

# GCCA+

THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE



Funded by  
the European Union

Case Study Nr. 17 – The Gambia



# IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY STUDY THE GAMBIA

GCCA SUPPORT PROJECT TO THE GAMBIA IN THE MAINSTREAMING OF CLIMATE CHANGE  
CRIS CODE: DCI-ENV/2010/O22-527

APRIL 2021

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## List of Acronyms

<b>AF</b>	Action Fiche
<b>ADWAC</b>	Agency for the Development of Women & Children
<b>BAC</b>	Brikama Area Council
<b>CATER</b>	Climate Change Adaptation Technology for Socio Economic Empowerment for Rural Communities
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation
<b>CC</b>	Climate Change
<b>CIOCCM</b>	Community Initiative on Climate Change Mitigation
<b>CLEAR</b>	Climate Change Environmental Adaptation Resilience Project
<b>CRLIP</b>	Climate Resilience and Livelihood Improvement Project
<b>DCI</b>	Development Cooperation Instrument
<b>DF</b>	Department of Forestry
<b>DCD</b>	Department of Community Development
<b>DPWM</b>	Department of Parks and Wildlife Management
<b>DWR</b>	Dept of Water Resources
<b>EDF</b>	European Development Fund
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>ENDA</b>	Environment & Energy Development Agency
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUD</b>	European Union Delegation
<b>EUR</b>	Euro
<b>FA</b>	Financing Agreement
<b>FA/TAPS</b>	Financing Agreement / Technical and Administrative Provisions
<b>FACE</b>	Food Security Enhancement through Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Management
<b>FFHC</b>	Freedom From Hunger Campaign
<b>FIOH</b>	Future In Our Hands
<b>GOTG</b>	Government of The Gambia
<b>GTTI</b>	Gambia Technical Training Institute
<b>ICZM</b>	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
<b>KART</b>	Kartong Association for Responsible Tourism
<b>LBS</b>	Lower Basic Schools
<b>LRR</b>	Lower River Region
<b>MOFEA</b>	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
<b>MoBSE</b>	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education
<b>NBRLIRP</b>	North Bank Region Livelihood Improvement and Resilient Project
<b>NAO-SU</b>	National Authorising Office – Support Unit
<b>NATC</b>	Njawara Agricultural Training Centre
<b>NBR</b>	North Bank Region
<b>NEA</b>	National Environment Agency
<b>NGO</b>	Non- Governmental Organisation
<b>NNP</b>	Niumi National Park
<b>ROM</b>	Results Oriented Monitoring
<b>SMC</b>	School Management Committee
<b>TAC</b>	Technical Advisory Committee
<b>TARUD</b>	Trust Agency for Rural Development
<b>TASC</b>	Technical Assistance Support Contract
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
<b>VDC</b>	Village Development Committee
<b>WABSA</b>	West African Bird Study Association

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THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE



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**WCR**  
**WIG**

West Coast Region  
Womens Initiative Gambia

## I. Project Details and Outputs Delivered

<p>PROJECT TITLE: Support to The Gambia for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and the Mainstreaming of Climate Change<sup>1</sup> CRIS CODE : DCI-ENV/2010/022-527</p>		
<p>AAP YEAR: 2011</p>	<p>DURATION: 78 months<sup>2</sup>, starting with the signature of the Financing Agreement (FA)<sup>3</sup>  The effective duration of the TA Service Contract was 29 months, starting on 09/2013; also this period was extended with 6 months<sup>4</sup>.  The 12 grant projects all had a duration of 5 months.</p>	<p>DATE OF COMPLETION:  The initial date of completion of the operational implementation phase was 02/2016; by amendment extended to 07/2016.</p>
<p>TOTAL PROJECT COST : 3,860,000 EUR<sup>56</sup></p>		<p>GCCA ALLOCATION : 3,860,000 EUR  Budget breakdown over 6 separate contracts:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical Assistance Support Contract (TASC) : 1,302,600.00 EUR;</li> <li>Start Up Project Estimate (SUPE) : 166,232.05 EUR;</li> <li>Programme Estimate 1 (PE1) : 858,585.84 EUR;</li> <li>Programme Estimate 2 (PE2) : 689,262.20 EUR;</li> <li>Mid-Term Evaluation (SAFEGE) : 49,273.01 EUR;</li> <li>Final Evaluation (Particip) : 25,492.00 EUR.</li> </ul> </p>
<p>AID MODALITY: Project approach</p>		<p>MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS:  Partially decentralised management  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A FA was concluded between the European Commission and the Government of The Gambia (GoTG);</li> </ul> </p>

<sup>1</sup> In 2017, a follow-up GCCA+ project was approved. This action « GCCA+ Climate Resilient Coastal and Marine Zone project for The Gambia » aims at consolidating results and positive experiences of the first phase project, here under analysis.

<sup>2</sup> With an operational implementation phase of 54 months and a closure phase of 24 months; the initial operational implementation phase of 48 months was extended with 6 months through the signature of an amendment to the FA.

<sup>3</sup> The Financing Agreement was signed on the 1st of February 2012.

<sup>4</sup> The no-cost extension was granted to allow the project to fully achieve its objectives, particularly regarding Component 2 (mainstreaming) and regarding the implementation of the grant contracts under Component 1 (CC adaptation in coastal areas). The need for an extension was based on a delayed start of the project due to the TASC tendering process taking 7 months longer than initially planned.

<sup>5</sup> 1 € = 48.89 GMD in June 2016

<sup>6</sup> Plus the amount generated through the 10% co-financing by the beneficiaries of the 12 grants awarded through the Calls for Proposals.



- The project was managed by the National Authorising Office and implemented through Programme Estimates<sup>7</sup>.
- Two Calls for Proposals (CfPs) were organised in resp. 2014 and 2015, resulting in the awarding of 12 grants (under Component 1).

#### GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE:

- Component 1 on CCA in coastal areas: Coastal areas of The Gambia; the country has 70 km of open ocean coast and 200 km of sheltered coast along the Gambia River which is dominated by extensive mangrove systems and mud flats.
- Component 2 on CC mainstreaming: nationwide

#### THE 12 GRANT CONTRACTS:

1. [Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change for Coastal Communities in West Coast Region through Environmental Restoration & Management and Women's Livelihoods](#): Kartong, Berending (in Kombo South District), Bulock, Sutusingang and Badjan (Foni Berefet District) villages in West Coast Region
2. [Building Capacity for Sustainable Waste Management for Coastal Communities through Women and Youth Livelihoods](#): Brikama Local Government Area and Banjulinding, Sefoe, Kartong, Mamuda, Tanje and the Senegambia hotel area in West Coast Region
3. [North Bank Region Livelihood Improvement and Resilience Project \(NBRLIRP\)](#): the villages Saliken, Mandory and Sare Birom, North Bank Region
4. [Enhanced Community Capacity on Climate Change](#): 5 coastal communities (Brufut, Tanji, Tujereng, Sanyang, Gunjur), West Coast Region
5. [Understanding the causes and consequences of increased climate change and variability](#): Eighty communities in six districts (Kiang West, Kiang Central, Kiang East, Jarra West, Jarra Central and Jarra East) of the Lower River Region
6. [Sensitisation and training on integrated coastal zone management and the mainstreaming of climate change](#): North Bank and West Coast Regions and the Greater Banjul Area
7. [Climate Resilience and Livelihood Improvement Project \(CRLIP\) for Upper Niumi](#): Albreda and Jimbana Ecozones in Upper Niumi District of the North Bank Region
8. [Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities to climate change impacts in The Gambia](#): Ginack Niji and Ginack Kajata communities, Niumi National Park, North Bank Region.
9. [Community Initiative on Climate Change Mitigation \(CIOCCM\)](#): Selected communities in Jokadou, Upper Badibou and Lower Badibou Districts, North Bank Region
10. [Climate Change Adaptation Technology for Socio-Economic Empowerment for Rural Communities \(CATER\)](#): 8 Communities involved in sand mining (Soma, Toniataba, Sikunda, Karantaba, Kanni Kunda, Sankwia, Pakalinding and Jenoi) in the Jarra West District, Lower River Region
11. [Climate Change Environmental Adaptation Resilience Project \(CLEAR\)](#): Lower Nuimi, Lower Badibou and Upper Badibou Districts, North Bank Region.
12. [Food Security Enhancement through Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Management \(FACE\)](#): 6 communities in the West Coast Region (Arrangallen, Tamba Kunda, Janack, Sanghajor, Gunjur and Sanyang/Baato Kunku), 4 communities in the Lower River Region (Nyawurlung, Darsilame, Njolfen and Sare Sarjo) and 5 communities in the North Bank Region (Jinack, Keur Damba Holey, Samba Chargi, Sare Marie and Nawuleru) of The Gambia

<sup>7</sup> The management of the Programme Estimates was delegated to an Imprest Administrator and Imprest Accounting Officer located within the NAO Support Unit (NAOSU).

#### MAIN STAKEHOLDERS:

- The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MOFEA) / National Authorising Office: overall management and contracting authority
- The National Environment Agency (NEA): coordinating agency for the CC mainstreaming component
- The Department of Water Resources (DWR) of the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources: coordinating agency for the coastal adaptation component
- The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water and Wildlife; the Ministry of Land & Regional Administration; the Ministry of Transport, Works and Infrastructure; the National Disaster Management Agency; the Department of Geology and the Regional Administrations: collaborating agencies.

#### THE 12 GRANT CONTRACTS:

1. Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change for Coastal Communities in West Coast Region through Environmental Restoration & Management and Women's Livelihoods:
  - Implementing agencies: Concern Universal (CU) (lead), Kartong Association for Responsible Tourism Centre (KART), and Trust Agency for Rural Development (TARUD)
  - Government partners: National Environment Agency (NEA), Brikama Area Council, Ministry of Land & Regional Administration
  - Final beneficiaries: inhabitants of the five targeted communities and, more general, the coastal population of West Coast Region. Special target group: poor women who rely on oyster collection for their livelihoods.
2. Building Capacity for Sustainable waste Management for Coastal Communities through Women and Youth Livelihoods:
  - Implementing agencies: Concern Universal (CU) (lead), Women's Initiative The Gambia (WIG) and WasteAid UK
  - Government partner: Environment Office of the Brikama Area Council, National Environment Agency (NEA)
  - Target groups: Women and youth in Brikama Local Government Area, women groups in Banjulding and Sefoe, private sector involved in waste collection and processing, Brikama Area Council waste management staff, school children and students who visit the waste processing facility.
  - Final beneficiaries: Coastal population of West Coast Region.
3. North Bank Region Livelihood Improvement and Resilient Project (NBRLIRP):
  - Implementing agency: the local NGO "Agency for the Development of Women and Children" (ADWAC)
  - Target groups: Smallholder women farmers (mainly vegetable growers), regional structures such as the Multidisciplinary Facilitation Teams (MDFTs) and the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), as well as households affected by limited availability of fish protein and access to clean water.
  - Final beneficiaries: 5600 people from the villages Salikeni, Mandory and Sare Birom<sup>8</sup>
4. Enhanced Community Capacity on Climate Change:
  - Implementing Agency: Child Fund The Gambia
  - Government partners: National Environment Agency (NEA), Ministry of Forestry and Fisheries
  - Final beneficiaries: 25 community leaders, 100 out-of-school youth, 100 unemployed or self-employed women
5. Understanding the causes and consequences of increased climate change and variability:
  - Implementing Agency: Freedom From Hunger Campaign (FFHC), a local NGO
  - The Multidisciplinary Facilitation Teams (MDFTs) consisting of representatives from the Regional Departments of Forestry, Agriculture, Community Development and Water Resources ; the National

<sup>8</sup> Based on the project's final report, only the villages Salikenni and Mandorry benefited from project support

Environmental Agency, the Office of the Regional Governor, and the Regional Technical Advisory (RTA) Committee.

- Target groups/direct beneficiaries: 960 farmers (50% women) in six districts of the Lower River Region, 40 selected Legislatures and Executives within the Region; 40 representatives of the public and private sector (timber and charcoal dealers, drivers, ferry operators, refrigerator workers, water sellers, petrol sellers, petty traders, NAWEC, GRTS).

**6. Sensitisation and training on integrated coastal zone management and the mainstreaming of climate change:**

- Implementing Agencies: Gambia Radio and Television Services (GRTS) (lead), The Balance Crew
- Key stakeholders: coastal communities and industries that are proliferating in Kanifing and the coastal zones.
- Target groups/beneficiaries: General public, women, youth, policy makers and senior citizens, public and private companies

**7. Climate Resilience and Livelihood Improvement Project (CRLIP) for Upper Niuni:**

- Implementing Agency: the "Agency for the Development of Women and Children" (ADWAC)
- Beneficiaries: 2580 smallholder farmers in the villages of Albreda, Sika, Juffureh, Mbanta, Toubakolong, Sitanunku, Lameng and Aljamdu, with particular attention for women farmers

**8. Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities to climate change impacts in The Gambia:**

- Implementing Agencies: ENDA Energy (lead), West African Bird Study Association
- Key stakeholders/implementing partners: the Departments of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM), of Forestry (DF), and of Community Development (DCD); the National Environment Agency (NEA); the Niuni National Park (NNP) Management and staff, BEEcause – local NGO for beekeeping and honey production; the CGIAR Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) Programme; the Village Development Committees (VDCs) of the target communities
- Beneficiaries: NNP management and the community members of Ginack Niini and Ginack Kajata

**9. Community Initiative on Climate Change Mitigation (CIOCMM):**

- Implementing Agency: Njawara Agricultural Training Centre (NATC)
- Key stakeholders/implementing partners: the Regional Council, the Regional Youth Office, the National Environment Agency (NEA)
- Target groups/beneficiaries: the Baobolong Cluster Fishing Association in Upper Badibou District (63 members, 23 male and 40 female); the Bakang Fishing Community in Jokadou District; the Bakang women fish smokers in Jokadou District; the Njawara Fishing Community in lower Badibou District; the Noo-Kunda lower basic school in Upper Badibou District (99 pupils, 56 male and 43 female); the Conteh kunda Sukoto lower basic school in Upper Badibou District (20 pupils, 12 male and 8 female); the Conteh kunda Nigi lower basic school in Upper Badibou District (56 pupils, 29 male and 27 female); the Jajarry lower basic school in Upper Badibou District (248 pupils, 126 male and 122 female); the Illiassa lower basic school in Upper Badibou District (248 pupils, 118 male and 130 female); the Katchang lower basic school in Upper Badibou District (73 pupils, 51 male and 21 female).

**10. Climate Change Adaptation Technology for Socio Economic Empowerment for Rural Communities (CATER):**

- Implementing Agency: Freedom From Hunger Campaign (FFHC)
- Key stakeholders/implementing partners: the National Environment Agency (NAE), the Gambia Technical Training Institute (GTTI)
- Beneficiaries: 23,369 inhabitants from the communities of Soma, Toniataba, Sikunda, Karantaba, Kanni Kunda, Sankwia, Pakalinding and Jenoi. Target groups: farmers, youth and masons

**11. Climate Change Environmental Adaptation Resilience Project (CLEAR):**

- Implementing Agency: Njawara Agricultural Training Centre (NATC)
- Key stakeholders/implementing partners: Regional Council, Regional Youth Office, Regional Offices of various Ministries (Unit for Appropriate Technology of the Department of Community Development)

Physical Planning), the Agriculture and Natural Environment subcommittee of the regional Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), the National Environment Agency (NEA), the Gambia Technical Training Institute (GTTI).

- Beneficiaries: 4 youth organizations active in sand mining and brick making (the Nuimi Youth Foundation in Lower Nuimi with their headquarter in Essau, the Torrobah Baobab Youth Group and the Njawara Youth Association in Lower Badibou and Farafenni Marong Kunda Youth Association in Upper Badibou).

#### 12. Food Security Enhancement through Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Management (FACE):

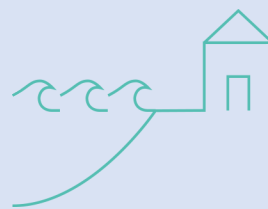
- Implementing Agencies (grant beneficiaries): Future In Our Hands (FIOH) (lead), the Angela Horton Foundation, the Wildlife and Conservation Trust and the School Agriculture and Food Management Unit of the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE)
- Key stakeholders/target groups: Lower Basic Schools (LBSs), School Management Committees (SMCs), Mothers' Clubs, Village Development Committees (VDCs), Cereal Bank Management Committees and the Turtle Conservation Groups
- Beneficiaries: The total population (estimated at 35,271 people) of the 15 target communities in 3 regions

GCCA PRIORITY AREA(S):

Mainstreaming, Adaptation

MAIN SECTOR(S):

Planning for CC adaptation and overall development, coastal zone management, livelihoods



OVERALL OBJECTIVE:

To contribute to the capability of the government and people of The Gambia to adapt to increased climate variability and change.<sup>9</sup>

THE 12 GRANT CONTRACTS:

1. Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change for Coastal Communities in West Coast Region through Environmental Restoration & Management and Women's Livelihoods:  
To improve the capacity of coastal communities to respond to the impacts of climate change and enhance the resilience of the livelihoods of the most marginalised women.
2. Building Capacity for Sustainable Waste Management for Coastal Communities through Women and Youth Livelihoods:  
To reduce the negative health and environmental impacts of poor waste management and realise the economic (& livelihood) benefits of resource recovery.
3. North Bank Region Livelihood Improvement and Resilient Project (NBRLIRP):  
To improve by the end of 2015 the livelihood and resilience of 3 vulnerable communities in the North Bank Region which are experiencing climate related problems
4. Enhanced Community Capacity on Climate Change:  
To build resilience towards climate change adaptation for coastal communities in The Gambia
5. Understanding the Causes and Consequences of Increased Climate Change and Variability:  
Inland coastal dwellers have vast knowledge on adaptation strategies for increased climate variability and change.

<sup>9</sup> As per logframe attached to the TAPS and to the Final Evaluation Report



6. Sensitisation and training on integrated coastal zone management and the mainstreaming of climate change:  
OO1: To raise awareness and consciousness about climate change and its attendant problems  
OO2: To raise awareness about the importance of coastal zone management
7. Climate Resilience and Livelihood Improvement Project (CRLIP) for Upper Niumi  
To improve the lives and livelihoods of smallholder farmers in 8 villages in the Upper Niumi District, North Bank Region
8. Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities to climate change impacts in The Gambia  
To broaden the horizon of opportunities for protected areas and the communities living therein to strengthen their adaptive capacity to climate change by promoting activities leading to sustainable and resilient communities and ecosystems
9. Community Initiative on Climate Change Mitigation (CIOCCM):  
To improve the knowledge and skills of 10 women fish mongers, 49 fishermen and 300 students in 6 schools in 3 districts within 5 communities in the North Bank Region for the realization of climate change effects and development of their adaptation action plans by 2015.
10. Climate Change Adaptation Technology for Socio Economic Empowerment for Rural Communities (CATER):  
To contribute in the reduction of sand mining for the purpose of various construction activities going on within the Soma growth centre<sup>10</sup>
11. Climate Change Environmental Adaptation Resilience Project (CLEAR):  
To improve the capacity of 33 youths in 3 districts in the utilization of clay, gravel dust and lime for brick making for construction of houses in the North Bank Region by 2015
12. Food Security Enhancement through Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Management (FACE):  
To increase access to the food supply chain in 12 communities and 12 schools in 3 regions of The Gambia by March 2016.

#### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE(S):

- SO1: To strengthen national level capacity to plan for and respond to climate change impacts in coastal areas<sup>11</sup>.
- SO2: To contribute to mainstreaming climate change into development planning<sup>12</sup>.

#### THE 12 GRANT CONTRACTS:

1. Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change for Coastal Communities in West Coast Region through Environmental Restoration & Management and Women's Livelihoods:
  - SO1: To enhance food security and incomes of vulnerable women through sustainable oyster production and horticulture production.
  - SO2: To enhance the conservation of coastal resources through mangrove and oyster restoration.
  - SO3: To support coastal communities to develop community adaptation plans.
2. Building Capacity for Sustainable Waste Management for Coastal Communities through Women and Youth Livelihoods:
  - SO: To analyse and understand the volume and character of waste materials and secondary resource streams produced by different segments of the coastal economy of West Coast Region, investigate the

<sup>10</sup> As per interim project report. The intervention logic as presented in the initial logframe was modified during project implementation.

<sup>11</sup> Same as above

<sup>12</sup> Idem as above

barriers and incentives to effective collection, and to develop the capacity of CBOs and private actors to reprocess and manage these secondary resource streams.

3. North Bank Region Livelihood Improvement and Resilient Project (NBRLIRP):

- SO1: To improve the resilience and adaptive capacity of 1000 women vegetable growers in Saliken and Mandory villages.
- SO2: To enhance the capacity of 90 small holder farmers on climate resilient sustainable Agriculture
- SO3: To enhance availability and affordability of fish and fisheries products for 250 households of the Saliken and Mandory villages
- SO4: To enhance the capacity of 90 individuals (45 women, 45 men) and their families in the North Bank on emergency preparedness, developing plans for risk reduction and building resilience systems within the participating communities.
- SO5: To build resilience through 3 trainings, information-sharing, meetings, exchange visits and external events promoted in 3 communities

4. Enhanced Community Capacity on Climate Change:

- SO1: Increased awareness of communities of the vulnerabilities associated with climate change
- SO2: Build community capacity for monitoring climate changes and responding using available traditional and contemporary measures
- SO3: Build capacity of specific community groups (youth and women) on alternative livelihood opportunities

5. Understanding the causes and consequences of Increased climate change and variability:

- SO: By the end of May 2015, 1040 persons in The Lower River Region will be aware of the causes, consequences and adaptation strategies of/increased climate change and variability.

6. Sensitisation and training on integrated coastal zone management and the mainstreaming of climate change:

- SO1: To increase understanding on climate change among women and youth
- SO2: To increase understanding of the importance of Coastal Zone mainstreaming among policy makers and citizens
- SO3: To change behaviour positively towards climate change

7. Climate Resilience and Livelihood Improvement Project (CRLIP) for Upper Niumi:

- SO1: To enhance the capacity of smallholder women farmers in alternative livelihoods for adaptation and resilience building
- SO2: Smallholder women farmers will have enhanced food security through construction of infrastructure to prevent salt intrusion
- SO3.1: Smallholder farmers will have enhanced understanding of how to conserve and sustainably use natural resources through Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture (CRSA)
- SO3.2: To enhance the capacity of smallholder farmers on preparedness, developing plans for risk reduction and building resilience systems within the participating communities
- SO3.3: To enhance the understanding on linkages between Climate Change, DRR and Resilience Building and how it impacts on food production
- SO4: To generate knowledge-based material to share innovative experiences and lessons learned
- SO5: To promote resilience building through publicity and information sharing

8. Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities to climate change impacts in The Gambia

- SO1: To diversify community livelihoods to ones less reliant on scarce natural resources, which are increasingly being affected by changes in climate
- SO2: To restore ecosystems

9. Community Initiative on Climate Change Mitigation (CIOCCM):

- SO1: To improve the capacity of beneficiary communities in the North Bank Region on value addition and ecological best practices to improve livelihoods by 2015

- SO2: To enhance the capacity of school children in 6 schools in the North Bank Region (Noo-kunda, Conteh kunda Sukoto, Conteh kunda Nigi, Illiassa, Jajarry and Katchang) on best environmental practices and sustainable livelihoods and natural resource management techniques by 2015
- SO3: Beneficiary communities in the North Bank Region commit their authorities to formulate an appropriate biodiversity policy framework for the protection of the wetland and other marine resources by 2015.

**10. Climate Change Adaptation Technology for Socio Economic Empowerment for Rural Communities (CATER)<sup>13</sup>:**

- SO1: To enhance the use of alternative options for sand-based construction by building skills and knowledge of 14 youths (males and females) from the Soma growth centre
- SO2: To raise awareness on the negative consequences of sand mining in the context of climate change and variability
- SO3: To prepare the beneficiaries to get organised into a community based consortium as a stepping stone for sustainability

**11. Climate Change Environmental Adaptation Resilience Project (CLEAR):**

- SO1: To enhance the capacity of brick makers through training for the adoption of the new technology
- SO2: To strengthen the capacity of 33 brick makers in the new technology
- SO3: To support the brick makers to establish a cooperative with APEX management
- SO4: To support the constitutional development of the beneficiaries to commercial producers
- SO5: To facilitate the mapping and development of policy and regulations for land use specific brick making and mining

**12. Food Security Enhancement through Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Management (FACE):**

- SO1: To strengthen capacities of 4 School Farms and Gardens in 4 Lower Basic Schools by March 2016.
- SO2: To strengthen capacities of 4 communities for increased access to food security by March 2016.
- SO3: To create awareness on CC and on sound adaptation management practices in 12 communities and their corresponding Lower Basic Schools by March 2016.
- SO4: To strengthen capacities of 3 coastal communities in conserving marine ecological nesting sites.

**EXPECTED RESULTS:**

**Component 1: coastal adaptation to CC**

- A participatory and self-sustainable ICZM process is established, providing guidance and direction on future climate resilient management of the coastal zone
- Priority coastal zone adaptation measures are identified
- Local-level capacity to adapt to CC is strengthened

**Component 2: mainstreaming CC into development**

- The knowledge base for integrating climate change into key sectors is strengthened, and a national climate change policy is formulated
- Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms for climate change are rationalised
- Decision makers' climate change adaptation response capacity is strengthened

**THE 12 GRANT CONTRACTS:**

**1. Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change for Coastal Communities in West Coast Region through Environmental Restoration & Management and Women's Livelihoods:**

- R1: Women oyster collectors in 5 communities have improved capacity for sustainable and resilient oyster production.

<sup>13</sup> As per interim project report. The intervention logic as presented in the initial logframe was modified during project implementation.

- R2: Women oyster collectors in 5 communities have improved capacity for increased horticulture production for food security and livelihoods.
- R3: Mangrove habitats restored, oyster exploitation under sustainable management practices and riverside waste management improved in 5 communities.
- R4: Adaptation plans developed and adopted by 5 communities and understanding of climate change and its impacts increased.

**2. Building Capacity for Sustainable Waste Management for Coastal Communities through Women and Youth Livelihoods:**

- R1: Communities and business / entrepreneurs trained and sensitized on methods of waste segregation for recycling, on safe and effective collection methods, understanding of reprocessing technologies and end markets for reprocessed materials that can generate income and waste jobs.
- R2: Incentivized waste collection from communities.
- R3: Pilot recycling points established for a number of key materials at hotels, commercial sites and residential sites.
- R4: Greater understanding of physical and cultural barriers to practice waste collection and recycling in The Gambia
- R5: A platform established to promote appropriate local technology and business model transfer for waste collection, handling and disposal.

**3. North Bank Region Livelihood Improvement and Resilient Project (NBRLIRP):**

- R1: 1 vegetable garden rehabilitated and fully functional and benefiting 1000 women
- R2: Increased access to improved and quality vegetable seeds to 1000 vegetable farmers
- R3: 90 farmers exposed to Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture (CRSA)
- R4: 90 farmers trained and practicing composting
- R5: 1 Fish pond constructed and stocked with fingerlings (aqua-culture); 250 households enjoy ensured availability of fish and fisheries products
- R6: 3 communities have identified disaster risk areas and developed contingency plans
- R7: Increased access to safe and clean water for 40 households
- R8: Best practices of the project are shared at regional level

**4. Enhanced Community Capacity on Climate Change:**

- R1: Five communities understand climate change and its associated vulnerabilities
- R2: Communities are resilient and have coping skills towards climate change
- R3: Communities have access to a variety of alternative livelihood opportunities for economic security

**5. Understanding the causes and consequences of Increased Climate change and variability:**

- R1: A critical mass of 1040 people of diverse backgrounds will be adequately informed of relevant adaptation strategies for increased climate change and variability

**6. Sensitisation and training on integrated coastal zone management and the mainstreaming of climate change:**

- R1: Improved awareness on climate change
- R2: Increased understanding about coastal adaptation measures

**7. Climate Resilience and Livelihood Improvement Project (CRLIP) for Upper Niumi**

- R1: Lameng vegetable cold store rehabilitated and operational; improved marketing outlet for vegetables
- R2: Area under rice cultivation in Upper Niumi increased
- R3: Understanding of CC, DRR and resilience among smallholder farmers increased; risk reduction and resilience systems developed at community level; disaster preparedness planning practiced at community level; effective and efficient management of natural resources at community level enhanced
- R4: Survey report on topography (landscape) conducted and documented; baseline data collected, analysed and documented; implementation inadequacies or gaps identified and addressed



- R5: Best practices consolidated and documented for replication; publication of project activities for wider coverage
- 8. Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities to climate change impacts in The Gambia
  - R1: Capacities of household heads within Ginack on honey and cashew production built
  - R2: Vegetation cover improved
- 9. Community Initiative on Climate Change Mitigation (CIOCCM):
  - R1: 49 fishermen in 5 villages in 3 districts form a cooperative and engage on means to reduce exploitation of the marine species by using appropriate materials that will impact positively on the sustainability of the environment
  - R2: 10 women in the 2 Districts acquired knowledge and skills in fish processing and marketing
  - R3: Exploitation of wetland and marine resources is reduced within the intervention area
  - R4: The Baobolong strip is planted with seedlings of assorted forest and wetland species (mahogany, eucalyptus, mangrove)
  - R5: 300 school children in 6 schools are aware of their roles in sustainable environmental management techniques, in particular climate change adaptation
  - R6: Local authorities are engaged through advocacy in policy and regulatory frameworks
- 10. Climate Change Adaptation Technology for Socio Economic Empowerment for Rural Communities (CATER)<sup>14</sup>:
  - R1: 14 youths have acquired new skills in sand mining options for construction
  - R2: 1000 residents within the Soma growth centre access options alternative to sand mining for building purposes
  - R3: A booklet mapping out potential laterite mining areas and their characteristics
  - R4: A community-based consortium around sand mining options set-up
- 11. Climate Change Environmental Adaptation Resilience Project (CLEAR):
  - R1: 12 youths from 4 communities in 3 districts in the North Bank Region trained as trainers in brick making technology
  - R2: 33 youths from 4 communities in 3 districts in the NBR acquired knowledge and skills in brick making technology through step down training
  - R3: Three Cooperative groups of youth brick makers in 3 districts in North Bank Region established
  - R4: 3 Constitutions or by-laws developed for 3 cooperative groups in 3 districts in the North Bank Region
  - R5: One policy regulatory framework developed and adopted by the 3 cooperatives of brick makers.
  - R6: Visibility of the action provided for designated clay collection sites
- 12. Food Security Enhancement through Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Management (FACE):
  - R1: Increased and prolonged access to food supply in both schools and communities within the project area
  - R2: Increased enrolment, performance and retention of pupils in targeted schools within the project area
  - R3: Increased socio-economic stability in local communities
  - R4: Increased nutritional and health status of project beneficiaries
  - R5: Increased standards of living in the local communities

#### OUTPUTS:

##### Component 1: coastal adaptation to CC:

- ICZM Stocktake report
- Coastal vulnerability study reports (2)
- Cost benefit analysis report for coastal protection measures
- 3 adaptation design studies, including feasibility analysis
- ICZM Vision and Strategic Objectives report (draft)
- Technical Working Group on ICZM established and operational (111)

<sup>14</sup> As per initial logframe

- 50 people trained (refresher training) on ICZM and CC adaptation
- 41 people trained (advanced training) in coastal vulnerability assessment
- 31 people trained (advanced training) in coastal monitoring and information management
- 33 people (NEA staff and key partners) trained (advanced training) in ICZM
- A functional Information Management System (IMS) and GIS established at NEA
- NEA GIS/IT staff trained in the use and maintenance of the IMS/GIS system (112) (on the job)
- Standardised methodologies for conducting coastal surveys were developed and compiled into a "Protocols manual" (112)
- NEA staff trained in conducting coastal monitoring (112) (on the job)
- Baseline profiles for designated monitoring sites prepared
- Coastal adaptation options analysed and prioritised
- Alternatives to unsustainable sand mining identified (report)
- Alternatives to unsustainable sand mining tested and demonstrated through 12 grant-funded sub-projects<sup>15</sup>

#### Component 2: Mainstreaming CC into development

- Assessment of resources, capacity and institutional arrangements for CC in The Gambia (report)
- Draft National Climate Change Policy developed based on preliminary technical and financial studies; The NCCP is now with the MoECCWW for onward submission to Cabinet.
- Training needs analysis and training plan
- Mainstreaming training for Regional Extension Service Providers conducted
- Key staff from coordinating and priority sectoral institutions trained in CC mainstreaming (advanced training)

#### THE 12 GRANT CONTRACTS:

##### 1. Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change for Coastal Communities in West Coast Region through Environmental Restoration & Management and Women's Livelihoods:

###### Result 1:

- 315 people (273 female & 42 male) trained in producing and using rack frames for oyster culture and harvesting (on-the-job training)
- 500 rack frames constructed in the five beneficiary communities
- 5 oyster processing sheds constructed and equipped in 5 target communities
- 25 canoes supplied to the five communities
- 75 lifejackets supplied to the five communities
- 75 pairs of hand gloves supplied to the five communities
- 10 woman trained in improved oyster extraction, processing and packaging (3 days study tour in Senegal)

###### Result 2:

- 5 (5x1ha) of vegetable gardens established and equipped for 5 target communities
- 8 wells constructed in resp. Kartong, Berending, Bulock and Sutusingang (2 wells in each of the villages)
- 7 concrete wells rehabilitated in Bajana
- 250 woman trained in group management and in horticultural practices (2 days intensive training)

<sup>15</sup> The TA report refers to two CfP and the awarding of grants to 12 projects (+ 2 on the reserve list). Projects fall under activity "Local level adaptive capacity to CC strengthened". According to the report, these projects addressed women's livelihoods, CC awareness, technical training and promotion of alternatives to using sand in construction (avoiding the ongoing unsustainable sand mining).

**Result 3:**

- Mangrove propagules collected, transported and planted at the riverbank sides
- 12 plastic containers supplied for periodic cleaning of the riverbanks at 5 sites
- By-laws for sustainable oyster production developed/reviewed for the 5 oyster women groups

**Result 4:**

- 286 persons (247 women & 39 men) sensitised on the impacts of climate change on their livelihood and on strategies to mitigate these impacts.
- Community Adaptation Plans (nature protection, raising awareness on CC impacts) developed in 5 communities.

## 2. Building Capacity for Sustainable Waste Management for Coastal Communities through Women and Youth Livelihoods:

**Result 1:**

- 10 waste collectors and WIG volunteers trained in waste auditing
- 10 waste collectors trained in recycling techniques based on four types of resource materials and trained to train
- 5 WIG volunteers trained to train others in sensitisation for solid waste management and in 4 recycling techniques.
- 35 volunteers from Banjulinding, Sifo, Kartong, Mamuda, Tanje and the Senegambia hotel area trained in waste recycling techniques (organic briquette making, plastic recycling, composting, production of fertilizer from fish waste) , market development for recycled products and entrepreneurship
- The University of The Gambia, the Gambia Tourism and Hospitality Institute and the Gambia Technical Training Institute sensitised on solid waste management
- Report “Brikama Waste Composition Analysis and recommendations for Recycling”
- Training package for waste entrepreneurs developed
- Collection and recycling equipment designed and produced

**Result 2:**

- Production of over 1000 charcoal briquettes (demonstration)
- Production of 5 pavement slabs made from recycled plastic (demonstration)
- Partnership with the National Environment Agency (NEA) to bring confiscated plastic bags to the recycling site

**Result 3:**

- 22 recycling points set-up in hotels and communities (Kartong, Sincu Alagi, Banjulinding, Sefoem and Mamudu)
- Hosting communities trained in the 4 promoted recycling techniques/products (briquettes, fish waste fertilizer, compost, recycled plastic)

**Result 4:**

- Report “State of Solid Waste Management in The Gambia – a review”
- Report “Behavioural barriers to Solid Waste Management in The Gambia”
- Report “Opportunities for improved Solid Waste Management in The Gambia”
- Practical guide (work sheets) for communities on the impacts of poor waste management and the economic potential of recycling

**Result 5:**

- The Brikama Waste Innovation Centre established and functional as training and demonstration platform
- Waste collection approaches identified (collection tractors, 3 wheeled cycles, 3 wheeled motorcycles).

### 3. North Bank Region Livelihood Improvement and Resilient Project (NBRLIRP):

- 1 ha vegetable garden rehabilitated in Mandory (fencing, water supply, solar powered pump)
- Women farmers from Mandory and Salikene supplied with quality seeds of 6 varieties of vegetables (3 kg in total)
- 3 Fish ponds constructed in Salikene (10mx20mx1.5m) and stocked with tilapia, mullet and catfish
- 30 community members (50% female) of Salikene trained in fishpond management and feed preparation.

### 4. Enhanced Community Capacity on Climate Change:

- A Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) baseline study on CC and environmental conservation conducted in the 5 communities
- 95 community members and 50 opinion leaders from the 5 communities trained in CC, advocacy skills, CC adaptation options, alternative livelihoods, entrepreneurship and loan & saving schemes
- 5 communities action plans on CC awareness and conservation of natural resources developed and 9 planned actions implemented
- Radio sensitisation campaign conducted on CC and environmental conservation
- Community mechanism for implementation and monitoring of the action plans developed and installed (Councils for CC, village action groups, monitoring teams)
- Loan and saving schemes for alternative livelihood opportunities set-up in the 5 communities.

### 5. Understanding the causes and consequences of increased climate change and variability:

- 9 Multidisciplinary Facilitation Team members trained / equipped to transfer skills and knowledge to selected coastal community dwellers, legislators, executives and business operators (training of trainers)
- 40 legislators and senior executives with specific reference to developing policies, budgets and procedures for enhancing coastal habitat protection, disaster preparedness and community resilience are sensitized and aware of suitable climate change adaptation strategies
- 965 coastal community dwellers that are especially vulnerable to extreme weather events, loss of productive habitat from sea level rise, damage to infrastructure, food insecurity, among others are sensitized and aware of suitable climate change adaptation strategies
- 43 business operators of public and private sector organisations are informed and aware of the implication of their actions on climate change
- 1485 assorted IEC (information-education-communication) materials produced for public information, learning and sharing (700 T-shirts, 300 flyers, 450 posters, 35 bags).
- 5 CC-related village groups established.

### 6. Sensitisation and training on integrated coastal zone management and the mainstreaming of climate change:

- 1 Video documentary on general overview of climate change in English, Mandinka and Wolof (broadcasted 28 times)
- 1 Video Documentary on impact of climate change and mitigation strategies in English, Mandinka and Wolof. (broadcasted 28 times)
- 1 Audio documentary (General overview of climate) English, Mandinka and Wolof (broadcasted 18 times)
- 13 episodes of 1h talk show panels broadcasted 33 times in television and 32 times in radio



- 15 drama series (5 English, 5 Wolof, 5 Mandika) to increase understanding of climate change (broadcasted 30 times in television)
- 213 spot announcements of 1 minute broadcasted in television (before and after the news)
- 80 participants (Community mobilisers, Alkalos, councillors, women, youths) trained in 4 seminars of 1 day in the 4 sites NBR (Essau), WCR (Kalagi, Sayang) and GBA (Kanifing)
- 15 banners and 5000 flyers distributed in the North Bank Region, West Coast Region and Greater Banjul Area

7. [Climate Resilience and Livelihood Improvement Project \(CRLIP\) for Upper Niumi](#)

- *The final report of this project was not made available and therefore no outputs could be extracted.*<sup>16</sup>

8. [Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities to climate change impacts in The Gambia](#)

- *The final report of this project was not made available and therefore no outputs could be extracted.*<sup>17</sup>

9. [Community Initiative on Climate Change Mitigation \(CIOCCM\):](#)

- Memorandum of Agreement on sustainable fishing practices and monitoring established between 49 fishermen organised in fisher groups (not yet with Association status) and the Regional Youth Office
- 49 fishermen organised in fisher groups trained in sustainable fishing practices (regulations regarding fish species, sizes and mesh size of the fishing nets) and in the need for adequate fishery policy
- 10 women trained in fish processing, preservation and marketing and in training other women
- 1973 seedlings of mahogany, eucalyptus and mangrove species supplied for planting
- 600 pupils trained in best practices for environmental management and in livelihood strategies
- 2 motorbikes supplied (for fish marketing to inland communities)
- 3 fishing canoes with outboard engines supplied (to allow fishing in deeper waters)
- 30 life jackets supplied
- 24 assorted fishing nets supplied
- 7 buoys supplied
- 2 waiting sheds constructed
- 40 fish trays supplied
- 9 giant coolers supplied
- 1 fish smoking oven constructed,
- 6 orchards in 6 schools of ½ hectare each established.

10. [Climate Change Adaptation Technology for Socio Economic Empowerment for Rural Communities \(CATER\)](#)<sup>18</sup>:

- 40 people (youth) sensitised on the negative effects of excessive sand mining (in the context of climate change) (2 days training)
- 14 people (youth) trained on alternative options for construction works (alternative to sand mining)
- 1 blacksmith trained in the design and production of a Compressed Stabilized Earth Block (CSEB) making machine (2 weeks training)
- Community-based consortium around sand mining options established
- 7 Compressed Stabilized Earth Block (CSEB) machines handed over to trained youth
- Document with mapping and characterisation of areas suitable for laterite mining produced.

<sup>16</sup> To be done during the field phase

<sup>17</sup> To be done during the field phase

<sup>18</sup> The 3 outputs presented in italics were still in planning phase at the moment the interim progress report was submitted. A final report was not made available. During the field phase, it needs to be verified whether the 3 concerned outputs were effectively delivered.

**11. Climate Change Environmental Adaptation Resilience Project (CLEAR):**

- 12 youths trained in block making technology and in training others (1 day training of trainers)
- 20 block pressing machines supplied (5 per group)
- 20 clay moulds supplied (5 per group)
- 3 tri-motor cycles supplied for transporting clay, gravel dust, water and bricks
- 90 youths trained in block making technology (training provided by the 12 trained for training)
- 4 target youth groups converted into registered cooperatives
- 4 sites for clay and gravel dust collection, brick making and commercialisation legally designated and made visible with signboards.

**12. Food Security Enhancement through Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Management (FACE):**

- 12 communities and their corresponding schools sensitised on climate change and on adaptation measures
- 30 people of the Cereal Bank Management Committees trained in food security management (3 days, in Samba Chargi – NBR)
- Cereal Bank schemes established in 4 Lower Basic Schools NBR
- 96 Mothers' Club members trained in food processing and preservation techniques across the intervention area
- School Management Committees of 4 Lower Basic Schools and Village Development Committees trained in improved agricultural practices
- Agricultural inputs including drought animals (Bulls and Donkeys) supplied to 4 Lower Basic Schools in NBR
- Vegetable gardens expanded in 4 Lower Basic Schools in WCR
- Tools and seeds for vegetable production supplied to 4 Lower Basic Schools in WCR
- Water supply systems installed in 3 Lower Basic School gardens in LRR
- 3 turtle conservation groups established (WCR and NBR)
- 3 turtle conservation groups equipped (operational tools) (WCR and NBR)
- 12 turtle conservation group members trained in biology of marine turtles, data management and legal aspects of conservation (3 days in Sanyang)
- Turtle hatcheries established in 3 coastal communities in WCR and NBR

## II. Analysis of impact

### 2.1. Impact expected as per logframe:

#### OVERALL OBJECTIVE LEVEL:

*The OO is “To contribute to the capability of the government and people of The Gambia to adapt to increased climate variability and change”.*

Indicators (as per logframe attached to the TAPS):

OO-1: Extent to which adaptive measures are integrated into planning, programming, and investments in identified key sectors including tourism, physical planning and agriculture (and considering gender inequity towards vulnerability);

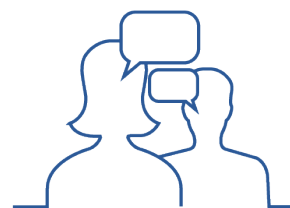
OO-2: Extent to which CC policy takes into consideration cross-sector issues and fosters coordination;

OO-3: Level of government and private sector funding for maintenance of coastal protection measures; OO-4: Extent of replication of demonstration projects and roll-out of adaptation measures at local level.

Indicators (as per logframe developed by the Technical Assistance):

OO-5: Improvement in the integration of CC into development strategies and plans;

OO-6: Improvement in the preparation of CC related activities



#### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES LEVEL:

*SO1 “To strengthen national level capacity to plan for and respond to climate change impacts in coastal areas”.*

Indicators (as per logframe attached to the TAPS):

SO1-1: A self-sustainable ICZM process is established;

SO1-2: An institutional framework for ICZM is in place;

SO1-3: An ICZM plan is adopted reflecting long term objectives for adaptation in coastal areas;

SO1-4: Lessons and best practices from local interventions are widely available.

*SO2 “To contribute to mainstreaming climate change into development planning”.*

Indicators (as per logframe attached to the TAPS):

SO2-1: An institutional framework for climate change coordination is in place;

SO2-2: Appropriate regulatory mechanisms related to sand mining are established in order to encourage transition to more sustainable alternatives and areas for laterite mining are formally designated;

SO2-3: A CC policy is formulated integrating adaptive measures into sectoral planning and programming.

Indicators (as per logframe developed by the Technical Assistance) (not distinguishing between SO1 and SO2):

SO-1: Number of opportunities identified for general and sectoral budget support in CC relevant processes, institutions and sectors;

SO-2: Funds from existing financial instruments made accessible by/for stakeholders for CC related actions;

SO-3: Recommendations of the project steering committee implemented.

#### Observations:

*None of the indicators were given a baseline or target. Also, many of the selected indicators cannot be measured in an objective way. A number of indicators, particularly at SO level, are output-related rather than indicating impact; e.g. “an ICZM plan is adopted”.*

## THE 12 GRANT CONTRACTS:

### 1. Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change for Coastal Communities in West Coast Region through Environmental Restoration & Management and Women's Livelihoods

- OO: To improve the capacity of coastal communities to respond to the impacts of climate change and enhance the resilience of the livelihoods of the most marginalised women.
- Indicator OO-1: 5 coastal communities have greater capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change and the resilience of the livelihoods of their most marginalised women is improved.
- SO1: To enhance food security and incomes of vulnerable women through sustainable oyster production and horticulture production.
- Indicator SO1-1: 250 targeted women in 5 communities have increased their income generated sustainably from oyster & horticultural production and have more of both in their household diets.
- SO2: To enhance the conservation of coastal resources through mangrove and oyster restoration. Indicator SO2-1: Coastal resources of 5 communities directly enhanced and under sustainable management plans
- SO3: To support coastal communities to develop community adaptation plans.
- Indicator SO3-1: Community adaptation plan developed and adopted by 5 communities

### 2. Building Capacity for Sustainable waste Management for Coastal Communities through Women and Youth Livelihoods

- OO: To reduce the negative health and environmental impacts of poor waste management and realise the economic (& livelihood) benefits of resource recovery.
- Indicators:
- OO-1: Volume and character of waste streams is documented and understood by stakeholders;
- OO-2: Increased response to information above by stakeholders;
- OO-3: Waste livelihoods are proven to be viable;
- OO-4: CBO/NGOs have capacity to continue work begun in action.
- SO: To analyse and understand the volume and character of waste materials and secondary resource streams produced by different segments of the coastal economy of West Coast Region, investigate the barriers and incentives to effective collection, and to develop the capacity of CBOs and private actors to reprocess and manage these secondary resource streams.
- Indicators:
- SO-1: Volume and character of waste streams is documented;
- SO-2: Barriers and incentives to collection are identified and understood;
- SO-3: CBOs and private sector: changes in skills, business models, and access to technology;
- SO-4: Waste livelihoods are demonstrated.

### 3. North Bank Region Livelihood Improvement and Resilient Project (NBRLIRP):

- OO: To improve by the end of 2015 the livelihood and resilience of 3 vulnerable communities in the North Bank Region which are experiencing climate related problems.
- Indicator OO-1: The livelihood and resilience of 5600 people in 3 communities will be enhanced
- SO1: To improve the resilience and adaptive capacity of 1000 women vegetable growers in Saliken and Mandory villages.  
Indicator SO1-1: 1000 women vegetable growers' capacities for resilience improved
- SO2: To enhance the capacity of 90 small holder farmers on Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture (CRSA).
- Indicator SO2-1: 90 smallholder farmers' capacities for CRSA enhanced
- SO3: To enhance availability and affordability of fish and fisheries products for 250 households of the Saliken and Mandory villages.



- Indicator SO3-1: 250 households' in 3 communities can afford and have access to fish and fishery products
- SO4: To enhance the capacity of 90 individuals (45 women, 45 men) and their families in the North Bank on emergency preparedness, developing plans for risk reduction and building resilience systems within the participating communities.
- Indicator SO4-1: Capacity of 45 women and 45 men (90 people) on emergency preparedness strengthened.
- SO5: To build resilience through 3 trainings, information-sharing, meetings, exchange visits and external events promoted in 3 communities.
- Indicator SO5-1: 3 Training sessions for 300 community members

#### 4. Enhanced Community Capacity on Climate Change:

- OO: To build resilience towards climate change adaptation for coastal communities in The Gambia. Indicator OO-1: 5 communities with resilience and coping mechanisms towards climate change adaptation
- SO1: Increased awareness of communities of the vulnerabilities associated with climate change  
Indicator SO1-1: 10 monthly community mobilisation events on CC organised
- SO2: Build community capacity for monitoring climate changes and responding using available traditional and contemporary measures  
Indicator SO2-1: 5 training sessions conducted  
Indicator SO2-2: A monitoring mechanism set-up in the 5 communities
- SO3: Build capacity of specific community groups (youth and women) on alternative livelihood opportunities  
Indicator SO3-1: Training sessions conducted on alternative livelihood skills in 5 communities  
Indicator SO3-2: Village Savings and Loans Schemes set-up in 3 communities



#### 5. Understanding the causes and consequences of increased climate change and variability:

- OO: Inland coastal dwellers have vast knowledge on adaptation strategies for increased climate variability and change.  
Indicator OO-1: Climate change and climate variations in the region reduce  
Indicator OO-2: 1290 regional stakeholders have improved their understanding of theoretical background and practical skills to rank adaptation options
- SO: By the end of May 2015, 1040 persons in The Lower River Region will be aware of the causes, consequences and adaptation strategies of/increased climate change and variability.  
Indicator SO-1: 50% of beneficiaries engage in at least one CC adaptation strategy  
Indicator SO-2: 10 business operators are committed to CC adaptation strategy compliance  
Indicator SO-3: Policies on CC adaptation strategies are proposed  
Indicator SO-4: At least 1200 beneficiaries are able to state 2 messages related to CC adaptation strategies

#### 6. Sensitisation and training on integrated coastal zone management and the mainstreaming of climate change:

- OO1: To raise awareness and consciousness about climate change and its attendant problems.  
Indicator OO1-1: Documentaries, flyers, banners, billboards, TV airtime and trainings will be produced/disseminated/conducted to achieve this.
- OO2: To raise awareness about the importance of coastal zone management  
Indicator OO2-1: TV and radio airtime, billboards, flyers, community tours and trainings
- SO1: To increase understanding on climate change among women and youth

Indicator SO1-1: Training, airtime and documentaries – women and youth to be trained and aware of climate change

- SO2: To increase understanding of the importance of Coastal Zone mainstreaming among policy makers and citizens

Indicator SO2-1: Airtime and promotional materials – policy makers and senior citizens to be trained and to understand the impact of climate change

- SO3: To change behaviour positively towards climate change

Indicator SO3-1: Showing through documentaries the dangers of climate change and how as humans we are destroying our environment

## 7. [Climate Resilience and Livelihood Improvement Project \(CRLIP\) for Upper Niumi](#)

- OO: To improve the lives and livelihoods of smallholder farmers in 8 villages in the Upper Niumi District, North Bank Region

Indicator OO-1: A total of 2580 smallholder farmers will benefit from the project

- SO1: To enhance the capacity of smallholder women farmers in alternative livelihoods for adaptation and resilience building;

Indicator SO1-1: 1 vegetable cooperative comprising 1200 women strengthened

- SO2: Smallholder women farmers will have enhanced food security through construction of infrastructure to prevent salt intrusion;

Indicator SO2-1: 500 m dykes constructed

- SO3.1: Smallholder farmers will have enhanced understanding of how to conserve and sustainably use natural resources through Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture (CRSA);

Indicator SO3.1-1: 60 smallholder farmers' capacity enhanced

- SO3.2: To enhance the capacity of smallholder farmers on preparedness, developing plans for risk reduction and building resilience systems within the participating communities;

Indicator SO3.2-1: 60 (30 women and 30 men) smallholder farmers' capacities on resilience systems built

- SO3.3: To enhance the understanding on linkages between Climate Change, DRR and Resilience Building and how it impacts on food production;

Indicator SO3.3-1: 60 smallholder farmers' understanding on CC enhanced

- SO4: To generate knowledge-based material to share innovative experiences and lessons learned;

Indicator SO4-1: 3 studies and exchange visits conducted

- SO5: To promote resilience building through publicity and information sharing;

Indicator SO5-1: T-shirts, banners and bill boards

## 8. [Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities to climate change impacts in The Gambia](#)

- OO: To broaden the horizon of opportunities for protected areas and the communities living therein to strengthen their adaptive capacity to climate change by promoting activities leading to sustainable and resilient communities and ecosystems

Indicators:

OO-1: % of increased income among beneficiaries ;

OO-2: Increased level of knowledge in responding to climate change ;

OO-3: Improved level of organisational dynamics within Ginack

- SO1: To diversify community livelihoods to ones less reliant on scarce natural resources, which are increasingly being affected by changes in climate.

Indicator SO1-1: The number of alternative livelihoods implemented by community members

- SO2: To restore ecosystems.

Indicators:

SO2-1: Surface area of lands reforested ;

SO2-2: Existence of joint community by-laws on natural resource management

## 9. Community Initiative on Climate Change Mitigation (CIOCCM)

- OO: To improve the knowledge and skills of 10 women fish mongers, 49 fishermen and 300 students in 6 schools in 3 districts within 5 communities in the North Bank Region for the realization of climate change effects and development of their adaptation action plans by 2015.  
Indicators :  
OO-1 : 49 fishermen, 300 school children and 10 women in 3 districts in the NBR aware of CC effects and participating in the implementation of the action  
OO-2 : 5 villages and 6 schools in 3 districts in the NBR fully aware of the established policy and regulatory framework for the protection and management of wetland and marine resources  
OO-3 : A multidisciplinary stakeholders project steering committee established and functional
- SO1: To improve the capacity of beneficiary communities in the North Bank Region on value addition and ecological best practices to improve livelihoods by 2015.  
Indicator SO1-1: 49 fishermen, 10 women fish mongers and 300 school children in 5 villages in 2 districts have knowledge and skills on climate change effects and livelihoods strategies
- SO2: To enhance the capacity of school children in 6 schools in the North Bank Region (Noo-kunda, Conteh kunda Sukoto, Conteh kunda Nigi, Illiassa, Jajarry and Katchang) on best environmental practices and sustainable livelihoods and natural resource management techniques by 2015  
Indicator SO2-1: 300 school children in 6 schools in 1 district adopt best practices for environmental and natural resource management and for sustainable livelihoods
- SO3: Beneficiary communities in the North Bank Region commit their authorities to formulate an appropriate biodiversity policy framework for the protection of the wetland and other marine resources by 2015.  
Indicator SO3-1: 5 villages in 2 districts consult the authorities to develop a biodiversity policy framework for the protection of natural resources

## 10. Climate Change Adaptation Technology for Socio Economic Empowerment for Rural Communities (CATER):<sup>19</sup>

- OO: To contribute in the reduction of sand mining for the purpose of various construction activities going on within the Soma growth centre.  
Indicator OO-1: The interim project report did not provide an indicator for the modified OO.
- SO1: To enhance the use of alternative options for sand-based construction by building skills and knowledge of 14 youths (males and females) from the Soma growth centre.  
Indicator SO1-1: 14 youths acquired new skills in sand mining options for construction
- SO2: To raise awareness on the negative consequences of sand mining in the context of climate change and variability.  
Indicator SO2-1: 1000 residents within the Soma growth centre accessing alternative sand mining options for building purposes
- SO3: To prepare the beneficiaries to get organised into a community-based consortium as a stepping stone for sustainability.  
Indicator SO3-1: A community apex organisation around sand mining options set up

## 11. Climate Change Environmental Adaptation Resilience Project (CLEAR):

- OO: To improve the capacity of 33 youths in 3 districts in the utilization of clay, gravel dust and lime for brick making for construction of houses in the North Bank Region by 2015.  
Indicators:  
OO-1: Knowledge and skills of 33 youths in 3 Districts in North Bank Region improved by 2015.

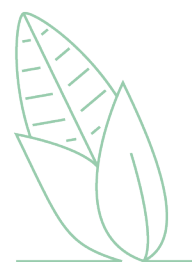
<sup>19</sup> As per interim project report. The intervention logic as presented in the initial logframe was modified during project implementation.

OO-2: Communities in the North Bank Region aware of the cost effectiveness of using clay, lime and gravel dust technology in block making for construction of houses by 2015

- SO1: To enhance the capacity of brick makers through training for the adoption of the new technology. Indicator SO1-1: 12 youth introduced and trained as trainers in block making using clay, lime and gravel dust by 2015
- SO2: To strengthen the capacity of 33 brick makers in the new technology. Indicator SO2-1: 33 peoples' capacity build through step down training in block making in 3 districts in NBR by 2015
- SO3: To support the brick makers to establish a cooperative with APEX management. Indicator SO3-1: A cooperative of block makers formed with an executive and policies by 2015
- SO4: To support the constitutional development of the beneficiaries to commercial producers. Indicator SO4-1: 3 Constitutions developed for 3 cooperative groups in 3 districts in NBR by 2015
- SO5: To facilitate the mapping and development of policy and regulations for land use specific brick making and mining. Indicator SO5-1: 3 clay mining sites mapped and policies formed in 3 districts in NBR by 2015

## 12. Food Security Enhancement through Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Management (FACE):

- OO: To increase access to the food supply chain in 12 communities and 12 schools in 3 regions of The Gambia by March 2016  
Indicators:  
OO-1: 12 local communities and their corresponding schools in NBR, LRR and WCR have increased access to the food supply chain by 30% in a year  
OO-2: Increased enrolment by 5% in 12 target schools  
OO-3: 90% of the beneficiary communities would have time for other income generating activities
- SO1: To strengthen capacities of 4 School Farms and Gardens in 4 Lower Basic Schools by March 2016.  
Indicators:  
SO1-1: 4 school farms and gardens have been strengthened with requisite capacities to produce adequate food for the school feeding programme  
SO1-2: 90% of the target schools are actively involved in food and vegetable production in their farms and gardens respectively
- SO2: To strengthen capacities of 4 communities for increased access to food security by March 2016. Indicator SO2-1: 12 target communities have been strengthened with requisite capacities to increase access to food security in NBR, LRR and WCR
- SO3: To create awareness on CC and on sound adaptation management practices in 12 communities and their corresponding Lower Basic Schools by March 2016.  
Indicators:  
SO3-1: 12 communities and their corresponding schools have been sensitised on CC and sound adaptation management practices by March 2016  
SO3-2: 75% of communities are aware of climatic issues and are applying management best practices to mitigate CC effects
- SO4: To strengthen capacities of 3 coastal communities in conserving marine ecological nesting sites. Indicators:  
SO4-1: Capacities of 3 coastal communities have been strengthened in conserving marine turtle nesting sites in NBR, LRR and WCR  
SO4-2: 3 coastal communities are practicing turtle conservation and earning income out of it.





## OBSERVATIONS:

*All 12 grant projects had logframes with indicators at both OO and SO levels. Clear baselines and targets were lacking for many of the indicators.*

*It should be emphasised that the grant projects were small-scale with limited budgets and with a duration of only 5 months. The expectations for impact generated by the individual grant project must be kept in proportion to their size. This is also reflected in the logframe objectives of the grant projects, often merely repeating the result or outcome levels.*

## 2.2. Direct and indirect impacts as reported in the available documents and/or gathered through remote consulting

### ▪ FROM THE FINAL EVALUATION REPORT<sup>20</sup>:

Coastal focused donor projects' 'impact' is often easily communicated when a visible structure is built (i.e. a concrete coastal protection measure). This was never a deliverable of this GCCA project, though it is recognised that the selection of any appropriate option for coastal protection has to be derived from detailed feasibility studies (i.e. this GCCA project) which may point to alternative interventions that are more viable from a cost perspective (e.g. enhancing natural defences, changes in land use etc.). The GCCA project has therefore successfully presented a number of intervention options, though a final selection of the preferred option still remains to be done. Twenty five (25) measures in 9 coastal cells have been examined. The detailed costing of any engineering intervention is identified in the Coastal Vulnerability reports.

The impact of the project is generally positive, though the D+3 ruling certainly influenced what could have been a far better final 'impact'. Despite this, the GCCA project is very relevant in the wider regional context, and a degree of synergy has been created with complementary GCCA projects underway (e.g. in Senegal and in neighbouring countries). For example, a brief study tour including NEA and project staff took place in May 2014 to Senegal to assess the progress of the GCCA project there. This involved the NEA Director, NEA Research Manager, C1 Coordinator and Project Assistant Grants (PAG). There is some evidence that they have attempted to embrace lessons from the GCCA Senegal project, especially on sustainable coastal intervention approaches and the long term need for improved spatial physical planning along the coast. What could have been improved, however, relates to the implementation of workable project management and administrative arrangements. There should have been a more robust review of the Senegal GCCA programme in terms of its suitability for application elsewhere (including regional levels). No GCCA Intra-ACP Operations Manual appears to have been produced that provides practical advice on how to adapt existing approaches set out within contracted FAs. This could have proven useful to Gambian stakeholders and to NAOSU, NEA and DWR in particular.

It is noted that the departure of the Team Leader (TL) in January 2016 (which may have resulted in a 'slow down' of visibility activities) had no tangible impact on project progress, with interview evidence suggesting that project visibility actually improved. One benefit from the D+3 impact is that Ministries started to undertake outreach work themselves (as opposed to through purchasing or initiating any new contract). This resulted in key staff members visiting the interior to carry out capacity building events on mainstreaming CC and to also communicate the implications of the NCCP to communities. The latest mission took place 28 May to 3 June 2016 by the C2 team. This positive outcome is likely to result in a more sustainable CC delivery message for the future. Another good 'impact' example was the need for DWR to run the final NCCP national stakeholder workshop in November 2015, which (as a consequence of the D+3) needed to use funds from a parallel

<sup>20</sup> The evaluation focused on answering the following two questions when addressing the criterion of impact: (1) To what extent has the project contributed to the achievement of overall objectives?; and (2) To which extent does the project contribute to the visibility and good reputation of the EU's actions in the fields of ICZM and climate change?

GEF/UNEP funded Early Warning project. The DWR and C2 team should be praised for their adaptive approach to this, ensuring that the GCCA's intended outcome was not jeopardised.

The validation of both the ICZM Strategy/Plan (January 2016) and the NCCP (April 2016) by the respective component steering groups also helped to improve the impact of the GCCA project, though the impact would be far greater if these were endorsed by the Cabinet. There is, however, a sense amongst stakeholders that the outputs produced in both C1 and C2 are quite procedural and strategic in nature, and they remain a far way off providing the conflict resolution issues that a robust ICZM Policy Framework would provide in The Gambia. The impact in terms of outputs is mostly in the form of technical and training reports. C1 work completed is professional and useful, however, it does give the impression of a series of technical "shelf bound" reports. Another observation from many of the C1 and C2 outputs is that there appears to be a lot of re-used data/information making up many of the reports. A consistent message received from many stakeholders was that the GCCA project is seen as 'seed money' towards a larger project that is needed to help with the actual implementation of these important strategy documents.

Loss of qualified staff to Non State Actors remains a real risk to the impact of ICZM and CC, given there continues to be a need to maintain and further build capacity in these sectors. For example, there still are some gaps in knowledge to help take forward climate resilient development on the coast. One gap in knowledge and understanding is associated with omission of the Oceanographic Survey of the Atlantic Coast (or proposed sensitivity mapping work) which is still required if improved policy decision making on the coast is to be realised. Once this work is undertaken, it is important to identify what capacity building is needed to help improve analytical thinking. For example, despite some good new baseline data being collated on beach profiles along the Atlantic Coast, there is a gap in knowledge regarding how data is (for example on beach profiles) collated and used.

Another observation linked to capacity is that whilst an Information Management System (IMS) has been set up within the NEA, the impact of improved information management is not felt within other Ministries/departments as outside of the two implementing agencies (NEA and DWR). The IMS hardware, software and capacity across GOTG needs support. For example, the Department of Physical Planning (DPP) is still operating on outdated IMS systems whilst the Department of Lands and Surveys is in need of support to capture new cadastral surveys into a digital format for future master planning needs. The exception to this is the C1 'Coastal Feasibility' and the beach profile (CMIM) monitoring outputs (report numbers). New data has also been incorporated into the IMS which is likely to represent a good platform to build a solid coastal engineering support decision platform.

The Grant process (CfP1 and CfP2), whilst assisting with ICZM and CC outreach to local communities, has been described as being "cumbersome", "tedious" and "not attainable" to some beneficiaries. Despite this, the approach and the impact demonstrated a good modality which can downscale policy into positive local impacts. Numerous CSOs and their communities have been given the opportunity to introduce new adaptation actions to promote livelihood security in light of CC on the coast, such as sustainable fisheries, gardening, compressed 'laterite' bricks etc. There have nevertheless been grant application challenges throughout the project. It is important for the EUD to understand that the impetus for similar approaches may be diluted if administrative procedures linked to the grant process are not well understood or made accessible to as many applicants as possible. Remedies to address this were positively made by the project on 4/5 March 2015 through the implementation of a specific Coastal Forum (CF) event, which was designed to discuss in detail the grant application process. The engagement approach for CfP2 (within PE2) was improved upon, in order to make it more accessible and meaningful to local Gambian NGOs as well as the private sector (despite a very low uptake from the latter). What the CF now needs is a Focal Point to help sustain its momentum.

The project's impact through its visibility has been presented in a number of ways throughout its duration. A Communications and Visibility Plan (C&V) was designed (as required by all EDF projects) to contribute to the efficient implementation of the GCCA support project. The C&V ensured that information and outreach concerning the project, its objectives, results, activities and achievements are shared with appropriate audiences on a timely basis and by the most effective means. A project website was set up, where all project outputs were uploaded and the password accessible 'dropbox' has been installed and used at the NEA and

DWR. Both the NAOSU and the EUD nevertheless have soft and hardcopies of the project reports left by the TL in January 2016 which are available on demand.

The production of a video documentary for the project was completed at the end of 2015, translated into the local languages (Mandinka, Wolof, Fula and Jola) and focusing on the impact of climate change in The Gambia and the activities of the GCCA Support Project. It was aired over the Gambia Radio and Television Services (GRTS) and also circulated widely using the YouTube website, among others. The video was also featured on the European Development Days website (see Annex 9 for specific details) and showcased at the 'Futures Now' environment conference in Rotterdam in May 2016. An issue to consider here, is to produce an edited shortened version of five minutes for high impact to help better convey the message to farmers and local communities.

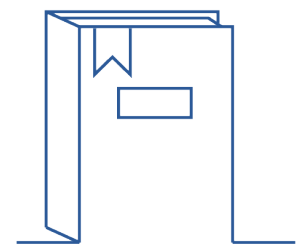
One key area where the project impact could have been improved is to better engage and involve the tertiary education establishments. In The Gambia, mainstreaming of ICZM into sector plans is likely to take time as "old habits die hard". Consequently, educating the next generation of coastal planners and climate change analysts is likely to be the next required strategy. This has commenced (outside of the GCCA project) through the creation of a new Masters' degree course at the University of The Gambia (UTG) in 'Climate Change and Education'. DWR have already set up a link with the UTG to prepare a new 4 year course of Meteorology at an undergraduate level. The UTG is also currently in the preparation phase of a future coastal engineering Masters course.

Finally, one minor visibility issue that could have easily been resolved was the error of not including a budget line for the purchase of a printer as a hardware item within the C1 budget. Any map production required (for other Departments etc.) had to be outsourced for printing at higher costs. The addition of such hardware (at low cost) should be considered within a GCCA+ proposal plus also within annual budgets of the NEA (outside of donor funding).

*The project is classed as "satisfactory" at the final evaluation stage though with some lessons learned for future project implementation modalities to consider, especially regarding the D+3 issue. This represents a similar situation to the MTE classification.*

#### ▪ FROM THE TACS FINAL REPORT:

Due to the need to re-tender the service contract, the effective implementation period was reduced from 36 to 29 months. Time constraint has been a factor reducing impact.



### 2.3. Summary findings from the desk phase and specific issues that were further explored during the field phase:

The final project reports (of the TASC as well as of the 12 grant projects) give no – or only very partial – information on generated impact. As for the final evaluation, the impact was reported as satisfactory. As indicated in footnote 21, the assessment of the project's impact was based on the following two questions: (1) To what extent has the project contributed to the achievement of overall objectives?; and (2) To which extent does the project contribute to the visibility and good reputation of the EU's actions in the fields of ICZM and climate change?

For the present study, impact has been assessed on basis of the achievement of the overall as well as specific objectives and follow the methodology provided with the Terms of Reference. So, the visibility aspect has not been taken into account.

The achievement of objectives and indicators at the level of the 12 grant projects was used to enrich the analysis of the overall project (examples, interpretation of objectives and indicators at overall project level), but was not subject to a full separate analysis.

The final evaluation report stressed the need for a follow-on phase in view of generating satisfactory impact and provided several recommendations for such a second phase. The recommended follow-on phase was approved in 2017 and is currently under implementation (5 year project).

## 2.4 Achievement of the logframe indicators at overall and specific objectives levels (direct impact)

INDICATOR	% OF ACHIEVEMENT	EXPLANATORY NOTE
<b>Overall programme level</b>		
OO-1: Extent to which adaptive measures are integrated into planning, programming, and investments in identified key sectors including tourism, physical planning and agriculture (and considering gender inequity towards vulnerability);	60 %	Adaptive measures are integrated into the planning <u>and</u> programming of a more sustainable agricultural sector more than the other sectors such as Physical Planning and Tourism where conflict resolution techniques would yield significant results towards a robust Integrated Coastal Zone Management Program for the Gambia. In terms of gender in equity, women at the grass roots dominate the agricultural sector in comparison to other sectors like Physical Planning where they are more vulnerable.
OO-2: Extent to which CC policy takes into consideration cross-sector issues and fosters coordination;	75%	The Policy integrates most cross sectoral issues (sectoral + intersecting impacts + vulnerabilities) in CC development.
OO-3: Level of government and private sector funding for maintenance of coastal protection measures;	30%	The GCCA Project presents a no of options yet to be finalised upon. A cost-effective measure would be to improve on already existing coastal protection structures along strategic locations of the Gambian Coastline.
OO-4: Extent of replication of demonstration projects and roll-out of adaptation measures at local level.	55%	Coastal Communities lack the resources to replicate demonstration projects leading to a slow roll out of adaptation measures
SO1-1: A self-sustainable ICZM process is established;	65%	An appropriate ICZM process will embody redress mechanisms for conflict resolution that characterise the Gambian Coastline.
SO1-2: An institutional framework for ICZM is in place;	70%	The Gambia has an institutional framework for ICZM which could be improved upon for better coordination purposes,
SO1-3: An ICZM plan is adopted reflecting long-term	65%	The GCCA Project provides an ICZM Plan procedural and strategic in nature but still inadequate in embracing

objectives for adaptation in coastal areas;		conflict resolution issues that depict an ICZM program for the Gambia
SO1-4: Lessons and best practices from local interventions are widely available.	65%	Lessons and Best Practices were available but not on a large scale
SO2-1: An institutional framework for climate change coordination is in place;	95%	The members of the Climate Change Committee that make up the Technical Working Group form a good institutional make up for CC coordination. However, the past unstable political climate in country negatively impacts on this development with loss of qualified staff to non-state actors.
SO2-2: Appropriate regulatory mechanisms related to sand mining are established to encourage transition to more sustainable alternatives and areas for laterite mining are formally designated;	50%	Legal enforcement measures are still too weak to encourage such a transition although sustainable alternatives to sand mining have been provided by the Project
SO2-3: A CC policy is formulated integrating adaptive measures into sectoral planning and programming	90%	The validation of the NCCP by respective Steering Groups and its endorsement by Cabinet indicates a positive impact of the GCCA Project on Coastal Zone Management Planning in the Gambia.
Technical assistance level		
OO-5: Improvement in the integration of CC into development strategies and plans;	80%	Highly successful after the implementation of the first phase of the GCCA Project.
OO-6: Improvement in the preparation of CC related activities	80%	Awareness raised on CC and its related issues on all-natural resource management projects is a boost on improving CC related activities.
SO-1: Number of opportunities identified for general and sectoral budget support in CC relevant processes, institutions and sectors;	70%	Public + Private financing for Climate Action through GEF, UNDP, IFAD + ADB.
SO-2: Funds from existing financial instruments made accessible by/for stakeholders for CC related actions;	50%	Most stakeholders lack resources to sustain implemented pilot projects
SO-3: Recommendations of the project steering committee implemented.	30%	Low level of implementation



## 2.5 Achievement of the overall and specific objectives (direct impact, exceeding the scope of the indicators)

### A. FOR THE OVERALL PROGRAMME

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE (OO):** To contribute to the capability of the government and people of The Gambia to adapt to increased climate variability and change

**Achievement: “2”** (between 50% and 75%)

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Project satisfactorily meets the overall objective. It introduces several Climate Change adaptation measures to the Gambian population residing in the Project locations of the West Coast, Lower River and North Bank Regions of the Gambia

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (SO):** To strengthen national level capacity to plan for and respond to climate change impacts in coastal areas

**Achievement: “2”** (between 50% and 75%)

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

Climate Change response capacities are strengthened through resilience building, to minimise or avoid reoccurring Climate Change hazards, for the population residing in the Project locations of West Coast, Lower River and North Bank Regions of the Gambia

### B. FOR THE 12 GRANT PROJECTS

#### 1. Enhancing resilience to CC for Coastal Communities in WCR through Environmental Restoration and Management and Womens Livelihoods

**OO:** To improve the capacity of coastal communities to respond to the impacts of CC and enhance the resilience of the livelihoods of the most marginalised women.

#### ACHIEVEMENT SCORE 3

It is evident from the field visits through focus group discussions with Villagers of the West Coast Region that three funded Projects out of the five selected Communities in the villages of Sutunsinjang, Badjana and Bulock (WCR) were not properly implemented. The Villagers (Chairpersons from VDC's) from these Communities confirmed the non-availability of required resources to start already funded Projects; identified resources were wrong type of canoes (supplied canoes were too small and fragile to meet sailing standards in Bulock and Sutunsinjang, WCR) and non-supply of sheds, and rack culture equipment. TARUD personnel were specifically mentioned for not delivering the required materials needed for proper project implementation. Community

Adaptation Plans developed during the first phase of the GCCA Project remain redundant for these set of villages.

Oyster Harvesting Projects are well established at Kartong and Berending (WCR) and the Oyster Women continue harvesting oysters on a seasonal basis. The activity has generated positive impacts on livelihoods and oyster harvests have improved the protein supply of project beneficiaries, however the harvesters require a new set of canoes and appropriate fishing gear such as lifejackets, and smoke houses to further enhance oyster production. Coastal resources such as Mangrove Ecosystems are well managed under Community adaptation plans, indicating enhanced capacities to respond to Climate Change impacts.

## 2. Building Capacity for Sustainable Waste Management for Coastal Communities through Women+ Youth Livelihoods

OO: To reduce the negative health and environmental impacts of poor waste management and realise the economic (+ livelihood) benefits of resource recovery.

### ACHIEVEMENT SCORE: 1

Most projects (Kartong, Mamuda and Tanji) assessed during the Field Phase indicate Communities have developed skills for sustainable waste management; capacities developed during Project implementation have significantly enhanced sustainable waste management. The process involves recycling the waste that can generate income to sustain livelihoods. Women Groups manage to save funds generated from Briquette Making in Bank Accounts managed by Women Leaders.

## 3. North Bank Region Livelihood Improvement and Resilient Project

OO: To improve by the end of 2015 the livelihood and resilience of 3 vulnerable communities in the North Bank Region which are experiencing climate related problems

### ACHIEVEMENT SCORE: 2

The adaptive capacity of Women Vegetable growers in the North Bank Region is adequately strengthened in Villages of Mandory and Salikeni, vegetable growing remains a main activity for the women despite run down water systems which need repair, and, in some instances, funds generated from vegetable growing are used to maintain these (a water holder was being repaired by a hired mason during the field visit)

The Salikeni community enjoyed a good supply of fish from the three established fishponds for a short duration of three months, within the project implementation period.

## 4. Enhanced Community Capacity on Climate Change

OO: To build resilience towards climate change adaptation for coastal communities in The Gambia.

### ACHIEVEMENT SCORE: 1

A significant percentage of the selected Coastal Communities for project implementation are aware of Climate Change and its devastating impacts on all-Natural Resource Management activities and the need to adopt best practices to mitigate such impacts.

### 5. Understanding the causes and consequences of increased Climate Change Variability

OO: Inland Coastal Dwellers have vast knowledge on adaptation strategies for increased Climate variability and change

ACHIEVEMENT SCORE: 2

On average Community dwellers of the LRR have basic knowledge on adaptation strategies for increased CC variability and change.

### 6. Sensitisation and training on integrated coastal zone management and the mainstreaming of Climate Change

OO1: To raise awareness and consciousness about climate change and its attendant problems

ACHIEVEMENT SCORE: 1

TV and Radio outreach programme are considered effective in raising awareness levels of the Gambian population and as a result a significant number of people in the West Coast, Lower River and North Bank Regions of the Gambia are aware of Climate Change and its causes.

OO2: To raise awareness about the importance of coastal zone management

ACHIEVEMENT SCORE: 1

Awareness levels were raised on Coastal Zone Management on coastal issues including coastal erosion and sand mining. The knowledge gained from the GCCA Climate Change Training Programs is beneficial to Communities to practice sound Environmental Management.

### 7. Climate Resilience + Livelihood Improvement Project (CRLIP) for Upper Niumi

OO: To improve the lives and livelihoods of smallholder farmers in 8 Villages in the Upper Niumi District, North Bank Region

ACHIEVEMENT SCORE: 1

The positive impacts of Dyke Building to halt saltwater intrusion is evident in the village of Albreda (NBR). At the time of the field visits, the GCCA project had phased out but the women still practise Horticultural gardening in the protected areas around the Dyke. Sold produce from gardening activities enhance the livelihoods of the women engaged in vegetable gardening. Sound environmental management leads to protection of the resource base where incomes could be generated to sustain livelihoods.

### 8. Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities to climate change impacts in The Gambia

Data not available.

### 9. Community Initiative on Climate Change Mitigation (CIOCCM)

OO: To improve the knowledge and skills of 10 women fish mongers, 49 fishermen and 300 students in schools in 3 districts within 5 communities in NBR for the realization of CC effects and development of their adaptation plans.

#### ACHIEVEMENT SCORE: 1

The skills of stakeholders were built to appropriate levels to help mitigate CC impacts.

#### 10. Climate Change Adaptation Technology for Socio Economic Empowerment for Rural Communities

OO: To contribute to the reduction of sand mining for the purpose of various construction activities going on within the Soma growth centre

#### ACHIEVEMENT SCORE: 3

Alternatives to sand mining were developed and the youths trained but acquired skills need to be harnessed by establishing block making factories.

#### 11. Climate Change Environmental Adaptation Resilience Project (CLEAR)

OO: To improve the capacity of 33 youths in 3 districts in the utilization of clay, gravel, dust and lime for brick making for construction of houses in the NBR by 2015

#### ACHIEVEMENT SCORE: 1

The youths have adequate skills to develop the gravel block making industry but there is a need to establish block making factories and encourage the use of laterite blocks through sensitisation campaigns.

#### 12. Food Security Enhancement through Integrated CC Adaptation Management

OO: To increase access to the food supply chain in 12 communities and 12 schools in 3 regions of the Gambia by March 2016

#### ACHIEVEMENT SCORE: 2

The project has positive impacts on the lives of the target beneficiaries, communities as well as schools. The school feeding program ensures a good supply of vegetables for added nutritional value. The water supply systems established in various schools sustain the gardens managed by the students and established mother's clubs. Enrolment gradually improved in most of the schools because of the availability of school meals for the children.

### 2.6. Signs of indirect impact

In the process of resilience building and mainstreaming Climate Change in the development agenda of selected coastal communities of the GCCA Project, significant indirect impacts were realised.

- The knowledge gained from Climate Change Training Programs in Jataba (LRR) led to Plastic Waste Management initiatives led by trainees. Plastics are collected and buried not burnt.
- The level of awareness raised amongst communities beyond Climate Change. Sustainable environment management in general has become a top priority of some communities.
- There is evidence of community led initiatives to continue some of the GCCA Projects, such as laterite block making in the Lower River Region. Block Making continues in Njawara and the laterite blocks are

sold to interested parties. The women who do horticultural gardening initiate repairs of water holders in the established one (1) hectare garden in Mandory, Lower River Region.

- The positive impacts of the GCCA Project on the livelihoods of community members led to increased awareness of environmental management issues which embodies Climate Change, and one could see a genuine drive in communities to revive the GCCA Projects. This indicates the need for upscaling of the phased GCCA Projects.

## 2.7. Conclusions on direct and indirect impact generated by the project and discussion on factors for success and failure

- The GCCA Pilot Projects were of short duration and some of the projects required a longer implementation timeframe to yield more sustainable results, such as the Saliken Fishpond Project located in the Lower River Region of the Gambia
- Some Communities with the little revenue derived from the phased out GCCA Project have sought assistance from other sources to continue project activities. This indicates a desire to continue sound environmental management.
- Most of the coastal communities have high expectations on receiving funding for upscaling, and the GCCA+ has already identified some of these, but emphasis must be put on utilising loan schemes and developing fundraising options to maintain GCCA implemented projects.
- Some of the School Feeding Program Projects under the FACE Project with installed water supply systems for gardening purposes could not be sustained due to lack of maintenance of the water systems (broken water pistons in need of maintenance were kept as storage during the field visits)<sup>21</sup>.
- Overall project impacts are generally positive with the formation of an ICZM Plan and Strategy providing guidance for an ICZM process for the Gambia. The ICZM process needs to engage all stakeholders of the Coastal Zones considering overlapping mandates of institutions on regulatory aspects. The process should include redress mechanisms to solve ongoing conflicts along the coastal zone.
- A common trend is observed in all the GCCA Projects linked to sustainable livelihoods: the communities exert a lot of effort in maintaining such projects and protecting the coastal resource base, sound coastal zone management, critical to ICZM.
- The National Climate Change policy mainstreams Climate Change issues across the board and provides a meaningful approach to solving climate related issues in the country. It gives guidance on accessing climate finance from various funding sources.
- Adaptive Climate Change measures are more evident in the agricultural sector compared to other sectors such as Physical Planning. The agricultural sector is mostly dominated by vulnerable populations such as women.

<sup>21</sup> Lower basic Schools in Tamba Kunda and Arangalen (WCR), Sare Sarjo and Njolfen (LRR) all have broken down water supply systems which need repair and their Gardens were not well kept because of the lack of a regular water supply affecting the turnover of produce for their School feeding programs.



Note: Some communities had pessimistic views of the GCAA Project, where project implementation stalled due to lack of acquisition of the required resources to implement the projects (Coastal Communities in the West Coast Region [engaged in sustainable waste management activities](#)).

### III. Analysis of sustainability levels

#### 3.1. List of services and systems that were established under the project and that should have been maintained (based on the outputs delivered):

##### COMPONENT 1: COASTAL ADAPTATION TO CC:

- Extent to which the ICZM Strategy and Plan are implemented
- Technical Working Group on ICZM still convening and active
- NEA still using the Information Management and Geographic Information Systems installed under the project
- Continued coastal surveys following the protocols manual by NEA
- Adaptation measures designed and analysed under the project under implementation

##### COMPONENT 2: MAINSTREAMING CC INTO DEVELOPMENT

- Extent to which the National Climate Change Policy is implemented

##### THE 12 GRANT CONTRACTS:

#### 1. [Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change for Coastal Communities in West Coast Region through Environmental Restoration & Management and Women's Livelihoods](#)

- Oyster production continued by the women groups in the 5 beneficiary communities
- 5 Oyster processing sheds well maintained and functional
- Oyster producer groups are still using the canoes and safety materials (lifejackets, gloves)
- Women in the 5 communities continue to produce vegetables
- Constructed (8) and rehabilitated (7) wells well maintained and functional
- Riverbank side cleaning activities are continued at the 5 sites
- Restored mangrove areas still existing
- Oyster production in the 5 sites is still subject to by-laws; and by-laws are enforced
- Extent to which the developed community adaptation plans in the 5 communities have been implemented (and plans updated)

#### 2. [Building Capacity for Sustainable Waste Management for Coastal Communities through Women and Youth Livelihoods](#)

- WIG trainees still active in the area of solid waste management (training, promotion)
- Waste collection and recycling (based on the 4 promoted techniques: briquette production, composting, plastic recycling, fertilizer from fish waste) as private enterprises still existing and viable
- Partnership with NEA on the supply of confiscated plastic bags still active
- 22 recycling points still existing and in use
- The Brikama Waste Innovation Centre still existing and functional as training and demonstration site

#### 3. [North Bank Region Livelihood Improvement and Resilient Project \(NBRLIRP\)](#)

- The 1 ha vegetable garden in Mandory well maintained and still productive
- The 3 fish ponds in Salikene well maintained and still productive

#### 4. [Enhanced Community Capacity on Climate Change](#)

- 5 beneficiary communities still developing and implementing community action plans for CC adaptation and environmental conservation
- Loan and saving schemes in the 5 communities still functioning and generating benefits to the people

5. Understanding the causes and consequences of Increased Climate change and variability
  - The Multidisciplinary Facilitation Team members (9) continue to deliver trainings
  - The 5 established CC-related village groups are still active in promoting and undertaking CC adaptation activities
6. Sensitisation and training on integrated coastal zone management and the mainstreaming of climate change
  - None
7. Climate Resilience and Livelihood Improvement Project (CRLIP) for Upper Niumi
  - Project outputs and services/systems that should have been maintained are to be defined and assessed during the field phase
8. Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities to climate change impacts in The Gambia
  - Project outputs and services/systems that should have been maintained are to be defined and assessed during the field phase
9. Community Initiative on Climate Change Mitigation (CIOCCM):
  - The fisher groups trained and supported under the project are still engaged in viable and sustainable fishing activities
  - The local authorities still monitor the fishing activities in the project intervention area and enforce the fishery policy and regulatory framework established under the project
  - The women trained in fish processing, preservation and marketing are still active in that area to generate income
  - The women trained in fish processing, preservation and marketing continue to train other women
  - The reforested areas are still under forest cover
  - The 2 supplied motorbikes are still functional and used for fish marketing
  - The 3 supplied fishing canoes with outboard engines are still operational and used for fishing in the deep waters
  - The 2 waiting sheds with the fish trays (40), the giant coolers (9) and the fish smoking oven (1) are well-maintained and still in use
  - The 6 school orchards of 0.5 ha each are well-maintained and productive
10. Climate Change Adaptation Technology for Socio Economic Empowerment for Rural Communities (CATER):
  - Local production of Compressed Stabilized Earth Blocks (CSEB) and CSEB machines continued as viable and environmentally sound enterprises
  - Community-based consortium around sand mining options still active
11. Climate Change Environmental Adaptation Resilience Project (CLEAR):
  - The 4 youth cooperatives still existing and generating income from block production
12. Food Security Enhancement through Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Management (FACE):
  - Cereal Bank schemes in 4 Lower Basic Schools of NBR still operational
  - Mothers' Clubs still active in food processing and preservation
  - The farms and gardens of the 4 capacitated and equipped Lower Basic Schools are well maintained and still productive
  - The water supply systems in the 3 Lower Basic School gardens are still functional
  - The 3 turtle conservation groups still existing and active
  - The turtle hatcheries established in 3 coastal communities in WCR and NBR still existing

### 3.2. Information and comments on sustainability<sup>22</sup> aspects from the available reports and/or from the remote consulting process

#### ▪ FROM THE FINAL EVALUATION REPORT<sup>23</sup>:

The project's design has helped to promote a long term strategy towards implementing ICZM principles and CC adaptation. These approaches are well recognized as cost-effective investment strategies for developing nations, including The Gambia. Whilst production of studies and reports is of course needed, generating the framework for a meaningful inter-sectoral delivery of ICZM now requires further development as the sustainability of the project is ultimately influenced by the current sectoral regulatory regime that exists in The Gambia. This is because the project's sustainability ultimately lies in the hands of the implementing partners and their ability to consolidate the report findings into a simple 'next step' action list whilst also being able to communicate to policy makers that sufficient budgets will be required to enable them to keep the momentum (generated by the GCCA project) and move forward. The ICZM Plan and Strategy, plus the NCCP, are likely to be sustainable over at least the medium term as there is already buy-in at a high level. To assist long term sustainability, the need for setting national 'Focal Points' is important in this regard, notably for the CF and the NCCP.

The missing piece of the 'sustainability' jigsaw appears to be a *weak and unenforceable planning system* that now needs to be modernized. Institutional arrangements are needed to help enforce this change over time. This is because Master Plans are outdated (e.g. for Banjul the plan of 1989 is badly outdated) whilst Tourism Development Area (TDA) plans are often unenforceable in the tourism sector which requires a large amount of support. Whilst land is set aside for tourism development, the mandate of other sectors (forestry/geology/fisheries etc.) carries on regardless according to their own mandate. Hence tree cutting carries on as needed for cooking and for smoke houses for the fishing industry. This is not conducive to developing tourism in a sustainable and attractive manner. A 10 million GMD deposit from a wealthy national tourist investor to develop tourism in the area had to be returned to him as the land was not developable (flooded due to continued unregulated sand mining and hence undevelopable).

These and many other similar situations will need to be addressed through a future implementable ICZM Plan and regulated through new national laws. To ensure long term sustainability, a new physical spatial planning process is needed, which is enforceable and which will rely on an integrated ICZM Policy and NCCP being accepted and inculcated by all sectors. Once this link is made, the project's sustainability and impact can be better realised. This, however, is seen as a considerable way off. Sustainability of the project outcomes is only likely to be properly felt once urban areas, TDAs, regions, districts and Villages Development Councils (VDCs) are able to prepare their own Action Plans that have climate resilient principles embedded within them. There is a need for a focused planning guide to be produced to assist VDCs and Regional Councils in preparing climate resilient plans. This could be included in the ongoing work of the Global EcoVillage Network (GEN) that is being developed in Kartong (Kartong EcoVillage Network - KEN). A more practical planning focus may be useful, supported by ecosystem service analysis and the design of Action Plans that are designed with climate resilience at their core. A recently produced EU guide<sup>24</sup> could be referred to as part of this future GCCA+ initiative.

A distinct positive example of the project, setting the platform for sustainability, is the Grant process. The CfP 1 and CfP 2 activities represent a good example of how (long term) the approach adopted by the GCCA project should result in a sustainable outcome. The following positive outcomes can be mentioned: i). local adaptation activities with livelihood focus such as sustainable oyster (rack) culturing, honey production, solid waste management through recycling etc; ii) upgrades to the IT/GIS infrastructure and associated training; iii). use of

<sup>22</sup> Sustainability of the several services and systems as listed under 4.1 must be assessed on basis of the current situation in the country. As a consequence, this information cannot be collected from documents; only through remote consulting or a field visit.

<sup>23</sup> The evaluation focused on answering the following question when addressing the criterion of sustainability: "To what extent are the conditions being met and mechanisms in place to sustain project results and to ensure a continued flow of benefits to all Gambian beneficiaries?"

<sup>24</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/integration/research/newsalert/pdf/ecosystem\\_services\\_biodiversity\\_IR11\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/integration/research/newsalert/pdf/ecosystem_services_biodiversity_IR11_en.pdf)

laterite dust to produce high-quality, strong and durable compressed stabilised earth blocks (CSEB) in Mansakonko where a local “smith” can also manufacture pressing machines; iv). the emergence of collaborative partnerships between the larger resourced NGOs and local CBOs and communities in accessing project funds which has helped capacity development at the grass roots level. The involvement of local NGO groups coupled with the involvement of the GRTS (media) has also helped in ensuring a higher degree of visibility. These successful CfP projects need to be up-scaled if possible using GCCA+ funds.

Whilst a degree of sustainability has been attained, governmental approaches to address sustainability are some way off within the remaining time-frame of the project and follow on donor support will inevitably be required. The FE nevertheless evaluates the sustainability criterion as satisfactory. This is because the GCCA programme has certainly helped to bring stakeholders together to better define coordination roles and functions with regard to both ICZM and CC, and to develop linkages between ICZM and CC coordination. This is required as DWR, the Ministry of Forestry and the NEA all have responsibilities for aspects of CC, though coordination (assigned to NEA) is hindered by the absence of an overarching framework and by overlapping institutional mandates. The project has designed a new institutional arrangement to address this which is a sound example of how the project has contributed towards future sustainability.

IN THE REPORTS’ OVERALL ASSESSMENT SECTION, THE FOLLOWING WAS MENTIONED:

- The project has established some very positive coordination mechanisms to ensure a good flow of information, many of which could still be further improved in the light of any new project under GCCA+.
- The overall institutional setting for ICZM and Climate Change policy inclusion within sector plans has started within The Gambia and positive moves are noted with regards to change management.
- Without a doubt, the GCCA project has represented a very positive start towards setting the platform for effective ICZM and CC in The Gambia. The outcomes of the project include better and strengthened positioning of the climate change function within the government. Following a training needs assessment, direct transfer of skills related to ICZM and climate change adaptation has been implemented. Indirect transfer of technical know-how was accomplished through pairing of STE and NRP in collaborative work assignments and through on-the-job training for implementing agency staff. Implementation of key institutional aspects as set out in the NCCP will further strengthen institutional arrangements and sustainability. It is probable that change management is only likely to manifest itself into tangible and observable differences when the governance and regulatory structure for ICZM and CC policy delivery is changed. The set-up of a fully operational ICZM Secretariat (an omitted activity), when eventually completed, will hereby help to redefine the overall institutional needs for GoTG. In addition, student placement on “adaptation” and “mitigation” training (C2 activity that was not completed) remains an important activity to complete under GCCA+.
- Where support may have been enhanced is shown in PE1 Task 1.2.2.1 which included a specific activity to help outline a future strategy for alternative building material to beach sand within the construction industry (focus on Kartong area). The Department of Geology had stated at the project tender design stage (2013) that the whole issue of alternative sources for building materials is well known and options include a series of approaches used by “land-locked” African nations. The promotion of testing (piloting) these “known” alternatives, as opposed to an academic study to identify what apparently was already well known by the regulators, would have certainly had a greater impact. The adaptation of the existing EcoVillage Development for Education (EDE) training programme already being undertaken in Kartong, complimented with parallel programmes recommended by NEA such as the “Strong Universal Network - SUN” Green Growth tourism program<sup>3</sup>) could (in theory) be adapted to have “training programmes” designed to address this issue.

### 3.3. Summary findings from the desk phase and specific issues that were further explored during the field phase

The final project reports (of the TASC as well as of the 12 grant projects) give no – or only partial – information on (potential) sustainability. As for the final evaluation, the level of sustainability was assessed as satisfactory.

For the present study, sustainability will be assessed on the basis of the list of outputs that ought to be continued / sustained at the overall programme / TASC level and for selected outputs of the 12 grant projects.

The final evaluation report stressed the need for a follow-on phase in view of achieving an acceptable level of sustainability and provided several recommendations for such a second phase. The recommended follow-on phase was approved in 2017 and is currently under implementation (5 year project).

The standard methodology for assessing sustainability as explained in the guidelines attached to the Terms of Reference for the field phase were applied.

### 3.4. Results of the sustainability analysis (as per table in Annex)

The scores for the overall programme and TA component are as follows:

- 0 items (0%) scored 1, meaning that they were fully sustained and expanded/improved
- 3 items (50%) scored 2, meaning that they were fully sustained in a “status quo” situation
- 3 items (50%) scored 3, meaning that they still exist but with quality and/or coverage issues
- 0 items (0%) scored 4, meaning that they disappeared or lost their functionality

Average scores for the 12 grant projects are as follows:

- 0 items (0%) scored 1, meaning that they were fully sustained and expanded/improved
- 10 items (29.5%) scored 2, meaning that they were fully sustained in a “status quo” situation
- 14 items (41%) scored 3, meaning that they still exist but with quality and/or coverage issues
- 10 items (29.5%) scored 4, meaning that they disappeared or lost their functionality

### 3.5. Conclusions on the sustainability aspects and discussion on factors for success and failure

#### SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF COMMUNITIES

Understanding the social dynamics of selected coastal communities for project implementation is a key to success in project management and sustainability. Some of the projects implemented by the GCCA were not sustainable due to social tensions; a change in Village Development Committees (VDC) led to the collapse of the Saliken Fishpond Project. The former VDC failed to relay pertinent information to the current VDC to sustain the project. It was evident during the field visit that the current VDC knew little about the fishpond project and fishpond management in particular.

Oyster Harvesting in the Fonis in the communities of Bulock and Badjan came to a halt because of ineffective communication lines between the Village Head (Alkalo) and women oyster harvesters who were in direct consultation with the TARUD representative. Clear lines of communication need to be established to facilitate project implementation. Heads of Villagers need to be consulted before engaging with Environmental Group Heads.



#### POOR PROJECT COORDINATION (NGOs AND TARGET PROJECT BENEFICIARIES)

Most of the GCCA Projects were successfully implemented by the NGOs and the communities, but some were improperly implemented due to poor coordination of project activities by the NGO representatives and the Villagers.

#### ACQUISITION OF RAW MATERIALS + MARKETING OF COMMODITIES

The majority of GCCA Projects that yield sustainable livelihoods for communities need raw materials for sustainable purposes. These should be readily available for [continuity](#). The Sustainable Waste Management Project came to a halt due to lack of acquisition of groundnut shells for briquette making. Marketing the products proved to be a challenge because of transportation costs.

#### REVENUE MOBILISATION + GENERATION

Despite the strong will of communities trained in methodologies/ CC mitigation adaptation measures to continue implementing the projects, there is a general lack of funding to rehabilitate/repair/replace constructed systems such as water supply systems, chain link fences, barb wires, and other established structures under the GCCA Project. These funding gaps need to be filled for continuity purposes.

#### MAINTENANCE OF ESTABLISHED STRUCTURES

Villagers must continue to be encouraged to utilise revenue derived from their produce to sustain established structures. The drive for sustainability must start with community led initiatives.

#### THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Quite a few GCCA Projects are affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic. A fishing community in the North Bank Region (Conteh Kunda Niji) lamented on the lack of face covering (masks) and sanitizers to be able to continue carrying out fishing activities during the pandemic.

Animals supplied to some lower basic schools under the auspices of the FACE project to enhance school feeding programs perished due to lack of care during the school closure of six months in country because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Women in Tanji lamented on the pandemic as a period characterised by a lot losses to developed briquette making businesses.

#### CAPACITY BUILDING (TRAINING IN ICZM AND CLIMATE CHANGE)

There is still only basic understanding of ICZM and Climate Change issues in selected coastal communities for project implementation. Information, Education and Communication on ICZM and Climate Change should be a key component for any coastal development initiative of [future](#) GCCA Projects. The ICZM Plan and Strategy are yet to be implemented.

The key components to sustain a well-functioning ICZM process for the Gambia are already in existence. The Technical Working Group on ICZM is still active and convenes on a quarterly basis and when the need arises.

The GIS unit under the NEA houses appropriate data for ICZM, however there is a need to upgrade data in other key institutions such as Physical Planning and Lands and Surveys.

## IV. Additional elements

### 4.1. M&E Practice

Monitoring and Evaluation exercises are key to successful project implementation. The EU should enhance monitoring strategies for proper project implementation and project evaluations and assessments in the next implementation phase for GCCA Projects.

Baseline studies were done before the start of project implementation. A Performance Monitoring System was established to meet the information needs of all Stakeholders. One of its major objectives is to support the monitoring of technical and financial implementation of the project.

At the onset of project evaluation of the 12 GCCA projects, three reports were recorded to be missing. One was recovered during the field visits and the two remaining reports are still missing in spite of several efforts to retrieve them. Project 8 - 'Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities to Climate Change impacts in The Gambia' implemented by ENDA and WABSA, could not be evaluated after several attempts to schedule site visits and get in touch with the main focal persons failed. The Implementing Partners (NEA) could also not reach them. For most of the GCCA projects implemented four years ago, little information was available on progress after the project closure. It would help if the EU had systems in place to continue some level of monitoring beyond project closure.

A Performance Monitoring System was established during project implementation to support Management and Decision Making at all levels. Users of the system were expected to possess minimal M and E skills to be able to use the system.

Information on budgets proved difficult to attain at the time of reporting. There should be adequate budgetary allocations for proper Monitoring and Evaluation with budget line items to carry out proper M&E.

### 4.2. Contributions to GCCA+ knowledge management and communication

The Women in Tanji (WCR) engaged in sustainable waste management find the briquette making machine from UNIDO more practical to work with than the tools for briquette making supplied by the GCCA Project. The machine is less labour intensive thus increasing the rate of productivity. Target beneficiaries from Pakalinding IRR, trained in Laterite Block Making stated: *"Machines supplied by the GCCA Project are in Soma + Pakalinding not being utilised at all, due to the lack of capital to establish Block Making Centres which could serve as Training Centres, as well as generate a source of livelihood for the Trainees whilst protecting the Environment"*.

The Village Chief in Soma emphasised the benefits derived from the Climate Change Training Programs: *'There has been a significant reduction in bush fires in Soma after we gained knowledge from the Training Programs conducted by the GCCA Project of its negative impacts on the environment and we implement regulatory measures to halt the malpractice'*.

The women oyster harvesters in Kartong said: *'The introduced rack culture system has immensely improved our work but we need to maintain the structures and equipment supplied to continue to yield good harvests as well as maintain the mangrove populations along our coastline.'*

### 4.3. Opportunities for scaling up (future GCCA support activity)

Several Projects under the first phase of GCCA Project implementation would be recommended for scaling up. From consultations with stakeholders and target beneficiaries, it appears the scaling up process has already started with the submission of project proposals. Projects with immense positive impacts such as the sustainable livelihood projects, detailed below should be amongst the list of projects to be upscaled.

#### WASTE RECYCLING

Women's Initiative, The Gambia (WIG) plays a key role in Sustainable Waste Management and through synergies has sustained some of the implemented GCCA Projects in Mamudae and Tanji in the West Coast Region. The idea of a Waste Innovation Centre such as the Brikama Waste Innovation Centre should be further harnessed, a proper EIA studies needs to be carried out to relocate the centre to a suitable area without creating health hazards.

#### LATERITE BLOCK MAKING

The first phase of the GCCA Project trained several youths, the art of laterite block making, they need to establish block making sites to harness their skills and derive a source of livelihood whilst protecting their coastal areas from beach erosion. The sample laterite house at the Governor's residence in Mansa Konko, Lower River Region, should be replicated.

#### HORTICULTURAL GARDENING

Horticultural gardening carried out by women yields immense benefits to sustain livelihoods whilst having positive impacts on the environment. The lower basic schools visited under the FACE Project derive immense benefits such as improved enrolment and added nutritional values from gardening activities by school children and established mother cubs.

#### OYSTER HARVESTING

The above activity is a main activity for coastal women and the rack culture methods introduced have positive impacts on harvests. Already established oyster harvesting projects should be upscaled and if possible, expanded to other coastal regions of the country.

#### ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING

The mangrove regeneration interventions implemented under the Climate Resilience and Livelihoods Project revived the whole mangrove ecosystems along the selected coastal regions. Besides providing a habitat for oyster populations they also serve as spawning grounds for various fish species.

### 4.4. Climate Finance – evidence of funding mobilised from public and/or private local sources

The Women of Mamudae had the possibility of continuing solid waste management activities by receiving support from the Women's Initiative Gambia. Such synergies should be encouraged for GCCA Project development.

The European Union should further enhance its partnership strategy and establish co-funding arrangements with other active NGO's who have already found a niche at the grassroots level. An active NGO in the development agenda is Action Aid.

## V. Sources of Information

### DOCUMENTS COLLECTED AND CONSULTED

- **Programming documents**
  - ◆ Action Fiche (without logframe)
  - ◆ Financing Agreement between the EU and the Government of The Gambia (including TAPS, logframe and budget)
  - ◆ The concept notes, full proposals, logframes and budgets of the 12 grant contracts
- **Progress reports**
  - ◆ Final Report of the Technical Assistance inputs from 9/2013 to 1/2016, AGRER / BRLi, April 2016.
  - ◆ Final reports of 9 (out of 12) grant contracts.
  - ◆ Missing: (1) Grant 7: Climate Resilience and Livelihood Improvement Project (CRLIP) for Upper Niumi – ADWAC and (2) Grant 8: Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities to climate change impacts in The Gambia - Énergie-Environnement-Développement – ENDA
  - ◆ For Grant 10: Climate Change Adaptation Technology for Socio Economic Empowerment for Rural Communities (CATER) – FFHC, an interim report was made available; final report is missing<sup>25</sup>.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation reports**
  - ◆ Mid-Term Evaluation Report, SAFEGE, June 2015
  - ◆ Final Evaluation Report, **Particip**, July 2016.

### RELEVANT WEBSITES:

- 

### ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS AND WEBSITES CONSULTED DURING THE FIELD PHASE:

- National Environment Agency (1994). National Environment Management Act: National Environment Agency.
- National Environment Agency (2019). National Environment Management Bill: National Environment Agency.
- Dept of Water Resources (2011). The Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions of the Gambia: Dept of Water Resources.
- Dept of Water Resources (2016). Draft National Climate Change Policy: Dept of Water Resources
- Ministry of Petroleum & Energy (2015). The Gambia Renewable Energy Action Plan: Ministry of Energy.
- World Bank Group (2020). The Gambia Economic Update: World Bank.
- National Environment Agency (2016). ICZM Management & Strategic Plan: National Environment Agency

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  1. **Contracting authority (NAO Support Unit):**

<sup>25</sup> The same applies for Grant 5, also implemented by FFHC. But for Grant 5, all planned outputs had been delivered at the time of producing the interim report.

<sup>26</sup> Darrell Sexstone has left the EUD on 1 August 2020. New programme manager at EUD is : Evangelina BLANCO GONZALEZ (EEAS-BANJUL) [Evangelina.BLANCO-GONZALEZ@eeas.europa.eu](mailto:Evangelina.BLANCO-GONZALEZ@eeas.europa.eu).

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## RELATED TO THE TWELVE GRANT CONTRACTS

**Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change for Coastal Communities in West Coast Region through Environmental Restoration & Management and Women's Livelihoods:**

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| Ms Melissa Mendy  | President     | Womens Kafo (Mamuda)   |
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| Ms Mariama Njie   | President     | Womens Kafo (Tanji)  |
| Mr Bakary Jadama  | E+ S Manager  | Brikama Area Council   |

**North Bank Region Livelihood Improvement and Resilient Project (NBRLIRP)**

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| Ms Mamanding Conteh  | President Fishing Assoc. (NBR) |  |
| Mr Afang Ansu Touray | Leader Fishing Group (NBR)     |  |

**Enhanced Community Capacity on Climate Change**

- Ms Musu Koma Executive Director: Childfund

**Understanding the Causes and Consequences of increased CC and Variability**

- |                  |                          |  |
|------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Mr Alpha Khan    | Executive Director: FFHC | <a href="mailto:alphapullo@gmail.com">alphapullo@gmail.com</a> |
| Mr Alasan Camara | Trainee                  | Pakalinding (LRR)  |
| Mr Yaya Jarjusey | Village Chief            | Soma (LRR)   |

**Sensitisation and training on integrated coastal zone management and the mainstreaming of climate change**

- Mr Baba Ceesay President The Balance Crew

**Climate Resilience and Livelihood Improvement Project for Upper Niumi**

- Mr Mamsamba Joof      Executive Director: ADWAC      [msjoof2014@gmail.com](mailto:msjoof2014@gmail.com)
- Mr Alkali Jawara      Field Officer      220 3214102/9824181

#### Community Initiative on Climate Change Mitigation

- Mr Mama MK Manneh      Supervisor      NATC (NBR)
- Mr Salieu Samba      Coordinator      NATC

#### Climate Change Adaptation Technology for Socioeconomic Empowerment for Rural Communities

- Mr Alpha Khan      FFHC Director
- Mr Manding Jarju      Trainee      CBO, Jataba (LRR)

#### Climate Change Environmental Adaptation Resilience Project

- Mr Mama MK Manneh      Supervisor      NATC (NBR)

#### Food Security Enhancement through Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Management (FACE)

- Mr Yankuba Manneh      Project Coordinator      220 3420933
- Ms Alimatou Bah      Deputy Head      Janack Lower Basic School (WCR)
- Mr Sunteh Bah      Principal      Arangalen Lower Basic School
- Mr Theophile Jatta      Principal      Tamba kunda Lower Basic (WCR)
- Mr Alhaghi Jarju      Gardener      Tamba Kunda Lower basic
- Ms Fatou Sima      Deputy Head      Sare Sarjo Lower Basic (LRR)
- Mr Muhammed Jawo      Senior Teacher      Sare Sarjo Lower Basic
- Mr Saidou Jallow      Principal      Njolfen (LRR)

## Annex to the report: Sustainability analysis

Nr	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM/ SERVICE TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTE
COMPONENT 1: COASTAL ADAPTATION TO CC				
1	Extent to which the ICZM Strategy and Plan are implemented	3	R	Not implemented as yet
2	Technical Working Group on ICZM still convening and active	2	D	Meetings held on a quarterly basis
3	NEA still using the Information Management and Geographic Information Systems installed under the project	2	D	Training needs in Database Management required, The systems still need to be operationalised across all Units at the NEA
4	Continued coastal surveys following the protocols manual by NEA	2	R	Coastal + Marine Unit of the NEA
5	Adaptation measures designed and analysed under the project under implementation	3	D	Lack of resources hinder the implementation of some of these measures
COMPONENT 2: MAINSTREAMING CC INTO DEVELOPMENT				
6	Extent to which the National Climate Change Policy is implemented	3	R	Not implemented as yet

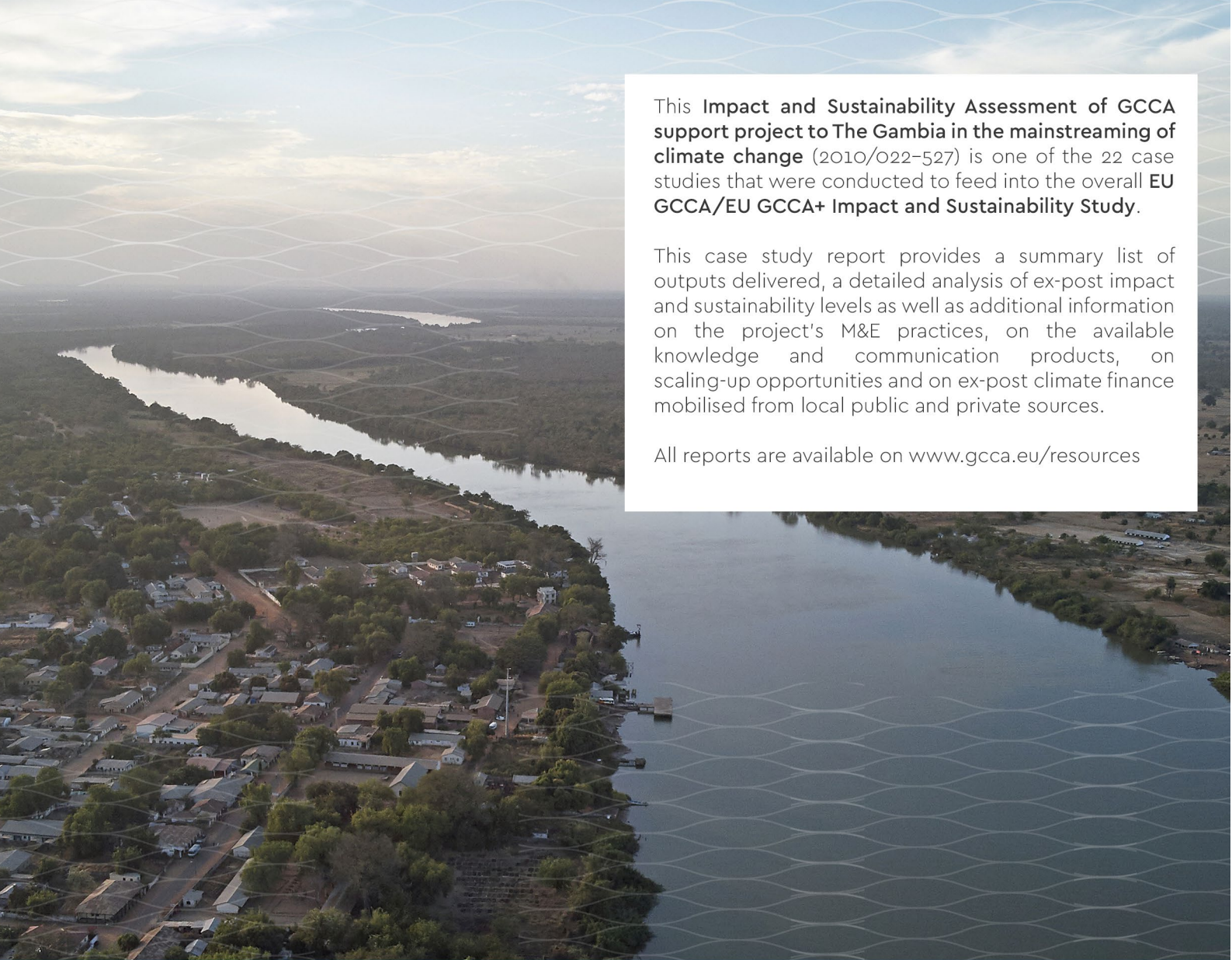
SUMMARY ANALYSIS 12 GRANT PROJECTS (SEE LIST OF PROJECTS IN MAIN REPORT)

1	Oyster Sheds	2	D	Oyster sheds are still maintained but lack appropriate smoking equipment at oyster harvesting locations such as Kartong
	Canoes	3	D	Canoes need to be rehabilitated
	Life jackets	3	D	Lifejackets need to be replaced though some are still in good condition
	Wells	3	D	Wells still exist
	Gardens	3	D	The chain link fencing needs to be replaced to prevent animal intrusion as well as water holders
2	Recycling Points	3	D	Some of the Recycling Points need appropriate recycling materials to be sustained
	Brikama Waste Innovation Centre	4	R	The Center was shut down due to Health Hazards (Smoke + Odour)
	Briquette Block Machines	2	D	The machines are still maintained but some of the women received better models from a newly introduced UNIDO Project.
3	1 ha Vegetable Garden Mandory	3	D	Water holders need repair and the Chain link fencing need to be replaced to avoid animal intrusion.
	3 Fishponds	4	D	The Saliken Fishpond Project now exists as dilapidated water systems
4	Action Plans Loan + Saving Schemes	4	R	The Plans still exist but some of the saving schemes are dormant.



5	Training Programs	4	D	No more training delivered
6	CC related activities	3	D	
7	Water Supply Systems	4	D	Functionality lost due to lack of maintenance
	Dyke	3	D	The Dyke needs to be rehabilitated
8	No information			
9	Memorandum Of Agreement	3	R	A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on sustainable fishing Activities is still adhered to
	Motorbikes	2	D	The supplied Motorbikes and Giant Coolers are still in good condition
	Fishing Canoes	3	D	
	Fishing Nets	4	D	Fishing Canoes need to be rehabilitated
	Fishing Trays	4	D	
	Life Jackets	3	R	Life Jackets need to be replaced
	Orchards	3	D	
	Giant Coolers	2	R	
10	Block Machines	2	D	Laterite Block Machines and Mapping Document of Laterite sites available
	Mapping Document	2	D	

11	20 Block Machines	2	R	The supplied block machines, clay moulds and Tri Motorcycles are in good condition
	20 Clay Moulds	2	R	
	3 Tri Motorcycles	2	R	
	Sites	3	D	The sites located for block making could be rehabilitated.
12	Drought Animals	4	D	Some of the animals kept in Schools perished during the Covid 19 Pandemic due to lack of care due to the six-month school closure
	Vegetable Gardens	2 + 3	D	
	Turtle Hatcheries Gunjur			Some of the School Gardens under the FACE project lack a regular water supply and proper chain link fencing
	Sanyang	2	R	The Gunjur Turtle Hatcherie is a success story and is now a Tourist Attraction
	Ginack	4	R	The Sanyang and Ginack Turtle Hatcheries failed to develop
		4	R	
	Water Supply Systems	3	D	Need Maintenance or Part replacements to function



This **Impact and Sustainability Assessment of GCCA support project to The Gambia in the mainstreaming of climate change** (2010/O22-527) is one of the 22 case studies that were conducted to feed into the overall **EU GCCA/EU GCCA+ Impact and Sustainability Study**.

This case study report provides a summary list of outputs delivered, a detailed analysis of ex-post impact and sustainability levels as well as additional information on the project's M&E practices, on the available knowledge and communication products, on scaling-up opportunities and on ex-post climate finance mobilised from local public and private sources.

All reports are available on [www.gcca.eu/resources](http://www.gcca.eu/resources)

## THE ALLIANCE FOR A CHANGING WORLD

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (EU GCCA+) is a European Union flagship initiative helping most vulnerable countries respond to climate change. It started in 2007 and has become a major climate initiative with over 80 programmes in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Pacific region.

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