



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



**PILOT PROGRAMME FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE
FINAL VALIDATION OF STRATEGIC PROGRAMME ON CLIMATE RESILIENCE
PPCR WORKSHOP**

27th September 2017

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

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INTRODUCTION

This Ministry held a re-validation workshop on the 27th September, 2017. The re-validation was necessitated by the late receipt of the comment from the external reviewers, which was one of the requirements of the project. The comments were reviewed by various stakeholders that were invited from all the regions in the Gambia before the comments are incorporated by the consultant Agrer.

The meeting was chaired by the Director of the Centralized Project Coordinator of the Ministry. The permanent Secretary of the Ministry gave the opening remark on behalf of the Honorable Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources. The main activities during the validation were the overview presentation of the PPCR/SPCR by the project coordinator, presentation of the concept note by the Director CPCU, group discussions, questions and answers session and presentation by the various group on their findings upon the completion of the revision, raising objections and recommendations to the comments of the external reviewers.

On Wednesday the 27th September, 2017, The Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Natural Resources organized a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) validation workshop in order to review the comments from the external reviewers, that will be subsequently incorporated into the final Document. The workshop was held at Baobab Holiday Resort from 9:00 to 16:00 hours. The first validation of the SPCR document was conducted in April 2017. Nonetheless, the final document was not issued to the donors pending the receipt and incorporation of the comments from the external reviewers. At the Beginning of the meeting, the chair person, Director CPCU welcome the participants from all the regions and thank them for their positive response to the Ministry's invitation. He read out the agenda of the workshop and took a quick presentation on the concept notes that were proposed by the consultants.

OPENING REMARK

In his opening Remark, the permanent Secretary of MECCNAR said the time was right to take stock of the country's efforts in responding to Climate Change challenges both at national and regional level. He added that in the process, people should not forget to take on board the effects of climate change in shaping regional differences in terms of the climate patterns which affects various Agro-ecological zones, hence, varying production and productivity over the years. He expressed the keenness of the ministry to work with all stakeholders in the implementation of the PPCR project as well as prospecting project that are geared towards mitigating and adapting to the adverse effect of climate change. He further elaborated that The Gambia has and still continues to work relentlessly in quelling negative climate change impact, adding that the ongoing preparation of the Third National Communication is an attestation to that assertion. He concluded by urging the participants to meticulously review the document and discuss issues relevant to national concerns.

PRESENTATION BY THE PROJECT COORDINATOR

Mr. Bubacarr Zaidi Jallow – the PPCR project coordinator also gave a presentation on the general overview of the implementation of the PPCR Phase I. He commenced his presentation by informing the participant about the Gambia's successful application to Climate Investment Fund and her selection as one of the six pilot countries for the second batch of PPCR implementation. He highlighted that the Gambia was given \$1.5 million to prepare a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR). Adding that the general objectives of the PPCR are to assist the developing country to integrate climate change resilience into the development planning and to pilot innovate public and private sector solutions to pressing climate-related risk. Furthermore, he identified the following as the key priorities of the PPCR:

- **Climate resilient food and landscapes:** Agriculture, food security, forestry and natural resources, including water, biodiversity and wildlife.
- **Low emissions and resilient economy:** Energy, transport, infrastructure, and the key economic sectors of tourism and financial services.
- **Climate resilient people:** Health, education, equitable social development, migration and human settlements, including climate proof urban planning and waste management, climate information and early warning system.
- **Managing coastlines in a changing environment:** climate-aware Integrated Coastal Zone Management, including coastal erosion management.
- **Infrastructure and waste management:** developing climate proof infrastructure, sanitation and solid waste management.

Mr. Jallow also presented on the observed trends and projections of the climatic event in the near future- which include the following:

- Observed:
 - Increased temperatures, with highest in OND (0.32°C/decade), increase in no. of hot nights;
 - Decreased rainfall (between 10 and 25 mm per year per decade since 1901)
- Projected:
 - Increased temperatures, and number of hot days and hot nights, plus length of heatwaves;
 - Rainfall uncertain but bias towards increased drought, possible increased intensity of rainfall
- Under IPCC RCP8.5: over 7°C temperature increase for interior of TG by 2100; and decreased rainfall except in SON

- UKMO projections (PARCC, 2016): temperature increase between 3 to 4.5°C, greatest inland; rainfall decrease of between 40 to 60%, to be used with caution
- Regional: Temperature increase for West Africa between 1.5 and 4°C by 2050; heatwave days increase significantly; rainfall less certain, models show trends from -40% to +20% (FCFA, 2016)
- Evapotranspiration increase from 2% to 45% (all GCMs)
- Sea level rise: 33% of TG is below 10m above mean sea level; 20% of country is currently flooded annually
- One metre rise in in sea level would flood 60% of mangroves, 33% of swamp area, and 20% of rice growing areas
- Greater saline intrusion in River Gambia, from lower recharge (surface evaporation, lower rainfall, longer dry spells)
- Extreme events: windstorms, rainstorms, droughts, dust storms (likely)

Before concluding his presentation, Mr. Jallow elaborated on some of the vulnerabilities and gaps in various spheres of work and development. These include but not limited to vulnerabilities and gaps in the Agricultural sector, livestock, forestry, water resources, fisheries, biodiversity, The River Gambia and the coastline, land use planning, urban and rural infrastructure etc. He moreover added that the SPCR is developed on four pillars as listed below:

- **Pillar 1: Developing the enabling environment for climate resilience in The Gambia**
- **Pillar 2: Climate-resilient land use mapping, planning and information systems**
- **Pillar 3: Developing climate resilient infrastructure, services and energy systems**
- **Pillar 4: Developing integrated approaches to build rural climate resilience in The Gambia**

GROUP PRESENTATION

- The Government should create a budget line for Climate Change in order to finance and support Climate Change related projects.
- Outline Flexible mechanisms for local farmers to apply and access funds from the Green Climate Fund.
- Updated land use plan should be developed.
- Create effective coordination of Climate Change projects and programs.
- NCCP should be redefined to be National Climate Change Policy instead of National Climate Change Plan as stated on page 1 paragraph 2 of the External Reviewers Document (ERD).

- The reviewers also suggested that in addition to the list of stakeholders mentioned on page 3 paragraph 2 of ERD, the Community Based Organisation, Civil Service Organizations, the private sector, GSM operators and community radios should be involved in community adaptation projects and programs.
- There should be proper planning and coordination in the construction of drainages, dikes and irrigation canal and their proper maintenance should be ensured.
- Unify key institutions in the National Climate Change Council (NCCC) and the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC) under the NCCP and decentralized it to all the regions.
- There should be proper legislation and a good enabling environment to encourage Private Sector Participation in Climate Change Mitigation/Adaptation Program and/ projects.
- There is no vulnerability assessment on the health sector in regards to climate venerable diseases such as malaria and other health impacts of climate change.