

Government of The Gambia

United Nations Development Programme

UNDAF Outcome (s) / Indicator(s): Poverty reduction and social protection strategies and systems are established that enable the poor, vulnerable, women and youth to increase their productive capacities and generate sustainable livelihoods while protecting the environment

Expected Outcome (s)/ Indicator (s): Environment, Natural Resources and Energy for Sustainable Development

Expected Output(s)/ Annual Targets: Environment and Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Adaptation Concerns Mainstreamed into National and Local Development Policies and Strategies

Executing Agency: Office of the President (OP)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Forestry & the Environment

The project aims to support the Energy and Environment (E&E) sector to enhance capacities and effectively mainstream Energy and Environment concerns into national, regional and local policies, strategies, programmes and plans to reverse the current trend of natural resources degradation and attain the MDGs and PRSP 11 objectives. Specifically, the project will: (i) Strengthen national and decentralized capacities for environmental mainstreaming and management, to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and disasters including support to build the capacity of the E&E sectors to integrate environmental considerations into national and local policies, strategies and programmes and evaluate their linkages with economic and social development plans; (ii) Enhance forest management capacities and empower local communities to sustainably manage and use forest resources for improved food security and protection of the forest cover; (iii) Promote biodiversity conservation and ensure effective management of the Protected Areas network to contribute to poverty alleviation and reduce biodiversity loss; (iv) promote the use of alternative energy and energy-efficient technologies to reduce energy consumption especially fuelwood.

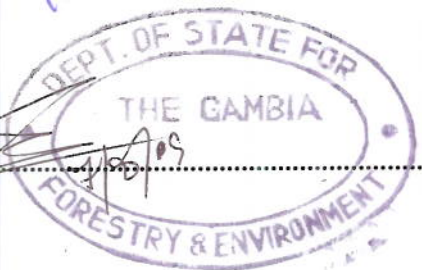
Programme Period: 2009 -2011
Programme Component: Poverty Reduction & Achieving the MDGs
Project Title: Support to the Environment & Energy Sectors to attain the MDGs & PRSP
Project ID:
Project Duration: 3 years
Management arrangement: NEX

Total Budget:	US\$ 1,300,000
Allocated resources:	
Government	
UNDP Regular resources:	US\$ 500,000
Other:	
• Donor/GEF RAF 5	US\$ 800,000
- In kind contribution	
Unfunded budget:	US\$ 0

Agreed by Office of the President: *William* 20/8/09

Agreed by Ministry of Forestry & the Environment (IP): *[Signature]*

Agreed by UNDP: *Plumine M T Zhe*



Part 1: SITUATION ANALYSIS, STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

a) Situation Analysis

Vision 2020, the Gambia's socio-economic development strategy for the period 1996-2020, is aimed at raising the standard of living of Gambians by transforming the country into a middle income country by the year 2020. Its main highlights include among others: 'Enhanced conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, energy and environment through effective use of legal and economic instruments, public awareness, community participation, impact assessment and disaster preparedness'. The Vision has been translated into a Medium-Term Plan and the MDG-based PRSP II (2007-2011) which focuses on growth, poverty reduction, environmental sustainability 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. The majority of the people depend for their basic requirements entirely on natural resources, which are often exploited unsustainably. Such high demands, 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, over-dependence of the population on fuelwood as the principal source of energy, thus contributing to deforestation, loss of biodiversity, land degradation and loss of soil fertility all of which points to the weak integration of environmental considerations into socio-economic development efforts. The decreasing quantity and quality of common property resources, together with restricted access of the poor to these resources, is perpetuating a downward spiral of poverty and environmental degradation.

According to the 2003 population census, The Gambia's population is estimated at 1.26 million, and is growing at the rate of 2.8% per annum, with one of the highest densities in Africa of 128 persons per Km². 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 rapid population growth rate, with its growing demand for food, shelter and other vital services, further compounded by weak national environmental management capacity, exerts tremendous pressure on its land and biological resources and ecosystems. Prior to 1968, 60% of the Gambia was covered with forest of which 50% was closed Guinea- Savannah type. With total forest coverage reduced to 44% (2001), only 1.1% is now closed forest and overall density and species composition has decreased greatly. 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 current situation calls for urgent measures to raise the awareness of the citizenry on the existing laws, policies, rules and regulations on forests and biodiversity management at community level, as well as strengthening the enforcement of such laws, especially at local level.

The population pressure is exacerbated by the over-dependence of the population on fuel wood to meet the country's energy needs. The Country's energy resource-base is modest and comprises principally fuel wood, which is all extracted from the forest resources and account for about 80% of total energy consumed. The other energy resource is petroleum products, that are all imported and used for electricity generation, transportation, and some cooking using liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). This accounts for about 19% of the energy consumption. Renewable energy resources comprise mainly solar and wind energy, with the solar regime having the highest potential even though its consumption is less than 0.1% of the national energy consumption

Over the past ten years, the Gambia has experienced a number of natural and man-made catastrophes and other calamities. These situations often disrupt lives and livelihoods of the affected population, with the resulting loss of life, shelter, clothing and food insecurity thereby worsening poverty. Cases in point were the severe floods in 1999 and 2003 which affected 13% of the population and in 2002, 2006, 2007 and 2008 all of which negatively and significantly impacted on socio-economic development.

With its low-lying coast, the Gambia is vulnerable to the effects of climate change with the predicted increases in droughts, floods, sea level rise, accelerated coastal erosion as well as adverse impacts on key sectors of the national economy such as agriculture, energy, forestry including coastal forests and water resources. Coastal erosion is a serious environmental threat - the estimated volume of beach sand extracted for construction and other purposes stands at approximately 100,000 to 160,000 m³/year, and coastal erosion at the rate of 2m per annum (SOER 1997); these trends will be compounded by the effects of sea level rise as a result of climate change.

Furthermore, erratic rainfall patterns have created problems for crop and livestock production and have had a serious impact on forest structure and rejuvenation. Decreasing availability of fodder has caused cattle herders to expand their grazing area, thereby entering and damaging the forests. The resulting decreases in forage and re-growth of forests, further advanced by bushfires have led to decreases in the availability of deadwood, while greatly reducing the species composition.

In the recent past, the Government has adopted important policy, institutional and legal measures to protect, conserve, and encourage the sustainable use of natural resources. Such measures include: the creation of the National Environment Agency (NEA) and a Ministry of Environment, a National Environment Management Act (NEMA) has been enacted, national policy frameworks and strategies have been developed (GEAP 1 and GEAP 11, SOER 1 and SOER 11) and all the major Rio Conventions have been ratified. Despite these efforts, the desired objective of attaining sustainable environmental management has not been achieved. Consequently, the Gambia continues to experience land degradation including loss of forest cover, loss of biodiversity, coastal erosion, depletion of water resources, effects of climate change, poor environmental sanitation and disasters (natural and anthropogenic). Consequently, there is an urgent need to focus attention on institutional strengthening and environment mainstreaming activities to reverse current trends in environmental and resource degradation and contribute to the poverty and growth agenda of government.



b) Strategies

The Gambia Environmental Action plan (GEAP 11, 2008), the State of the Environment Report (SOER 11, 2008), the National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (NBSAP, 1999), the National Adaptation Plan for Action (NAPA, 2007), the National Disaster Management Policy and Strategic Action Plan (2008) as well as the Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy for the period 2007 – 2011 have all been reflected to varying degrees in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2007-2011) and the UNDP Country Programme Document and Action plan.

The GEAP is the framework for environmental policy planning and natural resources management of the country. The specific objectives are: (i) To improve and strengthen institutional framework for environmental management; (ii) Effectively mainstream environmental considerations in E&E policy and planning processes; (iii) Strengthen the environment regulatory framework and enforcement of regulatory codes; (iv) Assist in the identification of pathways towards sustainable financing mechanisms for environmental management in the Gambia; (v) Ensure functioning institutional and legal framework for the sustainable management and protection of the coastal zones and its resources; (vi) Strengthen advocacy and sensitization for sustainable development; (vii) Ensure the participation of the private sector, CSO, para-statal, women's groups etc in sustainable natural resources use.

UNDP supported an initial Preparatory Assistance Project (2007-2008) on E&E through which assistance was given for the preparation of the revised GEAP 11 and SOER 11, anti-littering regulation enforcement, capacity development for CC and SEA training. Though completed, GEAP 11 and SOER 11 are yet to be officially launched. Advocacy and sensitization on anti-littering and CC were implemented. Some dustbins were provided the Municipalities and LGAs to ease waste collection with varying results. Training in SEA was conducted under the MDGs/PRSP project. However, recognizing that mixed results have been achieved from the preparatory phase and the fact that the initial project was for only one year, this broad E&E project (2009-2011) will consolidate on the gains of the initial, address the shortfalls identified through support to the E&E sector. Its interventions will be specifically expanded into critical upstream and in some cases downstream issues in the E&E sector as a whole. The proposed project will consolidate the gains of the initial support to NEA and further expand into critical upstream and in some cases downstream issues in the energy and Environment sector as a whole. This will ensure that E&E concerns are mainstreamed into relevant policies, programmes and plans, the trend of natural resources degradation is reduced, communities empowered, sensitized, trained and their skills enhanced resulting in improved energy and environment management, food security and sustainable livelihood practices.

The project aims to achieve the following four (4) key outputs:

- *Strengthened national and decentralized capacities for environmental mainstreaming and management, to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change on the national economy including enhanced capacity of the E&E sectors to integrate environmental considerations into national and local policies, strategies and programmes;*



- *Forest management capacities enhanced and local communities empowered to sustainably manage and use their forest resources for improved food security and protection of the forest cover;*
- *Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use promoted and effective management of the Protected Areas network ensured to contribute to poverty alleviation and reduce biodiversity loss; and*
- *The use of alternative energy and energy- efficient technologies promoted to reduce energy consumption and hence the demand on forest resources.*

Although the Gambia does not emit significant green house gas, the issues of climate change are now a reality. The identified threats related to CC are substantive increase in frequency of floods, impacting on the physical infrastructure, agriculture and the health sectors. Climate Change also negatively impacts on agriculture, forestry including coastal areas, energy and water resources thereby jeopardising socio-economic development efforts. The Gambia is highly vulnerable to the projected impacts of global warming, such as the unpredicted erratic rainfall patterns, increased floods and windstorms etc. which have had severe human and material toll on the country in the past few years. Tackling CC impacts requires both specific attention to the nature of these impacts and an integrative approach that builds climate risk reduction into strategies for poverty reduction and sustainable development, and the projects developed under them. Attempts to reduce poverty will only be sustainable over the longer term if they are designed to adapt to CC. Consequently, adapting to CC will require drastic changes in terms of policies, strategies and actions, and will necessitate heightened public education and awareness raising, hence the need for effective and sustained communication. Given the already precarious life of the rural poor, and the increasing vulnerability that will come with CC, institutional and policy measures will be required to tackle CC impacts on poverty reduction initiatives. The project will provide support in the following areas: (i) strengthen national capacity to access, store, and process and disseminate climate data and disaster management and Risk Reduction; (ii) support Pro-poor Research, innovation and pilot field level adaptation initiatives; (iii) support policy reform and implementation; (iv) support advocacy and awareness raising on the actual and potential impact of CC on national socio-economic development efforts; and (v) promote the use of energy efficient technologies.

Strengthening institutional capacities will be a key priority of this project and together with gender will underpin all project activities. To strengthen national and decentralized capacities for environmental and energy mainstreaming and policy, the project will provide support to: (i) Conduct a Capacity Assessment of Ministries of Forestry & Environment and Energy; (ii) Strengthen the Ministries of Forestry & Environment, Energy and NEA capacities for coordination, policy analysis, data collection/analysis/synthesis, reporting, and review and updating, including enabling participation in key policy arenas on environment and energy. The project will provide assistance to formally launch GEAP and SOER; (iii) support development and implementation of a strategy for integrating gender in E&E; (iv) provide assistance to restructure and revitalize national, regional, and municipal ANRWGs and facilitate regular meetings convened and experiences shared on E&E mainstreaming; (v) undertake the training of a pool of Trainers trained on SEA & EIA, including high level decision and policy makers and the legislators, National Assembly Members (NAMs) in Strategic environment assessment (SEA) to ensure that sustainable development concerns including energy & the environment are mainstreamed into relevant sector and sub-sector policies, programmes and strategies; (vi) provide support to enhance the capacity for environmental sanitation/waste management to ensure that Local Government Areas/ Municipalities are free from waste and polluted air. In this regard, the project will support the recently

established Environmental courts and will work with partners to ensure a more sustainable approach to anti-littering activities and expand to other municipalities, including promoting the concept of littering wardens and facilitating greater public awareness and public sensitization. The Municipalities of BCC, KMC, and BAC had not been very successful with waste management because of the costs involved. Despite a series of interventions they have not been able to put the waste situation under control. The participation of the private sector in this area should be encouraged. A waste privatization taskforce under the Ministry of Forestry and the Environment already exists and it is working to submit a cabinet paper soon. This taskforce was created through a cabinet directive in March 2009.

Apart from their importance to the biodiversity of several life support systems, forests serve as a source of energy, materials for the construction industry as well as food and medicine for the population. Notwithstanding, rapid population growth and its resultant pressure on the vegetation further compounded by unclear resource access rules, ownership and community empowerment regimes are among the most important drivers of forest and land degradation. To reverse the trend, there is need to further promote the ongoing social forestry concept and participatory forest resource management by local communities. Facilitating the involvement of NGOs and other non-state actors as partners in implementing social forestry should be further explored. This project will provide support in the following areas: (i) support the setting up of Community forest management committees (including women) and providing training in CF concepts, fire fighting and identifying and implementing income generating activities; (ii) Conduct training MA&D, agro-forestry for field facilitators (both men and women), Project staff and communities (both men and women), and promote and expand primary Agro-Forestry concepts; (iii) Train Herbalists (both men and women) and develop medicinal plant plots; (iv) provide training and sensitization of local authorities, local law enforcement agents on NF Policy, community forestry, Agro-forestry, and sensitize the general public on local/national forest law; (v) strengthen capacity (for both men and women) in biodiversity management techniques through training and supporting the creation of environmental Green Clubs and supporting and promoting tree nursery competition; and (vi) Develop management plans for both community and state managed forest parks

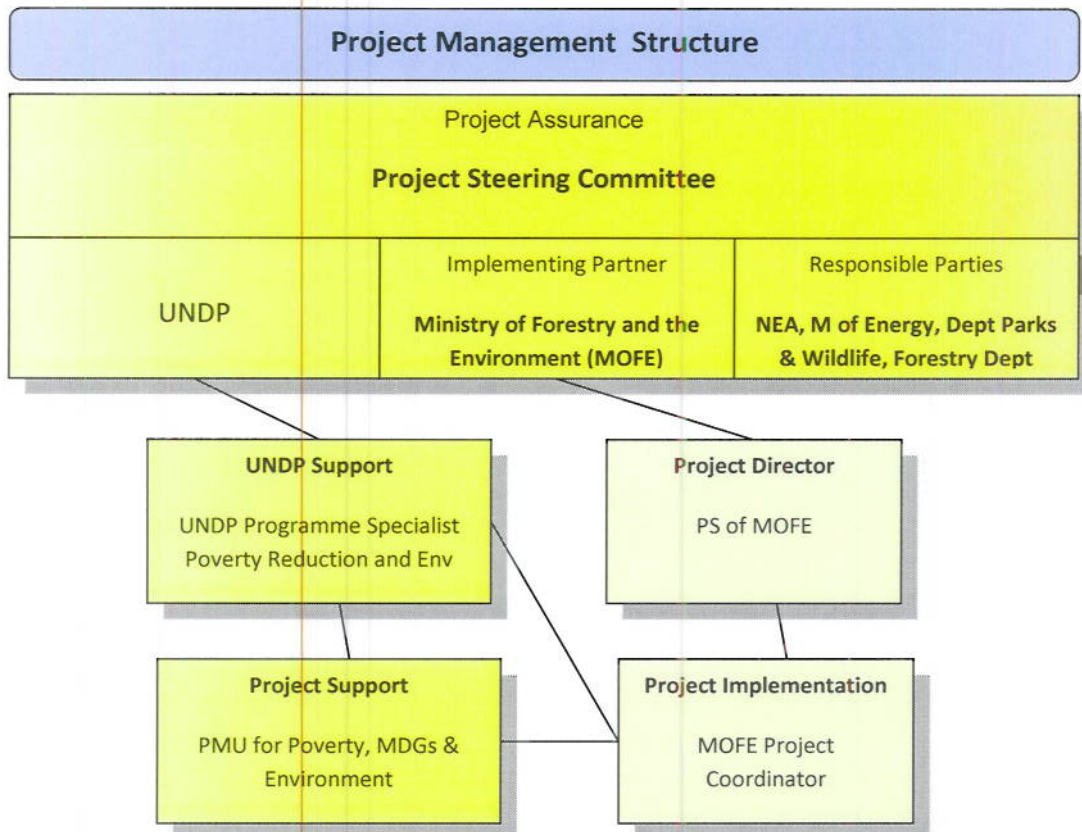
Biological resources and diversity form the basis of both the ecology and economy of the Gambia. The country's agriculture, forestry, fisheries and livestock along with a number of other sectors are heavily dependent, directly or indirectly on biological resources. The conservation of biodiversity is therefore an important element in the management of natural resources. It is observed that the degradation of habitats, particularly wetlands, mangroves and other forest types, is resulting in a reduction of biodiversity, an important indicator of degradation. To reverse the ongoing trend of biodiversity loss, support will be provided to the Gambia's Protected Areas (PAs) system as one of the most immediate weapons against the extinction of species. The current PA coverage of 4.1% does not embrace all the critical wildlife habitats and major ecosystems such as fresh water systems. Additionally, only three out of the seven PAs have management plans which are outdated. Very few research studies are conducted on wildlife species and ecosystems, serious shortages in equipment for research and patrolling, surveying and communication further compounds the conservation of the Gambia's globally significant biodiversity. Under the project, support for the Gambia's Protected Area (PA) system will be strengthened in the following ways: (i) support technical studies and surveys; (ii) provide support to develop PA management plans, policies and strategies and ensuring gender/women's issues are incorporated; (iii) provide assistance to develop the capacity (for both men and women) in PA management; (iv) strengthen community management of coastal sites of High Ecological Value (HEV).

As per UNDP standard key drivers of development effectiveness, the project will make sure that the activities focus on i) developing national and community capacities; ii) enhancing national and community ownership; iii) advocating and fostering an enabling policy environment for environmental



management; iv) forging partnerships for results; and (v) Advocacy and communication. On the other hand, the project will also take into account the wealth of UNDP's global experience in the field of energy & environment to achieve the MDGs and PRSP.

Part II: Management arrangements



a) Execution modality

Several public institutions at the central and local levels share the responsibility for environmental issues. Among these are: i) the Ministry of Forestry and Environment and its technical departments; ii) the Ministry of Water Resources, Fisheries & National Assembly matters and its technical departments; iii) the National Environment Agency; iv) the Ministry of energy; and v) NAWEC. The National Environment Agency (NEA) is responsible for environmental policy formulation and coordination of all environmental related activities. The Gambia Environmental Action Plans (GEAP 1, 1992 & GEAP 2, 2008) and the NEMA of 1994 are thus under the purview of NEA.

The project shall be implemented through the NEX modality and the Ministry of Forestry and the Environment (MOFE) shall be the Implementing Partner (IP).

The project will establish a Project Steering Committee (PSC) to oversee the overall implementation process. The PSC will be co-chaired by the UNDP RR and Permanent Secretary, MOFE. Membership of

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this steering committee will consist of representatives from government, development partners, NGOs, CSOs and the private sector active in the area of the environment. The PSC will meet monthly and will decide on specific activities that are to be supported by the project based on project objectives, annual work plan and availability of funds.

The Permanent Secretary (PS), Ministry of Forestry & Environment or designate shall serve as the Project Director and shall be responsible for the overall coordination of the project, accounting for the use of project resources and achievement of overall project objectives. The day-to-day management of the project will be the responsibility of a fulltime Project Coordinator (PC) appointed by the Ministry of Forestry & Environment. S/He will be supported by a Technical Assistant (UNV). The specialized technical disciplines of Forestry and wildlife and biodiversity; policy mainstreaming; climate change; water resources and energy; environmental education & public awareness on natural resources; environmental sanitation and health shall be the responsibility of IP in collaboration with the designated Lead Institution. The MOFE shall provide additional support as deemed necessary to the project to ensure implementation. Project support will also be provided by the PMU for Poverty, MDGs & Environment, which is jointly shared with other Projects under that pillar.

The project will strictly adhere to UNDP applicable regulations, rules, policies and procedures. For the day to day disbursement of project funds, a financial management system, which is in line with HACT, will be adopted. Once the capacity of MOFE is assured (based on a micro assessment), quarterly advance of funds modality will be employed based on the standard Funding Authorization and Certification of Expenditure (FACE). Otherwise, UNDP Gambia Country Office will provide support services for the project as laid out in the standard agreement between UNDP and Government of The Gambia.

b) Project Assurance

Project assurance is the responsibility of each steering committee member; however the role can be delegated. The Project Assurance role supports the PSC by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The UNDP Programme Analyst for Energy and Environment will undertake the Project Assurance role.

Part 111: Monitoring & Evaluation

The project will be monitored through periodic meetings of the PSC, which will be held at least every quarter. The PSC will be responsible for approval of the annual work plan and budget. These will constitute the official working documents once signed by MOFE and UNDP. The PSC will undertake quarterly reviews on implementation progress, based on progress reports prepared by the Project Director. The PSC will also undertake monitoring visits to verify implementation progress and hold discussions with beneficiaries to obtain performance feedback. Progress, technical and financial reports will be presented to the PSC for review and the outcome of such meetings will be used to improve on project performance and in strengthening policy and implementation guidelines whenever necessary. The PSC will also receive reports on all activities supported by the project to serve as an additional basis



to assess and monitor the programme performance and delivery. The reports may include pilot study/project evaluations, consultancy reports or reports from participants who attended a training, conference or workshop. An annual project report (APR) will be produced by the PIU in collaboration with the implementing partner and submitted to the TPR meeting to be scheduled between Government and UNDP every first quarter of the year following the year covered by the annual project report.

There will be a terminal evaluation of the project which ends in 2011. The findings and recommendations of the evaluation report will feed into the Terminal Project Report and serve as a basis to determine the future of the project. The annual of the project in 2010 shall be used as an input into the mid-term review of the project.

Part 1V: Legal Context

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in Article 1 of the Standard Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Republic of The Gambia and the UNDP, signed by the parties on 24th February 1975, and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article 111 of the Standard Basic Agreement, 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. The implementing partner shall:

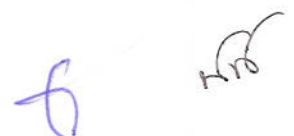
- a) Put in place an appropriate security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being implemented;
- b) Assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan;

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such 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 this agreement.

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 either directly or indirectly in the form of contracts or subcontracts 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 following types of revisions may be made to this project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided that she/he is assured that the government has no objections to the proposed changes:

- a) Revisions in, or addition of, any of the annexes of the project document;



- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of a project but are caused by the re-arrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation; and
- c) Mandatory annual revisions, which rephrase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility

Section III: Results and Resources framework

Refer to Section 11

Annex 1: Draft Letter of Agreement

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Section 11: Project Results and Resources Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country/Global Programme Results and Resources Framework: Environment and Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Concerns Mainstreamed into National and Local Development Policies and Strategies					
Outcome Indicators as stated in the Country/Regional/Global/Programme Results and Resources Framework: Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty					
Applicable MYFF Service Line: Frameworks and strategies for sustainable development; land development to combat desertification and land degradation					
Partnership Strategy: Given the cross-cutting nature of environmental issues, the project objectives of mainstreaming of environment into policies and strategies for development and the large number of stakeholders, the project will place the issue of partnerships at the centre of its strategy for implementation. The project will only succeed in the long-term if it can leverage the actions of other stakeholders: government, civil society, private sector and local communities. A sustained effort will therefore be made by the project to mobilize and build the necessary alliances backed by effective mechanisms to engage these critical stakeholders and to devise strategies to sustain these beyond project life. Partnership arrangements will be forged with national and international NGOs, CBOs, etc such as WWF, Wetlands International (WI), Concern Universal working in the area of environment to pool resources and harness comparative advantages to achieve the outcomes of the project.					
Project Title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):					
Intended Output	Output Targets 2009- 2011	Indicative Activities	Responsible Parties	Inputs	Budget (USD)
<p>1. Strengthened national and decentralized capacities for environmental mainstreaming and management, to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change on the national economy including enhanced capacity of the E&E sectors to integrate environmental</p>	<p>1.1 Capacity Assessment of Ministry of Forestry & Environment conducted and report produced</p> <p>1.2 Strengthened coordination and policy analysis capacity of Ministry of Forestry & Environment and NEA</p> <p>1.3 A strategy for integrating gender in E&E developed and implemented</p> <p>1.4 National, regional, and municipal ANRWG restructured, revived and regular meetings convened, experiences shared on E&E mainstreaming</p> <p>1.5 Pool of Trainers trained in SEA & EIA</p> <p>1.6 Strengthened national capacity to manage and disseminate Climate data</p>	<p>1.1.1 Conduct capacity assessment of Ministry of F&E and NEA</p> <p>1.2.1 Provide institutional support to Ministry of Forestry & Environment and NEA</p> <p>1.2.2 Provide support for policy review, analysis and participate in MEA processes</p> <p>1.2.3 support the launching of GEAP11 & SOER11</p> <p>1.3.1 Assist Ministry of Forestry & Environment to develop and implement a strategy for enhancing gender issues in EE</p> <p>1.3.2 Promote awareness and build capacity to mainstream gender in E&E</p> <p>1.3.3 Train journalists in environmental reporting and conduct public awareness campaigns on environmental issues</p> <p>1.4.1 Convene quarterly ANRWG meetings at</p>	<p>NEA, Ministry of Forestry & Environment</p> <p>Min. - FWR&NAM LGAs/Municipal, UNDP, FD, Lands & surveys, Physical planning, Women Bureau, NPC, PAU</p> <p>Lead Institution: NEA</p>	<p>Meeting/workshop materials, Training materials, Local/international trainer/consultant Travels</p>	<p>350,000</p>

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<p>considerations into national and local policies, strategies and programmes</p>	<p>1.7 Field level climate change adaptation initiatives implemented</p> <p>1.8 Policy reform & implementation strengthened</p> <p>1.9 Advocacy and awareness raised for both men and women on CC issues and disasters</p> <p>1.10 Capacity for environmental sanitation/waste management enhanced and Local Government Areas/ Municipalities free from waste and polluted air, pesticides/hazardous chemicals better managed</p>	<p>national Level</p> <p>1.4.2 Convene ANRWG meetings at LGAs and Municipality levels</p> <p>1.5.1 Conduct training for national, regional, districts officials including ANRWG on EIA, SEA and E&E data collection and analysis</p> <p>1.6.1 Strengthen the capacity of regional/district officials in E&E data collection</p> <p>1.6.2 Recruit International and local trainers and provide training materials</p> <p>1.7.1 Implement pilot field level CC adaptation initiatives</p> <p>1.8.1 Conduct training of officials of various categories on policy reform</p> <p>1.9.1 support CC advocacy and communication activities on CC</p> <p>1.9.2 Conduct training on climate data access, storage, processing, analysis and dissemination for relevant Ministry of Environment staff</p> <p>1.9.3 Initiate adaptive field level actions, construction codes, use of resistant, early maturing varieties, dikes etc</p> <p>1.9.4 Review/update CC and coastal zone and other policies</p> <p>1.9.5 Conduct advocacy and awareness campaigns targeting both men and women on CC issues</p> <p>1.10.1 Construct refuse collection points in all LGAs/Municipalities: 6 in KMC, 4 in WR, 4 in NBR, 3 in URR, 4 in CRRN&S & support privatization of waste management</p> <p>1.10.2 Conduct public awareness campaign on radio, Adverts, billboards etc on aquatic and other ecosystem pollution</p>			
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<p>2. Forest management capacities enhanced and local communities empowered to sustainably manage and use their forest resources for improved food security and protection of the forest cover</p>	<p>2.1 Community forest management committees formed (including women) and trained in CF concepts, fire fighting and income generating activities identified and implemented</p> <p>2.2 Training conducted on MA&D, agro-forestry for Field facilitators (both men and women), Project staff and communities (both men and women), and Primary Agro-Forestry concept expanded</p> <p>2.3 Herbalists (both men and women) trained and medicinal plant plots developed</p> <p>2.4 Local authorities, local law enforcement agents trained and sensitized on NF Policy, community forestry, Agro-forestry, and general public sensitized on local/national forest law leading to improved enforcement of existing legal provisions</p> <p>2.5 Training conducted (for both men</p>	<p>2.1.1.1 Form and train community forest management committees.</p> <p>2.1.1.2 Train CFCs, identify and implement income generating activities</p> <p>2.2.1.1 Conduct MA&D training, recruit International and local trainers</p> <p>2.2.1.2 Identify and train field facilitators on MA&D</p> <p>2.2.3 Train project staff in Agro-forestry techniques</p> <p>2.2.4 Train identified communities in agro-Forestry.</p> <p>2.2.5 Expand Agro-forestry concepts and activities and manage sites</p> <p>2.3.1 Train herbalists and develop plots for medicinal plants</p> <p>2.4.1 Train and sensitize local Authorities on National Forest Policy, Community Forestry, agro-forestry</p> <p>2.4.2 Train local law enforcement agents on NFP& law</p> <p>2.4.3 Sensitize general public on NFP, community Forestry and Forest Law</p> <p>2.5.1 Train project staff in biodiversity management techniques</p>	<p>Min. - Env. FD, LGAs, NATC, PWM,NATC, UNDP, CSOs, CBOs</p> <p><u>Lead Institution:</u> <u>Forestry</u> <u>Department</u></p>	<p>Local and International consultants, Training materials, Workshops, Publications, etc</p>	<p>330,000</p>
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	<p>and women) in biodiversity management techniques, environmental Green Clubs created and supported and tree nursery competition promoted</p> <p>2.6 Five Management plans developed for both community and state managed forest parks</p>	<p>2.5.2 Create and support environmental Green Clubs in schools & communities</p> <p>2.5.3 Organize tree nursery competition I</p> <p>2.5.4 Design monitoring scheme</p> <p>2.5.5 Plan final audit & evaluation</p> <p>2.6.1 Constitute a multi-sector team of national experts to assess five forest parks</p> <p>2.6.2 Provide TA for development of management plans of the respective forest parks</p>			

<p>3. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use promoted and effective management of the Protected Areas network ensured to contribute to poverty alleviation and reduce biodiversity loss</p>	<p>3.1 Technical studies and surveys conducted 3.2 PA management plans, policies and strategies developed, ensuring gender/women's issues are incorporated 3.3 Capacity developed (for both men and women) in PA management 3.4 Community management of coastal sites of High Ecological value(HEV) promoted and strengthened</p>	<p>3.1.1 Conduct wildlife field surveys/studies 3.1.2 Determine status of nationally and globally endangered/threatened Species 3.1.3 Develop aerial photos to produce habitat maps for PAs 3.1.4 Produce maps on key floral and faunal species 3.2.1 Develop/update PA management. Plans, policies, strategies 3.2.2 Mainstream biodiversity concerns into land use planning, poverty alleviation and other development priorities 3.3.1 Training for PA staff and community managed PAs in PA management techniques 3.4.1 Prepare management plans for sites of HEV, 3.4.2 Sensitize coastal communities targeting both men and women and strengthen their management capacity 3.4.3 Provide support for identification of sites of HEV and provide technical assistance, logistical and legal backing to implement defined management strategies</p>	<p>MOFEnv., NEA, DPWM, FD, Lands Office, Dept of Surveys, UNDP,NATC Physical planning Dept., CSE, Community Development, Local Government, DLS, women's organisation groups ,PURA,CSOs, NAWEC, private sector, NPC, GBoS</p>	<p>National Consultants, International consultants, Trainers (local and international). Travels, Workshops, meetings</p>	<p>170,000)</p>
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<p>4. The use of alternative energy & energy-efficient technologies promoted to reduce energy consumption and hence the demand on forest resources</p>	<p>4.1 Strengthened national capacities of the MOE and its partner institutions to manage and disseminate alternative energy and energy efficient technologies</p> <p>4.2 Population is advised on the most cost effective domestic fuel after a research on the available fuel options</p> <p>4.3 Energy efficient devices & technologies promoted and utilized to reduce dependency on the forest and electricity demand</p> <p>4.4 Renewable (alternative) energy technology development and use promoted and consumption of fuel wood reduced</p>	<p>4.1.1.1 Support the MOE and its collaborators for adaptive research into the least-cost cooking fuel available: fuel wood, charcoal, gas, groundnut shell briquettes</p> <p>4.3.1 Support the MOE and its collaborators in the introduction of Multifunctional platforms, specifically intended for the rural population</p> <p>4.4.1 Strengthen the capacity of M O Energy and partners (NAWEC, PURA, REAGAM etc) to promote the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency through advocacy and promotional activities</p> <p>4.4.2 Provide support to Forestry Dept. Women's groups and other NGOs, CBOs, CSOs etc. to undertake pilot field level activities to promote fuel wood plantations</p> <p>4.4.3 Support ANRWG to review/update energy policy and integrate environment and sustainable development concerns, taking into account gender and women's issues</p> <p>4.4.4 National energy show & exhibition is supported for mass campaign on promoting RE&EE</p>	<p>DOS-F. Env., MOFWR&NAM, DWR,NEA, LGAs, Physical Planning, Lands Office, UNDP, NATC, Private sector, PURA, NAWEC, CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, GBoS, NPC, women's groups/organization</p>	<p>Trainer (national and international) Equipment for data processing Local consultants Contracts Contract/Consultations/workshop</p>	<p>320,000</p>
				<p>Adverts, billboards, Radio, TV, songs, contract</p>	
			<p><u>Lead Institution:</u> <u>CC- DWR</u> <u>Energy: Dept of Energy</u></p>	<p>Shows & exhibitions</p>	

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<p>5. Project implementation</p>	<p>5.1 Fully staffed and functional project implementation unit established 5.2 Monitoring and evaluation of project undertaken</p>	<p>5.1.1.1 Procurement of stationery/equipment/furniture/material /vehicles & misc. supplies 5.1.1.2 Recruitment of project staff (PC, Admin. Asst/Drivers, secretary etc 5.2.1 Conduct field visits/M&E, final evaluation & audit</p>	<p>DOS- F& Env., UNDP, NATC, OP, PSC, Judiciary, MOJ, NPC <u>Lead Institution:</u> <u>MOF&Env.</u></p>	<p>Vehicles, Maintenance and operating costs, office furniture, stationery, salary, etc</p>	<p>130,000</p>
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SUPPORT TO MDG-BASED POVERTY REDUCTION AND GROWTH STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION AND MONITORING

ANNEX I

LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNDP AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GAMBIA FOR SUPPORT TO MDG-BASED POVERTY REDUCTION AND GROWTH STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION AND MONITORING

1. Reference is being made to consultations between officials of the Government of The Gambia (hereinafter referred to as “The Government”) and officials of UNDP, during the project proposal drafting process and LPAC meeting with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for abovementioned project. UNDP and the Government hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Government through its institution designated in the relevant project document, as described.
2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly.
3. UNDP The Gambia office will provide, at the request of the designated institutions, the following support services for the activities of the project:
 - (a) Identification and/or recruitment of project personnel;
 - (b) Identification and facilitation of training activities;
 - (c) Procurement of goods and services;
4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above are detailed in the project document. If the requirements for support services by the UNDP country office changes during the life of the project, the changes in the support services described in this agreement shall be revised through mutual agreement between the UNDP Resident Representative and the designated institution.
5. The relevant provisions of Article 1 of the Standard Assistance Agreement between the Government and UNDP, signed by the parties on 24 February 1975, including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the project through its designated institution. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the project document.

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Standard Assistance Agreement.
7. In accordance with the mutual agreement reached by the UNDP country office and the designated institution the cost recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be made as per UNDP ISS (Implementation Support Services) Guidelines, Universal Price List.
8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.
9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.
10. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between your Government and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for this project.

Abdoulie Sallah

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Mr. Abdoulie Sallah
Secretary-General
Office of the President
For the Government of The Gambia

Date: *30/10/09*

Chinwe Dike

.....
Ms. Chinwe Dike
Resident Representative
UNDP
Signed on behalf of the UNDP

Date:

