



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



PILOT PROGRAMME FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR) TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP RETREAT

3rd and 4th May 2017

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & NATURAL
RESOURCES
PILOT PROGRAMME FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR) FOCAL
POINT INSTITUTION**

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INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Environment as the Focal institution for the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) has recently concluded its National and regional consultation targeted all the technical institutions and administrative regions of the Gambia which included a very diverse range of stakeholders to determine the challenges they face in relation to climate change and also determine the potential measures that can be implemented to build resilience at all levels. The consultations were all geared towards the development and formulation of the Strategic Programme on Climate Resilience (SPCR) for the Gambia.

As a key output of the consultancy, the consulting firm has submitted a draft Strategic Program on Climate Resilience which has been validated by National stakeholders on the 26th of April 2017. However, due to the limited time available for an in-depth review of the document, the Project Management team and the consultants have recommended that the Technical Working Group (TWG) supporting the project be availed the opportunity to review the document in detail and provide relevant comments to the consultants before the conclusion of their contract.

The Project Management Team therefore organized a retreat for the TWG to be able to effectively review the draft SPCR and provide comments that would be incorporated into the final draft. The workshop was held at the Tendaba Camp located in the Lower River Region (LRR) on the 3rd and 4th of May 2017.

OPENING REMARKS

The opening remarks were given by the Deputy Permanent Secretary Administration of the Ministry of Environment Mr. Illo Jallow. He started by stating that The Gambia is widely acknowledged as one of the most vulnerable countries in Africa to climate change evidenced by the fact that the country has experienced drought related crop failures and severe floods over the past decade not to mention the threat faced by the entire Gambian Coastline including Banjul, the capital city from coastal erosion and Sea level Rise (SLR). He reminded the participants that the longer-term impacts of climate change on communities and their livelihoods, as well as increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events expose settlements to a wide range of risks they are often ill-equipped to handle.

The DPS continued that rural and urban communities lose livelihoods and homes, suffer physical danger and health problems and may need to relocate. Disadvantaged communities, including subsistence farmers, slum and coastal dwellers are particularly affected. He added that the Gambia is among the nations that are the least responsible for climate change, particularly vulnerable to its impacts, but amongst the most progressive for ambitious international climate action. The Gambia has achieved many milestones within the global climate change regime such as the signing and ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The DPS informed the gathering that as part of the quest to attract further climate finance that be manifested into Tangible Projects, The Gambia last year applied to the World Banks Climate

Invest Funds (CIF) Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and was selected as one of 6 pilot countries to implement the programme. The approval made available a \$1.5 million to the Government of the Gambia to prepare a Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) for the PPCR. The general objectives of the PPCR investment plans are to assist developing countries to integrate Climate resilience into development planning and also offer additional funding to pilot innovative public and private sector solutions to pressing climate related risks. As part of the process of rolling out the project, the Gambia has been visited twice by the World Bank and the African Development Bank as part of scoping and joint missions both of which involved consultations with Government institutions, NGO's and the Private sector. The Environmental and Natural Resources consulting firm AGRER, was also contracted to develop the Gambia's SPCR and has been engaged in carrying out gap analyses and more detailed stakeholder consultations in order to develop a robust and country driven investment plan that builds on the National Climate Change Policy.

The DPS concluded that the SPCR document was validated last week, however due to the short time available for an in depth review, the Project team decided to invite the technical team to a two-day retreat at the Tendaba camp so that the document can be properly scrutinized by all stakeholders. He finally urged all the participants to pay keen attention to the details in the document and also actively participate in the process to ensure that the Gambia makes the most of this opportunity.

PRESENTATION

This section was overseen by the Project team and involved two main presentations which highlighted different parts of the document. This was mainly used to set the scene for the Group Work and review.

Section 1: Overview of Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience

Pillar 1- Impacts and vulnerabilities: climate resilient food and landscapes

- Pillar 2 - Impacts and vulnerabilities: managing coastlines in a changing environment
- Pillar 3 - Impacts and vulnerabilities: climate-resilient infrastructure
- Pillar 4 - Implications – climate and development nexus

Section 2: Gap Analysis

- Gap analysis of climate services
- Climate-resilient Agriculture and Natural Resources and rural livelihoods, including livestock and rangelands
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management and the River Gambia
- Infrastructure
- Land use planning and uncontrolled urbanisation
- Policies and strategies

- Institutional assessment
- Financial issues
- Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

COMMENTS FROM TWG ON SPCR

Document: Volume 1 – Main Report

GROUP 1: CLIMATE RESILIENCE FOOD AND LANDSCAPE

1.4.3

Page 15 Impact and vulnerabilities: Climate resilient food and landscape

1. Fisheries and aquaculture should be captured
2. Acronyms NCCP should be defined in the Text (National Climate Change Policy).
3. Research should be included as cross cutting issue

Baseline Climate Scenario of the Gambia:

1.4.3

1. PG 16 - All units of measure should be separated from the figures
2. Page 16, First sentence of the first paragraph is not link with second sentence on the same paragraph.
3. Page 16, first paragraph, second to last sentence: Evaporation should be changed to Evapotranspiration. Also the spread of disease pathogen should be added
4. -Inconsistency in use of letter “T” The Gambia in all sentence, the T should be capital.
5. SLR in the text should be fully defined (sea level rise)
6. Page 17, second paragraph, last sentence should be health instead of heath.
7. Page 17, fourth paragraph, line five, the word storms events should be storm events.

1.4.3 Temperature:

1. Page 16, in the third paragraph first line, temperature and rainfall will adversely affect fisheries, wildlife, livestock, crops and forest- instead of forest only.

1.4.3 Livestock- Sub Sector:

1. Page 18, line 7 paragraph 3
2. The citation on ECOWAS should carry the year
3. The word percent should be changed to units %

Fisheries Sector

1. Page 2, paragraph 2, line 1 - Fisheries sector should be in three categories instead of two (artisanal, aquaculture and industrial fisheries).
2. Page 23, paragraph 3 - Last sentence, the word value added should be change to value addition.
3. There is only one fishing port in the entire country (Banjul) which is inadequate

Parks, Wildlife and Biodiversity sector

1. Page 42 - Policy on Biodiversity and Bio safety should validated and enacted.
2. Ecosystem restoration projects provide job opportunities
3. Pg 23 – One of the priorities for this sector and Forestry should be to strengthen/support the protected areas/parks/community forests

Gap Analysis: Missing Points

1. Page 38 First paragraph - there is inadequate information on soil characterization in the different agro ecological zones. Soil as sub heading should be included
2. Page 38 Second paragraph - cotton, sesame, sugar cane and banana production should be encouraged in farming sector to reduce over dependence on groundnut as our main cash crop.
3. Research should be carried out to introduce new short duration, drought tolerant, low input, salt tolerant and pest and disease resistant/tolerant varieties. Carryout research to develop new planting calendar for various crops.
4. Develop control strategies for newly introduce pest and diseases on crops.
5. Strengthen the capacities of national agricultural research institute and other ANR related research stations (laboratories and human resource).
6. Strengthen research extension linkage
7. Page 39 - The third paragraph, include adoption of climate resilience irrigation and system of rice intensification (SRI).
8. Page 41 - Second paragraph, established water management strategies such as building dykes
9. Urban Agriculture (micro gardening should be considered, there is a new department of Urban Agriculture).
10. Seed and cereal banking should be considered
11. The concept of ‘family farming’ is not mentioned in the document. The phrase ‘small scale’ farming should be changed as family farming is the new term (apparently).

12. Mobility for farmers and extension workers is also a challenge.

GROUP 2: IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITIES: MANAGING COASTLINES IN A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS (p.24) 1.4.4

1. Decongest urban infrastructural development.
2. Reduce economic development along the coastline.
3. Establish an alternative sea port
4. Construct Proper drainage and sewerage system for the GBA and growth centres.
5. Construct Canals along the major centres runoff water ways.
6. Protect the water catchments
7. Relocate populations from the coastlines areas to inland areas.
8. Making the roads more Climate resilient

GAP ANALYSIS (p.43) 1.6.3

1. Regulations (enactment of ICZM laws)
2. Establishment of ICZM Secretariat
3. Operationalize ICZM Process in the Gambia.
4. Strengthening GIS centre for proper data management.
5. Strengthen respective institutional capacities on coastal management.
6. Continues monitoring, recording and analysing actions and reactions on the coastal line.
7. Update the marine topographic mapping of the Gambian Coastline.
8. Provide incentives needs for environmental management.
9. Coastal erosion management: a need for building materials that would enhance the stability of coastline
10. Conduct oceanographic survey of marine component of the coastline for better planning.

Policies: Tourism (p 51) 1.7

1. Tourism infrastructure are located in vulnerable coastal areas
2. Tourism is characterised by massive leakages and limited linkages in the national economy.
3. A need for integrated approach through (coordination between stakeholders in the industry).
4. A need to shift form beach-based mass tourism to inland cultural tourism and eco tourism
5. TDA along the coastline is under the authority of GTB thus making them stakeholders on coastal management.

DRR (p 55) 1.7

1. Strengthen the early warning system
2. Strengthen national capacities on CCA (climate change adaptation) and DRR.
3. Enactment of the revised legal framework

Local Gov't. (p.56) 1.7

1. Most of their tools, acts and policies are outdated and need to be modernise and updated eg the use of GIS in mapping and data storage.

Water Management (p.58) 1.7

1. Implement the IWRM programme in the water sector of the country.

Institutional Framework (General comment)

1. Strengthen and orient all institutional stakeholders on ICZM for better and efficient operation

Final Issues

1. Establishment of concrete arrangements for climate change/DRR eg the creation of budget codes for climate adaptation action in the national and local governments level
2. Creation of incentive for private sector intervention in coastal zone

GROUP 3 IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITIES: CLIMATE-RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

Vulnerability:

Waste Management

1. Page 25 - The approximate number of inhabitant in the GBA is needs to be specified and corrected. It is far more than figures quoted. (GBoS 2013).
2. Page 25 - According studies, waste generation per individual/ day is estimated to be about 1kg in the upper limit. Considering the population density in GBA, 150,000 tons/per year is an underestimation.
3. Page 26 line 6 - There is need to give projections as to most likely water borne disease that are expected to emerge if the situation is not solved, the list of possible contaminants based on the refuse dump at the area should also be considered. Also, the potential solution should be highlighted

4. Page 26 - Instead of sludge being emptied in sedimentation ponds, it should be Stabilization ponds
5. Page 26 - Instead of aqua solution, it is Aqua Gambia Ltd.
6. Page 27 para 2 - The most likely anticipated public health problems associated with waste in the Gambia should be highlighted.
7. Page 27 - Insufficient due to runoff can also be explained as increase in torrential rain gives little chance for water to percolate into the ground, owing to the run off of voluminous water that is precipitated within a short time.
8. Page 28 - The one in B JL is operated by NAWEC and the one in Kotu is managed by Aqua Gambia Limited. They are discharged into the sea untreated. There is not mention of industrial liquid waste which is different from the sewage.

Road and drainage Infrastructure

1. Page 28 para 1 - Under road and drainage infrastructure, the problems are highlighted: Encroachment and lack of buffers between roads and settlement is also a problem, Lack of coordination between Road Authorities, NAWEC and other departments. The other problem is there is not alternator medium of transportation to reduce pressure on the road. The physical planning also interferes with road construction. NRA only provide the design on a need base. Settlement pattern should be reviewed by the department of Physical planning
2. Page 29 para 4 - Inappropriate road construction is dictated by poor physical planning
3. The Ministry of Works is working with ECOWAS on a regional plan to develop a railroad system to facilitate trade and transport within West Africa.

Energy

1. Page 29 - Under Energy infrastructure paragraph one, the following could be added to the implication of fuel wood. “The effect of fuel wood use in terms of pollution should be mentioned. As the health implications might come with additional cost”
2. Page 30 - Heavily reliability on RE in rural areas is an over-exaggeration, since wood and charcoal as the main source of fuel in the rural setting.

Policy

1. Page 46 para 4 - There should be an alternative dumping site before the closure of Bakoteh. There should be identification and decentralization of sanitary landfill, * Investor should be invited to recycle the waste which should be derived from the development of integrated waste strategies and regulation.

2. Page 46 - In the event of the closure of Bakoteh dump site, appropriate measure against illegal dump site becomes less feasible. If appropriate actions should be taken, that should be well defined such as enforcement of laws against littering/ identification of decentralized of sanitary land fields and privatization of waste management.
3. Page 46 - In the event of the closure of Bakoteh dump site, appropriate measure against illegal dump site becomes less feasible. If appropriate actions should be taken, that should be well defined such as enforcement of laws against littering/ identification of decentralized of sanitary land fields and privatization of waste management.
4. Page 48 - There should be development of regulatory framework to enhance investment in renewable energy. *Development of standards for energy infrastructure to ensure resilience and minimize mechanical loses.
5. Page 52 - The public health act only regulates the functions and duties of public health officers. It should be noted that Water and Sanitation policy is not captured in the document. The policies can be provided by the Ministry of health.
6. Page 53 line 4 - The figure should be revised

GROUP 4: CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT NEXUS/LAND USE PLANNING AND UNCONTROLLED URBANISATION

Vulnerability: Missing information

Tourism

1. Conflict of interest between stakeholders within the coastal zone e.g Bijilo forest destruction
2. Mal-adaptation: Eg the beach nourishment that was done in Banjul in 2004, interventions by hotel industries eg. Senegambia.

Youths

1. Youth capacity building: Streamlining of Certificate award process. Student experience delay in acquiring certificates from training institutions.
2. Youth migration is a national issue not just rural as urban youths have also migrated

Energy

1. Efficient stove production mass production techniques needed
2. Electricity in rural areas will help slow rate of migration to population centers.
3. Replication of successfully implemented projects in RE. (ie. PV powered freezers at Tendaba)

4. Need for engineering center of expertise to plan design and execute climate change projects in order to capitalize on Engineering Services offered by in country firms and consultants.
5. Incentives to encourage private sector electricity generation from renewable energy.

Gender

1. Provision of start-up capital and training (both men and women)
2. Storage facilities for women (fish and agricultural products)
3. Low participation of women in decision making at both community and national levels

Urban growth

1. Page 31 last paragraph’due to population growth’(add the phrase)
2. Application of renewable energy and recycling waste to energy
3. Changes in the weather condition increase demand and electricity (page 31 last paragraph)
4. Changes in disease epidemiology Eg. Malaria, cholera and water and air borne disease
5. Zoning of areas for specific uses and activities

GAP ANALYSIS (1.5)

1. High attrition rate in the meteorological field
2. Limited number of female in the meteorological field
3. Inadequate M&E in the meteorological early warning system (climate information service in the communities)
4. Page 34 additional point.....Sensitisation of policy makers on climate services eg. Executive and the legislature.
5. Page 35 another point.....Indigenous knowledge need to be considered.
6. Improve competition in energy sector (transmission, power generation, management/operations and maintenance, loss control).
7. Limited investment in the energy sector especially in the area of renewable energy sub-sector

POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

1. SDG Goals on women issues are not emphasised
2. Gender and women empowerment policy is not incorporated in the document (1.7)
3. Short term target should be developing modern and robust policies and strategies to support outdated laws while on the long term outdated laws should be reviewed and updated.
4. Paragraph one under 1.8 - should be remove while paragraph two should be reframe with more positive words.
5. Page 62 – Please note that the National climate change secretariat has not been established as the policy is yet to be enacted.
6. Beneficiaries should be represented at the Project steering Committees
7. Pg 61 - there is a need for representation of Donor Organizations in Project steering committee to avoid duplication
8. INDC should be changed to NDC

FINANCE:

1. Involve the Central bank in climate change to support lowering interest rates to private banks for lending to business to promote climate change and green sustainable models.
2. Encourage Central bank develop a quantitative easing policy to support climate change initiatives and economic development.

General Comments:

1. Should use more positive connotations especially on issues of corruption etc
2. Video documentary of successful projects as sensitization and awareness creation.
3. Upper management leadership training and team building skills capacity building.
4. Adult literacy programs promoting climate change agenda.
5. Disabled people should also be considered under the vulnerable groups
6. Climate change related insurance in terms of infrastructure should be considered

Volume 2 – Concept Notes

CONCEPT NOTE 1: DEVELOPING THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Title and brief summary of the investment

Page 3

1. Line 3. After the semi co; further development *and strengthening*
2. Line 4. To promote mobilisation of climate funds; *the group feels that CC should be captured alongside DRR. This should be applied across the document*
3. At the end of the para; it reads; climate services investments; *it should be followed with and encourage public private partnership*

Background and justification

1. Paragra; 1 line 6, it reads at the end of the sentence; DRR and sustainable development issues. The following should be added ***particularly gender and Climate Change***
2. Para 2. Line 2, which reads; particularly gender and Climate Change framework(s) (s) should be delete.
3. Page 4 para 1, line 4 where reads; through agencies such as IFAD and UNDP targets (s) be deleted
4. Line 9 financing mechanisms to leverage private sector investment into climate change mitigation projects. **By introducing tax rebate and also encouraging PPP (be added)**
5. **Para 2, where reads;** The government will need to allocate a larger part of the national budget to climate change financing. ***Through gender base budgeting be added***
6. **Para3,line 3 where reads;** issues are well recognised within the country, and steps. Steps be replace with concrete actions and on line 4 where reads; under the EWS II Project. Equally it is recognised that even once. Once be replace with ***when***

Link to national adaptation and /or mitigation objectives

1. **Page 5 bullet point 3 ;** Effectively integrate climate change (*consider DRR*)

Component I: Policy, legislative and institutional review and development

1. **Bullet point 4;** Revise selected key policies, legislation, (legislation to carry “s”) as well as
2. regulations and strategies to mainstream climate change, DRR (here should add this; ‘gender’)
3. planning phase include Health, ANR, Education (the gender and women empowerment policy be incooperated) as well as the local govt Act
4. Page 7 bullet 2. the group agreed that there is need to establish subcommittee at cabinet level and the subcommittee on natural resources and Env. at NAM be represented at NCCC
5. Bullet 4. Should reads; further strengthen
6. On the para before last on line 9 where reads; for local production, including tax-holidays, VAT-exemptions, etc.; women and youth should be added
7. **The equally agreed that the logical framework needs to be properly looked at to merge issues**

CONCEPT NOTE 2: CLIMATE-RESILIENT LAND USE MAPPING, PLANNING AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

General Comments

1. **Page 22. 2nd paragraph** the sentence on: ‘The project activities could begin concurrently and immediately and would.....***We are saying this there should be timeline as to when the project should begin than to leave it vague.***
2. **Under component 1. P.24. paragraph 1. 1st sentence,** where it is mentioned ‘*there is a lack of sufficient data sufficient data from most, if not all sectors, to inform planning*’. ***We are saying the ‘Lack of’ should be replaced by ‘There is insufficient and quality data’, since it is available even though not sufficient.***

3. **P. 25. Bullet no. 2.** - *There is typographical error ‘River Gambia’ the ‘R’ should be replaced with ‘r’.*
4. **P.25 under Urban,** - *all the bullet points except the last 2 are vague (not clear).*
5. **P.26. last line under Urban** - *Where it is mentioned ‘These data and information are mainly the responsibility of the municipal councils and NAWEC. It should include other stakeholders like NDMA, NEA, Physical Planning and Forestry. E.g. Private sectors and NGOs.*
6. **The sentence under Rural:** Also require similar correction to that of the above sentence Where it is mentioned ‘*The department of Agriculture and Natural Resources is responsible of much of this information, ‘It should include NEA, NDMA, Physical Planning and Forestry*
7. **P.26. under Cross Sectoral, bullet point 4** - *‘Traditional and established tracts not classified as roads’. This is not clear and needs to be elaborated further*
8. **Under both Urban and Rural,** - *Disaster hotspot mapping is not identified.*
9. **Under Cross Sectoral, last paragraph,** - *Where it is mentioned ‘Bureau of statistic.....’ Should include dept Department of Soil and Watershed Management (DSWSM), NAWEC and MOE*
10. **P.29. 2nd Paragraph** - *Would require Research and other work to be done*
11. **Component 5. 1st bullet point** - *Where it is mentioned ‘to identify appropriate policies through surveys,’Stakeholder holder consultation should be added.*
12. **Component 6. Last bullet point** - *There is typographical error, should replace ‘renewal’ with ‘renewable’.*
13. P. 30. Under tourism - *Additional bullet point should be added ‘Tourism development areas should be considered as well as railway systems’.*
14. **Under component 7. 2nd sentence** - *‘Planning is ongoing’ should be replaced with ‘Planning should be constantly.....’*
15. The whole logical framework part should be revisited.

CONCEPT NOTE 3: DEVELOPING CLIMATE RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES AND ENERGY SYSTEMS

General comments on the background and justification

- ▶ The mention of numerous bridges in the GBA is incorrect since there is only Denton bridge and numerous culverts
- ▶ Under national adaptation and/ or mitigation plan “Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) should be rephrase to Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC))

Project components

Component I

- ▶ 46.7% of the waste constituting sand based on 2002 consultancy is an outdated data. A more recent version should be used which is, 60% of the waste constitutes soil.
- ▶ Under critical activities, we recommend the following to be added:
 - * Segregation waste management plan and trainings should be promoted
 - * Also to support the implementation of national health care waste management plan (set up renewable clinical waste incinerators which can generate energy)
 - * Develop waste energy power plant

Component II

The following are recommended to be added under the critical activities:

1. Develop rain water harvesting system
2. Build community's capacity on water supply governance and sustainability.
3. Support the implementation of community led total sanitation and hygiene to improve the quality of life for the Gambian
4. Development of regulation and standards for both water and sanitation.
5. Strengthening and decentralization of the laboratory services

Component III

1. The following should be added to “Review and modify existing laws, regulations, policies and strategies on roads and bridges to ensure climate resilient standards are applied, including appropriate drainage systems along their corridors” (Proposing a ban on use goods)
2. Transport should be generalized which include road and bridges
3. Control soil erosion through green space policies and practices

Component IV

1. The following should be included in the critical activities under component 4, ie wave energy system and low-flow underwater turbine technology.
2. Under “expedite the feed-in- tariff study to encourage private sector participation in the Energy Sector”
3. Development of regulatory framework should be added.
4. Develop an alternative energy source for all the General hospitals, District Hospitals, Major and Minor health centers

Estimated cost and provisional financing plan

1. The amount allocated for the climate resilient roads and drainage infrastructure seems to be on the low side. Furthermore, considering the implementation of community led total sanitation and hygiene to improve the quality of life of Gambians, an estimate of USD 1.5M should be added.
2. Consider further consultations to cost the new additional activities proposed earlier

General comments on logical framework

► The output indicators does not match the activities, examples include but not limited to

| Input/activity | Output | Beneficiary | Output indicator | Progress or time frame | Assumption |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Support CLTS implementation | The attainment of open defecation free (ODF) | National, regional and sub-regional level | Number of communities received ODF status | Five-year implementation period | Communities not ready to accept the new CLTS concept |
| 4.3 Install small hydro-turbine, waste to energy solar and wind mini-grids to compliment NAWEC's Generating capacity | Install small hydro-turbine, waste to energy solar and wind mini-grids to compliment NAWEC's generating capacity | National Government, municipalities and regional communities | The indicator should be the amount of power created | Official set up time for installing small hydro-turbine, waste to energy solar and wind mini-grids to compliment NAWEC's generating capacity | Restriction in installing small hydro-turbine, waste to energy solar and wind mini-grids to compliment NAWEC's generating capacity |

CONCEPT NOTE 4: DEVELOPING INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO BUILD RURAL CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN THE GAMBIA

Title and brief summary of the investment

1. PG 53, Paragraph 1, Last sentence, Include **Research & Development** as a crosscutting issue

Background and Justification

1. PG 53, Second paragraph, Fifth line – Remove **Amount**, to be as quantity of rainfall recorded.
2. One further important effect is the evident reduction in the quantity of rainfall **amounts** recorded in the month of August.

Agriculture and Small scale farming

1. PG 54 last line of the 1st Paragraph additional information on soil characterization and mapping is required; as such it should be included
2. PG 54, Paragraph 1 line 2, **lack** of technology about climate change should be changed to **inadequate**.
3. PG 54 Fisheries is not mentioned.

Project development objective

- Agriculture and small-scale farming:
 1. PG 55, Paragraph 1 to include, to include - training and capacitance of Extension Services, **Research, Meteorology Unit** and farmers alike;
 2. PG 55, First bullet point, To include agroforestry and woodlot management- by protecting and restoring forest and agricultural landscapes (including afforestation, reforestation, **agroforestry and woodlot management**) to achieve resilient integrated and productive landscapes throughout the Gambian regions;
 3. P55. Last bullet point; to include Youth - emphasize the meaningful inclusion of **Youth**, women and vulnerable groups.

Component I:

1. PG 56, (Missing point) after the first bullet point, the second bullet point should be - Develop eco-based crop varieties that are adaptable to varying soils and climatic conditions.
2. PG 56 Third bullet point to include amongst others - Strengthening technical capacity and skills among farmers and Extension Service officers through Climate Change Farmer Field Schools (CC-FFS) **amongst others** for implementing climate-smart measures addressing crop yield response to water and husbandry (fertilizers and organic matter);
3. (Missing Point) Another bullet point should be added, strengthening the capacities of the National Agricultural Research Systems (We suggest another 5 million dollars should be added to the estimated budget)

Component II:

1. PG 57, bullet point 2 - costal dunes (incorrect spelling) should be **coastal dunes**

Component IV:

1. PG 57 First bullet point, SMME's should be **SME's** for development of climate resilient agricultural, **forestry, fisheries** and livestock value chains in each of the Gambian Regions, supported by policy intervention and the establishment of the Gambia Climate Change Fund (covered in Concept Note 1) (5 million \$US)
2. Second bullet point, to include Regional - Establishment of Waste Management Plans at Municipal and **Regional Level**
3. PG 58, after bullet point, should include other vulnerable groups- Establishment of a network of Centres for Skills Development (CSDs) to assist **youth and women associations youth, women and other vulnerable group associations** in developing skills for alternative income generating activities to curb migration and intense degradation of the environment
4. PG 58, Forth Sub bullet point Renewable energy – Based on the existing initiatives (Example, FANDEMA Association - solar installation and maintenance)
5. After the above, another bullet point should be added to capture Livestock, Create livestock centres through feed diversification and breed improvement (meat, milk, and disease tolerant etc.)
6. Last bullet point , should include **aquaculture** • Strengthening the resilience of the Fisheries Sector and community livelihoods by upgrading all eight national Fish Landing Points, and fish markets and cold chain structures, as well as the establishment and operationalization of post-harvest value chain units at each landing site **and to develop aquaculture.**

GAP analysis

1. Cooperatives
2. Certified seeds
3. Entrepreneurship
4. Transportation and Mobility
5. Enhancement of nutritional status of the rural communities
6. Establishment of pilot climate smart villages

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1. **PG 61 Expected Result:** Effective/ **Improved** mechanisms for systems and regular Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting on “Meeting the targets and goals of the climate resilience in the rural and peri-urban areas mechanisms for systems and regular Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting on “Meeting the targets and goals of the climate resilience in the rural and peri-urban areas
2. PG 61 **Project purpose:** To develop climate resilient small-scale agriculture and livestock, community-based approaches to forest and natural resource management and promotion of livestock, **woodlot** and agro-forestry value chains and markets in The Gambia

3. **PG 61 Outcome:** Better understanding and knowledge of the systems for climate resilience in the rural and peri-urban areas in The Gambia **developed.**

Missing points in the LOG frame

In between 1.17 and 1.18 insert the following

1. Inputs and activities: developed Eco- based crop varieties that are adaptable to varying soils and climatic conditions
2. Output: improved technical capacities of extension services and small scale farmers against future climate impact
3. Beneficiaries: Sector ministries, extension services, farmers and national seed council
4. Output indicator: Number of climate resilient crop varieties developed,
5. Assumption statement: Restriction in developing Eco-based crop varieties that are adaptable to different soils and climatic conditions

PG 63 Inputs and activities:

1. Section 1.18 Strengthening stakeholder structures in water resources and irrigation management to enhance the resilience of small-scale farming
2. Section 1.19 Strengthening technical capacity and skills among farmers and Extension Service officers through Climate Change Farmer Field Schools (CC-FFS) **amongst others** for implementing climate-smart measures addressing crop yield response to water and husbandry (fertilizers and organic matter);

PG 63 between 1.19 and 1.20 insert the following:

1. Inputs and activities: Strengthening the capacities of agricultural research system
2. OUT COME: Research system and quality of results improved
3. Beneficiaries: Sector ministries, department headquarters and cluster sites of agriculture and natural resources
4. Outcome indicators: Fully equipped laboratories and research cluster sites in the agro ecological zones in places
5. Assumption statement: restriction in strengthening the capacities of Agriculture and Natural Resource research systems.

Component 2:

1. PG 63 Reach and performance indicators columns: Farm Organizations should be changed to farmer's organizations.

PG 65

1. Section 2.3 Column 3, add farmers Organisations
2. Section 2.4 Inputs and activities: **Establishing** instead of Establishment a regional network of rural water supply system coupled with construction of strategically placed Plunge dips structures to support livestock animals for preventing against ticks, flies, mites, lice and other external parasites expected to increase under the projected warmer climate and new management practices such as artificial insemination, castration, inoculation, dehorning and weighing.
3. Output: Developed National Plans for Grazing Zones and management systems for improved livestock productivity and health.