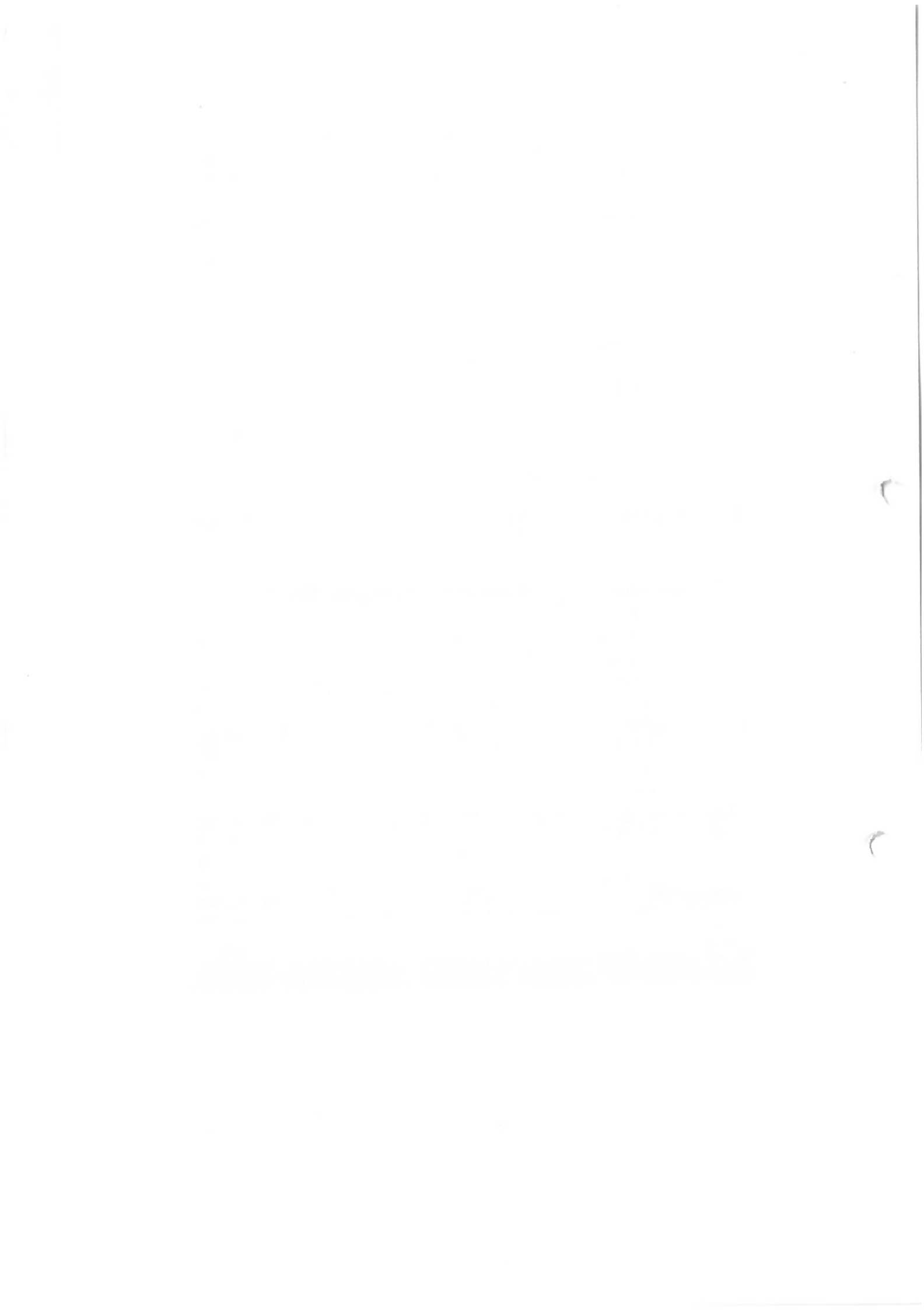
- 4.1 Conduct baseline surveys of existing early warning systems (EWS) in various institutions, identify gaps and deficiencies in their capacities to deliver effectively and efficiently, and develop strategies to address the identified gaps;
- 4.2 Promote people-centered early warning systems to mitigate 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.

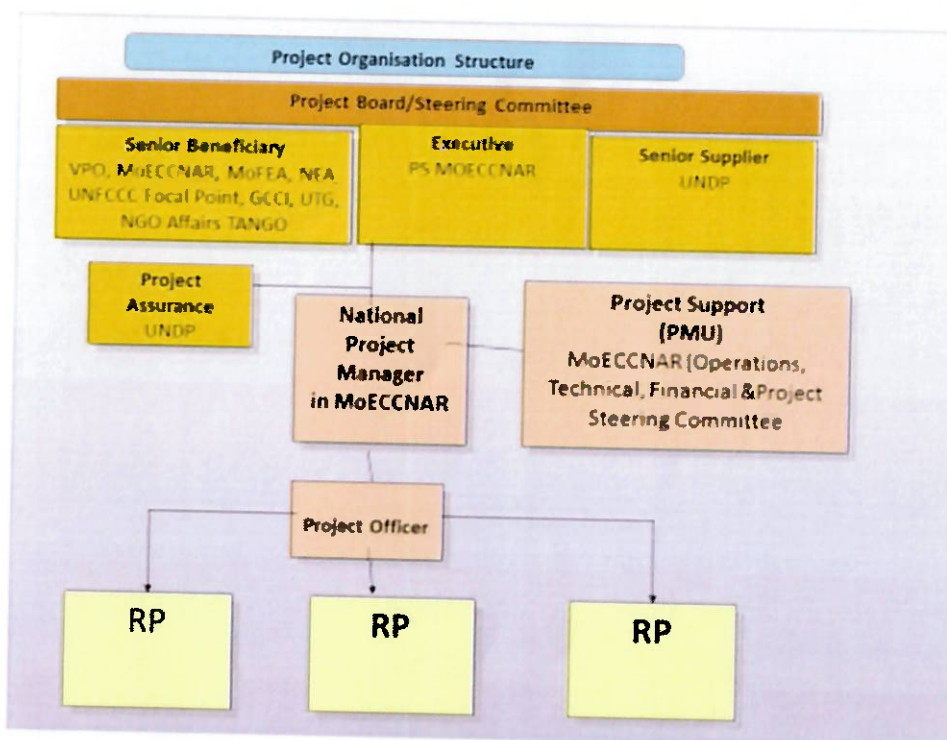
Multi-Year Budget (US\$)for UNDP CRD Project 2017-2021

Component 1	ACTIVITIES	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL (US\$)
	Activity 1.1	65,600	5,600	6,400	6,400	6,600	90,600
	Activity 1.2	50,000	50,000				100,000
	Activity 1.3	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	150,000
	Activity 1.4			75,000	50,000	25,000	150,000
	Activity 1.5			35,000	40,000		75,000
	Activity 1.6				50,000		50,000
	Activity 1.7				50,000	10,000	60,000
	Activity 1.8	10,000	80,000	10,000			100,000
Component Total							775,600

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

Component 2	Activity 2.1		40,000				40,000
	Activity 2.2		75,000	85,000	75,000	15,000	250,000
	Activity 2.3		150,000	150,000	150,000	50,000	500,000
	Activity 2.4			70,000	25,000	5,000	100,000
	Activity 2.5		25,000	75,000	75,000	25,000	200,000
Component Total							1,090,000
Component 3	Activity 3.1	20,000	55,000			5,000	80,000
	Activity 3.2			50,000	40,000	10,000	100,000
	Activity 3.3			50,000	75,000	25,000	150,000
Component Total							330,000
Component 4	Activity 4.1		25,000				25,000
	Activity 4.2		25,000	80,000	70,000	25,000	200,000
	Activity 4.3				50,000	130,000	180,000
Component Total							405,000
ANNUAL TOTAL		175,600	560,600	716,400	786,400	361,600	2,600,600
Monitoring							30,000
Evaluation							120,000
GRAND TOTAL							US\$ 2,750,600





Project Management

- The Project Steering Committee shall comprise of MoECCNAR, OVP, MoFEA, MFWRNAM, NEA, UNFCCC Focal Point, UNDP and representatives from CSOs and the private sector and development partners.
- The Project Steering Committee will serve as the highest policy organ of the Project, responsible for overseeing smooth and timely implementation.
- Specifically, the PSC will:
 - a) 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.
 - b) Ensures that the project remains focused to contribute to UNDAF outcomes and NDP
 - c) Ensure that resources for the project implementation are available in time and used in conformity with approved and costed work plans
 - d) Coordinate all responsible parties with respect to their activity result areas
 - e) Identify and partner with other UN agencies, development partners, CSOs and the private sector
 - f) Ensures that the IP and RPs submit both technical and financial reports on time and in accordance with the UNDP standards.
 - g) Provide guidance on the qualities of key project staff to be recruited and participate in the recruitment process.
 - h) Ensure professionalism, ethics and integrity in the implementation of the project
 - i) Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exception situations when project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
 - j) Assess and decide on project changes based on risk analysis

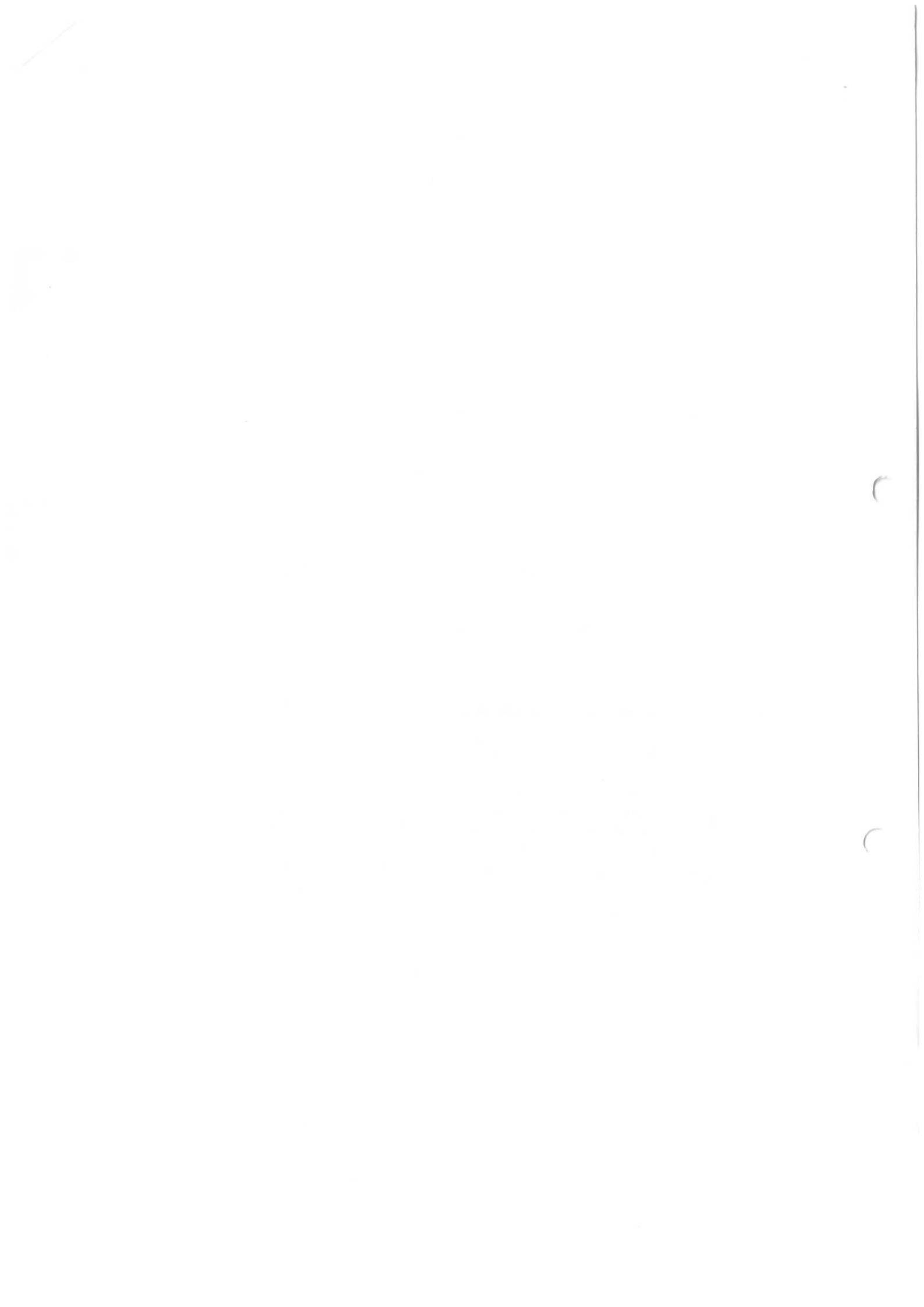


Risks to Implementation

- **Environmental risks:** Such as natural disasters (severe storms leading to flash floods and windstorms);
- **Financial risks:** Such as Difficulties in securing Co-financing, especially when resources have to be mobilized from other sources/partners;
- **Operational risks:** Complex design of interventions/structures, ineffective management, professional negligence, poor monitoring and evaluation;
- **Organizational risks:** Poor institutional arrangements, weak institutional/execution capacity as well as weak implementation arrangements and inadequate UNCO staff complement;
- **Regulatory risks:** New unexpected regulations, policies that counters the spirit of the project;
- **Political risks:** weak government commitment and political will, political instability, change of government, internal conflicts, adverse public opinion;
- **Strategic risks:** Poor partnership arrangements leading to failure to deliver on promises or breakdown of relationships

Key assumptions of the project

- It is assumed that the envisaged project results will be attained/achieved under the following: -
 - a) 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;
 - b) Empowered, committed and accountable Local Government to enable creativity, scalability of locally successful experiences in NRM, CCA, livelihood expansion and job creation;
 - c) Commitment towards national ownership of development processes and use of national human and financial resources to drive the transformational agenda;
 - d) Commitment to meeting the agreed upon development output achievement deadlines;
 - e) Assurance of institutional stability and avoidance of threats for continuity purposes during the National Development Planning (NDP) period.





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Monitoring and Evaluation (Section VI)

- Track results progress through a Monitoring Schedule Plan
- Monitor and Manage Risk based on the initial risk analysis
- Knowledge Management and Learning Lessons based on an activated project Lesson-learned log to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report
- Annual Project Quality Assurance based on UNDP's quality standards
- Review and Make Course Corrections when and where necessary
- Project Review and Report to the Project Board/Steering Committee based on information recorded in Atlas and using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot

**Thank You for
Listening**

