



**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**

The Republic of the Gambia

Environmental and Social Management Framework

**Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood
Improvement project in the Gambia - PROREFISH Gambia**

June 2021

Abbreviations

<i>AAITG</i>	Action Aid International, The Gambia
<i>AfDB</i>	African Development Bank
<i>AMCR</i>	Mitigation Hierarchy (Avoid, Mitigate, Compensate, Restore)
<i>ANR</i>	Assisted natural regeneration
<i>AP</i>	Affected people
<i>BADEA</i>	Arab Bank Economic Development in Africa
<i>CCRF</i>	FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
<i>CEDAW</i>	United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
<i>C-ESMP</i>	Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan
<i>CFC</i>	Community Fisheries Center
<i>CITES</i>	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
<i>CLO</i>	Closure Phase
<i>CRS</i>	Catholic Relief Services
<i>DCD</i>	Department of Community Development
<i>DoPPH</i>	Department of Physical Planning and Housing
<i>DPWM</i>	Department of Parks and Wildlife Management
<i>DSW</i>	Department of Social Welfare
<i>E&S</i>	Environmental and Social
<i>EIA</i>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<i>ESF</i>	Environmental and Social Framework
<i>ESIA</i>	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
<i>ESMF</i>	Environmental and Social Management Framework
<i>ESMG</i>	Environmental and Social Management Guidelines
<i>ESMP</i>	Environmental and Social Management Plan
<i>ESS</i>	Environmental and Social Standards
<i>FAO</i>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<i>FPIC</i>	Free Prior Informed Consent
<i>FTT</i>	FAO-Thiaroye Fish Processing Technique
<i>GAP</i>	Gender Action Plan
<i>GBV</i>	Gender Based Violence
<i>GCF</i>	Green Climate Fund
<i>GDP</i>	Gross Domestic Product
<i>GEAP</i>	Gambia Environmental Action Plan
<i>GNAIP</i>	Gambia National Agricultural Investment Plan
<i>GNAIP II-FNS</i>	Second Generation National Agricultural Investment Plan-Food and Nutrition Security
<i>GNDP</i>	Gambia National Development Plan
<i>GNI</i>	Gross National Income
<i>GPA</i>	Gambia Ports Authority
<i>GRM</i>	Grievance and Redress Mechanism
<i>HDI</i>	Human Development Index
<i>IBA</i>	Important Bird and biodiversity Area
<i>IFAD</i>	International Fund for Agriculture Development
<i>ILO</i>	International Labour Organization
<i>IMP</i>	Implementation Phase
<i>INDC</i>	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
<i>IPMP</i>	Integrated Pest Management Plan
<i>IRM</i>	Independent Redress Mechanism
<i>IUCN</i>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<i>LDC</i>	Least Developed Country
<i>NAMA</i>	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
<i>NAP</i>	National Action Plan to Combat Desertification
<i>NAPA</i>	National Adaptation Program of Actions

<i>NASS</i>	National Agricultural Sector Strategy
<i>NAT</i>	National Assessment Test
<i>NAWEC</i>	National Water and Electricity Company
<i>NBSAP</i>	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
<i>NCCAP</i>	National Climate Change Action Plan
<i>NCSA</i>	National Capacity Self-Assessment
<i>ND-GAIN</i>	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
<i>NEA</i>	National Environment Agency
<i>NEMA</i>	National Environment Management Act
<i>NGO</i>	Non-Governmental Organization
<i>NTFAP</i>	National Forestry Action Plan
<i>NPK</i>	Nitrogen phosphate and potash
<i>OIG</i>	Office of the Inspector General
<i>OMVG</i>	Organization for the Development of the Gambia River
<i>OP-</i>	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against
<i>CEDAW</i>	Women
<i>PA</i>	Protected area
<i>PARCC</i>	Protected Areas Resilient to Climate Change
<i>PMUI</i>	Project Management Unit Implementation
<i>PRE</i>	Preparation Phase
<i>PSC</i>	Project steering committee
<i>PSEA</i>	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<i>ROOTS</i>	Resilience of Organizations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture Project
<i>SC</i>	Sub-component
<i>SEAH</i>	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
<i>SECAP</i>	Social Environmental Climate Assessment Procedure
<i>SEP</i>	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
<i>SIC</i>	Supreme Islamic Council
<i>SMART</i>	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timely
<i>TAC</i>	Technical Advisory Committee
<i>ToR</i>	Terms of References
<i>UN</i>	United Nations
<i>UNDP</i>	United Nations Development Programme
<i>UNEP</i>	United Nations Environmental Programme
<i>UNFCBD</i>	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
<i>UNFCCC</i>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<i>UNFCCD</i>	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
<i>UNFPA</i>	United Nations Population Fund
<i>UNICEF</i>	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
<i>VDC</i>	Village Development Committee
<i>VLC</i>	Village Level Committee
<i>WACA</i>	West Africa Coastal Area Program

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. An Environmental and Social Assessment was undertaken during project preparation according to the Environmental and Social Standards and FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines. The key findings on potential positive and negative impacts of the project are as follows.

2. **Positive impact of the project.** Overall, the environmental and social impacts of the project will be highly positive as it ensures a strong climate adaptation of mean of production. It will restore fish habitats and ecosystems services and minimize soil desiccation, conserve biodiversity, maintain riverbank stability and protect swamp lands. It also will optimize and sustainably use the natural resources such as fresh water and wood. It will develop the diversification and integration of mean of production as rice fish field production or vegetable gardens integration. It also increases sustainably the fish production and processing with direct impact on income generation and improve livelihoods for households, in particular the women and the youth who are the majority of actors of the landing sites. Project will as well attract Youthful group due to its economic impacts. By restructuring the infrastructure with adequate normative, it also contributes in improving workers conditions by limiting fire outbreak and air pollution risk, which irreversibly affect health of actors.

3. **Environmental, social risks and main mitigation measures.** The risks on the environment are limited to the infrastructure construction management, the sand mining for construction, the waste and wastewater management, the increase pressure on the water resource, the increase pressure on marine fish resource for fish feed production as well as ensuring the use of adequate endemic varieties of mangrove and fish. The project integrates in its design solution to limit waste and related pollution by supporting the integration of productive systems such as rice-fish production and by constructing and the integration of specific infrastructure in the landing sites to avoid any pollution. The increase pressure on water resource has been managed in the design through seawater rising infrastructure. Construction company will ensure the implementation of C-ESMP, manage waste and submit to the PMUI the origin of construction material with relevant certificates. The risk related to the increase pressure on marine fish resource for the production of fish feed will be manage through a strong implementation of the guidelines of FAO on fish feed to decrease at the maximum the quantity of fish oil and fishmeal and integrate alternative source of protein. The risks on the social dimension are related to the risk of nepotism and corruption among committee member and the potential conflict among facilities users, the risk of temporary and limited access to old infrastructure during rehabilitation and above all the working conditions of smokers and dryers and the cross contamination due to integration of rice-fish production and potential impact on safety of workers and consumers. The PMUI will accompany the existing village committee in managing these risks and ensure no-discrimination of any kind among community members. It will also ensure the implementation of the SEP and the GAP. The GAP includes: training of project related personnel on SEAH and GBV; strengthening the FAO GRM to handle such incidents; and establishing and operationalizing GBV referral pathways in collaboration with UNFPA. These measures will be inclusive, survivor-centred and gender responsive and bolstered by gender empowerment activities and sensitization and mobilization of community gatekeepers. Worker safety are included in the design of the infrastructure above all through new technologies limiting the smokes and pollution and all the impact on health. Strong consideration has been taken into consideration for rice-fish integration with requesting from IFAD ROOTS project the development of a IPMP with the support a FAO. All of the social and environmental risks are therefore manageable with adequate mitigation measures and regular monitoring, engaging closely with all the local and institutional stakeholders. The FAO Gambia is used to the implementation of ESMF tools and ESMP monitoring system and will dedicate adequate and competent resource for it. The institutional entities capacities were assessed for the EbA funding proposal. Although concluded insufficient, the EbA project has since August 2017 strengthened the institutional capacities to implement climate-related activities as well as to apply participatory communication, with one entire component devoted to policy support, institutional strengthening and knowledge generation.

4. **Risk categorization.** According to FAO Guidelines followed in this assessment, the project has been categorised as a moderate risk project (Category B). The detailed of the safeguard instruments and mitigation measures are presented in the following table.

FAO Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Safeguard Instruments & Mitigation Measures
ESMG - General consideration	YES	ESMF: ESMP, SEP, GRM system, GBV referral pathways E&S Screening (Annex 1)
ESS 1 – Natural Resources Management	YES	ESMF: ESMP and C-ESMP The fish culture in rice-field, ponds, and fish tanks will create wastewater that will be use as fertilizer for horticulture and home gardens. The project integrates seawater use for cleaning facilities to limit the use of fresh water. Fish feed production strongly aligned with FAO guidelines. Pollution and waste from infrastructure rehabilitation and construction will be manage by competent companies following C-ESMP.
ESS2 – Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Natural Habitats	YES	ESMF: ESMP, E&S screening (Annex 1) All project activities will be carried out of any protected areas but will consider strengthened of the ecosystems and ecosystems services through mangrove restoration and management. Project build on experienced actors (Department of Nature and Wildlife, Department of Forestry, TRY association).
ESS3 – Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	YES	ESMF: ESMP The project will undertake mangrove restoration, by which mangrove seeds, of appropriate autochthonous species, will be used for restored mangrove forests.
ESS4 – Animal – Livestock and Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	YES	ESMF: ESMP. The project will use autochthonous fish species from different suitable parts of the country for the aquaculture activities. Through breeding selection improved fish strains may be the result as regards growth performance.
ESS5 – Pest and Pesticide Management	NO	ESMF: Exclusion List (Appendix 1, Part B) The project will not introduce pesticides. Nevertheless, the project will ensure all collaboration with partners involved in using pesticide to develop a IPMP.
ESS6 – Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement	NO	ESMF: Exclusion List (Appendix 1, Part B) The project will not remove people from their homes or restrict access to their means of livelihoods. Project will ensure access to fishing facilities during construction or rehabilitation (alternative to land)
ESS7 – Decent Work	NO	ESMF: Exclusion List (Appendix 1, Part B) & Procedures for managing contractors & UN supplier Code of Conduct (Annex 3) & ESMP and the creation of IPMP The project will not affect employment and labour conditions and rights The project will improve occupational health and safety condition for workers in the value chain The project will not involve child labour
ESS8 – Gender Equality	NO	Gender Assessment and action plan. As per GCF requirements a gender assessment and action plan will be developed, with specific gender-targeted activities built into the project design and social approaches.
ESS9 – Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage	NO	ESMF: E&S screening (Annex 1), Chance find procedure (Annex 4) The Gambia's main ethnic groups were not found to meet the criteria for IPs under GCF and FAO's policies. There are a number of different ethnic groups with distinct languages in The Gambia (and project area), but none of them forms the majority or suffers from structural discrimination. Tribal identities do not affect socioeconomic activities and associations, as witnessed by the mixed tribal membership of fisherfolk producer groups and many mixed marriages in the country. The Chance find procedure will be applied, only if and when this safeguard policy is triggered.

5. **Alternatives.** The project build on previous experiences in the Fishery sector and consider alternatives based on geographical and activities alternatives. The analysis is developed in the document and ensure that the project will have strong impact on the sustainability of investment to face climate change.

6. **Environmental and Social Safeguard Management Framework (ESMF) Approach.** As called for by the FAO and World Bank guidelines, the project will be using an ESMF approach, as the exact beneficiaries can only be known at the time of implementation and relevant sites for mangrove restoration and aquaculture activities are still not finally defined. Nevertheless, a comprehensive E&S analysis has been done for known sites relative to Coastal and river small-scale infrastructures. Tools for sites screening are provided within the ESMF to ensure preliminary risk analysis.

7. **Stakeholder engagement.** The project considered engagement through all the project cycle from design to the closure. Multiple technical mission has been held for the Concept note and the Funding proposal elaboration reaching local communities. National engagement was held with the support of the FAO Gambia office through bilateral exchange, meetings, and plenary. Two complementary and separate missions have been held in March 2021, one on the E&S risk and one on the gender aspects. This approach leads to transparency, inclusiveness of consultation and ensure free speech of all stakeholders in a patriarchal context. All the following stakeholder have been therefore consulted and engaged closely: the national institutions at central and local level, the local authorities, the producers, and facilities users, the representatives of the civil society and the groups of women and youth. The major concern of land availability for infrastructure has been therefore eliminate thanks to close exchange with the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources and the Local communities guarantying the availability. Engagement will continue during implementation according to a stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

8. **Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM).** The PMUI will be responsible in managing the grievance and redress mechanism. GRM system based on existing structure and procedure but with a strong linkage with the PMUI and FAO Gambia officers to ensure the right application of GRM principles. Grievance at landing site will be managed by site committee considering a four steps GRM (Fishery site office/committee, Community Alkalo, Fishery Head Office, Banjul and Police). Project related SEAH and GBV grievances will be managed through the existing FAO GRM.system, which is to be strengthened so that it is inclusive, survivor centred and gender-responsive, complemented by GBV referral pathways. The pathways will be established and operationalized under the project in collaboration with UNFPA, which include medical care, psychosocial support, legal and social/reintegration support.

9. **Human resource.** A dedicated E&S and Gender Specialist is included in the project design to ensure the ESMF and GAP implementation.

10. **Budget.** The ESMF budget is 459 400 USD with additional 12,711,795 USD on specific Gender activities in the Gender Action Plan and with all others included regular costs and budget (see Annex 8, GAP).

11. The ESMF is attached as a part of the ESMF document. A summary of safeguard-related consultations undertaken to date is included in Attachment 6 of this funding proposal.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Background

12. **As a low lying coastal nation, and the smallest country on the African continent, The Gambia is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.** In the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index, Gambia is ranked 141st - the 33rd most vulnerable country and the 53rd least ready country in the world, reflecting its high vulnerability score and low readiness score. The Gambia's climate vulnerability is also set in a complex development context, with multiple challenges and limited resources that could be re-directed to climate adaptation.

13. **The comprehensive climate analysis prepared during the project formulation presents a complex pathway through which climate change will affect each of the ecological segments of the Gambian fisheries,** which in turn will generate biological impacts on various fish species, resulting in reduced resource availability for the Gambian populations and affected livelihoods. The climate analysis had included a broader climate trend and projection modelling over the entire Gambia river watershed, and specific investigations on climate change impacts on each ecological segment of the Gambian fisheries (oceanic, coastal/estuary, middle river), taking into consideration the mangrove ecosystems and issue of salinity intrusion. The findings of these separate investigations have been used for a detailed climate change vulnerability assessment of the 27 most important fish species in the Gambia, which found that a significant number of species, representing a majority of the catches in the Gambia, is projected to be negatively impacted by one or multiple climate change stressors. In addition to this impact pathway, climate change is projected to have other direct effects on the Gambian fisheries by damaging the existing coastal fisheries infrastructure and some of the inland aquaculture facilities. The findings of climate vulnerability assessment at each major landing site targeted for the project indicate that sea level rise, rise in extreme winds, rise in extreme waves, changes in precipitation will contribute to the degradation of the existing coastal fisheries infrastructure.

14. In this context of reduced capture fisheries potential, the adaptation responses can be two-fold: first, by reducing the very high fish losses currently experienced by the artisanal sector, due to the climate vulnerability of the current infrastructure and equipment. Second, by supporting the development of aquaculture production as an alternative to climate-induced decreases in capture fisheries. Yet a number of barriers hinder the climate adaptation of the Gambian fisher folk and prevent the Government to provide the necessary support. As such, the proposed GCF project is imperative to support the response of the Gambian artisanal fisheries sector to climate change.

2.2 Project description

2.2.1 Project objectives and components

15. **The project aims at building the resilience of the Gambian fisher folk against climate change and at improving their livelihoods.** The project will promote the adoption of proven adaptation measures from the West Africa region and similar contexts, with a particular focus on value chain segments dominated by women (fish handling and processing). The project will also put particular emphasis on integration with the agriculture sector, particularly for the development of aquaculture. The objectives of the project will be realized through three inter-linked components:

- Component 1 Strengthening restoration capacity and community management of artisanal fisheries habitats
 - SC1.1 Mangrove restoration in fisheries priority areas. The related activities are Reforestation of 1,100 ha of degraded mangrove areas and support assisted natural regeneration (ANR) on 1,250 ha in key fisheries hotspots.

- SC1.2 Local communities equipped for sustainable ecosystem management. The related activities are (i) Capacity development for local communities; (ii) Support the establishment of community forest status (where applicable) for the interventions sites and the transfer of tenure to the local communities; (iii) Provide technical support to the execution of the mangrove restoration activities and ensuring environmental and social safeguards
- Component 2 Climate resilient fisheries infrastructure and aquaculture development
 - SC2.1 Fisheries communities are equipped with climate-proofed and improved critical small scale fisheries infrastructure (artisanal fish landing sites) and with climate-smart fish processing equipment (solar dryers and improved ovens).The activities are: (i) ESIA, detailed design and supervision for all sites (ii) Expand the Banjul landing site to accommodate loss of capacity at other climate impacted sites; (iii) Introduce climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the Brufut, Tanji, Gunjur and Sanyang landing sites; (iv) Develop flood-proofing measures and introduce climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the Kartong landing site; (v) Develop flood-proofing measures at the Bintang landing site; (vi) Capacity development for the CFCs; (vii) Introduce energy efficient technologies for fish handling and processing in 10 mangrove management communities.
 - SC2.2 Aquaculture activities introduced as adaptation measures for livelihood improvement of 2,800 smallholder rural households .The related activities are (i) Expand the Jahally Aquaculture Center; (ii) Promote the increase of fish feed production through four manufacturing units; (iii) Integrate catfish production in fish tanks in 30 communal vegetable gardens (aquaculture package 1); (iv) Introduce integrated rice-fish culture in 300 ha of new irrigated schemes (aquaculture package 2); (v) Fund the development of fish culture in 60 earthen ponds (aquaculture package 3); (vi) Promote sustainable clam and oyster culture in 40 communities (aquaculture package 4); (vii) Provide technical support to the execution of the aquaculture activities and ensuring environmental and social safeguard
- Component 3 Improved climate change adaptive capacities
 - SC3.1 Public services strengthened to facilitate local community capacity to prepare for and respond to climate change risks. The related activities are (i) Strengthen the sectoral institutions and policies and develop additional capacity to respond to climate risks; (ii) Improve public sector capacities to monitor the fisheries sector and its associated ecosystems and integrate climate risks; (iii) Establish an e-extension/out-reach system for fisheries and aquaculture
 - SC3.2 Local communities, groups and HHs capacities to implement market driven adaptation measures are strengthened. The related activities are: (i) Capacity development for field fisheries and forestry officers to support fisheries, aquaculture and mangrove investment; (ii) Support to private investment, value addition and integration with other sectors; (iii) Support to gender empowerment through the application of the Household Methodology; (iv) Implement a functional literacy and numeracy programme targeted to project female beneficiaries; (v) Train executing-agency personnel on gender in general, SEAH, and establish and operationalize referral pathways for GBV.
- Component 4 Project coordination and implementation

2.2.2 Project location and siting

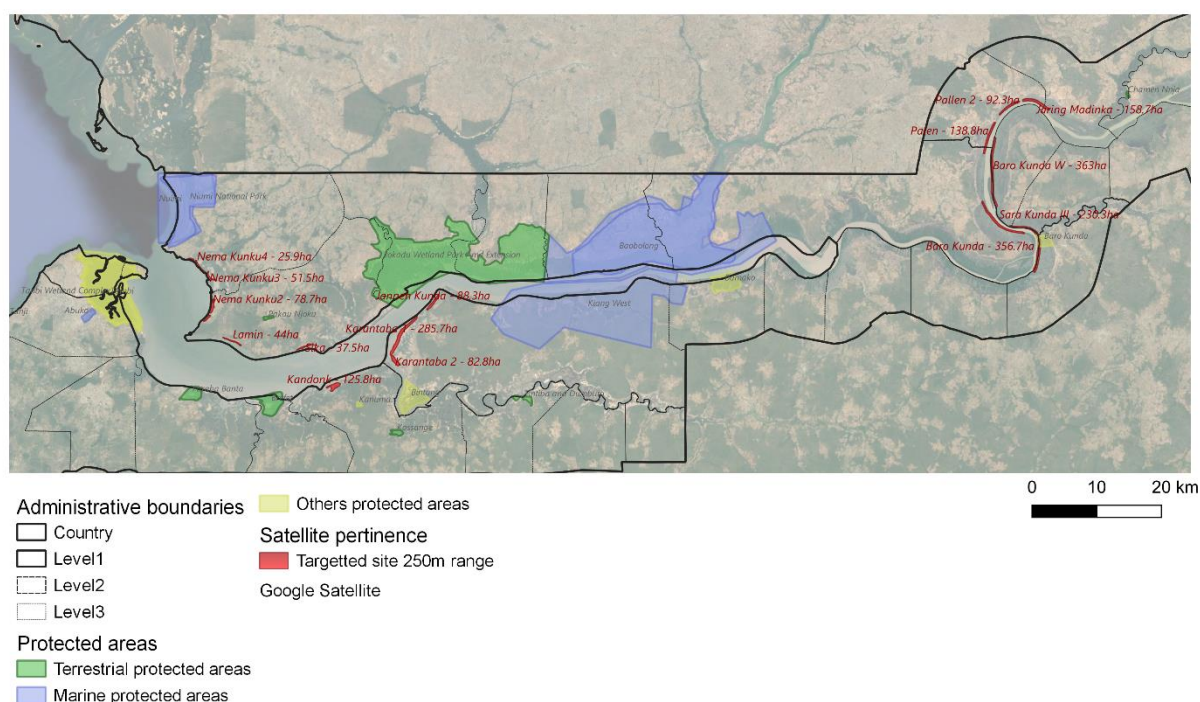
16. The following paragraph aim to identify the localisation of each project intervention when available and be able to orientate the impact and risk analysis according to a broader overview of interaction with on-going

project and areas of interest. In alignment with the Fishery value chain and the project targeted activities, the different activities will be mostly located close to the Shore and the Gambia riverbanks areas. At the design stage, sites have been preidentified for the major part of the activities and are presented below.

17. **Preliminary mangrove restoration habitats identification (component C1).** Mangroves restoration location have been primarily identified taken into the following considerations: (i) Areas/sites impacted or expected to be affected by climate change; (ii) Areas in the River Mouth and Middle river segments as they are the habitat most relevant for fish habitat and might be more efficient in climate adaptation in case of hypersaline event; (iii) shore areas in degraded mangrove areas; (iv) sites outside of protected areas as they are already under management plan and restoration practices and to avoid any indirect impact on the biodiversity through displacement and intervention within the area; (v) coordination with other restoration project on-going such as the EbA project working within *bolongs*.

18. All the sites preidentified will be screened during the implementation of the Project to analyse E&S risks and adequate mitigation measures and confirm the relevancy of a mangrove restoration. All the neigh borough communities will be consulted.

Figure 1: Pertinence of targeted mangrove site restoration under satellite imagery

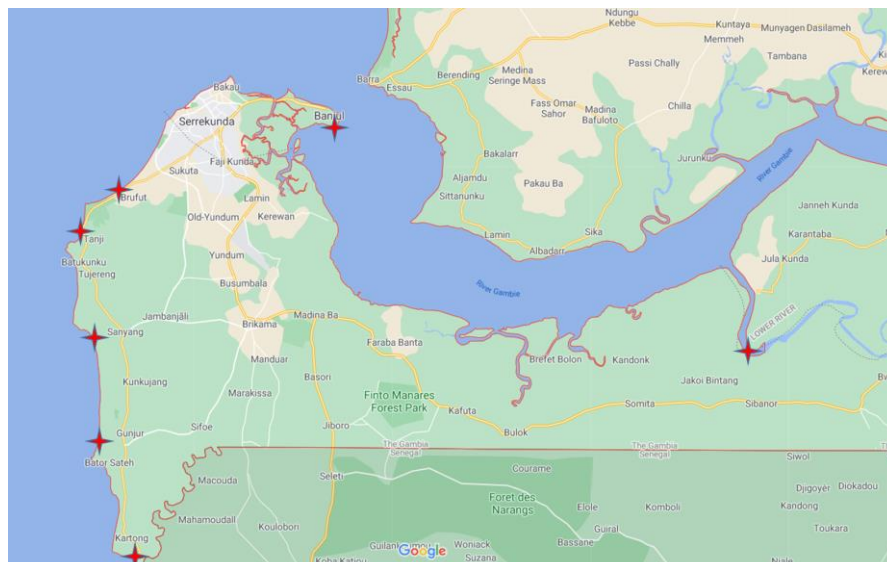


19. A list of 18 small sites have been preidentified from the estuary in *Nema Kundu* up to the river until *Jaring Madinka* localized in 10 major sites for a total of 2 250ha localized on both riverbanks. The sites are detailed in the project main report.

20. **Climate-proofing and improvement of critical small-scale fisheries infrastructure (component SC2.1).** The component identifies 7 landing sites to be rehabilitated in complementary to Smoking and drying facilities, namely: *Banjul*, *Brufut*, *Tanji*, *Sanyang*, *Gunjur*, *Kartong* and *Bintang*. There are no on-going projects on the different sites of interventions and on the land sites for rehabilitation and construction. The only future project is the West Africa Coastal Area Program (WACA) from the World Bank which aims to face coastal erosion

by heavy infrastructure implementation. There is no information on the site's implementation of future activities and cumulative impact remain low as the present project will have punctual and temporary impact above all on the land and not directly the coastal area. The sites localisation and the planned intervention are presented below.

Figure 2: Targeted landing sites



21. The studies have identified location of the intervention within each of this site with related activities. Therefore, the field E&S mission aim to exchange with the communities about the current project and identified activities and ensure all adequate measure have been considered to avoid any negative impact on the environment or the communities.

Figure 3:Banjul landing site description and localisation

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST US\$
Mobilisation & Dredging	ESIA, EMP, Design and bidding documents, mobilisation and dredging.	758,000
Piling works area D	Piling of all pontoon guides and shore access	72,790
Floating pontoons area D	4 No x 50m long floating pontoons and dredging	1,001,060
Buildings	CFC office, gear stores, workshops, net mending, chill store and ice plant	555,000
Liquid Waste handling	Liquid waste treatment in areas A & B	74,750
Equipment and ancillaries	Sub-station, winch, ice plant, chillers, ice store, PV panels and fish handling	442,500
Contingencies		150,000



PROPOSED INVESTMENTS

AREA A Equipped with small boat yard for large canoes, including slipway with winch, engine workshop, a 20 Ton ice machine, a 50/100 Ton chill store and net mending runways.

AREA B Gear stores to include 1 communal structure plus 20 individual gear stores of 4 m² each.

AREA D Additional 4 floating pontoons, 50 m long, including dredging to -2.0m below LAT.

Figure 4: Brufut landing site description and localisation

Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement project in the Gambia – PROREFISH Gambia
GCP/GAM/043/GCR

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST US\$
Fish smoking sheds	3 smoking sheds with FTT ovens and fish gutting and rinsing stations	333,879
Fish drying platform	Concrete slab with 30 CEAS solar ovens	216,190
Sea water fish rinsing	Borewell, storage tank, header tank and structure, solar panels and pumps	87,365
Contingencies	Wet waste handling and drains	35,566

INFRASTRUCTURE TABLE



PROPOSED INVESTMENTS

AREA A Existing sheds demolished and re-constructed to house new ovens.

AREA B Cleared, levelled and paved to be equipped with CEAS type solar driers

In between building A and building B, a fish rinsing and gutting station will be installed to run on seawater from a solar-powered borehole.

Figure 5: Tanji landing site description and localisation

ITEM	ACTIVITY	ESTIMATED COST US\$
Fish smoking sheds	3 smoking sheds with FTT ovens and fish gutting and rinsing stations	333,879
Fish drying platform	Concrete slab with 30 CEAS solar ovens	216,190
Sea water fish rinsing	Borewell, storage tank, header tank and structure, solar panels and pumps	87,365
Contingencies	Wet waste handling and drains	35,566

INFRASTRUCTURE TABLE



PROPOSED INVESTMENTS

AREA C – This area is the most exposed to climate change in that it is used for drying and smoking. Its proximity to the waterline renders it very vulnerable to any noticeable change in weather conditions and all operations should be moved to areas A and B.

AREA A Levelled and paved for solar driers.

AREA B Buildings for smoking ovens.

Figure 6: Sanyang landing site description and localisation

ITEM	ACTIVITY	ESTIMATED COST US\$
Fish drying platform	Concrete slab with 60 CEAS solar ovens	413,660
Sea water fish rinsing	Borewell, storage tank, header tank and structure, solar panels and pumps	87,360
Contingencies	Wet waste handling, drains, contingencies	25,000

INFRASTRUCTURE TABLE



PROPOSED INVESTMENTS

Existing smoke houses using banda ovens.

AREA A Possible site for new driers.

AREA B Exposed drying racks in Area B moved to Area A and equipped with CEAS solar driers.

Figure 7: Gunjur landing site description

Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement project in the Gambia – PROREFISH Gambia
GCP/GAM/043/GCR

ITEM	ACTIVITY	ESTIMATED COST U\$
Upgrade of FTT ovens	Replace all metallic parts with new material components	50,000

Figure 8: Kartong landing site description and localisation

ITEM	ACTIVITY	ESTIMATED COST U\$
Mobilisation	ESIA, EMP, Design and bidding documents, mobilisation.	170,000
Piling works	Piling of all pontoon guides and shore access	47,060
Floating pontoons	2 No x 10m long floating pontoons	119,250
Raising level of platform		409,560
Fish drying platform	Concrete slab with 30 CEAS solar ovens	306,190
Fish smoking sheds	2 smoking sheds with FTT ovens and fish gutting and rinsing stations	197,055
Sea water fish rinsing	Borewell, storage tank, header tank and structure, solar panels and pumps	87,360
Contingencies	Wet waste handling, drains, contingencies	25,000



Figure 17-The existing situation at Kartong

PROPOSED INVESTMENTS

Raise the level around the work area as required to avoid flooding.

Install a 20m long floating jetty and a solar-powered borewell with a water storage tank.

Build 2 new smoke houses and 1 drying platform.

Figure 9: Bintang landing site description and localisation

ITEM	ACTIVITY	ESTIMATED COST U\$
Mobilisation	ESIA, EMP, Design and bidding documents, mobilisation.	160,000
Piling works	Piling of all pontoon guides and shore access	57,060
Floating pontoons	2 No x 10m long floating pontoons	119,250
Raising road level & rehab	Retaining wall and backfill and paving, water supply borewell, maintenance	411,250
Contingencies	Rehabilitation of existing masonry structures.	30,000



PROPOSED INVESTMENTS

Train root of existing dilapidated jetty and raise ground level as required.

Install a 20m long floating jetty and a solar-powered borewell with a water storage tank.

Rehabilitation of existing gear stores.

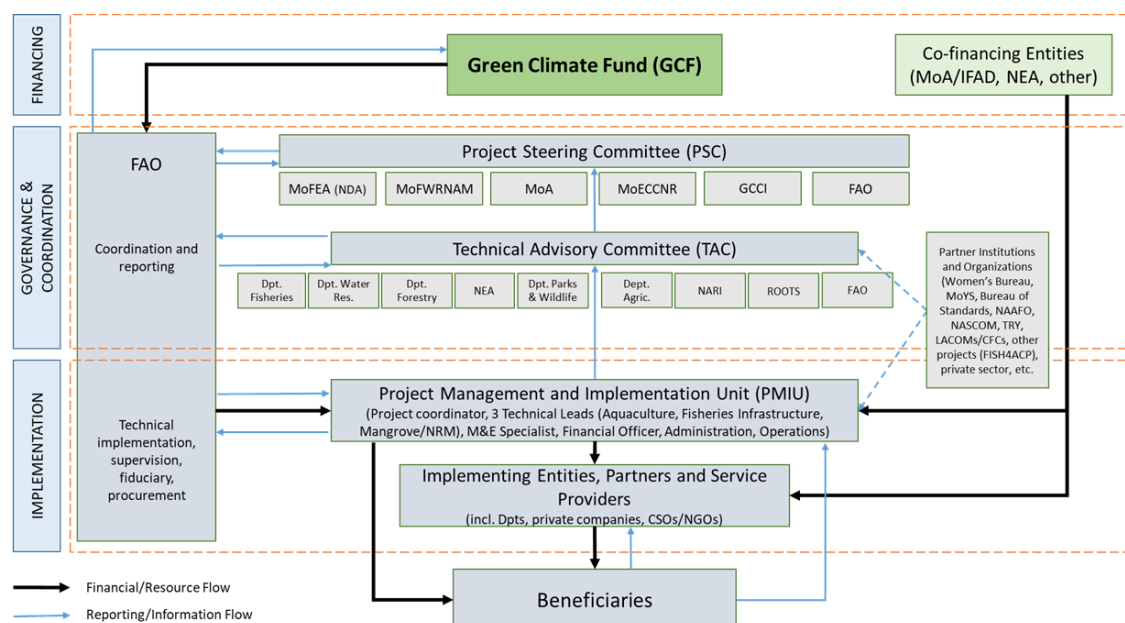
22. Development of aquaculture activities as climate adaptation measures (Sc2.2). The project will be identified sites for all of the activities in the subcomponent. While the site localisation remains actually unknown, an engagement emerges to closely join effort from the ROOTS project financed by IFAD and the present project. The sites will be screened according to the enclosed annex to categorize each site and activities and ensure no high-risk activities will be initiated. The design of the project aims to avoid cumulative impacts such as pollution from fish wastewater and pollution from chemical fertilizer use, into a win-win approach through an integrated approach of production. All the rice field production and vegetable gardens potential are managed under the

ROOTS project according to the SECAP 2017 normative of IFAD, which is aligned with the GCF standards. Therefore, both projects impacts are managed under adequate E&S frameworks. Cumulative impacts will be closely monitored by both Executing Entities even if there are quantified as low.

2.2.3 Institutional and implementation arrangements

23. The institutional and implementation arrangements are configured to ensure an inclusive engagement of all key stakeholder identified at both national and local levels. A Dedicated Project Management and Implementation Unit (PMIU) will be the link between all the different stakeholder and will be composed of the different specialist of the project. The national institutions will have key role from governance to implementation through Project steering committee (PSC), Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) as well as key actors in monitoring activities. The FAO Gambia will lead the coordination, reporting and technical implementation, supervision fiduciary and procurement activities and support the PMIU. The civil society organisation and the private sector will be part of the implementing partners and services providers. Finally, the beneficiaries already played a role in the design of the project and will continuously be involved to validate the adequacy of intervention, their implementation and the monitoring and prevention of any emerging risk for the community.

Figure 10: Institutional and implementation arrangement



3 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Policy framework

24. **The Gambia Environmental Action Plan (GEAP) (2019-2029).** Overall policy framework for sound environmental management in The Gambia. It is the first integrated environmental and natural resources management policy framework of the country that provides an overview of the existing environmental situation and outlines approaches to deal with the problems, including institutional changes and other actions required. Gambia Environment Action Plan is implemented by National Environment Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and all relevant institutions including the Private Sector and NGOs.

25. **National Climate Change Policy (2016 – 2025) and National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).** Policy provides the framework for managing climate risks, building institutions, capacities, and opportunities for climate-resilient development. The Action Plan lead to the

26. **Fisheries Policy of The Gambia 2007.** The Gambia Fisheries Policy is geared toward the provision of technical advice, assistance and services to fisheries operators and businesses in an equal opportunity manner irrespective of gender, sex or creed. The Policy also aims to protect and develop local fisheries industries, develop aquaculture, facilitate micro-economic activities, develop fisheries infrastructure and trainings in fisheries management and development. In addition, it promotes joint monitoring control and surveillance of all fisheries related activities, judicious exploitation and utilization of fisheries resources in a sustainable manner, among other things. This Policy is implemented by the Department of Fisheries in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

27. **The Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) Sector Policy (2017 – 2026).** Provides the framework for the development of the Agriculture sector in the medium-term.

28. **National Agricultural Sector Strategy (NASS, 2014)** Provides framework for the development of the sector; aims to reduce Gambian dependence on food imports, and improve food security and nutrition

29. **The Forestry Policy (2010-2019 and the National Forestry Action Plan (NTFAP) 2009-2019.** Promotes state and community forest development and management.

30. **The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), 2015.** The NBSAP provides the framework for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

31. **The Gambia National Social Protection Policy 2015-2025.** Policy aims to establish an inclusive, integrated and comprehensive social protection system that will safeguard the lives of all poor and vulnerable groups in The Gambia

32. **National Health Policy (2011) « changing for good » vision 2020.** It has as a mission to ensure provision of quality health care services within an enabling environment, delivered by appropriately trained, skilled and motivated personnel at all levels of care.

33. **Gambia National Gender & Women Empowerment Policy (2010–2020).** o mainstream gender in national and sectoral planning and programming to ensure equity and equality

34. **National Policy for the Advancement of Gambian Women and Girls (1999-2009).** Policy provides a legitimate point of reference for addressing gender inequalities at all levels of government and all stakeholders

35. **National Youth Policy (2009–2018).** Policy aims to mainstream youth issues into the advancement of all sectors

36. **The Gambia National Social Protection Policy 2015-2025.** Policy aims to establish an inclusive, integrated and comprehensive social protection system that will safeguard the lives of all poor and vulnerable groups in The Gambia.

3.2 E&S National legal framework

3.2.1 Sectorial legal framework

37. **Fisheries Act, 2007 (N°20 of 2007) and related Fisheries Regulation, 2008 (N° 2008-6).** The provisions in the Fisheries Act ensure the management and conservation of fisheries resources in The Gambia, regulates fishing by nationals of The Gambia on the High Seas and prescribes rules relative to aquaculture, fish processing and import and export of fisheries products. The challenge remains in policing the act and ensuring that all safeguards are implemented. One of the notable challenges is stopping illegal fishing on Gambian waters due

to limited capacity and trained personnel. Although fisheries officers are adequately empowered to act, they often lack the capacity to do so effectively.

38. **Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone Act of 1968** defining territorial sea of Gambia extended to a distance of 12 nautical miles. According to the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*, the Exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles, where the country may benefit from natural resource exclusively.

3.2.2 Environment legal framework

39. **Constitution of 1996**. Although there is no clear environmental rights, the constitution of 1996 (amendment 2004) with its article 220 underlines that the protection of the environment is the duty of all citizens. The “preservation of environment” is considered as a fundamental right under the constitution of 1996 and its 2004 amendment.

40. **National Environment Management Act 1994**. This is the legislation that protects Human Health and the Environment from harmful exposures and impacts of Environmental pollutions, and contaminations. It is the principal legislation in environmental management; Part V of Act provides for certain projects listed under Schedule A to be considered for ESMF/ESIA. It is supported by the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act (No. 12 of 1994). And the Environmental Quality Standards Regulations, 1999.

41. **Environmental Impacts Assessment Regulations 2014**. Part V of NEMA requires that projects that have impact on the environment be subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The Environmental Impacts Assessment Regulations 2014 is subsidiary piece of legislation to NEMA that specifically addresses Environmental and social issues in respect to projects. The EIA process identifies potential impacts of the proposed investments to the Environment and the communities, suggest recommendations for the mitigation or prevention of these potential impacts and set a pace for either a simple Environmental Management Plan in case of a category ‘C’ investment or Environmental and Social Management Plan, in case of category ‘A’ investments and “B” but to a lesser extent. The Gambian environmental law requires any development proposal that is foreseen to have minor or major impact on the Environment to first of all undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This is a Statutory Requirement that is specified by National Environmental Management Act 1994 and the EIA Regulations 2014 that requires the identification/determination of social and environmental risks and development of a management plan to address/manage them. The said plan must be submitted, validated nationally before an environmental approval is given for any project to start operations.

42. **Categorization of project activities**. No activity from the project are falling under the A category as the project is supporting small-scale infrastructure and small scale fisheries (less than 5 ha culture farm with no use of exotic species), will support restoration of mangrove and not established wood plantation. The following activities are considered as B category: Landing sites with piers of more than 20 meters long, Aqua –culture of less between 2 and 5 hectares area using indigenous species, Establishment of wood plantations of more than 5 hectares, Fish processing plants, Packing factories. Other facilities considered as C category in the project are: others Landing sites, Artisanal fisheries, Aqua-culture of less than 2 hectares in areas using indigenous species. All the activities from the project are falling under the B category

43. **Forest Act, 1998 and the related Forest Regulations, 1998**. The Act provide the maintenance and development of the forest resources of The Gambia with a view to enhancing the contribution of Forestry to the socio-economic development of The Gambia and for matters connected therewith. Which protect mangrove species (*Rhizophora* especially) defining protected forest as all mangrove forest.

44. **Biodiversity and wildlife Act (2003)**. It is an Act to provide for the conversation of biodiversity and wildlife, to promote, regulate and protect the use of biological resources and establish, maintain and administer protected natural areas and cultivated sites and for the participation by the population in conversation and sustainable use and for matters connected therewith. Fish wildlife preservation is considered through the Wildlife

Conservation Act, 1977 (Act No. 1 of 1977) and the Wildlife conservation regulations (L.N. No. 36 of 1978) and (L. N. No. 10 of 1977).

45. **Environmental Discharges Permit Regulations 1999.** Pursuant to Part VIII of NEMA, discharge of pollutants into any segment of the environment is prohibited. In line with this provision, Environmental Discharge (Permitting) Regulations, 1999 is promulgated to ensure that human and animal health is safeguarded

3.2.3 Social legal framework

46. **Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1991.** The Land Acquisition Act permits the acquisition of land by government for "public purposes" though this is conditioned upon payment of compensation. Land acquired under the act is to be designated as State Lands and then administered under the provisions of the State Lands Act. This would abrogate customary tenure arrangements and permit the establishment of leases.

47. **Public Health Act, Chapter 40:02, Volume 6.** The Public Health Act makes provision with respect to matters affecting Public Health in The Gambia including prevention, suppression and control of infectious diseases, communicable diseases, sanitation, protection of food, supply of water, protection from mosquitoes and pollution in general, occupational health and safety and International health.

48. **Anti-littering Regulations, 2007.** It addresses waste management and pollution issues in relation to environmental health and hygiene

49. **Labour Act, 2007.** It provides the legal framework for administration of labour, recruitment and hiring of labour, and protection of wages.

50. **The Children's Act 2005.** It is the principal law concerning children's rights in Gambia. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNICEF) has voiced concern that the Act "fails to cover all areas under the Convention, including issues related to child marriage, female genital mutilation and child labour, and that it has not been effectively enforced and has not been sufficiently disseminated". The Article 43 defined the Minimum Age for Work at 16 which is aligned with international standards. Article 44 from the Children Act and article 46 of the Labour Act are aligned and identified Minimum age for Hazardous work about 18 which is also aligned with international standards. Compulsory Education age is also aligned with 16 (article 18)

51. **Women's Act 2010.** While the 1996 constitution already support non-discrimination and gender equality through its article 33 and 17, the women's Act requires that both Public and Private Institutions must take appropriate measures to promote and protect women's rights, their legal status and rights from any form of abuse or violence by any person, enterprise, organization or institution. The Act also provides for the full and adequate participation of women in decision making processes and having equal voting rights as men.

52. **Physical Planning and Development Act, Chapter 57:08, Volume 8.** The Physical Planning and Development Act provides under the Ministry of Lands and Regional Administration for the systematic preparation and approval of physical development plans and control of developments in Greater Banjul and other growth areas in The Gambia. Due to potential infrastructure development, this Act is triggered.

53. **Ombudsman.** Ombudsman is an official who holds the power to investigate allegations of maladministration, mismanagement, corruption, discrimination and deal with human rights and protection of fundamental freedoms of the citizenry.

54. **Indigenous people rights.** The Constitution does not mention Indigenous people or marginalized communities in The Gambia.

3.3 Institutional framework

55. **The National Environment Agency (NEA).** It is the Institution responsible for the implementation of EIA procedures and guidance. The process of EIA starts at the designing phase of a project. If environmental risks are to be expected, it is in the interest of the developer to identify alternative plans to reduce the environmental risk or develop measures to mitigate the negative impacts. The Government and the developer share responsibility for assessing potential environmental risks and for taking actions to reduce those risks. NEA, in collaboration with government departments and private sector representatives, is charged with reviewing all new projects and determining whether or not they are "environmentally sound", prior to granting them an environmental clearance.

56. The key Institutional Stakeholders of the EIA Working Group include NEA, the Department of Physical Planning, Department of Lands and Survey, Ministry of Local Government and Regional Administrations, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters, National Assembly Select Committee on Health and the Environment, Representatives from Project beneficiary communities, Geology Department, Ministry of Trade and Investment, Ministry of Justice. Concern Municipality or Area Council as well as NGO and Private Sector Institutions are often co-opted etc. These institutions constitute the multi-disciplinary EIA working group so that various expertise relevant to the validation of the EIA report are pooled together to improve the document by making it responsive to Sound Environmental and Social management and protection.

57. The gaps and weaknesses of the EIA Process are that the statutory documents on EIA did not cover ESMF and its requirements and procedures. The EIA puts more emphases on the protection of the Environment and weak on social safeguards. The involvement of participatory/beneficiary populations in the EIA process is not given prominence (even though public hearing is captured in the regulations) and follow-ups are fairly regular because of resources and logistic inadequacies. Political interference in decision-making process on EIA matters is also of great concern.

58. **The Department of Forestry** is mandated to (i) reserve, maintain, develop and manage 30% of the total land area under forest with a view to enhance environmental protection through minimizing soil degradation and erosion, maintaining river bank stability, protecting wetlands and improving, conserving and preserving biodiversity; (ii) control, manage, protect and administer all State forests and control the management of private forests in accordance with the Forest legislation;•adopt and promote methods for the protection and sustainable management of ecosystems and biological diversity in all forests and open areas; (iii) collect, analyse and disseminate information on forest resources and its trends to advise on areas requiring afforestation and protection of flora threatened or in danger of extinction; (iv) establish and promote the establishment of forest plantations and appropriate agroforestry practices devise and implement participatory forest management approaches, for both indigenous forest and forest plantations/agroforestry, involving local communities, traditional institutions, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, based on equitable gender participation;

59. The Department has four functional units and six regional offices as follows: Participatory Forest Management, Communication & Extension, Monitoring & Evaluation, Technical Services and Regional Forestry Offices in the six administrative areas of the country functioning as the technical and administrative arms of the directorate. The decentralization of the department's administrative structure in the 1995 Forest policy was meant to be close to the local people and forest resources in order to facilitate the transfer of forest ownership to the local communities.

60. **Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM).** The Department of Parks & Wildlife Management has jurisdiction over wildlife in or outside wildlife protected areas and employ personnel/officers to carry out its mandate all over the country. The DPWM is the only government agency responsible for the protection and the management of the nation's wildlife resources. Wildlife being a national asset, Departmental staff are

likewise deployed in all regions of the country. The Department has operational links with other Government Departments, Units and NGOs in both the natural resources and agricultural sectors.

61. **Department of Community Development (DCD).** The Department in particular has the mandate of building local institutional capacities to enhance sustainable development. These community-based institutions have varied capacities but overall, they lack the requisite knowledge and skills required for them to become effective and fully execute their mandates. Historically, the DCD was formally established by the Government of The Gambia in 1976 which integrated the then WFD (a German Community Development service- NGO) and the Community Development Service Unit under the then Ministry of Local Government and Land and reserves. The Department still has a unique role to play in furthering the cause of community and rural development in the Gambia.

3.4 Relevant International Conventions for the project

62. **The Gambia is fully engaged to face climate change challenge.** The Gambia is fully engaged in facing climate change. It signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 and ratified it in 1994. It includes submission and implementation of her National Communications, the National Adaptation Program of Actions (NAPA) (Gambia T. R., Gambia National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) on Climate Change, 2007), the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA), the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) (Gambia T. R., Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions of The Gambia, 2016) and the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of the Gambia (INDC) of 2015 (Gambia T. R., Intended National Determined Contribution, 2015). Through its second national communication (Gambia T. R., The Gambia's Second National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change, 2012), The Gambia is underlining its concern on declining state of fish resources and catches due to the combination of climatic and human pressures. Human pressures are characterized by an increase in fishing intensity and irresponsible fishing practices by the fishing trawlers and foreign artisanal fishermen. The demersal fish are apparently being over-exploited and require more rigorous management. The INDC defined on mitigation and adaptation priorities. The Gambia defined for the agricultural sector priorities for mitigation aligned with rice production efficiency improvement. Main priorities for Adaptation are: (i) support climate resilient infrastructures (addressing deficiencies, define management codes/guidelines under climate change, strengthen climate robustness of public and commercial sector buildings); (ii) adapting the agricultural sector; (iii) mainstreaming of climate change in all national development frameworks; (iv) planning, development and implementation of an effective disaster preparedness and response strategy in support of climate change adaptation and loss and damage; (v) Build and strengthen national capacities; (vi) Climate-proofing of the Urban and peri-urban infrastructure; (vii) Climate Change Adaptation through large scale ecosystem restoration of the River Gambia Watershed; (viii) Development and Implementation of the National Climate Policy and Strategy of The Gambia; (ix) Establishment of the National Climate Change Fund of The Gambia. The project is also aligned with the following priorities of the NAMA: (i) Increase energy production from renewable source; (ii) Reduce energy consumption by reducing transmission and distribution system losses to 15% by 2030; (iii) Improve storage facilities and promote the use of post-harvest technologies; (iv) Restore and rehabilitate degraded forest lands, protect and conserve wetlands, and develop greenbelts around human settlements, national forests, wildlife parks and protected areas through afforestation and reforestation activities and; (v) Integrated Management of urban and peri-urban solid and liquid Waste.

63. **United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)** signed on the 12th June 1992 and ratified it on the 10th June 1994. The Convention has three main goals including: the conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. With this regard, the Gambia developed its National biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2020) (Gambia T. R., 2015). The project is contributing to the priorities for the wetland biodiversity and the water biodiversity (i) by reducing the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use, (ii) by enhancing the

benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services and (iii) by Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

64. **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)** to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. With this regards, the Gambia developed its National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAP) (The Gambia, 2000) and its National Drought Plan (Gambia T. R., National Drought Plan, 2019)

65. **Ramsar convention 1971.** The Gambia has signed and ratified the Ramsar convention 1971 on Wetlands. the government of The Gambia in partnership with UN bodies-initiated interventions that would strengthen the preservation of the identified Ramsar sites within the greater Banjul area. Community groups have been supported to carry out livelihood support activities such as Oyster production with preservation and marketing. A community-based organisation called Try Oysters has been formed. The Fisheries Policy and Laws mentioned above supports livelihoods of fishers by providing the enabling environment for sustainable fisheries and livelihood promotion.

66. **United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)** and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women(OP-CEDAW)Convention highlights the right of women to own, manage, enjoy and dispose of property as central to their financial independence and may be critical to their ability to earn a livelihood and to provide adequate housing and nutrition for themselves and for their children

67. **International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention.** The Gambia ratified all the eight fundamental conventions from the International Labour Organization in 2000 and 2001. Child labour are managed therefore under the ILO Convention 138 Minimum age and the Convention 182 Worst Forms of Child Labour.

68. **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNICEF 1989).** Sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children. Other rights in the treaty include the right to education, the right to play, the right to respect for privacy and family life. By ratifying the UN CRC, the UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict and the UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Safe of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, The Gambia ratified key international convention concerning child labour.

69. **Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons.** The Gambia ratified the Protocol, as key convention for child labour.

70. **Others relevant agreement and conventions** are: Transboundary water management (Gambia River with Senegal and Guinea) with the Organization for the Development of the Gambia River (Gambia, Guinea, Senegal) (OMVG); the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention Covering the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

71. **The relevant regional agreements** are the Convention on the African Migratory Locust; Convention for Cooperation in tile Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region ; Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Marine Pollution in cases of Emergency in West and Central African Region.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

4.3 Policies and requirements

4.3.1 Relevant FAO and GCF policies

72. **FAO Accountability Policy (2014).** FAO is committed to designing and operating its approach to accountability, based on FAO's core values of commitment, respect for all, integrity and transparency, and according to the following principles: (i) Focus on FAO's purpose and outcomes for beneficiaries and partners; (ii) Define clear roles and responsibilities; (iii) Take informed and transparent decisions and communicate clearly, providing the basis for acting with a focus on outcomes and within clearly defined roles; (iv) Put FAO's values into practice through consistent application of a shared ethos and culture in the development of policy and the behaviour of employees; (v) Engage with stakeholders to make accountability real; (vi) Establish a culture of consequences - to be meaningful, accountability must be felt.

73. **FAO whistleblower protection policy** (administrative circular N°2019/06) applying to any FAO personnel when internal or external reporting according to the consideration of the circular.

74. **GCF Policy on the Protection of Whistleblowers and Witnesses (2018)** aims to empower GCF-project related persons to report suspicions of wrongdoing in good faith and without fear of retaliation so that the GCF can effectively protect its interests, resources, and mission.

75. **FAO Policy on Gender Equality 2020-2030** strives to achieve equality between women and men in sustainable agriculture and rural development for the elimination of hunger and poverty.

76. **GCF Gender Policy (2019)** reinforces the responsiveness of GCF to the culturally diverse context of gender equality to better address and account for the links between gender equality and climate change.

77. **FAO Protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (PSAE) N° 2013/27.** The principles of integrity, professionalism, respect for human rights and the dignity of all peoples underpin FAO's commitment to preventing and addressing acts of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)

78. **FAO Policy on the prevention of harassment, sexual harassment and abuse of authority N° 2015/03 (2015)** and FAO policy on sexual harassment (13 February 2019) which states Sexual Harassment in all its forms is contrary to the United Nations Charter, the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules of the Organization and the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service.

79. **GCF Revised Policy on the Prevention and Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment (2021)** sets clear obligations for GCF-project related persons to prevent and respond to SEAH and to refrain from condoning, encouraging, participating in, or engaging in SEAH.

80. **FAO Policy against fraud and other corrupt practices N° 2015/08 (2015)** Fraud and other corrupt practices pose a grave threat to the effective implementation of the Organization's policies and objectives

81. **GCF Policy on Prohibited Activities (2019)** prohibits GCF-project related persons to engage in: corrupt, fraudulent, coercive, collusive, or obstructive practices; or abuse, etc. to maintain the highest levels of integrity, accountability and efficiency.

4.3.2 FAO safeguards guidelines and GCF Environmental and Social Policy

82. **The FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (2015)** includes general principles and nine Environmental and social standards:

Table 1: FAO standards main considerations

<i>Environmental and social standards</i>	<i>Main considerations</i>
<i>ESMG: General principles</i>	Impact assessment methodology, Stakeholder engagement principles, GRM system, GBV referral pathways
<i>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</i>	Land-use planning and land resource planning; Water resource and small dam planning; Land; Climate.
<i>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</i>	Protected areas, buffer zones and natural habitats; Conservation of biodiversity; Use of exotic or non-indigenous species; Living natural resources.
<i>ESS3 : Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i>	Introduction of new crops and varieties; Provision of seeds and other planting materials; Modern biotechnology; Forest plantations.
<i>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i>	
<i>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</i>	Pesticide selection; Removal/treatment; Responsibility.
<i>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</i>	
<i>ESS 7: Decent Work</i>	Creation of better employment opportunities, particularly for women and young people; Non-discrimination and equal opportunities; Occupational health and safety; Prevention of child labor; Forced labor; Workers' and producers' organizations.
<i>ESS 8: Gender Equality</i>	The fight against discriminatory practices; Equal opportunities for men and women to take part and to benefit;
<i>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</i>	Identification of indigenous peoples; Rights to land, territory and natural resources; Reference impact analysis on indigenous peoples; Free, prior and informed consent; Plan for indigenous peoples.

83. **FAO Compliance reviews following complaints related to the organization environmental and social standards guidelines (2015)** give the tools and standard to manage grievance procedure. It is considered for the GRM section.

84. **GCF Revised Environmental and Social Policy (2021)** requires that the accredited entities provide and implement the environmental and social management system to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the activities, allow meaningful and inclusive multi-stakeholder consultation and engagement throughout the lifecycle of activities and that the activities proposed for GCF financing are properly screened, assigned appropriate environmental and social risk categories and that the environmental and social risks and impacts are properly and sufficiently assessed.

4.3.3 Justification and analysis of E&S safeguards that will be triggered

85. The project will highly involve natural resource management, support rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure, will be directly affect by the climate as all activities are related to a climate change rationale and it

will therefore trigger ESS1. By restoring sensitive ecosystems as mangrove and their services, the project will trigger ESS2. The selection of adequate local vegetal varieties and local animal breed is an important challenge in managing climate future impacts and the analysis will therefore trigger ESS3 and ESS4. The overall activities will not have impact on the others ESS as the project will not introduce any pesticides and lead to any resettlement. Nevertheless, all safeguards have been considered within the project design and E&S tools screening. Particular attention has been made for the specific Safeguard standard that are triggered within the project. The Table below is detailing the Safeguard Instrument & mitigation Measures considered.

Table 2:FAO Safeguard Policies triggered and adequate safeguard instrument & mitigation measures

<i>FAO Safeguard Policies</i>	<i>Triggered</i>	<i>Safeguard Instruments & Mitigation Measures</i>
ESMG - General consideration	YES	ESMF: ESMP, SEP, GRM system bolstered for SEAH , GBV referral pathways E&S Screening (Annex 1)
ESS 1 – Natural Resources Management	YES	ESMF: ESMP and C-ESMP The fish culture in rice-field, ponds, and fish tanks will create wastewater that will be use as fertilizer for horticulture and home gardens. The project integrates seawater use for cleaning facilities to limit the use of fresh water. Fish feed production strongly aligned with FAO guidelines. Pollution and waste from infrastructure rehabilitation and construction will be manage by competent companies following C-ESMP.
ESS2 – Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Natural Habitats	YES	ESMF: ESMP, E&S screening (Annex 1) All project activities will be carried out of any protected areas but will consider strengthened of the ecosystems and ecosystems services through mangrove restoration and management. Project build on experienced actors (Department of Nature and Wildlife, Department of Forestry, TRY association).
ESS3 – Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	YES	ESMF: ESMP The project will undertake mangrove restoration, by which mangrove seeds, of appropriate autochthonous species, will be used for restored mangrove forests.
ESS4 – Animal – Livestock and Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	YES	ESMF: ESMP. The project will use autochthonous fish species from different suitable parts of the country for the aquaculture activities. Through breeding selection improved fish strains may be the result as regards growth performance.
ESS5 – Pest and Pesticide Management	NO	ESMF: Exclusion List (Appendix 1, Part B) The project will not introduce pesticides. Nevertheless, the project will ensure all collaboration with partners involving in using pesticide to develop a IPMP.
ESS6 – Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement	NO	ESMF: Exclusion List (Appendix 1, Part B) The project will not remove people from their homes or restrict access to their means of livelihoods. Project will ensure access to fishing facilities during construction or rehabilitation (alternative to land)
ESS7 – Decent Work	NO	ESMF: Exclusion List (Appendix 1, Part B) & Procedures for managing contractors & UN supplier Code of Conduct (Annex 3) & ESMP and the creation of IPMP The project will not affect employment and labour conditions and rights The project will improve occupational health and safety condition for workers in the value chain The project will not involve child labour
ESS8 – Gender Equality	NO	Gender Assessment and action plan. As per GCF requirements a gender assessment and action plan will be developed, with specific gender-targeted activities built into the project design and social approaches, including SEAH and GBV related activities and their monitoring.
ESS9 – Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage	NO	ESMF: E&S screening (Annex 1), Chance find procedure (Annex 4) The Gambia’s main ethnic groups were not found to meet the criteria for IPs under GCF and FAO’s policies. There are a number of different ethnic

groups with distinct languages in The Gambia (and project area), but none of them forms the majority or suffers from structural discrimination. Tribal identities do not affect socioeconomic activities and associations, as witnessed by the mixed tribal membership of fisherfolk producer groups and many mixed marriages in the country.

4.3.4 Other applicable guidelines

86. The others applicable guidelines are the World Bank standards and in particular the Environmental and Social Framework (2018). Linkages between ESF and the FAO standard have been analyzed to ensure the actual framework is considering all the WB relevant standards. The table below is emphasizing the linkages between both. The other applicable guidelines are the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines which are sectorial and considered within the present document.

Table 3: World Bank ESF Environmental and Social Standards 2018 & corresponding FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards 2015

ESF - Environmental and Social Framework	FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards
ESS 1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	ESMG ESS 1 – Natural Resources Management ESS8 – Gender Equality ESS7 – Decent Work
ESS2 – Labour and Working Conditions	ESS5 – Pest and Pesticide Management
ESS3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	ESS7 – Decent Work (partially)
ESS4 – Community, Health, Safety, and Security	ESS6 – Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement
ESS5 – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	ESS2 – Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Natural Habitats ESS3 – Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture ESS4 – Animal – Livestock and Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture ESS9 – Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage
ESS6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	
ESS7 – Indigenous Peoples	Not applicable
ESS8 – Cultural Heritage	
ESS9 – Financial Intermediaries	
ESS10 – Stakeholder Engagement	ESMG

5 PROJECT'S E&S RISK CATEGORIZATION

87. According to FAO Guidelines followed in this assessment, the project has been categorised as a **moderate risk project (Category B)**. All of the social and environmental risks are therefore manageable with adequate mitigation measures and regular monitoring, engaging closely with all the local and institutional stakeholders.

88. The risks on the environment are limited to the infrastructure construction management, the sand mining for construction, the waste and wastewater management, the increase pressure on the water resource, the increase pressure on marine fish resource for fish feed production as well as ensuring the use of adequate endemic varieties of mangrove and fish. The project integrates in its design solution to limit waste and related pollution by supporting the integration of productive systems such as rice-fish production and by constructing and the integration of specific infrastructure in the landing sites to avoid any pollution. The increase pressure on water resource has been managed in the design through seawater rising infrastructure. Construction company will ensure the implementation of C-ESMP, manage waste and submit to the PMUI the origin of construction material with relevant certificates. The risk related to the increase pressure on marine fish resource for the production of fish feed will be manage through a strong implementation of the guidelines of FAO on fish feed to decrease at the maximum the quantity of fish oil and fishmeal and integrate alternative source of protein. The risks on the social dimension are related to the risk of nepotism and corruption among committee member and the potential conflict among facilities users, the risk of temporary and limited access to old infrastructure during rehabilitation and above all the working conditions of smokers and dryers and the cross contamination due to integration of rice-fish production and potential impact on safety of workers and consumers. The PMUI will accompany the existing village committee in managing these risks and ensure no-discrimination of any kind among community members. It will also ensure the implementation of the SEP and the GAP. Worker safety are included in the design of the infrastructure above all through new technologies limiting the smokes and pollution and all the impact on health. Strong consideration has been taken into consideration for rice-fish integration with requesting from IFAD ROOTS project the development of a IPMP with the support a FAO. All of the social and environmental risks are therefore manageable with adequate mitigation measures and regular monitoring, engaging closely with all the local and institutional stakeholders. The FAO Gambia is used to the implementation of ESMF tools and ESMP monitoring system and will dedicate adequate and competent resource for it. The institutional entities capacities were assessed for the EbA funding proposal. Although concluded insufficient, the EbA project has since August 2017 strengthened the institutional capacities to implement climate-related activities as well as to apply participatory communication, with one entire component devoted to policy support, institutional strengthening and knowledge generation.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE DATA

6.1 Environmental features

6.1.1 Topography

89. The Gambia, surrounded by the Senegal and the Ocean, is about 480km in length and 50km wide at its widest westerly end facing the Atlantic Ocean, and tapers towards the east to about a width of about 30km. It has an 80km long coastline and a continental shelf area of about 4000Km² rich in marine fish resources. The estuarine areas have a dense mangrove forest found up to 200kms inland from the mouth of the River Gambia, which provides breeding and nursery grounds for commercial marine fish species, shrimps and other valuable aquatic organisms (Gambia T. R., National Status Report Coastal and Marine Environment Gambia., 2016).

90. The Gambia has a total land area of about 11,300Km² with about one fifth of the surface area occupied by the River Gambia, running 680 km from the *Futa Jallon* highlands in the Republic of Guinea to the Atlantic Ocean dividing the country into the North and South banks.

6.1.2 Current climate

91. **The Gambia has a Sudano-sahelian climate.** The Gambia fishing villages along the Atlantic Ocean like the rest of the country have a rainy season which starts around Mid-June and end around mid-October. The area has a typical Gambian climate characterized by a rainy and dry season. Predominantly, the area has long spells of dry season and a rainy season which starts from mid-June and end in mid-October. The rain patterns are generally torrential downpours which often last for a few hours and then followed with drizzling which could last for much longer. The temperature of the area is usually between 20 and 37°C with high humidity during the rainy season.

6.1.3 Geological and soil

92. **Geological coastal part.** The Gambian subsurface geology is said to consist of almost entirely of nearly flat-lying sedimentary beds, dipping gently and also thickening gradually to the west. Most of the beaches consist of medium to fine, white, well-sorted sand comprised of nearly pure quartz grains. Cockle (*Acra senelis*) shells are also found on some Gambian beaches. Beaches are often bounded by rocky headlands, composed of sandstone and laterite rock.

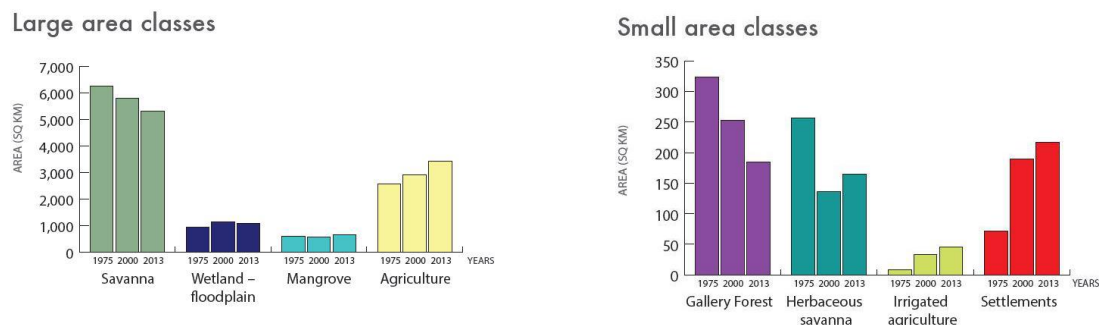
93. **The Gambia is characterized by 4 different types of soil:** (i) Soils across the floodplain of the Gambia River are dominantly *Gleysols*, which are highly important for agriculture; (ii) *Lixisols* in the north of the country are associated with fine-grained weathered parent material, and natural savannah or open woodland vegetation.; (iii) More acidic *Acrisols* are found in the coastal region. This soil type is common in the wetter parts of Africa, and is generally deficient in nutrients; (iv) *Regosols*, which cover a significant area inland, are reflective of the largely unconsolidated underlying geological deposits (ESDAC, 2021).

94. **Soil degradation and impact on agriculture and Fishery resource.** Annual soil erosion is estimated at 12.5 tons per hectare per year for frequently cultivated soils having a slope of 2% or more (Gambia T. G., Gambia National Agricultural Investment Plan (GNAIP)., 2010). These processes have diminished soil productivity, and the eroded materials are deposited in the lowlands of the river basin, causing sedimentation in the rice growing areas and adverse impacts on aquatic life

6.1.4 Land use

95. **The Gambia's land cover has changed dramatically.** The Gambia's landscapes were extensively wooded until the middle of the 20th century. Since then the different changes are (i) the expansion of agriculture as the savannas are cleared for farming (ii) the rapid urban sprawl of Greater Banjul; (iii) depletion and degradation of forest resources (USGS, 2021).

Figure 11: Land use, Land cover, and trends in The Gambia (USGS, 2021)



6.1.5 Water Resources

96. **Surface water resources.** The country’s total actual renewable water resources are estimated at 8km³ per year, of which about 3km³ are internally produced and the remaining 5km³ represent the inflow of the River Gambia from Senegal (AQUASTAT, 2005). The River Gambia, which is over 1,130 km long, originates in the Fouta Djallon highlands in Guinea and flows the length of the country before emptying into the Atlantic Ocean and define the production systems. A mosaic of permanent “*bolongs*” (“*bolong*” is Mandinka meaning tributary) and seasonal freshwater lakes has branched off from the main river system and have become major areas of economic activity (including lowland rice irrigation schemes and subsistence fishing, etc.) for the riparian populations through which the tributaries. The flow of the Gambia river is highly seasonal with at Gouloumbo (i) a maximum flow at the end of the rainy season in late September or October with a flow of about 1,500m³ per second and (ii) a minimum dry season flow less than 4.5m³ per second. One effect of this high seasonality is a 100 to 160km excursion of the salt and freshwater interface (i.e. salt front) within the estuary creating perennially saline, seasonal and perennially freshwater zones. Surface water is rarely used as a source of potable water in the Gambia, because of the continuously saline conditions which exist in the lower reaches of the River Gambia and its tributaries.

97. **Major change in salinity for the Gambia River.** Due to climate change and especially the sea water level, the current salinity front may move upstream the River and totally change the current water quality and characteristic impacting directly the Fishery ecosystems.

98. **Poor quality of the surface water and unsuitability for potable use.** Agricultural runoff and drainage may constitute an important source of pollution of surface water with estimate nutrient losses reported in sparse literature of approximately 120 tons per year of chemicals, principally NPK, urea, malathion and finitrothion, which are exported from cropland areas to the River Gambia. In coastal catchments and downstream of Tendaba in the Gambia River Basin where more than half the population live and industries are concentrated, surface water is not considered a source of potable water (Healey, 2014).

99. **Groundwater resources** are tapped from two main resources: (i) the Shallow Sand Aquifer and (ii) The Deep Sandstone Aquifer. Internally produced groundwater amounts to about 0.5km³ per year, all of which is drained by the River Gambia and becomes the base flow of the river (AQUASTAT, 2005).

- **The Shallow Sand Aquifer**, found throughout The Gambia and much of Senegal, is essentially where the local hand dug wells tap their supply. This aquifer system from the *MioPliocene* age occurs at depths between 15 and 120m below ground level. The Upper Phreatic aquifer comprises mainly fine-to medium grained quartz sands with intercalations of silt and clay. The relatively thin aquifer (with a thickness of 1m and 20m) occurs at depths between 10m and 30m which is mostly the depths of local wells and might be triggered during project implementation. The Lower Semi-confined Aquifer: This aquifer depth varies

between 10m and 50m below ground level, and the groundwater level is generally found at depth between 10m to 20m. The majority of boreholes in the various communities tap this aquifer. It is constituted of mainly yellow-white fine-to medium-grained sands.

- The Deep Sandstone Aquifer is constituted of *Palaeocene* and *Maestrichtians and stones*; it underlies the whole of the Gambia and a large part of Senegal. It is confined by a 200m to 300m thick sequence of mainly clays and marls. The groundwater in this aquifer moves from east to west; it is of fossil origin and 4,000 to 40,000 years old. This aquifer is tapped in most countries in the sub-region. However, it is not used for drinking water supply in The Gambia.

100.Degradation of the quality of the Groundwater. Groundwater is widely available and of relatively good quality. Nevertheless, the presence of 2 to 5mg per litre of total dissolved solids including fluorides make the deep sandstone aquifer water unsuitable for drinking without further treatment (Hub, 2012).

101.Increase pressure on both water resources. In complement to the previous pressure on surface and groundwater resource, there are additional natural and human pressure including: (i) climate change and variability, (ii) increasing and non-reported abstractions, (iii) wastewater disposal, and (iv) urbanization. In the absence of adequate management responses, some of these pressures could even pose a threat to long-term water security.

6.1.6 Forest resources

102.A Forest resource in decline although many protective and restoration activities take place. Between 1946 and 1998, woodland cover in the country decreased from 81 percent to 42 percent; during this period, closed woodland disappeared almost entirely and tree density in open woodlands decreased, while the area of tree and shrub savannah increased as a result of the extensive conversion and degradation of the other forest classes. According to the 2010 National Forest Assessment (Gambia T. G., National Forest Assessment, 2010)¹, forest cover decreased from 505,300 ha (44 percent of the country's surface area) in 1981/82 to 423,000 ha (37 percent) by 2009/2010. During this period, mangrove forests alone declined from 67,000 ha to 35,700 ha. Under business-as-usual rates of deforestation estimated at 5-7 percent (Gambia T. R., The Fifth (5th) National Report to the Convention of Biological Diversity, 2014), more than half of the remaining forest/woodland cover in The Gambia will be lost in the next ten years.

103.At present, no forest areas are classified as protected forest. State forestlands account for 78% of the total forest area; approximately 7% of the total forest area is included in the 66 gazetted forest parks. Community and private forest areas constitute only 17,487 ha but are expected to increase as more state forestland is brought under these management systems. (Gambia T. R., State of the Environment report, 2010)

6.1.7 Biological regions and major ecosystems

104. The three major biological regions of the country are : (i) The marine and coastal zone along the western coast, (ii) the area along the River Gambia and related freshwater and estuarine ecosystems, and (iii) the terrestrial ecosystems behind the coastline and to the north and south of the river – harbour biodiversity that is globally significant, as well as biodiversity and natural resources of great significance at national and local levels. Wetland ecosystems cover almost 20% of the total land area, consisting primarily mangrove forests (64%), uncultivated swamps (7.8%) and cultivated swamps (3.2%).

105.Costal ecosystems. Ecosystems are habitats and their assemblages of organisms in addition to any functions of such organisms and processes. Coastal Ecosystems could therefore be defined as flora and fauna on land beside Sea or Ocean. For the Gambia it is all plants and living creatures living in relation on land that borders

1

the Atlantic Ocean and River Gambia extending 200 km inland. The Gambia Coastal Ecosystem could be classified into: Estuarine, Inter-tidal and Oceanic Ecosystem

106. Estuarine ecosystems include Coastal Terrestrial habitats, Mangrove forest, Coastal wetlands, Seagrass beds, Sediments and Soft bottom habitats. Meiofauna includes high number of microorganisms, larvae, and shellfish which are feeding grounds to a wide variety of birds particularly within river mouths. Estuarine flora includes rich phytoplankton particularly along salt marshes and mudflats. Angiosperms particularly white mangroves (*Avicennia africana*, *A. nitida* or *A. germinans*) red mangroves (*Rhizophora harisonii*, *R. mangle* or *R. racemosa*), *laguncularia racemosa*, *concarpus erectus*. seaweed and sea grass are also common along estuarine coasts.

- **Estuarine Ecosystems** are exporting nutrients and organic materials to outside waters through tidal circulation and provide habitat for a number of commercially or recreationally valuable fish species
- **Mangrove ecosystem.** The Gambia has 81km of open Ocean Coast and about 200km of sheltered coast along the Gambia River. The sheltered coast is dominated by extensive mangrove systems. The mangrove ecosystem provides breeding and nursery grounds for commercial fish species, shrimps and other aquatic organisms. Mangroves are major producers of detritus through leaf shedding that contribute to off- shore productivity. In the Gambia six main species of mangroves are found: *Avicennia Africana*, *languncularia racemosa* and *Rhizophora harisonii*. *Avicennia spp* is the most salt tolerant thus found along the Atlantic coastline (Banjul and kombo Saint Mary areas as well as in lagoon areas close to the sea. The *Rhizophora spp*. Although at times expose to highly saline water and sometimes fresh water nonetheless requires brackish water therefore occupies Banks further down the river.
- **The Inter-tidal Ecosystem** are mainly saltmarsh Habitats and includes Shorelines, Inter-tidal zones and mangrove swamps. There are considerable fluctuations in seasonal incidence of tidal inundation. Such areas usually experience steady salinity variations. These are mostly influenced by rainfall patterns, ground and surface water inputs. These habitats are frequently waterlogged, turbid and anaerobic. Vegetation in these areas is predominantly mangrove trees, ferns, fringing palms on mudflats. The vegetation act as a buffer allowing terrestrial sediments from rivers to settle down. Habours complex community of animals especially invertebrates, numerous species of birds, insects and lizards. Roots of the trees provide a secure substrate for shrimps, bivalves and amphibians. Muddy bottom suitable for many burrowers (crabs, mollusks and worms) Fish and other filter feeder find shelter in the cranes between roots of vegetation in the inter-tidal/salt marsh ecosystems.

6.1.8 Biodiversity

107. The Gambia presents a rich biodiversity. The number of species recorded in The Gambia as of date comprises of 3, 339 from seventeen taxonomic groups. The Gambia is endowed with 1,005 flowering plants, 126 species of mammals, 627 species of fishes, 566 of birds, 784 species of insects, 77 species of reptiles, 30 species of amphibians and 114 fish species.

108. A biodiversity under multiple anthropic and environmental pressures. According to the 2014 Waterfowl Census, the population and distribution trends of waterbirds indicate a serious decline due to over flooding of wetlands resulting to subsequent invasion of aquatic species such as phragmites and *typhae* species. Due to the absence of large predators there is an increase in the number of hippos, warthogs, baboons and monkeys that eventually led to series of reported human wildlife conflicts cases. The marine and coastal complex of the Gambia is considered as part of the globally identified biodiversity hotspots of North West African Seaboard. Monitoring of wetlands that covers almost 20% of the total surface area, has revealed the global significance of almost all the sample sites as habitat for numerous species of rare nesting birds such as White-backed Night Heron, Pel's Fishing Owls, and the Fin Foot. Bijol Islands provided the only known breeding site in the Gambia for Grey

headed gulls, Royal terns, Caspian terns, Reef herons and Bridle tern. However, the islands are no longer suitable for breeding of Grey headed gulls and reef herons due to sea level rise which has subsequently wiped out the vegetation such as morning glory, *casaurina* and baobab tree. This area is also no longer suitable for breeding turtles since it is frequently over flooded.

6.1.9 Natural Habitats and Protected Areas

109. **The protected area network is combined by wildlife protected areas and forest reserves** (Gambia T. R., 2015; Gambia T. R., National Status Report Coastal and Marine Environment Gambia., 2016):

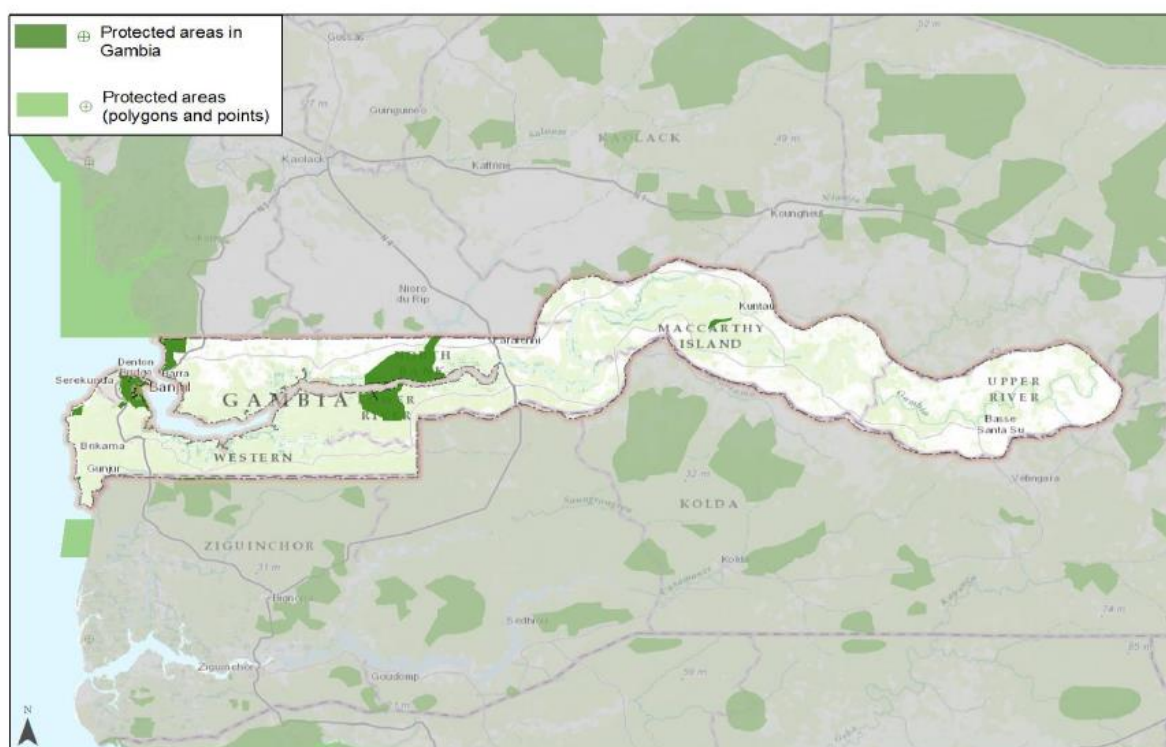
- 22 wildlife protected areas occupy a total area of 76,064 hectares, approximately 6.4% of Gambia's total surface area. Eight of these protected areas are reserves and national parks: Kiang West; River Gambia; Niumi; Tanbi Wetland Complex; Jokadou; Abuko Wetland Reserve; Bao Bolong Wetland Reserve; and Tanji Bird Reserve (Republic of The Gambia, undated). Fourteen of the 22 protected areas are community-based conservation areas (Bolong Fenyo has been established and thirteen to be designated) under the mandate of the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM): Bolong Fenyo Community Wildlife Reserve; Bamako, Barrow Kunda, Badari, Demba Kunda, Kass Wolof, Chamen, Faraba Bantang, Pakay Njogu, Kassagne, Kanuma, Tintiba and Dombuto, Berefet, and Bintang Community Conservation Areas (Republic of The Gambia, undated)
- 66 forest reserves covering a total of 34,029 hectares managed by the Department of Forestry.

110. **Since the Ramsar Convention ratification**, three sites have been designated as Ramsar sites in The Gambia, namely the Nuimi National Park, the Tanbi Wetland Complex and the Baobolong Wetlands Reserve:

- Nuimi National Park established on the 13/10/08 and localised at North Bank Division with a superficies of 4,940 ha. A complex of wetland types along the coastal strip of the northern section of the River Gambia, ranging from coastal to inland wetlands which hold important hydrological values, i.e. flood control, groundwater replenishment, shoreline stabilization and sediment and nutrient retention and export.
- Tanbi Wetland Complex established on the 02/02/07; and localised at Banjul, Kanifing, Brikama with a superficies of 6,304 ha. A low-altitude zone formed from the deposition of marine and fluvial sediments, which constitutes estuarine and intertidal forested wetlands, 80% of which is dominated by mangrove swamps with *Rhizophora mangle*, *R. harrisoni*, *R. racemosa*, *Avicennia africana*, *Laguncularia racemosa*, *Annona glabra* and *West Indian Alder Conocarpus erectus* being the main mangrove species found here.
- Baobolong Wetlands Reserves established in 1996 on the North Bank Division with a superficies of 20,000 ha. It is considered as a protected wetland. A tidal wetland complex on the Gambia River consisting of six major Bolongs (tributaries), tidal estuaries, and three distinct wetland ecosystems.

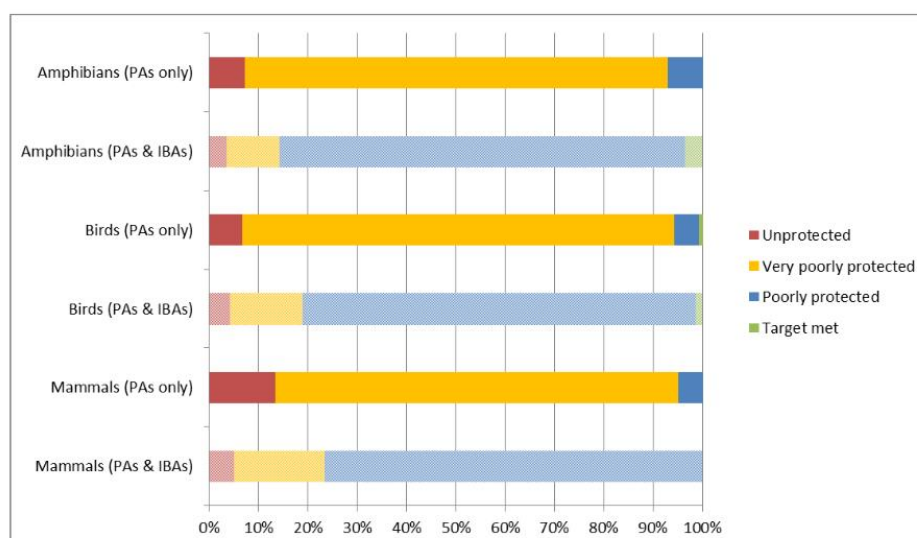
Tanji Bird Reserve and Hallahein River are being considered for designation as Ramsar Sites.

Figure 12: Protected areas in Gambia (Gambia T. R., 2015)



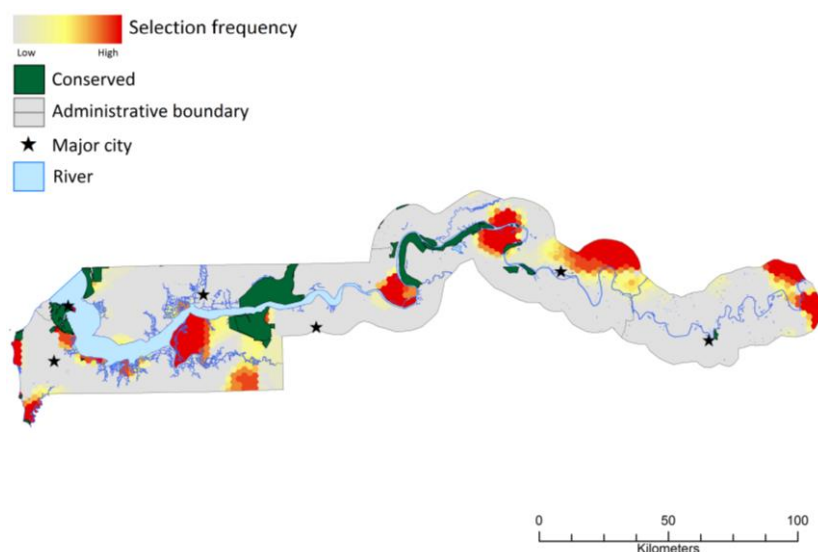
111. UNEP has led in 2015 a study under the Protected Areas Resilient to Climate Change, PARCC West Africa, to assess the impact of protected areas and identify in The Gambia the priority sites for conservation. With regards to the broad biodiversity elements, the existing protected area network is failing to sufficiently conserve any ecoregion or a number of vegetation types. The protected area network is also failing to protect any of the range of 2 amphibians, 29 birds and 8 mammals. This means that 7.5% of all of these species are absent from the protected area system (Smith, 2015).

Figure 13: Percentage of amphibian, bird and mammal species for which the set target (i.e. the proportion of their current distribution range to be protected) is met by the existing Protected Area (PA) network and Important Bird and biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in Gambia (Smith, 2015).



112. Identification of key sites for conservation intervention. The study considered protected areas of 422km² (4% of the superficies) and IBA key biodiversity areas of 215km² (2% of the superficies). Taking into consideration climate projection and impact on biodiversity, few areas outside the previous conservation areas have been identified for conservation. This information will be key to validate mangrove restoration sites within the current project (Smith, 2015).

Figure 14: Priority areas for conservation in The Gambia (Smith, 2015)



113. Complementarity of institution in natural resources management. The differentiated roles of the Department of Forestry and the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management are understood by both institutions. In the field, the Department of Wildlife is responsible for preserving protected areas, sensitizing communities and supporting sustainable management of the areas and natural resources. The Department of Forestry is responsible for monitoring of legal extraction and use of natural resources. The Project will therefore collaborate closely with the Department of Forestry and the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management for environmental conservation.

114. Project localisation conditions. No project activities will take place inside the areas classified as IUCN Protected Areas Category II (Ia or Ib areas do not exist in the country). The project will not expand any of the landing sites, except for that in Banjul which is the capital city and not in the vicinity of any protected area or Community Conservation Area. Tanji landing site, whose related activities commenced before the establishment of Tanji Bird Reserve (Category II), is found at a location two kilometres from the Reserve. The landing site is not subject to expansion under the project. Effective use of the resources in the area is necessary for safeguarding the Reserve and its surroundings; the project proposes climate-proofing of fish drying and smoking equipment used at the landing site. Two other targeted landing sites are in the vicinity or part of Community Conservation Areas; Gunjur landing site is about 3.4 km away from Bolong Fenyo Community Wildlife Reserve and Bintang landing site is roughly 2.7 km away from Kassagne Community Conservation area and sits within Bintang Community Conservation Area. Community Wildlife Reserves and Conservation Areas are Category VI, or protected areas that conserve ecosystems and habitats, together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems. One of the main goals of this category is to allow low-level non-industrial use of natural resources compatible with nature conservation, such as sustainable fishery requiring well-functioning landing sites for effective use of natural resources to safeguard the environment. The project promotes sustainable fishery by upgrading the physical aspects of the landing sites, providing climate-proofed equipment used at the sites, restoring mangroves and training the beneficiaries on sustainable use of natural resources. Aquaculture will not be

established where it interferes with transhumance or compromises availability of drinking water that satisfies the national water quality standards for people (which are the WHO Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality) and livestock. The project aims to restore natural habitat relevant to the Fishery sector as well as complement the existing protected areas of all categories.

6.1.10 Major environmental challenges and threats for sustainable fishery sector development

115. Ecosystem (forest, mangrove forests, forests) under degradation and conversion impacting directly the suitable development of the Fishery sector. Habitat conversion is one of the major factors of biodiversity loss in The Gambia. Rising demand for food and other agricultural products, among others, has resulted in clearing of natural habitats to make space for agricultural land; and economic, demographic and social pressures are likely to put further pressure on habitats. Wetland ecosystems are increasingly being used for rice cultivation and for dry season vegetable gardening as well as grazing for livestock. Harvesting of mangroves for fuel wood and other domestic uses has greatly reduced the area of mangrove forests. Demand for timber and non-timber products from protected areas is high, and many areas within and adjacent to protected areas are being degraded. Fishery resource is highly dependent on ecosystems as breeding site, refuge, feeding sites for the different species.

116. Unsustainable extraction and management of natural resources, considering both forest ecosystems and water resource. The Gambia experiences rapid depletion and degradation of the forest and water resources base as a result of increasing population pressure, saline intrusion, increase water withdraw, deforestation, recurrent droughts and increasing climate variability, degradation of ecosystems, and finally migration and out-migration. Fishery sector is dependent on both water availability for freshwater aquaculture and maintaining the seasonal riverine pattern as well as the Forest resource as key habitats for the Fishery.

117. Unsustainable management of remaining Fish resource in coastal and estuarine areas. Current practices of the industrial Fisher from foreign country are not managing sustainably the resource in the coastal areas, on the other side, the use of inadequate tools in the artisanal sector above all in the estuary are directly impacting the restoration of the Fishery resource. Complementary challenges related to the climate change and ecosystem losses are threatened the Fishery resource.

118. Pollution continue to threaten the estuarine and riverine ecosystems. Currently, widespread environmental degradation and unsustainable land-use practices are reducing the generation of ecosystem goods and services (medicines, recreation for tourism), that support rural livelihoods in The Gambia. Common unsustainable land-use practices have resulted in a widespread depletion of soil fertility, soil erosion and downstream siltation and sedimentation, including chemical pollution within the estuarine and riverine ecosystems.

119. Increasing pressure on coastal and marine areas: A large proportion of the country's population resides in coastal areas and depends upon coastal resources for their livelihoods, but largescale migration into coastal zones as a result of land degradation and disrupted rainfall patterns in the hinterland is exerting tremendous pressure on coastal and marine infrastructures (road, dams, bridges, landing sites, manufacturing and processing units): Construction and other infrastructure development such as the have caused major disruptions in the processes and functions of key ecosystems such as wetlands.

120. Water resource pollution from oil and Gas development sector. Massive oil offshore reserves have been discovered in the Gambian seas. The exploration and exploration may impact the marine ecosystems and biodiversity and reduce the fish stock, pollute mangroves forests and the river and pollution of soils and water for agriculture if not well managed.

6.2 Social Features

6.2.1 Demography

121. The most densely populated country in Sub-Saharan Africa with an increase dynamic. The Gambia has an estimated population of 1.88 million of which nearly half is rural and has greater incidence of poverty (2013 census). The Gambia is one of the most densely populated countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (population density in 2013 was 176.1 per km²). The population is expected to nearly double in 21 years with a growth rate of 3.1% per year and dominated by youth.

6.2.2 Economy

122. The Fisheries sector contributes on average 12% of GDP. An estimated 30 000 people are employed in the artisanal fishery sub-sector serving as a source of livelihoods system for about 200 000 people. The artisanal fishing sector is the dominant fishery in the Gambia providing direct employment to 1 410 head fishermen and 4 694 assistant fishermen. Total fish caught from both the artisanal and industrial sub-sectors was estimated at nearly 40 000 tons in 2006. Out of this, the artisanal fishery contributed approximately 37 000 tons (93 percent) with the remaining 3 000 tons (7 percent) being landed by the industrial and sole fishery. It is noteworthy that these catches represent only one-third of the estimated Maximum Sustainable Yield of the Gambian waters (Gambia T. R., Second Generation National Agricultural Investment Plan-Food and Nutrition Security (GNAIP II-FNS) 2019-2026, 2019). For women in particular, fish processing and marketing provide an important source of income and livelihood support. In addition, an estimated 80 percent of fish processors and 50 percent of small-scale fish traders are women'. It is the desire for government to continue on activities that will enhance the protection of designated Ramsar sites in the country.

6.2.3 Poverty

123. Notwithstanding a 10 percent reduction of poverty in the last ten years, The Gambia remains among the poorest and unequal countries in the World. The country is classified by the UN as a Least Developed Country (LDC) with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of 2017 PPP\$ 2,168 in 2019. The Human Development Index (HDI), valued at 0,496 in 2019, puts The Gambia in the low human development bracket (172 position) (UNDP, 2020). High levels of poverty are closely intertwined with deficits to human capital accumulation and limited access to basic infrastructure. 15.5 percent of the population were multidimensionally poor, reflecting low consumption levels, limited educational attainment, and gaps in access to drinking water, sanitation, and electricity. 48.6 percent of Gambians live below the national poverty line and 38.4 percent live below the international lower middle-income poverty line of 3.20 USD per day. Inequality remain a major challenge with a GINI index of 35.9 in 2015. (Bank, 2020). The onset of COVID-19 in 2020 triggers job losses, and labor income is expected to drop sharply. Lower remittances, higher health spending and rising food prices also impose a burden on household welfare. Poverty is expected to increase to 9.6 percent in 2020 and will decline marginally to 9.0 percent in 2022 as growth recovers.

6.2.4 Health, safety and hygiene

124. Sanitation and domestic water access. In The Gambia, 61.8 per cent of the population has access to improved sanitation, with 1 per cent still practicing open defecation, and only 30.9 per cent of the population practicing hand washing with soap or other detergents.² Water quality in The Gambia is also of great concern, as 45.3 per cent of the water sources are contaminated with E.coli, and 73.2 per cent of the household population had E. coli in household drinking water.

² <https://www.unicef.org/gambia/water-sanitation-and-hygiene>

125. Fishing activities waste management. Fishing communities and related activities have intensified along the coast in the last few years. However, the absence of adequate waste management measures results into indiscriminate dumping of solid and liquid waste. This is a serious public health threat noting that fish is processed for food in such vicinity. Waste in fishing communities comprises of various material of organic and inorganic nature. This ranges from fish offals and waste by products of fish processing to boat and net construction. (Gambia T. R., National Status Report Coastal and Marine Environment Gambia., 2016)

126. Current landing sites and processing facilities present in all sites risk on Health, Safety and hygiene of workers. The facilities at the site are old and mostly outdated hence, they pose high environmental, health and safety risk to the users. Due to the heavy smokes released during the smoking process, people working within the same smoking- facility can hardly see each other. This can greatly affect their health and wellbeing and prone them to cancer related illnesses. Many women working at the smokers are heavily exposed and victims of cancer. The conditions of the facilities are even worse during the rainy season, when the entire area is wet and submerge in water and smoking or drying become even more difficult or impossible. This greatly affect workers and threaten their income and livelihood. The project would contribute in limiting this risk by well build and equip with modern state-of-art technologies facilities. Complementary risk emerges from the field mission such as risk of fire outbreaks and conflict which would need a strong monitoring by the site authorities

127. Most consumers rely on the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) for water supply. This is obtained from a series of boreholes located in the Kombo area. he quality of NAWEC's piped water is good, but supply can be erratic because power shortages.

6.2.5 Education

128. The education sector has significant bottlenecks that hinder equitable quality service-delivery. Pre-school education is not adequately developed, both in relation to programmes and capacity, to lay a solid foundation for life-long learning. Primary education is challenged, with most children not attaining the national competency targets set under the National Assessment Test (NAT). The secondary education system is constrained to deliver a service that prepares its graduates for further education and labour force. The quality of education as demonstrated in the learning outcomes in various national assessment and external examinations, create additional challenges such as performance-related dropout (UNICEF, 2021). There are primary schools in all the villages along the coast. Gunjur and Tunjerna have Junior Secondary Schools. The schools seem to be well attended and there is a Madarassa in Gunjur. (Gambia T. R., National Status Report Coastal and Marine Environment Gambia., 2016)

6.2.6 Social Protection

129. The national social protection and its limits are detailed in the National social protection policy and underlines key gaps of the national system. Relevant aspect for the Fishery sector are the following : (i) Social assistance schemes are generally short-term and emergency oriented; (ii) Predictable long-term cash transfers targeting the extreme poor are lacking; (iii) Social security is only accessible to a tiny minority of formal sector employees. It excludes unemployment insurance and paid maternity benefits; (iv) The country has no national health insurance programme; (v) Social services remain weak and under-resourced; (vi) The legislative framework has notable gaps, including the absence of a national minimum wage or disability bill; (viii) The coverage and level of support to particularly vulnerable groups (the elderly, people with disabilities, people living with HIV) is inadequate and sporadic; (ix) Migrants, refugee families, single parents, widows, and child-headed households rarely feature in social protection programming (Gambia T. G., The Gambia National Social Protection Policy 2015-2025, 2015).

6.2.7 Ethnic groups and languages

130. **There are nine main ethnic groups** in Gambia living side by side with no inter-tribal friction namely: Mandinka/Jahanka (34.4%); Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo (24.1%), Wollof (14.8%), Jola/Karoninka (10.5%), Sarahule (8.2%), Serere (3.1%), Creole/Aku (0.5%), Manjago (1.9%) and Bambara (0.3%), according to the latest Census in 2013. Most of the languages spoken in Gambia belong to the Niger-Congo language family of the Atlantic or Congo branches. There are at least 10 languages spoken in Gambia by the various ethnic groups. Apart from English which is the official language spoken in schools and public offices there is also *Wolof*, *Serer-Sine*, *Sarahole*, *Pulaar*, *Maninkakan*, *Mandjaque*, *Mandingo*, *Jola-Fonyi* and *the Aku's Creole* (Gambia A. , 2021).

131. **Predominant Wolof and Mandinka speakers with complementary competence in English.** Most people are in fact multi-lingual in that the majority can speak their own tribal tongue, a second language as well as English. *Wolof* represents the lingua franca for the west coast *Kombo* area while *Mandinka* is dominant in the up-river divisions and particularly in the *Kombos* they are interspersed with English, Arabic or French words and phrases (Gambia A. , 2021).

132. While there are a number of different ethnic groups with distinct languages, none of them form the majority or suffers from structural discrimination. Tribal identities do not affect socioeconomic activities and associations, as witnessed by the mixed tribal membership of fisherfolk producer groups and many mixed marriages in the country. Thus, the Gambia's main ethnic groups were not found to meet the criteria for IPs under GCF and FAO's policies.

133. The livelihood of each household in the primary sector consists of activities encompassing more than one sub-sector, e.g., crop agriculture and pastoralism. This pattern does not exclude the Fula; they are semi-sedentary and engage in fishery, depending on the location. While the Fula are the dominant group in transhumance, Mandinka, Wollof and Jahanka are also active and other ethnic groups are increasingly involved as the popularity of cattle-keeping increases. All ethnic groups in The Gambia are involved in fishery, except Aku whose livelihood rests on petty trade. This livelihood choice does not give the Aku any socioeconomic/cultural advantage or disadvantage over other ethnic groups.

6.2.8 Religions

134. **Predominant Muslim communities in The Gambia.** Approximately 95.7 percent of the population is Muslim, most of whom are Sunni. The Christian community makes up 4.2 percent of the population, the majority Roman Catholics. Religious groups that together constitute less than 1 percent of the population include Ahmadi Muslims, Baha'is, Hindus, and Eckankar members. Some individuals mix indigenous beliefs with Islam and Christianity. (Freedom, 2019)

135. **The Constitution states the freedom to practice any religion, and religious affiliation does not facilitate or impede one's socioeconomic life. Some political tension regarding religion may exist at the highest level, but not at lower levels.** . The constitution states, "Every person shall have the freedom to practice any religion and to manifest such practice". Interfaith marriage is common and religion does not act as a base for any positive or negative discrimination. The Supreme Islamic Council (SIC), a religious body tasked with providing Islamic religious guidance, continued to state the Ahmadiyya community did not belong to Islam, and it did not include members of the community in its events and activities. (Freedom, 2019).

6.2.9 Gender

136. **Gender and woman empowerment.** The Gambia is a patriarchal society characterized by gender inequality. Although slowly changing, gender inequality is still pervasive. According to the last available Gender Inequality Index 2015, The Gambia ranked 148th out of 159 countries. Women play major socio-economic roles in Gambian society, although their access to land, productive resources, healthcare and educational opportunities

remains very limited due to discriminatory gender institutions and practices. Nearly half of the Gambian women think husbands have the right to beat them if they are not satisfied about the household or their conjugal relationship. Female genital mutilation and child marriage are common. This has prompted the Government to focus more attention on women's empowerment through a gender policy framework. In 2010, the Government enacted Women's Act. The current Gender Policy 2010 -2020 issued by Ministry of women affairs is poised on changing these dynamics by focusing on broad based gender issues such as Gender and Education, Gender and Health, Gender and Sustainable, Livelihoods Development, Gender and Governance, Gender and Human Rights, Poverty Reduction and Economic Empowerment. The Policy also aims at improving the socio-economic situation of Gambian women, especially the rural women. Issues of land use need to be addressed as well as power relations. These are the major gaps in policy implementation. (For details, see Appendix 8 Gender Assessment and Action Plan).

137. Gender role within the Fishery sector. Over the past decade, fishing has shifted from domestic use to the export market and became the third cash income of the Gambia. Like crop production, there is a distinct gender role in the fishing sector. While fish catching is an extensive male activity, 80% of the off-loaders are female. They form about 99% of the traditional processors and more than 50% of the fish processors in the major coastal fishing sites. However, in the commercial fishing companies about 80% of the labour force are women mainly engaged in fish processing and packing for export. Nearly half of the fish smokers in the coastal fishing areas are women who generally smoke small quantities of catfish, shark, skates and occasionally and other kinds of fish species. Generally speaking, it could be argued that women form a large proportion of the labour force in the fishing industry but, yet to be well organized to bargain for their rights (Gambia T. R., National Status Report Coastal and Marine Environment Gambia., 2016)

138. Women decision within the Fishery sector. Most Policies in The Gambia are Gender Sensitive more especially those of the Fisheries sector, considering the immense contribution of women in the sector. This is evident in the Fisheries Management /Landing Site Committees as well as the Village Development Committees. The Local Government Act 2002 requires that women are given full and fair participation in Village Development Committees. They have equal voting rights as men, but they are not empowered to take positions in committees. Leadership is usually based on merit and not gender. However, females shy away from taking up leadership roles in most committees in the rural areas. In general, women are still not empowered to fully participate when it comes to decision making especially in male dominated committees/settings. Male dominance (not in numbers) in the sector can be prohibitive for equitable women participation in decision making.

139. Project objective needs to mainstream gender. As of the current situation of women within the Fishery sector, the project may not have sustainable and strong improvement of the Fishery sector without an in-depth gender analysis and focus. Therefore, the project has led a strong gender analysis and Gender Action Plan which consider key methodology such as the household methodology to tackle the issue of unequal gender relations and establishment of community-driven support measures, key infrastructure rehabilitations and key activities which will directly support daily working and living conditions of women as well as a sustainable improvement of their livelihood and role in decision making.

140. In order to tailor the intervention more closely to the needs and strengths of women and to create their ownership, they will be: consulted on the location, dimensions, efficacy and effects of infrastructure that concern them and appropriateness of exact intervention sites; invited to observe or participate in the construction processes; consulted on the voice-over version of extension services for women; involved in mangrove nursery establishment and operation as well as monitoring and evaluation of mangroves; and be part of planning and executing various campaigns as well as community-level decision making. The project personnel at the executing agencies will be trained on prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment to achieve maximum prevention of SEAH and GBV. Community gatekeepers will be sensitized on the subject so that they may support and catalyze community-driven support measures against SEAH. The Grievance Redress Mechanism of FAO Gambia will be reinforced to

deal effectively with SEAH and GBV incidents. Referral pathways for GBV will be established and professionals trained for their operationalization. All SEAH and GBV activities will be inclusive, survivor-centred, and gender-responsive.

141. In the event that an SEAH takes place, as after-incident management (the other type of mitigation), the project will convene gatekeepers of the relevant communities for analyzing and finding the best way to prevent similar incidents by the same aggressor/s and others in the communities, first with the FAO Gender Focal Points and ESS/Gender Specialist for the project, and later with the community members, one with women alone (excluding gatekeepers and project management members in case they are men), another with men alone and finally with the entire community members. This method respects the Gambian culture which gives great weight to dialogues. In case of GBV, the victim will be immediately put in contact with the professionals along the GBV referral pathway in the relevant district, followed up by the same after-management as for SEAH.

6.2.10 Youth

142. **Youth are managing large amount of burden.** The national youth policy of the Gambia defines youth as those aged 15 to 30. However, the policy is designed with flexibility to relate to young people aged between 10 and 39 depending on the policy area. 64 per cent of the population is below the age of 25 and 42 per cent below the age of 15. Poverty disproportionately affects youth, with 60 per cent of the poor under the age of 20. The youth development index is 0.36 considered of one of the lowest in the world with a ranking 145 out of 170 countries (Secretariat, 2016). Literacy rates are 70.7 per cent for male and 64.4 per cent for female, age from 15 to 24, but fall at 61.8 per cent for male and 41.6 per cent for female aged from 15 and above. (UNESCO, 2021).

143. **In the Gambia the percentage of youths engaged in small scale fishing is low.** The sector is dominated by Adults and majority of them in the urban area are Senegalese. Even the few in the sector are also migrating due to lack of support from the fisheries department. Youth are involved in the different level of the Value chain and underline the lack of mean for an adequate work such as available of ice plants or adequate opportunities for vehicle to ensure transport of Fish up to cities. Moreover, they underline the lack of support in capacity building to help them to involve in the sector. (Singhateh, 2020)

6.2.11 Child Labour

144. Children in The Gambia engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking, and in forced begging. Table below provides key indicators on children's work and education in The Gambia.

Table 4: Statistics on Childrens' work and Education (Labour, 2019)

<i>Children</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Working (% and population)</i>	5 to 14	22.6
<i>Attending School (%)</i>	5 to 14	78.2
<i>Combining work and School (%)</i>	7 to 14	21.7
<i>Primary completion Rate (%)</i>		69.3

145. **The Gambia still face numerous forms of child labour, including hazardous and worst forms of child labour.** The present project will keep attention on agriculture, services and street vending activities related. The overview of the child labour activities is presented below:

- Agriculture: Farming, including protecting crops against animals

- Industry: (i) working in carpentry, masonry, sewing, plumbing, and in metal welding workshops; (ii) Mining and quarrying
- Services: (i) Domestic work; (ii) Street work, including begging and vending; (iii) scavenging for scrap metal and jewelry at dump sites; (iv) working as taxi and bus attendants; (v) Working as auto mechanics
- Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labour: (i) Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking; (ii) Forced begging by Koranic teachers; (iii) Forced labor in domestic work and street vending, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking.

146. **While the Gambia as established strong child labour legal framework aligned with the international standards, there is gaps to adequately protect children from the worst forms of child labour** including that children may commence an apprenticeship in the informal sector at the age of 12, which is below the compulsory education age of 16. Many actors are involved in the monitoring and control of child labour inclusion the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) with all the local neighbourhoods monitoring committee. The project will build on existing child labour monitoring committee to ensure all workers in the project would be at least 18 (Labour, 2019).

6.2.12 Fishery sector overview

147. The coastal communities of what currently constitute the Tourism development area have numerous fish landing sites. Fishing and fish processing is at a high sale demanding resources. Conflict with traditional land uses in coastal areas when construction of shoreline hotels and tourist facilities cuts off access for the locals to traditional fishing ground and even recreational use of the areas. Firewood, which is used in fish smoking, is diminishing due to several reasons including deforestation thereby causing great damage to the environment. However, the tourism establishments can be seen as a market for sales of fish and seafood. Yachting, sailing, deep sea fishing, sport fishing also forms part of the tourism activities and give additional opportunities for cash to local fishermen. Fisheries (Gambia T. R., National Status Report Coastal and Marine Environment Gambia., 2016)

148. The artisanal fishing subsector is highly diverse operating in marine, estuarine, and fresh waters. The majority of the communities located along these areas engage in artisanal fishing. With low input fishing practices, artisanal fishers use traditional canoes and fishing gears entangling, surround gill nets, hand and long line nets and traps. They also engage in subsistence and activities generating economic returns e.g. shrimping demersal species such as sole fish cuttlefish. A 2006 artisanal fisheries survey shows that there are:

- 1410 head fishermen in the Gambia of these (i) 805 are Gambians and (ii) 605 non-Gambians
- In the productive Atlantic coast stratum, the study revealed that 165 Gambians against 249 non-Gambians mainly Senegalese
- These head fishermen employ 4694, out of this 78% are paid and 22% unpaid family members with 78% age above 30years, 71% are full time and 29 % are part time.
- 74% is sole owners of canoes and 14% partnership, 1082 non-motorized and 625 motorized canoes.

149. **Migration of Fishermen leaded by Senegalese Fishermen.** Fishermen migration, which is a very common phenomenon in West Africa, is quite different for the Gambians and the foreign fishermen. Indeed, on the Atlantic coast, Gambian fishermen migrate much less (18.6%) than foreign fishermen (49.5%). There is a lack of skilled Gambian fishermen in deep sea fishing (Africa, 1996). The migration of Senegalese fishers developed and intensified and therefore become a specialized fishing strategy spread out all along the coast of West Africa, from Mauritania to Sierra Leone and beyond. This escalation has rapidly led to the depletion of fish stocks in the region (Binet, 2012).

150. Aquaculture existing activities. The only sites for such activity are in *Sanyang* where shrimps are farmed. This is very important to both the local markets as well as the tourism industry. It is obvious that this potential has not been tapped. Some of the reasons why aquaculture in the coastal area is not developed to its full potential could be the availability of fish in the Gambian waters and ignorance of the viability of this economic activity. While there are numerous activities in developing aquaculture as with experimental ponds in *Bansang*, many risks remain such as pollution due to fish organic matter, chemical use and mangrove degradation when constructing ponds on mangrove sites.

6.3 Site specific considerations

6.3.1 Tanji landing site

151. Tanji landing also locally known as “Tapess” is one of the busiest and biggest fish landing sites along the coastline, employing hundreds of Men, Women and Youths. The Youths of the local community are highly determined and industrious to work and develop themselves and their families. Tanji landing site is among the most controlled fishing site in the Gambia. The site location on the main highway is an added advantage for them, which makes them among the highest aids’ beneficiaries than any other landing site in the coastal areas.

152. Main actors in the value chains in Tanji landing site are (i) Fishermen (Male dominant-mostly Youths); (ii) Smokers (Mainly Men; Female- 40%; Male- 60%); (iii) Dryers (Mainly Women)-This site does more fish drying than smoking; (iv) Fish Mongers/Loaders/Banabanas (Mainly Youthful Women) and; (v) Transporters (Mainly Men).

153. There are different species of fishes caught along the coast. This includes Bonga/Shads (80% of the landings consist of Bonga), Marine Catfish, Barracuda, Sharks, Round flat *Sardinella* spp. etc. Approximately, of the 80% Bonga fish from each landing, 40% are preserved by smoking. Hired men do the curing with firewood and a portion of the smoked fish is exported to neighboring West African countries like Nigeria, Ghana and Senegal. In view of the huge quantities of Bonga/Shads caught here, *Tanji* has long been called “Bonga capital of the Gambia”.

154. External stressors on the activities and resources. Climate change and illegal activities such as sand mining along the coast have pose great threats to their livelihood and sustainable solutions are needed to address this, before causing more unprecedented damages to the local community. The local community outlined the importance of engaging on a massive sensitization against illegal activities along the coast such as sand mining and a restoration process to reclaimed lost species around the coast such as; Christmas trees, Baobao trees Coco trees etc.

155. Infrastructure situation. The nature and conditions of the available Infrastructure/facilities is better, compared to other landing sites, however, need more improvement, to meet the growing demands and enhance business opportunities. Overall, the facilities at the site are old and mostly outdated hence, they pose high environmental, health and safety risk to the users. The water supply system is better but sometimes not enough to supply all their water needs. The unstable power/electricity supply from NAWEC remains a hindrance to their growth and progress. Existing building structures are very old and dilapidated due to poor quality, moisture exposure, high sea breeze/wind etc. The condition of the smoking houses is very bad and mostly impossible to use during the rainy season. Dryers are also been damaged due to high salt exposure and high risk of theft rates due open exposure Old facilities, poses high health and safety risks to the local users Water supply from NAWEC is fine however, do not meet all their demands sometimes. Unstable power/electricity supply at the site. The conditions of the facilities are even worse during the rainy season, when the entire area is wet and submerge in water and smoking or drying become even more difficult or impossible. This greatly affect workers and threaten their income and livelihood.

156.**Actual health issues for workers.** Due to the heavy smokes released during the smoking process, people working within the same smoking- facility can hardly see each other. This can greatly affect their health and wellbeing and prone them to cancer related illnesses. Many women working at the smokers are heavily exposed and victims of cancer.

157.**Child labour issue and prevention.** The committee outlined the unity among the workers at the landing site and further addressed the issue of Child labor. School going Children are strictly monitored and controlled on visiting the beach for any purpose especially, during school days.

158.**Social cohesion within the community.** The community is very closed and united especially, those working together at the fish landing site. Everyone working at the site are willing and open to help the other. The community does not experience any form of discrimination at the landing site and everyone irrespective of origin, religion, creed, color and social identity, is regarded as equal. They all have equal access to opportunities.

159.**Conflict resolution at the landing site.** The community have a well-structured Grievance Redress Mechanism system that, is working well for them at the landing site, which is headed and managed by the site committee: (i) site Fishery site office/committee for resolution; (ii) Alkalo; (iii) Fishery Head Office, Banjul; (iv) Police.

160.**Land availability for the project.** According to the committee, the land for the proposed project area is a property of the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources and the Local Community. The committee further assured that, the proposed area is safe and available for construction as soon as needed.

161.**Vulnerable and discriminated groups.** The *Alkalo* underlines that if there is any existence of discriminated and vulnerable group, they would be in Fishmongers and Fishermen respectively, and would be monitor and strictly address by the local committee.

6.3.2 Sanyang landing site

162.*Sanyang* fish landing site is located about a few kilometers off the highway, making it a bit harder to access compared to *Brufut* and *Tanji* landing sites especially during the rainy season. The landing site workforce is composed of approximately 25% natives of *Sanyang* and about 75% outsiders including foreigners, mostly Senegalese. The landing site's drying sector employs approximately 200 people of which approx. 32 are Gambians and the rest are mostly composed of foreign nationals, mainly Senegalese. *Sanyang* landing site is among the most famous fishing sites in the Gambia. However, more local inhabitants of the community need to be fully encouraged to embark on the trade rather than outsiders and foreigners, which forms a greater percentage of the workforce at the site.

163.**Main actors** in the value chains in *Sanyang* landing sites are: (i) Fishermen (Mainly Male Youths) and the old one make fishing nets; (ii) Smokers (Mainly Women; Women- 95%; Men- 5%)- This landing site does more smoking than drying, mainly by youthful women; (iii) Dryers; (iv) Retailers/ Fishmongers/ Loaders/ Banabans; (v) Porters (Mainly Men from different countries).

164.**Main environmental degradation** are mostly due to: (i) Sea level rise, causing destruction of facilities, buildings, boats; (ii) Sea encroachment- The sea have eaten close to 40m of the beach in the past 5 decades (50 years) said the community; (iii) Ecosystem degradation. The environment and ecosystem of the landing site is badly affected, degraded and endangered. Sea level rise and high level of salt intrusion, due to the adverse effects' climate change, has threaten their income and livelihood and claimed the rich ecosystem and biodiversity along the coast of the landing site. The community expressed concerns about illegal activities happening around the site such as illegal felling of mangroves/trees, sand mining, rapid human occupation and development etc., as major causes of this environmental degradation. They further outlined the importance of engaging on sensitization against these illegal activities.

165. Infrastructure situation. The available infrastructure and facilities of the sites are: (i) Smoking houses/Smokers; (ii) Office building; (iii) Fishing boats; (iv) Drying racks/Dryers; (v) Shops and toilets; (vi) Water tap supplied by NAWEC. Nevertheless, the existing infrastructures/facilities, are old and dilapidated thus, need replacement or proper maintenance: (i) Existing building structures are very old and dilapidated due to poor quality, moisture exposure, high sea breeze/wind etc.; (ii) the condition of the smoking houses is very bad and mostly impossible to use during the rainy season; (iii) Dryers are also been damaged due to high salt exposure ; (iv) Old facilities, poses high health and safety risks to the local users; (v) Water supply from NAWEC is fine however, do not meet all their demands sometimes; (vi) Power supply is a great obstacle;

166. Complementary barrier during rainy season. The rainy season pose more difficulties to the local drying facilities due to high rainfall intrusion and insect's infestations.

167. Health of workers and livelihoods. Improving/replacing the available facilities is important to enhance safety usage and reduce the high environmental and health risk imposed by the old facilities. The conditions of the facilities are even worse during the rainy season, when the entire area is wet and submerge in water and smoking or drying become even more difficult or impossible. This greatly affect workers and threaten their income and livelihood.

168. Child labour issue and prevention. The committee outlined the unity among the workers at the landing site and further addressed the issue of Child labor. School going Children are strictly monitored and controlled on visiting the beach for any purpose especially, during school days.

169. Conflict resolution at the landing site. The community have a well-structured Grievance Redress Mechanism system that is working well for them at the landing site: (i) site Committee/VDC (including fishery officers); (ii) Community Alkalo; (iii) Fishery Head Office in Banjul ; (iv) Fire Service and Rescue

170. Land availability for the project. According to the committee, the land for the proposed project area is a property of the local Community and Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources.

6.3.3 Brufut landing site

171. This fish-landing site is a very busy one and many of the Youths from the local Community works here. They earn their living from here and support their children education.

172. Main actors in the value chains in Brufut landing sites are: (i) Fishermen (Male dominant); (ii) Smokers (Mainly female); (iii) Dryers (Female- 90%; Male- 10%); (iv) Fish Mongers/Loaders/Banabanas (Male and female); (v) Transporters (Female-50%; Male- 50%).

173. Infrastructure situation. Available Infrastructure/facilities are (i) Office building and shops; (ii) Ovens (up to 2 facilities); (iii) Gear Stores; (iv) Drying racks/Dryers (Use by approximative 150 people); (v) Smokers (Use by approximative 75 people with assistants); (vi) Restaurants and toilets (vii) Water tap supplied by NAWEC. Nevertheless, the infrastructure are highly damaged: (i) The Chorkor ovens roof top is almost completely damaged by fire; (ii) Stores corrugates do not last long due to heavy winds and corrosion from moisture and all the doors are almost damaged; (iii) Dryers are also been damaged due to high salt exposure (Government facility); (iv) Smokers are dilapidated hence, posing high health and safety risks to the local users ; (v) Water tap from NAWEC, cannot supply all the water demands of the landing site. There is one borehole available, but it is not quite effective to meet all their water supply needs. The facilities conditions are even more unbearable during the rainy season, when the entire area is wet and submerge in water and smoking or drying become even more difficult or impossible.

174. Health issues. Generally, the facilities at the site are almost all dilapidated hence, they pose high environment and health risk to the users, especially the smokers. Due to the heavy smokes released during the smoking process, people working within the same smoking- facility can hardly see each other. This can greatly affect their health and wellbeing.

175. **Managing insects during rainy season.** Smokers and use of Snipper insecticide- During the rainy season, many insects invades the smokers causing havoc and damage to the owners and they will subsequently spray snipper insecticides over the smokers, which will kill the insects but pose high health risk to the smokers and potentials fish consumers; This bad practice need to be addressed and stopped, through more efficient and sustainable ways.

176. **Thieves and strayed Dogs.** Thieves and Dogs can invade the site and steal fish products eg. Dried and/or smoked fishes to sale or consumed. This can create misunderstanding and potential social conflicts among people working in these sectors

6.3.4 Kartong landing site

177. Kartong Fishing Village is among the famous coastal fishing Villages in the Gambia. It is also famous for ecotourism. The village is located in the Kombo South District of the Gambia, West Coast Region, on the southern tip of the southwest coast of the Gambia. The settlement lies in the Kombo Coastal Road, near its termination and the international border with neighboring Senegal, which is demarcated by the Allahein River (San Pedro River). The Village is one of the smallest and oldest settlement in Kombo South and lies approx. 60km from Banjul capital. Kartong Riverside landing site, also known as “Allahein” is among the famous fishing villages along the coast, employing hundreds of people from the Village and beyond the borders, mostly Women and Youths. Kartong had two operational fish landing sites; Riverside Landing Site/Allahein and Seaside Landing site

178. **Main actors** in the value chains in Kartong landing sites are: (i) Fishermen (Male dominant- mostly Youths)- Fishermen form the dominant group at this landing site; (ii) Porters (Mainly Female dominant); (iii) Fish loaders and off-loaders (Mainly Female); (iv) Smokers (Mainly Women; Female- 70%; Male-30%)- Smoking is the most predominant practice here, while Men only smokes Bonga fish, Women smokes all kind of fishes caught at the landing site; (v) Dryers (Mainly Women)-Drying at this site is mostly done during the hot/dry season; (vi) Fish Mongers/Loaders/Banabanas (Mainly Women); (vii) Oysters Collection (All Women)

179. **Infrastructure situation.** The local infrastructure are : (i) Gear stores- Approx. 31 gear stores (Sponsored by EDF, since 1989); (ii) Smoking houses/Smokers- 2 smoking complex (with approx. 24 smoking chambers each); (iii) Modern Ice plant/cool storage (Sponsored UNDP)- Not commissioned or operational; (iv) Fishing boats; (v) Traditional Drying racks/Dryers; (vi) Local Fish market ; (vii) Police/Immigration station; (viii) Open Toilets (locally fence). Nevertheless, the infrastructures are highly degraded. The condition of the smoking houses is very bad and mostly impossible to use during the rainy season. The rooftops are too low, and the ovens are in bad shape. Existing building structures (stores, smoking houses etc.) are old and dilapidated due to poor quality. Dryers are also been damaged due to high salt exposure-They mostly practice open drying systems. Old facilities pose high health and safety risks to the local users. Water supply- They fetch water from the river which has high salt contain and hardly meet their domestic need such as drinking. Unstable power/electricity supply at the site. The landing site have some newly erected structure like the ice plant/cool storage room, Police staff room etc. However, nature and conditions of the available Infrastructure/facilities is bad, compared to other landing sites. The landing site have some newly erected structure like the ice plant/cool storage room, Police staff room etc. However, nature and conditions of the available Infrastructure/facilities is bad, compared to other landing sites. The smoking houses/facilities are in very bad conditions with low rooftops and damage floor covers. There is usually many smokes within the facility during smoking process.

180. **Child labor** is not a common practice at this landing site however, the local committee have plans to control child labor during and after the project implementation.

181. **Conflict resolution at the landing site.** The community have a well-structured Grievance Redress Mechanism system: (i) The local Committee collaborates with the Navy for resolving conflicts; (ii) Fishery Head Office, Banjul; (iii) Police

182.**Land availability.** The Centre management committee chaired by the Alkalo is informed and approves the proposed project and the proposed area is readily available for use as soon as needed.

6.3.5 Tanbi Wetland National Park

183.**Tanbi Wetland National Park** with their Head Office at the entrance of the Park is located at Abuko directly opposite the Department of Parks and Wildlife Conservation. The National Park covers a total land area of approx. 6000 hectares (ha), of which about 4,800 ha is covered by mangroves. The Park stretches along Lamin Mandinary, *Kalisow* in Bakau, then to Bond Road, Banjul. Tanbi Wetland Office in Abuko serves the function of administration and supervision of the daily operations of the park and Guard Posts at selected stations along the park like Bakau etc., to help in monitoring and daily management of the Park.

184.**A selected committee called Site Management Committee (SMCs)** manages the daily activities of Tanbi National Park. They make decisions, give orders etc., and generally manage the day-to-day affairs of the Park. This Committee include Staffs of the Park, Tanbi surrounding villages' Alkalos and/or VDCs (up to 3 reps/Community).

185.**The following activities takes place at the National Park:** (i) Patrol and protection of the natural resources in the park, including the Flora and Fauna (ii) Mangrove Restoration process (Mostly during the rainy season); (iii) Fishing (Male dominant); (iv) Rice Cultivation (By local Residents; Mainly Women); (v) Vegetable Gardening (By local Residents; Women: 75%; Men: 25%); (vi) Oysters Cultivation (Mainly Women); (vii) Palm wine tapping (Mainly Men); (viii) Bird Watching (Men and Women); (ix) Aquaculture practices (in small scales); (x) Trainings to Men, Women and Youths (Eg. Beekeeping practices, Aquaculture, Bird Watchers etc.)

186.**Environmental impacts in these areas are:** (i) Degradation of farmlands/rice farms and mangroves ecosystem, due to high level of salt intrusion; (ii) Erosion in the Wetland; (iii) Encroachment of the wetland/park for human settlements; (iv) Ecosystem degradation- especially the mangroves ecosystem, due to less rainfall and salt intrusion; (v) Biodiversity loss/extinction; (vi) Increase salt and salinity of the wetland affects vegetable farms and rice production; (vii) Affects Oyster cultivations, resulting to loss of income (poor earnings and livelihoods)

187.**Conflict resolution at the landing site.** The system at the wetland is well organized and follow procedures in case any problem occurs among working groups and/or staffs. The following procedures are followed in addressing grievances/problems at the site: (i) First, the Communities Site Management Committees (SMCs) including Alkalos, VDCs and Staffs of Tanbi address the issue at hand and resolve it if possible. If not, then; (ii) Tanbi wetland as an existing Institution take responsibility. If they cannot resolve it then; (iii) The Wetland Taskforce is involved which includes respective Government Institutions such as; NEA, Kanifing Municipal Council, Department of Physical Planning and housing (DoPPH), Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, etc.

6.3.6 Banjul jetty landing site

188.Banjul Jetty Landing Site/Wharf Njago have least daily operations/activities compared to the other landing site. The local people of Banjul started working at this site since in the early 1998/99. The African Development Bank (AfDB) alongside the Arab Bank Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) funded the existing Banjul Jetty project (Est. US\$8.5m) and the Gambia Artisanal Fisheries Development Project coordinated the project. The Gambia Ports Authority (GPA) has meanwhile been entrusted with the responsibility of managing, operating and maintaining the jetty/facility on behalf of the country's Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources.

189.**Main actors** on the site are: (i) Fishermen (Mainly Men >300 men); (ii) Bana banas/Mongers (Mainly Women; Women: 75% and Men: 25%); (iii) Oysters Collectors and Sellers (Mainly Men); (iv) Mechanic/Boat Engine Mechanic

190. **Infrastructure situation.** Banjul Jetty Landing Site has limited fishing facilities including smokers, dryers etc. The local community testifies that, they have been unfortunate to have access to support to develop the landing site. They rely on locally made tents/ structures for their daily activities. The few available facilities include: (i) Existing Jetty (funded by AfDB and BADEA); (ii) Mechanic garage/Boat mechanic garage; (iii) Old tents for resting during the day; (iv) Old Containers as gear stores/storage facilities ; (v) A Mosque; (vi) NAWEC Tap for water supply. Overall, the condition of the landing site is very bad, compared to other landing site around the coast. They need general upgrading and building of new facilities to increase capacity and enhance economic growth to the workers and the country.

191. **Health and issues.** The environmental, health and working conditions of the landing is not good enough. The site is almost on the highway, which also pose high safety risk of accidents from passing vehicles/container loading trucks. The working environment is dirty and heavily polluted with stink and odor. This can pose potential health risk to the locals working at the site.

192. **Child labour.** The existing committee at *Wharfi Njagor* is very strict and well structured. They addressed that the issue of Child labor will be well controlled and monitored during and the project implementation.

193. **The community identified limited environmental and social risk** related to the implementation of the proposed project among which includes: (i) Potential road/site accidents owing to the close proximity of the landing site to the highway; (ii) Potential environmental pollution from the facilities, if they are poorly built; (iii) Potential risk of fire outbreaks from the facilities, which may cause loss of valuable lives and pose damages to people's properties ; (iv) Potential conflicts among facilities users, if they are not sufficient to cater for everyone ; (v) Risk of nepotism and corruption among committee members, if the project is not strictly monitored and supervised by the project donors.

194. **Conflict resolution on site.** The landing site have a well-structured Association named: *Wharfi Njagor* Fishery Association, which mainly runs the day-to-day activities of the landing site. They also have a well-organized GRM system: (i) First, *Wharfi Njagor* Committee is approached to address the problem at hand then; (ii) Ministry of Fishery Head Office, Banjul if the Committee cannot resolve the matter.

6.3.7 Bintang landing site.

195. The term "*bolong*" is a Mandinka word that means a "creek" or "tributary". Hence, Bintang Bolong is known to be the largest tributary on the river Gambia and it flows south east into the waters of Casamance region. The Bolong is about 570m wide, 5 – 7 m deep and it flows as far as 130 km westward. The bank of Bintang Bolong is decorated with extensive mangrove forests.

196. **Bintang Bolong has numerous historical relevance** such as the Queen of England visited the site in the mid-twentieth century. The site was once the trade post for the Portuguese as well as the British during the colonial era. Thus, it is still an attractive site for both local and international tourists who wish to discover the rich heritage of the Gambia. However, the villagers felt that the site has been neglected for so long which resulted to the dilapidation of the floating jetty and other essential structures on-site as well as underdevelopment of the village at large.

197. **Most of the villagers earn their livelihood from the Bolong.** Bintang Bolong is an important and popular fishing site and thus many fishing related activities are still going on. Most of the people working to make ends meet at the landing site are: (i) Fisher men – 100% men; (ii) Fish driers – 75% men ; (iii) Fish smokers – 100% women; (iv) Fishmongers – 100% men; (v) Oyster harvesters – 100% women; (vi) Shrimp harvesters – 100% men.

198. **Many of the women in the village earning their living from this landing site.** The women participants explicitly expressed that the income generated from the fish business is utilized to address their basic household

needs besides paying school fees, buying uniforms and books for their children. Some even claimed to support their children to travel abroad from the little savings secured from their petty fish businesses.

199. **Infrastructure situation.** The existing facilities and infrastructures are: (i) Jetty – there is a dilapidated jetty which was claimed to be built by then the colonial masters to facilitate the landing of the Queen of England in the mid-twentieth century said the villagers; (ii) Fish smoking house. The physical structure of the facility is still in accepted condition with less visible wall cracks. However, the design of the roof is not appropriate and not quite suitable especially during the rainy season. The fish smokers' also complaint of the excessive smoke emitted during operations due to the poor design of the existing improved chorkor smoking ovens; (iii) Fish drying racks: There is no specific site for drying of fish as in most of the landing sites. Hence, very few people engaged in the fish drying business; (iv) Gear stores: There are twenty-eight gear stores used by individual fishermen to keep their nets and other valuable items; (v) Ice plant – There is an old ice plant at the landing site which was built in 1980s but not operational for more than two decades said the villagers; (vi) Water facility: There is an existing water tap serving the entire landing site. The water supply from the tap is inconsistent and it is not well maintained; (vii) No Lighting system. As there is no lighting system on site during the night, officer mention serious security threats at night and illegal activities such as felling mangroves.

200. **Environmental degradation.** concerned about the rapid depletion of the mangroves around the bank of the Bolong. behind the thick mangrove forest on the riverbank, are present sparsely populated mangrove forest due to illegal mangrove cutting

201. **Conflict resolution at the landing site.** There is a strong unity among all local actors. Nevertheless, in case there is a problem of any kind or magnitude it is reported to the central management committee. In the event, the problem is unresolved, it is escalated to the Village Development Committee (VDC) then to the Chief (“Seyfo”) of the region and finally to the government authorities depending on the nature of the problem

6.3.8 Jahally.

202. Jahally is well known in The Gambia for rice production and thus, most of the villagers earn their livelihood from the rice paddy fields. The most dominant gender among the rice farmers are female but the men also work on the paddy field during the dry season to level the paddy field and prepare dikes. Most of the households in Jahally never or seldom purchase imported rice, instead they consume the local rice produced from the paddy field and sell the surplus which helps to generate good income to satisfy other relevant and basic needs of the family. Rainwater gush in the smoking house through the roof rendering the facility unusable during the wet season. In addition, the small metal doors of the oven are all rusted, and users find it difficult to open and close

203. **In Jahally, both men and women participate in the farmland**, unlike many villages in the rural areas where only men work on the farmland and women focus on either gardening or rice farming. The women grow groundnut whereas the men grow many types of crops such as sorghum, melon, groundnut, millet and corn. The participants stated that groundnut is the most dominant farm produce, followed by melon then corn.

204. **Vegetable gardening is also another economic activity** many female are engaged in to earn a living and support family members. Two main vegetable gardens were established by two different projects and many women work on those gardens. However, the majority of the women grow vegetables at their backyards for home consumption. The most grown vegetables are onion, cabbage, pepper and tomato.

205. **The community's primary agricultural activity is rice cultivation.** The participants explained that most households produce 60 to 70 bags of rice (100kg per bag). They consumed about half of the rice produced for their daily feeding and sell the surplus for extra income. Most of the participants testified that they never bought imported rice and were almost self-sufficient in terms of rice production. This indicates that the total rice produced was enough to sustain the community and improved their state of wellbeing. Rice production has significantly

improved the livelihood of the Jahally community, and they welcome any initiative that will further increase yield from the paddy fields.

206. Major local challenges hampering rice production at Jahally in recent years are: (i) Salt intrusion in the paddy field due to low precipitation and rise of sea level; (ii) Lack of adequate water in paddy fields due to blockage of water canals; (iii) Lack of proper belt of the paddy fields; (iv) Run-off water cause flood of the paddy fields; (v) Invasion of paddy field by hippopotamus. All the above negative impacts were associated with the effect of climate change and emphasized the need to stop illegal logging. They also expressed the need for the intervention of the government to strengthen the rice farmers. The community has recently experienced almost 50% decline in rice production and are quite worried about the trajectory.

207. Interest in aquaculture by the introduction of fish in existing rice paddy field and suggest the following concerns were raise about the sustainability of the proposal: (i) Proper site selection may be a challenge; (ii) Contamination of the water with fertilizers or pesticides used by the rice cultivators may kill the fish or render them unsafe for consumption; (iii) Scarcity of water at the paddy field.

6.3.9 Madina Lamin Kanteh

208. Madina Lamin Kanteh is a small village near *Waasu* in the Central River Region of the country. The village has approximately 1200 people in 80 households. *Mandinkas* are the dominant tribe and a good number of Fula tribe residing in the village. The village has conventional schools ranging from nursery to senior secondary and one Islamic School that stops at Grade six. In addition, the village also has a clinic, but major medical references are to *Kuntaur* Hospital. Most of the residence of the village are engaged in agricultural activities for their livelihood. The men work on the farmlands and their main agricultural produce are groundnut, millet and melon. Groundnut is the most dominant farm produce which is later sold to the government or at the lumo (local market).

209. During rainy seasons, most of the women work in the paddy fields to cultivate rice for home consumption and selling the surplus to generate income for the family. However, the paddy field was abandoned for almost three years due to the invasion of hippopotamus causing threat to their lives and destroying most part of the rice field. Gardening is a lucrative agribusiness for most of the women in the village, especially the youths.

210. Current challenges in vegetable gardens management are (i) Lack of water – the gardeners’ complaint of lack of enough supply to irrigate their vegetable beds. They mentioned that the capacity of the existing borehole is not enough for the entire garden; (ii) Lack of market – the gardener’s also expressed the lack of ready market for selling their harvest and without the proper storage facilities in place, huge post-harvest loss were experienced. Consequently, the gardener’s loss lot of income, time and energy invested.; (iii) Insect infection of vegetables – the low production from the garden was also related to insect infection.

211. Project main challenges for the introduction of aquaculture remain: (i) Scarcity of water - there is currently water shortage at the garden and the proposed aquaculture water tanks requires large quantity of water which will cause a heavy competition between the two activities for the limited resources. And underline the need of Upscale the water capacity of the garden to meet the water demand of the two activities; (ii) Lack of competence/capacity – the community complained that they lack the experience to operate an aquaculture. Need capacity building on aquaculture; (iii) Availability of fingerlings – the project should address the issue of accessing good fingerlings to make the entire project sustainable. Readily available fingerlings should be accessible at all time to keep the business running; (iv) Availability of feed – the feed for the fish is quite expensive and might not be sustainable The local community should be trained on feed formulation from local available ingredients.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

7.1 Methodology

212. The identification of potential risk considered the extent of each intervention and all social and environmental related spheres. The identification was based on either a documentary review of the main risk in the country and in similar River and coastal context, and the field mission taking into consideration national risk overview and specific local risk according to each site of intervention.

213. The present assessment of E&S impacts of the project have quantified each impact according to the *Fecteau* Matrix methodology which consider three main characteristic in defining the Impact: (i) the Intensity; (ii) the extent and (iii) the Duration. Value of the impact are Low, Moderate or High.

Table 5: Impact assessment table (*Fecteau* Matrix methodology)

Characteristic			Sub-element	Description	
Project phase				Site preparation	
				Building	
				Life project period	
Risk (impact x probability)	Impact (Low, Moderate High) (Intensity x Extent x duration)	Intensity (H/M/I)	Vulnerability of local environment	Level (H/M/L)	
			Severity	Capacity to support changes	
				Intensity Influence Strength	
			Population concern	Level (H/M/L)	
				Social concern	
				Inclusive consideration of stakeholder	
		Extent	Area impacted	Ponctual - Local – Regional	
		Duration	Impact duration	Short term, medium or long term	
		Probability to occur			Intermittent, continuous or seasonal
					Temporary or permanent
	Certain				
	Likely				
			Unlikely		

214. The risk assessment combines impacts and the probability to occur. For the present project, only risks related to residual impacts would be assessed. Value of the risk are Low, Moderate or High.

Table 6: Risk assessment table

Risk assessment		Probability		
		Unlikely	Likely	certain
Impact	Low	L	M	M
	Moderate	M	M	H
	High	M	H	H

215. The risk analysis is also considering cumulative risk potential, by analysis other project in the influence zone and potential interaction with the present project. Main risk identified will meet particular attention in management.

216. After the identification of risk, the Mitigation Hierarchy (AMRC) is adopted by defining measure to avoid the impact, then to minimize the impact, to restore or rehabilitate and finally offset or compensate the impact. The present project will not have any irreversible impact on both environmental and social aspects and was able to manage all risk and impact through avoiding and mitigation strategy.

7.2 Significant E&S risks and impacts of the project

217. Overall, the environmental and social impacts of the project will be highly positive as it ensures a strong climate adaptation of mean of production. It will restore fish habitats and ecosystems services and minimize soil desiccation, conserve biodiversity, maintain riverbank stability and protect swamp lands. It also will optimize and sustainably use the natural resources such as fresh water and wood. It will develop the diversification and integration of mean of production as rice fish field production or vegetable gardens integration. It also increases sustainably the fish production and processing with direct impact on income generation and improve livelihoods for households, in particular the women and the youth who are the majority of actors of the landing sites. Project will as well attract Youthful group due to its economic impacts. By restructuring the infrastructure with adequate normative, it also contributes in improving workers conditions by limiting fire outbreak and air pollution risk, which irreversibly affect health of actors.

218. The risks on the environment are limited to the infrastructure construction management, the sand mining for construction, the waste and wastewater management as well as ensuring the use of adequate endemic varieties of mangrove and fish. The project integrates in its design solution to limit waste and related pollution by supporting the integration of productive systems such as rice-fish production and the integration of specific infrastructure in the landing sites to avoid any pollution. Construction company will ensure the implementation of C-ESMP, manage waste and submit to the PMUI the origin of construction material with relevant certificates.

219. The risks on the social dimension are related to the risk of nepotism and corruption among committee member and the potential conflict among facilities users, as well as the risk of temporary and limited access to old infrastructure during rehabilitation. The PMUI will accompany the existing village committee in managing these risks and ensure no-discrimination of any kind among community members. It will also ensure the implementation of the SEP and the GAP.

220. All of the social and environmental risks are therefore manageable with adequate mitigation measures and regular monitoring, engaging closely with all the local and institutional stakeholders.

221. The FAO Gambia is used to the implementation of ESMF tools and ESMP monitoring system and will dedicate adequate and competent resource for it. The institutional entities capacities were assessed for the EbA funding proposal and have been strengthened since August 2017. .

Table 7: Synthesis of the project impacts on the Social and the Environmental considerations

<i>Components and activities</i>	<i>Environmental</i>		<i>Social</i>	
	Positives impact	Negative impact	Positive impact	Negative impact
Component 1 Strengthening restoration capacity and community management of artisanal fisheries habitats				
<i>SC1.1 Mangrove restoration in fisheries priority areas</i>	High	Low	Moderate	Low
<i>SC1.2 Local communities equipped for sustainable ecosystem management</i>	High	Low	Low	Low
Component 2 Climate resilient fisheries infrastructure and aquaculture development				
<i>SC2.1 Critical small scale fisheries infrastructure climate-proofed and improved</i>	Low	Moderate	High	Moderate

<i>SC2.2 Development of aquaculture activities as climate adaptation measures</i>	Moderate	Moderate	High	Negligible
Component 3 Improved climate change adaptive capacities				
<i>SC3.1 Public services strengthened to facilitate local community capacity to prepare for and respond to climate change risks</i>	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate	Negligible
<i>SC3.2 Local communities, groups and HHs capacities to implement market driven adaptation measures are strengthened</i>	Low	Low	Moderate	Negligible

7.3 Ranking of risks/impacts by significance

222. The table below is presenting the synthesis of the risk and impact analysis. It is compounded by the following column. The ranking of the risks has been made considering either transversal impact (T) on all the project activities and component specific risk and impact reference with the number of the subcomponent. The analysis considers the different phase of the project and activities: Preparation and Construction (PRE), Implementation (IMP) and Closure (CLO). The risk is detailed. If any cumulative risk was presented previously it is referred in the table. Each risk refers to a single ESS for the FAO Standards. The Impact assessment is considered through the *Fecteau* matrix and an Absolute impact is quantified. Then the related risk is calculated according to the probability to occur. The mitigation hierarchy (AMRC) is defined by avoiding (A), minimizing (M), restoring (R) or compensate (C). The last three columns are presented the mitigation measures considered for the project, the residual risk and the tool to be used.

7.3.1 Transversal negative impacts and risks and mitigation measures

Table 8: Negative impacts and risk for the overall project and mitigation measures

COM Activities	Phase	Identified impact and risks	Cumulative Risk	ESS	Intensity	Duration	Extent	Absolute impact	Probability	Absolute risk	AMRC	Mitigation measures	Residual risk	Tools
T	All activities of the project related to community actor	PRE	Elite capture, nepotism and clientelism for any activity	No	Medium	Permanent (H)	Site (I)	Medium	Likely	Medium	A	SEP & GRM Inclusive engagement of the community and systematic monitoring by FAO in close relationship with the community representatives and the Fish Department representatives. Enabling access to GRM process with FAO monitoring. Analysis of good practices in the subregion to avoid elite capture	Low	SEP, GRM
T	All activities of the project related to community actor	IMP	Conflict of interest and jealousy due to inadequate scale of facilities or inadequate selection of beneficiaries	No	Medium	Medium (M)	Site (I)	Medium	Likely	Medium	M	Strong engagement during definition of site intervention. Close collaboration with ROOTS for beneficiaries identification in aquaculture Grievance and Redress Mechanism to solve and avoid any conflict consequence	Low	SEP, GRM
T	All activities on field	PRE	Changes in context and risk from design to implementation of the activities	No	Medium	Medium (M)	Site (I)	Medium	Likely	Medium	AM	Strong E&S screening process with relevant E&S analysis (preliminary EIA or EIA) with relevant ESMP and Construction ESMP for each activities and Environmental certificate of conformity delivered by NEA	Low	ESMF
T	E&S process management	IMP	Lack of knowledge from project stakeholder and	No	Medium	Permanent (H)	Site (I)	Medium	Likely	Medium	M	FAO technical and field officers and Institution training on E&S documents of the project and FAO E&S standards	Low	ESMF, GAP

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COM Activities			Identified impact and risks	Cu-mul Risk	ESS	In-ten-sity	Dura-tion	Extent	Abso-lut im-pact	Proba-bility	Abso-lut risk	AMRC	Mitigation measures	Resi-dual risk	Tools
inadequate implementa-tion of E&S process and legislation															
T	E&S process ma-nagement	IMP	Risk in SEAH and GBV due to lack of sensitiza-tion of all actors	No	ESMG	High	Perma-nent (H)	Site (l)	High	Unli-kely	Me-dium	M	UN supplier Code of Conduct (2017) FAO and GCF Policies on gender and related issues. Gender Action Plan: Sensitization of local communities, in-cluding gatekeepers, establishment of community-driven support measures against SEAH and GBV, establishment and operationalization of GBV referral pathway, strength-ned GRM in collaboration with UNFPA Training of FAO Ethics officer, FAO field officers, other project related personnel at executing agencies and Imple-mentation partners on GBV, SEAH and respect of UN Code of Conduct	Low	GAP, UN Sup-plier Code of Conduct, GRM, GBV referral pathways
T	GRM	IMP	Inadequate Grievance management due to lack of operational procedures	No	ESMG	Me-dium	Perma-nent (H)	Site (l)	Me-dium	Likely	Me-dium	M	Supporting Strengthen GRM procedure where needed (Wet-land). Observatory of FAO within the conflict resolution process	Low	
T	Employment of direct and indirect workers	PRE	Risk of perpetuating ine-quality and labour rights violations	No	ESS7	Me-dium	Medium (M)	Lo-cal(M)	Me-dium	Likely	Me-dium	M	Promote, to the extent possible, subcontracting to local en-trepreneurs – particularly to rural women and youth – to maximize employment creation under decent working condition Monitoring and support enterprises in implementing stand-ards	Me-dium	
T	Local work and children	IMP	Risk of child labour	No	ESS7	Me-dium	Perma-nent (H)	Site (l)	Me-dium	Likely	Me-dium	A	Exclusion list of activities Support and partnership with local commission of child labour monitoring to ensure no child labour take place	Low	Exclusion list Child labour monitoring commission
T	Local work,SEAH and GBV	PRE, IMP	Risk of SEAH and GBV against children and women	No	ESS7	Me-dium	Perma-nent (H)	Site (l)	Me-dium	Likely	Me-dium	AM	Gender Action Plan integrates SEAH and GBV mitigation measures: trainings/sensitization of team and local commu-nities on SEAH and GBV; community-driven support measures against SEAH and GBV and GBV referral path-ways and strengthened GRM in collaboration with UNFPA (which will be connected to referral pathways)	Low	GAP, LoE with UNFPA
T	Economic activi-ties	IMP	Risk of conflict due to thieves and strayed dogs	No	ESMG	Me-dium	Short (l)	Site (l)	Low	Likely	Low	AM	Delimited infrastructure and sensitization of local actors in implementing own control through organized night patrol. Supporting the strengthen GRM local system	Low	

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COM Activities	Identified impact and Phase risks		Cu-mul Risk	ESS	In-ten-sity	Dura-tion	Extent	Abso-lut im-pact	Proba-bility	Abso-lut risk	AMRC	Mitigation measures	Resi-dual risk	Tools
T	Construction activities and fish production	IMP	GHG emissions	Yes	ESS1	Low (L)	Medium (M)	Regional (H)	Medium	Likely	M	Project calculate GHG emission and consider opportunities of the project to support GHG sequestration. Fish production would limit the use in the agriculture sector of chemicals which contribute to GHG. Construction aims to diminish the use of wood and decrease GHG emission.	Low	Exact

7.3.2 Specific negative impacts and risks and mitigation measures by sub-components

Table 9: Negative impact and risks by subcomponents and mitigation measures

COM Activities	Phase	Identified impact and risks	Cumulative Risk	ESS	Intensity	Duration	Extent	Absolute impact	Probability	Absolute risk	AMRC	Mitigation measures	Residual risk	Tools
Sc1.1 Mangrove restoration	IMP	Risk in biodiversity changes by introduction of plant variety	No	ESS3	Medium	Permanent	Local	Medium	Unlikely	Medium	A	Project design consider only local mangrove variety for restoration High involvement of the Department Forestry in activities to ensure the right use of plant material	Negligible	
Sc1.2 Mangrove management	IMP	Failure in mangrove management leading to an increase in forest exploitation and biodiversity loss	No	ESS2	Medium	Permanent	Local	Medium	Likely	Medium	A	Strong engagement with community in process. Sensitization from TRY association in the management principles and win-win strategies. Control from Nature and Wildlife Department and Forestry Department	Low	
Sc1.2 Smoking houses	IMP	Occupational Health and Safety risk due to smoke of traditional smoking houses	No	ESS7	Medium	Permanent	Local	Medium	Likely	Medium	A	Construction of FTT technology which channel smoke and avoid any dispersion of smoke and health related issues Sensitization on FTT maintenance will limit risk of working back on traditional smoking facilities	Negligible	
Sc1.2 Smoking houses (FTT)	PRE	Continued fabrication of the metallic components of the FTT ovens in cheap steel by unqualified metal workers, with impact on viability of project and livelihoods	No	ESS7	Low	Permanent	Site	Medium	Likely	Medium	A	Construction-ESMP Control of proper specifications as to the type of steel (food grade stainless steel), minimum thickness of the components and standard of the welding in the made-up components. Control of workshop environment employing qualified welders	Low	C-ESMP
Sc1.2 Smoking houses (FTT)	IMP	Failure in the organisational set-up at village level (CFC) to exploit the new equipment to its full use	No	ESS7	Low	Permanent	Site	Medium	Unlikely	Low	M	SEP with high involvement of local CFC and communities in all the process from the design and definition of infrastructure, control of construction and implementation and operation of the facilities	Negligible	SEP
Sc1.2 Smoking houses (FTT)	IMP	Use of natural resources especially wood with the increase in processing activities	Yes	ESS2	Medium	Medium	Local	Medium	Likely	Medium	M	FTT technology aims to optimize and decrease the use of wood for smoking activities and will reduce the impact on NR even if the activity increase	Low	
Sc2.1 Small-scale Drying facilities	IMP	Use of insecticides during rainy season and potential health risk for dryers and consumers	No	ESS	Medium	Medium	Site	Medium	Likely	Medium	A	Modern art technology includes closed infrastructure avoiding any insect invasion and therefore avoiding the use of insecticide.	Negligible	
Sc2.1 Small scale infrastructure operation	IMP	Failure in the organisational set-up at village level (CFC) to exploit the new equipment to its full use	No	ESS7	Low	Permanent	Site	Medium	Unlikely	Low	M	SEP with high involvement of local CFC and communities in all the process from the design and definition of infrastructure, control of construction and implementation and operation of the facilities	Negligible	SEP

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COM Activities	Phase	Identified impact and risks	Cumulative Risk	ESS	Intensity	Duration	Extent	Absolute impact	Probability	Absolute risk	AMRC	Mitigation measures	Residual risk	Tools
Small scale infrastructure operation	IMP	Potential environmental pollution from fish processing waste and wastewater management	No	ESS1	Medium	Medium (M)	Site (I)	Medium	Likely	Medium	A	Wet Waste Treatment Facility are included in the sites facilities upgrade such as (i) wet waste handlings and drains, (ii) liquid waste handlings.	Low	
Small scale infrastructure operation	IMP	Increase use of fresh water and conflict with domestic use	No	ESS1	Medium	Medium (M)	Site (I)	Medium	Likely	Medium	M	Construction of Sea water Fish rinsing facilities to limit the use of freshwater. Monitoring water consumption through NAWEC system	Low	
Small scale infrastructure operation	IMP	fire outbreaks within facilities	No	ESS7	Medium	Medium (M)	Site (I)	Medium	Unlikely	Low	A	System of for strictly controlled and regulated the facilities use	Low	
Small scale infrastructure operation	IMP	Potential conflicts among facilities if not adequate cater to everyone	No	ESS7	low	Medium (M)	Site (I)	Low	Likely	Low	A	Site infrastructure design adapted to communities and strong monitoring of the site authorities GRM system	Negligible	GRM
Small scale infrastructure material selection for construction	PRE	Illegal and unsustainable sand mining from the beaches for the construction industry is depleting the sand budget along the coastline	Yes	ESS1	Medium	Permanent (H)	Site (I)	Medium	Certain	High	A	Local ESIA & Construction-ESMP Material origin certification	Medium	C-ESMP
Small scale infrastructure construction	PRE	Potential pollution from waste management	No	ESS1	Medium	Medium (M)	Site (I)	Medium	Likely	Medium	A	Local ESIA & Construction-ESMP	Low	C-ESMP
Small scale infrastructure construction	PRE	Lack of public land available to engage the activities	No	ESS6	Medium	Permanent (H)	Site (I)	Medium	Unlikely	Medium	A	All identified land are available according to the ministry and the local communities and are maintain available for the future project infrastructure No action would take place in case of temporary settlement and alternative sites would be identified.	Negligible	Exclusion list
Small scale infrastructure construction	PRE	Temporary limited access to old facilities during rehabilitation.	No	ESS6	Medium	Short (I)	Site (I)	Low	Likely	Medium	M	Local ESIA & Construction-ESMP Different phasis in construction intervention would allowed to leave few sites functional during the whole rehabilitation. Close monitoring will limit any delay in construction.	Low	C-ESMP
Acquaculture Fish feed supply	IMP	Risk in Fish feed quality and ecosystem impact by relying on unsustainable use of fish resource	Yes	ESS1	Medium	Permanent (H)	Local (M)	Medium	Likely	Medium	M	Consider the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and relative technical guidelines (FAO., 2011) Limit the use of Fish meal and fish oil at the maximum based on the more recent research from FAO. Split to terrestrial sustainable protein resources. Increase safety quality of fish feed to avoid consecutive impact on fish and consumer.	Medium	CCRF

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COM Activities	Phase	Identified impact and risks	Cumulative Risk	ESS	Intensity	Duration	Extent	Absolute impact	Probability	Absolute risk	AMRC	Mitigation measures	Residual risk	Tools
Sc2.2 Aquaculture	IMP	Risk in biodiversity changes by introduction of animal breed	No	ESS4	Medium	Permanent	Local (M)	Medium	Unlikely	Medium	A	Project design consider only local fish breed for aquaculture FAO and Fishery department strong monitoring in the selection of juveniles and implementation of project activities	Negligible	
Sc2.2 Aquaculture effluent management	IMP	Risk in natural resource pollution due to effluent dispersal	No	ESS1	Medium	Medium (M)	Site (I)	Medium	Unlikely	Medium	M	Integrated approach of Fish farming to manage effluent as fertilizer and contribute to limiting pollution from fish effluent and agriculture production Training of Fisher on fertilization consideration and effluent management Strong Technical IFAD-FAO monitoring of residues	Negligible	
Sc2.2 Aquaculture rice-field integration	IMP	Risk in pesticide management on fish health and consumer illness due to bioaccumulation of pesticides.		ESS5 & ESS7	Medium	Permanent	Site (I)	Medium	Likely	Medium	M	Developed in collaboration with the ROOTS project, on targeted rice field, an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) avoiding the use of any high toxicity pesticides and limiting the use of low and medium toxicity, integrating workers protection and fish safeguards such as trenches when applying pesticides (FAO, Culture of Fish in Rice Fields., 2004) Residue monitoring Plan to be developed by the farmers with the support of FAO and Fishery Department	Medium	IPMP RMP
Sc2.2 Aquaculture medicinal material	IMP	Inadequate use of medicine for fish treatment with risk on environmental pollution, antibiotic resistances and safety/quality of fish product	No	ESS5	Medium	Medium (M)	Local (M)	Medium	Unlikely	Medium	M	Forbidden use of medicine for any growing purposes. Module training for Fisherfolk on best practices Residue monitoring Plan to be developed by the farmers with the support of FAO and Fishery department Strong monitoring of the FAO and the Fishery department	Low	
Sc2.2 Aquaculture rehabilitation of fishpond	IMP	Loss in biodiversity and forest resource by inadequate restoring approach	No	ESS2	Medium	Medium (M)	Site (I)	Medium	Likely	Medium	M	Rehabilitation plan for pond restoration for aquaculture including preserving existing natural resource	Medium	
Sc2.2 Aquaculture Rehabilitation of fishpond	IMP	Risk in collapse of banks and early degradation of infrastructure	No	ESS2	Medium	Medium (M)	Site (I)	Medium	Likely	Medium	AM	Rehabilitation norms including banks rehabilitation through revegetation with endemic plants species	Low	ESMP
Sc3.2 National Capacity development for adaptation measure implementation	IMP	Lack of engagement of national institution leading in inadequate implementation of measures	No	ESMG	Medium	Medium (M)	Local (M)	Medium	Unlikely	Medium	M	Strong, close and continuous engagement of institution and relevant stakeholders.	Low	SEP

8 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

223. The project has built progressively taking into consideration previous experiences of partners and regional project. Many solutions have been taken into consideration and assess according to the climate projection and vulnerability, the environmental and social risk as well as the environmental and social benefits. The alternatives are synthesized for the most crucial component in the tables below.

Table 10: Analysis of Alternative for the Mangrove restoration and management component (C1)

Component 1: Mangrove restoration and sustainable management	Environmental Impact	Social Impact
<i>Project proposal:</i>	Highly positive as targeting new downstream degraded areas, with ecological importance for fisheries which can adapt to potential hypersaline event upstream through adapted <i>R. avicennia</i> local saline tolerant species	Moderately positive by restoring ecosystem services for the communities and leading to sustainable use of the resource with high involvement of the communities
<i>Alternative 0: Without project</i>	Moderately negative: Continuous degradation of mangrove with increase vulnerability and pressure from climate and human on the resource.	Moderately negative: Loss of mean of production for oyster collection and all other ecosystems services
<i>Alternative 1: Geographical targeting existing national areas</i>	Moderately positive as it will comfort good practices for existing co-management group and protected areas. No additional areas would benefit from this restoration.	Moderately positive as above but with limiting impact for new communities and potential negative impact on existing communities that will continue to wait for additional support instead of appropriate the activity.
<i>Alternative 2: Geographical targeting mangrove upstream areas and belongs</i>	Moderately positive. The current benefit is positive. Nevertheless, the sustainability of this approach remain unknown as climate event might lead to hypersaline event leading to mangrove death upstream (200km and above)	Moderately positive as above.

Table 11: Analysis of alternative for the Small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation

Component 2: Infrastructure	Environmental Impact	Social Impact
<i>Project proposal: Landing sites rehabilitation where land available with small-scale infrastructure</i>	Moderately positive as small-scale infrastructure will optimize the use of wood resource for smoking process and reduce pressure on forest resource. Small scale infrastructure will have limited impact on land and coastal area as they focus on rehabilitation of existing structure. Finally, close monitoring of companies will limit pollution from construction phase on the environment.	Highly positive by targeting critical issues for processing such as health issue of the workers, increase quality of product and strengthened production.
<i>Alternative 0: Without project</i>	Moderately negative: Continuous use of large among of wood resource for smoking activities. Progressive loss of beach accordingly to climate projection.	Moderately negative: continuous loss of beach due to erosion and destruction of existing infrastructure without alternative opportunities. This led to land conflict, loss of mean of production and increase in health issues for workers

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<i>Component 2: Infrastructure</i>	<i>Environmental Impact</i>	<i>Social Impact</i>
<i>Alternative 1: Geographical - implementation of infrastructure in all sites of intervention</i>	Moderately positive as presented above.	Moderately negative due to the limited available space in Tanji leading to household or economic displacement which may have irreversible impact on the community. The remaining social impacts are still positive by targeting critical issues of the Fishery value chain.
<i>Alternative 2: Activities - Consider artificial nourishment of the beach and rubble mound walls to prevent encroachment and beach losses due to climate change</i>	<p>Highly negative on the biological aspect due to strong infrastructure to realize on the coastal shoreline, as well as important preemption of sand from the reef which perturbate the demersal ecosystems</p> <p>Moderate positive on the physical aspect due to temporary limiting the erosion and losses of beach (action to be periodically renewed). Need a regional approach for effective result. Potential overlap with World Bank ongoing project</p>	Moderately positive due to limiting the beach destruction and losses and therefore land and infrastructure losses but with limited effect in the time if not renewed periodically. Limited resource for complementary activities on core issues such as improving processing infrastructure and health conditions for workers.

Table 12: Analysis of alternative for the aquaculture subcomponent

<i>Component 2: Aquaculture</i>	<i>Environmental Impact</i>	<i>Social Impact</i>
<i>Project proposal: Aquaculture kits targeting freshwater fish and specific integration production (rice-field, vegetable gardens, water pond)</i>	Moderately positive as the integrated production approach will decrease the use of chemical fertilizer for crop and vegetable production.	Highly positive by giving diversification opportunities of producers and therefore improving nutrition.
<i>Alternative 0: Without project</i>	Moderately negative as the agriculture production will continuously rely on chemical inputs that pollute the environment.	Neutral.
<i>Alternative 1: Activities shrimp aquaculture</i>	Highly negative as the experience underlines mangrove degradation often appear with shrimp aquaculture on the border of river with low sustainability as field become acidic due to soil composition. Potential Shrimp aquaculture may involve tiger shrimp or exotic species that might lead to adverse negative impact on the ecosystem	Moderately positive. There is a high international demand that ensure stable revenues for the community.

9 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SYNTHESIS

9.1 Stakeholder identification

224. The methodology for stakeholder identification has considered the (i) definition of the project area of influence for the different stakeholder; (ii) the different types of stakeholder and the analysis on their interest/willingness versus Power/influence in the project according to the Serra methodology of 2014; (iii) the interaction nature with each stakeholder. While the project will have different strategy of intervention according to each activity, stakeholder identification will be made for each component.

225. The documentary review and the field mission consultations bring in a list of all the relevant stakeholder to consider. The Plan is disaggregating stakeholder by their status, vulnerability or type of organisation.

226. List of stakeholder's groups by type and professional activities

- Green climate Fund
- Ministries and Departments (Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, Department of Park and Wildlife, Department of Forestry, National Environmental Agency, Fishery Head Office – Banjul, *Ministry Of Women Children And Social Welfare*, The Gambia Ports Authority, Women's Bureau Banjul, Agency For The Development of Women and Children)
- UN partners (FAO, IFAD, UNFPA)
- Service supply (NAWEC)
- National association and federation (National Federation of association of Women, *TRY Oyster Women's Association of The Gambia, etc.*)
- Local authorities and country service (Seyfo, Alkalo, Fire Service and Rescue, Police)
- Local structure (Village Development/Level Committee, Community Fisheries Center, Child labor local monitoring entity, women local associations, Association of gardeners)
- Local communities and all actor of the Fishery sector and value chain (Fishermen, Smokers, Dryers, Retailers, Fish Mongers/Loaders/Banabanas, Shrimp harvesters, Oyster collection, Porters and Transporters, Rice field farmers,)
- International and local NGOs (i.e. Action Aid International, The Gambia (AAITG), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Child Fund, etc.)
- Private sector (building company, Control company, Consultancy company, Fish feed production companies)

227. The project also identified vulnerable or discriminated groups for specific interventions to ensure their representation in community consultation even if they are not targeted by the activities:

- Women
- Youth
- Children
- Disable people
- Senegalese Fishermen

9.2 Stakeholder Engagement during Project Preparation

9.2.1 Consultation at National Level

228. On the 25th February 2021 and on the 29th of April 2021, two workshops have been held distance to support the validate the output of the design process of the project. National stakeholder has been engaged, including governmental entities and civil society. Particular attention was considered for vulnerable people representative through the Federation of the women association, the Women Oyster association (TRY) and Women's Bureau. Environmental and Social issues were also raised in front of the National Environmental Agency (NEA) representant, the Department of Forestry and the Department of Park and Wildlife Management representants.

229. Strong engagement from the stakeholder appear from both workshops with relevant recommendations on implementation strategy and key orientation for women involvement and targeting as well as Environmental and Social consideration to ensure sustainable use of Fishery and complementary natural resources. The detailed of outputs from the consultation are available in the Annexes.

230. Moreover, bilateral meetings have been held with the National Authorities, including the National Environmental Agency, the Ministry of Fisheries and Water resource, the Department of Forestry and the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management during the field E&S mission.

9.2.2 Consultation at Community Level

231. To early engage with communities on the project and prevent potential negative impacts, two missions have been realized. The first mission presented below specifically focus on the consideration of environmental and social safeguards. The second mission considered specific gender consideration and detailed are provided in the Gender Action Plan. The E&S field mission has been held by the Dr. Muhammed Lamin Sanyang, PhD. Environmental & Social Safeguards Specialist and combined multiples approach to engage the different stakeholders, including Mixed Group exchanges and Individual Key exchanges. The second mission is detailed in the Gender Action Plan.

232. The E&S field mission visited 9 sites from which the 6 landing sites (Tanji, Sanyang, Brufut, Kartong, Banjul Jetty and Bintang), one specific site of rice farming in Jahally village, one site of mangrove management in the Tanbi Wetland National Park and one site of vegetable garden in Lamin Kanteh. The mission keeps particular attention on transparency, inclusiveness of consultation and ensure free speech of all stakeholders. A total of 172 people has been consulted during the E&S field mission through mixed groups by ensuring relevancy representation of activities. Main decisional local actors engaged were Fishery Officers, Alkalo, Chairman Management Committee, Village Development Committee Chairman, Chairman Fresh Fish Association, Fire & Rescue Officer, Manager and Staff of Tanbi Office. Complementary, all the professional activities lead on sites such as Fisherman, Fish Dryer, Fishmonger, Fish Smoker, Vendor, Porter, Caretaker, Adviser, Rice farmers and community gardens members.

233. The field consultation allows to confirm the adequacy and relevancy of the project design. It also permits to raise main challenges from the communities and local institutions to improve sustainably livelihoods facing climate change. Major consideration related to the current situation and the proposed project are presented below:

- (i) Major threat for workers and especially smokers on health due to scares working conditions and old degraded infrastructure as well as the risk of fire outbreak;
- (ii) Treat for health of workers and consumers due to the use of insecticides during rainy season in drying facilities and due to the use of pesticides within the integrated fish-rice field production;
- (iii) Importance of adequate size of facilities and infrastructure to prevent users conflict;
- (iv) Issues of water and electricity availability for all sites from landing sites to vegetable gardens and ponds;
- (v) Importance of training for aquaculture practices as well as a strong support in ensuring a supply of fish feed sustainably produced and ensure the accessibility of fingerlings;
- (vi) Issues in sustainable rice field and water pond structure subject to erosion, flooding, which may need to consider structure and revegetation strengthened;
- (vii) Issues in managing illegal activities, thieves and strayed dogs at night due to open and degraded structure as well as the lack of guards or lighting systems, which directly affect production and lead to social conflict;

- (viii) Both local communities represented by *Alkalo* and Chairman committee, and the Ministry of Fisheries confirm the availability of targeted sites for rehabilitation;
- (ix) For rehabilitation, all communities mentioned the importance of provisioning incentives in case of temporarily break down in activities. Nevertheless, the project already considers period of lower activities for rehabilitation as well as milestones approach rehabilitation,
- (x) Key role of the local committee or association in controlling and preventing pollutions from operation, child labor by strict monitoring and awareness, user conflicts through structured local mechanism, avoiding any type of discrimination through close sensitization and monitoring;
- (xi) Key role of local committee in local control of building company during construction phase through the technical support and training from the project;
- (xii) Request of close monitoring by donors on local committee to prevent nepotism and corruption;
- (xiii) Existing local and functional Grievance and Redress Mechanism adapted to the type of activities and actors, which request for strengthened in procedures and principles. Local actors involve from inclusive local committee, to local and regional authorities (*Alkalo* and *Seyfo*) as well as Fire rescue officer, Ministries officers and in worse case Police.

234. The specific issues emerging from the local consultation have been included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as well as relative annexes.

9.3 Stakeholder Engagement during Project Implementation

235. Project has been developing a stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to identify all relevant stakeholders to engage as well as key tools and methodology to be used and frequency. Project will target in distinct approach institutions, partners and local communities to ensure the adequacy and relevancy of its approach.

- **Institutions** will be engaged through all official institutional arrangement such as project's committees and technical convention.
- **Partners** will be engaged through convention on technical aspects and training and will be closely monitor by the project.
- **Local communities** and local actors will be engaged through: (i) early communication and information disclosure through mass medias and authorities communication; (ii) site visit and inclusive local concertation's with project officers and partners; (iii) household methodology for strong engagement of community and household in a transformative approach for gender inclusion; (iv) Control of local activities.

10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM - GRM

10.1 Standards

236. **Standards applicable.** The project complies with the 2015 *Environmental and Social Management Guidelines* (FAO, Environmental and Social Management Guidelines, 2015) and the 2015 *Compliance reviews following complaints related to the Organization's environmental and social standard* Guidelines from FAO (FAO, Compliance reviews following complaints related to the Organization's environmental and social standard Guidelines, 2015). In accordance with the GCF Revised Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy 2021, the GRM will facilitate the resolution of grievances promptly through an accessible, fair, transparent and constructive process that is also survivor-centred and gender-responsive in the case of SEAH. It will also be culturally appropriate and readily accessible, at no cost to the public, and without retribution to the individuals, groups, or communities that raised the issue or concern. The mechanism will not impede the access to the independent Redress Mechanism of GCF or to judicial or administrative remedies that may be available through the country systems acknowledging that these localized systems may provide more robust information and reflect better the context of the issues on the ground. The mechanism will take into account the “effectiveness criteria” for non-judicial grievance mechanisms outlined in the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in order to maximize effectiveness. It also builds on existing local grievance redress committee and traditional authorities with an observatory from the PMIU team, FAO E&S and Gender specialist and FAO Ethic focal point.

237. **SEAH, related grievance management and GBV referral pathways.** SEAH and GBV grievances will be managed as incidents using the existing FAO GRM, with an inclusive, survivor-centred and gender responsive approach and mandatory involvement of the FAO E&S and Gender specialist in monitoring the process. In case of GBV, the reporting party will be immediately directed to appropriate GBV referral pathway by the GRM personnel.

238. **Building on the existing.** Existing local GRM are present in the different sites of intervention. The project will build on local mechanism, which includes peers and local leaders of the affected people to ensure community participation, eliminate nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants with adequate compensation. The project will build on them and support them in applying the FAO standard with regards to project related grievances. Landing sites and wetland management have two different GRM which are functional.

239. **Local GRM in landing sites** present four steps:

- First, when a conflict occurs among workers at the landing site, they approach the site Fishery site office/committee for resolution, which in most cases is amicably able to resolve the matter at hand and reunite the victims. In exceptional cases, if they cannot resolve the matter then;
- Community Alkalo is involve then;
- Fishery Head Office, Banjul then;
- Police are involved, in worst case scenarios

240. **The GRM system at the wetland** is well organized and follow procedures in case any problem occurs among working groups and/or staffs. The following procedures are followed in addressing grievances/problems at the site:

- First, the Communities Site Management Committees (SMCs) including Alkalos, VDCs and Staffs of Tanbi address the issue at hand and resolve it if possible. If not then;
- Tanbi wetland as an existing Institution take responsibility. If they cannot resolve it then;
- The Wetland Taskforce is involved.

10.2 GRM Principal and Process

241. The GRM system will be transparent as it is presented prior to any activities to the communities and their representant, ensuring the understanding of all the stakeholder. The system will be accessible through multiple channel which will support person to submit their grievance according to their means. The request will be treated

as confidential and analysis would be anonymous to ensure protection of the person. To ensure the person would submit its grievance even if it is against project workers and even if it fears against reprisal, the GRM include the sensitization on the FAO relevant policies and the appeal and independent process through the OIG. The process steps are presented below and build as well on existing GRM systems.

Table 13: Process in Grievance redress mechanism (except for SEAH cases)

Step	Process	Detailed	Actors	Monitoring	Period (days)
1	Identification of grievance	Submission of grievance in person, by phone; letter, e-mail; or recorded during public/community meeting and daily transmission to FAO country office (Annex).	Village level Committee (VLC)	FAO Ethic focal point	1
2	Grievance logged and assessed	Grievance recorded or logged (i.e. in a logbook).	FAO M&E		1-7
3	An investigation is launched and results are validated	VLC lead the investigation and is supported by FAO Ethic focal point which may engage technical support from FAO staff.	VLC FAO E&S and Gender specialist FAO Ethic focal point		7-14
4	Outcome of investigation disclosed to the complainant and local appeal process	Complainant requested to meet VLC (STEP 1) and the Community Alkalo if non-resolution is found (STEP 2).	VLC Community Alkalo		15
5	Redress measures are tabled	Redress action approved at appropriate levels	VLC		16
6	Implementation and communication of response	Redress action implemented and update of progress on resolution communicated to complainant	VLC		16-20
7	Complaints Response time is max 21 days	Redress action recorded in grievance logbook	FAO M&E		20
8a	Local Appeal Process	In case of non-resolution, the Fishery Head Office Banjul is then involved (STEP 3), finally the Police in worst case scenario (STEP 4).	Fishery Head Office Banjul Police		60
8b	Appeal Process	A parallel Compliance Review is requesting (all cases except for Labor related issues) and an independent investigation realized.	FAO OIG		65

10.3 Role and responsibilities

The detailed role and responsibilities of each actors at project, local and national level are synthesized in the following table. Local Village Committee keep the major role in managing local grievance, with a strong technical support and supervision from the Project and possible intervention of National Institution in case of non-resolution.

Table 14: Role and responsibilities of actors in the Project GRM system

Actors	Role and responsibilities
FAO E&S and Gender specialist	Monitoring and supervising the overall process in identifying and managing grievances Train the overall actors on FAO Standards to manage project grievance, especially SEAH and GBV issues. Refer to the FAO Ethics Officer in case of ethics related cases

Actors Role and responsibilities

<i>FAO Ethics Officer</i>	Train the overall actors on FAO Ethics Standards
<i>PROREFISH technical officers</i>	Technical investigate on VLC and FAO E&S and Gender specialist request
<i>PROREFISH M&E</i>	Record grievance in logbook and regular update of the status of the grievance. Report to PROREFISH Coordinator (i) in case of incident within 24 hours and (ii) monthly unsolved case of grievance
<i>Village Local Committee (VLC), including the Fishery local Office</i>	Record Grievance according to Annex and submit to PROREFISH Unit Investigate the grievance Suggest local corrective measures Submit update situation of grievance to PROREFISH Unit Regularly communicate with complainant to update the process situation.
<i>Community Alkalo</i>	Second Step resolution
<i>Fishery Head Office (Banjul) / Police</i>	Grievance resolution if no resolution is found prior at local area
<i>FAO -OIG</i>	Investigate in case of Appeal process
<i>UNFPA</i>	Training project related personnel on SEAH and GBV, sensitization and mobilization of community gatekeeper on SEAH and GBV for establishment of community-driven support measures, managing GBV and SEAH through GRM, establishing and operationalizing GBV referral pathways

10.4 Complaints information

242. Complainant will be supported by the VLC and the PROREFISH officer in giving the overall information about the grievance. Complaint must be made writing using the Annex report and including the following information:

- •What happened? Describe the events with as much relevant detail as possible.
- •When did it happen? Dates, time, how many times, etc.
- •Where did it happen?
- •Who do you think was involved? Who was implicated?
- •The complainant's name and contact information, and the will or not to stay anonymous.

243. If a concern or grievance cannot be resolved through the previous mechanism of consultations and measures at the local and project management level, a complaint requesting a Compliance Review may be filed with the Office of the Inspector-General (OIG) in accordance with the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews. The FAO OIG will conduct an independent review. Here is the website for more information Website: <http://www.fao.org/aud/>

Here is the different ways for compliance:

- Courier or mail: Inspector General, Food and Agricultural Organization, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy
- confidential fax: (+39) 06 570 55550
- email: Investigations-hotline@fao.org.

- The beneficiaries and/or potentially affected people will also have access to the GCF independent redress mechanism (IRM) and will be available to receive complaints on the programme in addition to the above GRMs. A complaint with the IRM can be filed by: Sending it by mail or [email](#);
- Sending a voice or video recording;
- Filling out the online [complaints form](https://fr.irm.greenclimate.fund/case-register/file-complaint) (<https://fr.irm.greenclimate.fund/case-register/file-complaint>).
<https://irm.greenclimate.fund/case-register/file-complaint>

A complaint can be filed in English, or in the local language of the complainant. Where possible, a translation should be provided in English. Otherwise, the IRM will attempt to have the complaint translated and respond in the language of the complainant.

11 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

244. Disclosure of the ESMF (and subsequently, the ESIA/ESMPs) is a requirement of the FAO, as well as PART V of NEMA, 1994. In addition, PART IV of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, prescribes the following in their respective Sections

- Submission of the Environmental Impact Statement
- Invitation of comments from the general public
- Review of comments from the general public
- Determination to make a decision or hold a general public hearing
- General Public hearing
- Persons eligible to make presentations at public hearings

245. In the process of disclosing the ESMF and other relevant safeguards reports, selected public places are identified (Offices of the Regional Governors where the Project will be implemented as well as the site specific locality already identified) by the NEA; the documents will be displaced for public review, and comments and views would be received by the Agency.

246. The General public hearing shall be held within such period as the Agency in consultation with the PROREFISH may determine, but which period shall not be less than thirty working days, and not more than forty working days of receiving comments.

247. In addition to the national level, the FAO will disclose the summary of the ESMF for at least 30 days before taking the PROREFISH to the Board for approval on its website.

248. As per GCF Information Disclosure Policy and Revised Environmental and Social Policy, Category B subprojects, a fit-for-purpose Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be disclosed at least 30 days in advance of the approval decision. The safeguard reports will be available in both English and the local language (if not English). The reports will be submitted to GCF and made available to GCF via electronic links in both FAO's and GCF's website as well as in locations convenient to affected peoples in accordance with the requirements of the above GCF policies.

249. The FAO E&S and Gender specialist is responsible for all the disclosure process.

12 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

12.1 Typology of subprojects

250. Given that at this stage of the PROREFISH, specific locations of project activities have not yet been identified this Chapter will describe a more conceptual and generic procedures to assess potential impacts and mitigation measures to implement. The implementation of the project will involve investment in the following type of activities and consequently subprojects:

- Mangrove restoration and co-management.
- Aquaculture production activities.
- Small-scale infrastructure.

12.2 E&S screening requirements and process

251. The EIA process is outlined in the National Environment Management Act of 1994 (Gambia T. G., National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1994) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation (Gambia T. G., Environmental impact assessment regulation. Arrangement of regulations, 2014). The Four Draft of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Procedures underlines key elements to be considered at a sectorial

level (Gambia T. G., EIA - Guidelines, 1996). This Chapter describes the process that will guide the development and approval of the Environmental assessment of all the sub-projects to be implemented under the Project.

252. Based on the outcome of the screening, any sub-project that is considered as Category A or B would require an ESMP prepared to guide its implementation. In view of the types of planned activities, PROREFISH sub-projects will essentially fall under Category B, (requires an ESIA/ESMP) or Category C (requires a simplified ESMP). Main sub-project screened would mostly fall under the Category B of the FAO Standard and would need to be cleared by the FAO.

253. When policy discrepancy exists between national legal framework and FAO standard, whichever is more stringent will prevail. Sub-projects requiring NEA's clearance will only commence when an environmental permit has been received from NEA. The steps below will be followed by the PROREFISH to procure approval for the sub-projects. The E&S and Gender specialist is responsible of following and implementing the process.

254. Step 1: FAO screening form and preparing the NEA Schedule form for transmission. The Project will screen the activity according to the Screening form enclosed (Annex 1). FAO will inform NEA and request for clearance with the enclosed NEA Schedule (Annex 1). NEA will advise on which sub-projects should be subjected to ESIA. The FAO E&S and Gender specialist will realize the FAO E&S screening process, develop ToRs for complementary study. He is the focal point of NEA in the Project.

255. Step 2: Environmental Registration of Project with NEA. The FAO E&S and Gender specialist will inform NEA and request for clearance; upon receipt of the Screening Form from the Agency, the FAO E&S and Gender specialist will complete and return to NEA for screening and categorization. Following the outcome of the preliminary screening exercise, NEA will advise on which sub-projects should be subjected to ESIA.

256. Step 3: Screening and Sub-Project Categorization. The Agency shall categorize the sub-project by placing it at the appropriate level of environmental assessment within 20 working days after receiving the Screening Form from FAO. The results will be communicated, with reasons, which could be any of the following:

- Objection to the sub-project.
- No objection to the sub-project and no further reporting required, or Category C; i.e. equivalent FAO Category C Project. In this case the sub-project has only minor environmental and social risks; FAO may move to implementation in accordance with pre-approved standards or codes of practices or pre-approved guidelines for environmental and social management
- Preliminary environmental and social impact assessment (Category B), i.e. equivalent to FAO Category B Project
- Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA), i.e. equivalent to FAO Category A Project. Category A project will not be eligible in the present project and process will terminate.

257. Step 4: Conduct a preliminary environmental and social assessment study (ESIA). For NEA's Category B, or FAO Category B sub-projects, for which the decision is the conduct of an ESIA, stand-alone ESIA reports will be prepared. NEA and its national collaborating partner institutions in the EIA Working Group will prepare the Terms of Reference (ToR) within 20 working days for the ESIA study, and submit to the FAO to recruit consultants for the ESIA. The ToR is prepared, by FAO E&S and Gender specialist, using issues identified during the screening and scoping exercise. The impact mitigation measures provided in this ESMF may provide some basis for the design of the ToR. The annex provides a template for the development of the ToR to conduct the ESIA study. The ESIA will identify and evaluate potential environmental impacts for the proposed activities, evaluate alternatives, and design mitigation measures. The preparation of the ESIA will be done in consultation with stakeholders, including people who may be affected. Public consultations are critical in preparing a proposal for the activities of the projects likely to have impacts on the environment and population.

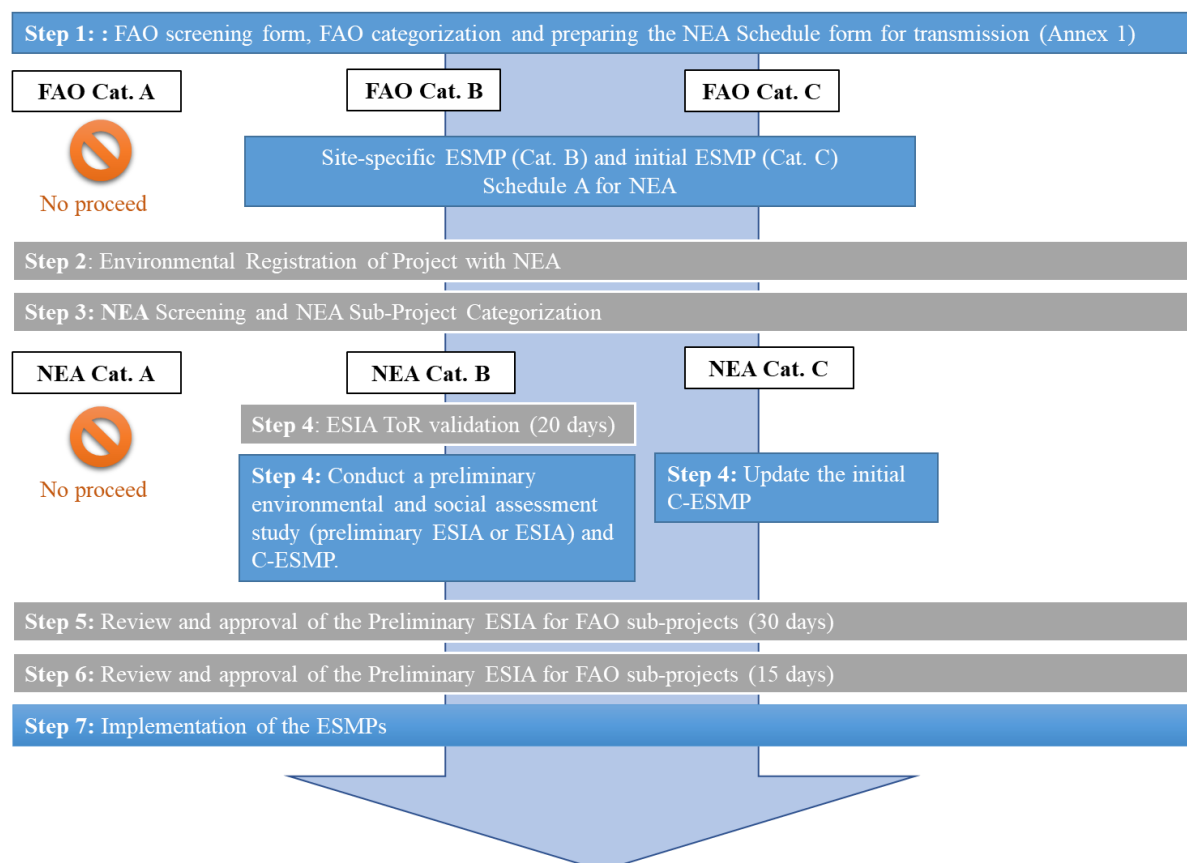
258. Step 5: Review and approval of the Preliminary ESIA for FAO sub-projects. Upon submission of the ESIA report by the Consultant, the FAO will submit the draft ESIA report to NEA for review, and subsequently for review by the national EIA Working Group. The review period is within 30 working days from date of

submission. Comments will be addressed by the FAO E&S and Gender specialist and resubmit to the NEA for validation.

259. Step 6: Publication / Dissemination of ESIA/ESMP/C-ESMP and Public consultation. Where the draft ESIA report is found acceptable, NEA will notify FAO E&S and Gender specialist and the Consultant to submit eight hard copies and an electronic copy, following submission of which FAO shall be issued an Environmental Permit within 15 working days and issue gazette notices. Fees pertaining to the environmental impact assessment process are detailed in the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment legal framework.

260. Step 7: Implementation and Monitoring of the ESMP/C-ESMP. FAO E&S and Gender specialist will be responsible in implementing the ESMP and the supervision of the implementation of specific Construction ESMP for Contractors. NEA mandate will cover external supervision and audit on specific activities.

Figure 15: Diagram of the Environmental and Social Assessment process including FAO and NEA standards.



13 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN - ESMP

13.1 Potential impacts and relative mitigation measures.

The Environmental and Social Management plan (ESMP) synthesize all potential impacts and risk of the current project and key mitigation measures to be implemented. The following paragraph are detailing the implementation of the measures, responsibilities, and monitoring strategy.

261. Natural resource degradation during construction due to the the sand mining, the waste and wastewater management. The mitigation measure is the implementation of ESIA and definition of Construction-ESMP which will specially face these challenges through origin of certificate for the sand and certificate of treatment of waste by the construction. A consultancy company will be involved for the C-ESMP monitoring and will report to the Project. Communities will be as well trained technically to be involved in the close monitoring of the company during the construction phase.

262. Conflict due to negative interaction between the workers from the building company and the communities. Building company will engage in applying the Un Supplier Code of Conduct 2017, trained all their workers on the respect of communities, employ local workers for unskilled work, sensitize communities and workers on the fact there is functional grievance and redress mechanism and there will not be any impunity.

263. Water resource increase pressure due to processing activity increase. The project integrates the design of seawater rinsing infrastructure on all the sites. This will as well decrease the current withdraw of freshwater from NAWEC for these processing activities and decrease the pressure under the resource and the supply network.

264. Marine Fish resource pressure increase due to the fish feed production. While supporting the aquaculture as a resilient alternative in confront of the future climate challenges, the project will increase the need of fish feed which are partly based on fish oil and fish meal. The project is aligned with the FAO guidelines on the use of Fish feed by minimizing the quantity of Fish oil and fish meal in the fish feed and supporting alternative source of protein (vegetal and terrestrial animal). The project supported the use of freshwater fast growing local species which will optimize the use of fish feed. The project will analyse the existing two infrastructures of fish feed production to ensure their compliance with FAO guidelines. Moreover, project will support farmers in adequate practices to optimize the use of fish feed and avoid losses. Finally, the project will closely work with on-going work from FAO on findings alternatives sources of protein for fish feed.

265. Ecosystem perturbation through fish and plant species introduction. Considering the aquaculture activities and the mangrove restoration, the project only considers local species to avoid any negative impact on the introduction of exotic species in the ecosystem. The project will monitor with the help of the Ministry of Fisheries, the Department of Park and Wildlife management and the Department of Forestry the right use of Fish and mangrove propague species during the activities.

266. Workers health and safety due to increase activities in smoking and drying processing. The project integrates, in its design, facilities to improve the working and living conditions of all workers through the rehabilitation of processing facilities and infrastructures with modern art and new technologies. The project will take strong considerations in ensuring the use of right material to ensure sustainability of infrastructures.

267. Pesticide pollution related to the integration of fish production within existing rice production systems. Either the safety of fish and the safety of workers and consumers may be impacted by the rice production pesticides. Direct losses of Fish due to toxicity or bioaccumulation of these products may have negative effects. The project is requesting an IPMP for all collaboration with the ROOTS rice farmers with specific consideration on fish-rice field production. FAO will play a crucial role in the preparation, the quality control, the training of farmers and the implementation of these IPMP. Local committee on Child labour will as well be associated to ensure the protection of them in confront to this hazardous work. Key and non-exhaustive measures to consider in the Plan are: (i) forbidden use of toxic or illegal pesticides; (ii) reasonable use of low toxicity and authorized

pesticides; (iii) specific design of rice field with refuge areas for Fish during spraying pesticides; (iv) workers protection and forbidden use of pesticides by children even over the age of 16 as hazardous work; (v) managing disposal of container residues; (vi) monitoring residues in fish productions.

268.Land availability for rehabilitation ad temporary stop of processing activities. The project ensures the land availability through multiple inclusive consultation and received the confirmation from both Ministry of Fisheries and local communities on the availability of land for rehabilitation and construction today and during project implementation. The project will develop a specific calendar in collaboration with the building companies and the local communities to ensure the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure when there are low activities. Moreover, a milestones approach will restrict only few infrastructures to a limited period and allow continuous activities. As requested by the communities, provision of incentives is in the budget to protect most vulnerable household in confront to potential and temporarily impact of rehabilitation.

269.Waste-water management from processing activities and impact on the health of communities and natural resource quality. The project includes in its design some specific water treatment and drains infrastructures in the landing sites to limit any pollution.

270.Risk of nepotism and corruption among committee member. Due to the high position of the local committee in all the activities, the potential of nepotism and corruption is high according the to community. The project will sensitize the community and all committee and local actors on the zero-tolerance policy of FAO on corruption, and also present all channel to inform and raise concern directly to FAO and project officer (phone number, local contact). Moreover, the project will be highly present on site during the implementation of activities and has a key role in monitoring to ensure the compliance of FAO standards.

271.Wrong inclusive consultation and engagement. In relation to the above risk, the wrong inclusive consultation and engagement may lead to conflict for all the project activities. The project early involved communities and all actors through national and local consultation and develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the implementation. Moreover, it considers mass communication and strengthened of the local grievance and redress mechanisms to prevent and resolve any emerging conflict due to the lack of inclusiveness of consultation. Most vulnerable groups such as women and youth are directly targeting through specific measures in the Gender Action Plan (GAP), such as the household methodologies to ensure inclusiveness.

272.Potential conflict among facilities users. The project integrates in its design key consideration on facilities dimension and size to ensure all users to be able to access to the new infrastructures. The project will accompany the existing village committee in managing conflict and ensure no-discrimination of any kind among community members. It will train the committee on the principles of the SEP and the GAP. It will as well support the strengthened of the existing local grievance and redress mechanism procedures, alignment with FAO standards, and take part as observatory to all grievance management.

273.Increase vulnerability of the most vulnerable. The Women and Youth are highly involved in the Fishery value chain. The project defined a GAP to ensure most of the project will focus on the most vulnerable groups, such as the women and the youth. Particular attention also is on managing children by avoiding any kind of child labour with the improvement of the value chain activities.

274.Increase risks of SEAH and GBV. The engagement of women in new activities and their acquisition of new skills may upset the current gender balance and provoke SEAH, or even GBV. The project personnel may wield their new power that comes with the project to engage in SEAH and GBV. The community gatekeepers may see such development as something that needs to be tolerated in exchange for the opportunities. For prevention of SEAH and GBV, the project trains project-related personnel on the subject and sensitizes and mobilizes community gatekeepers for community-driven support measures. The issue of unequal gender relations will be approached using household methodology. FAO GRM will be strengthened so that SEAH and GBV related grievances are adequately managed in inclusive, survivor-centred and gender-responsive ways. GBV pathways will be established and operationalized to provide timely services and redress to survivors. All these activities will

be carried out in collaboration with UNFPA Gambia and monitored for adaptive management (for details, see Appendix 8 Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan).

275.Environmental and Social Safeguards wrong implementation. In confront to all of these risks and mitigation measures, a capacity building of all the actors has been considered, from the project team itself to the partners and communities. It integrates the stringent consideration of the E&S legal framework and FAO standards, tools to screen risk and engage with the NEA. Monitoring measures including all the actors and external audit have been considered to ensure the right implementation of ESMF and relative measures.

13.2 Monitoring

276.This Chapter describes the monitoring and reporting requirements, and the responsibilities of institutions and personnel in the implementation of the ESMF. Monitoring may identify new issues or problems that were anticipated at the time of assessment, or due to changes in the design of Project activities, or at the sites that may require alternative means of mitigation. The aim of monitoring is to:

- Improve environmental and social management practices
- Ensure the efficiency and quality of the environmental process
- Give opportunities in reactive decision making, based on SMART indicators and critical limit to raise warning.
- Support the adaptation of process and methodologies, corrective measures definition and implementation.
- Provide the opportunity to report on the safeguards results, impact and mitigation measures implementation.

13.2.1 System

277.**Monitoring system.** The system is considering a strong involvement of the PROREFISH officers. Monitoring will be managed according to three levels:

- monitoring of compliance considering the laws of the country as well as FAO standards to assess ESMF and ESMPs. The project will rely on (i) PROREFISH internal human resource ; (ii) the local communities as they are the first local actor involved in the activities and play a key role in the civil monitoring and (iii) NEA given its national mandate.
- monitoring of impact will as well consider the implementation of the ESMP by the contractors. Contractors might supply monthly report in the implementation of the ESMP to the PROREFISH.
- Cumulative impact will be assessed during the implementation by the PROREFISH.

278.**Reporting.** The PROREFISH will be required to provide trimestral reports on progress of the ESMF implementation. These reports will be submitted to the for transmission to the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and to the FAO. The information will be directly integrated within the Project main monitoring system. Progress or lack of progress must be reported for necessary improvements and identified problems to be addressed on time. A yearly project ESMP report will be produced as well as synthetic yearly ESMPs report for the sub-project activities.

279.**Environmental Audit.** This is a systemic review of the activities against the ESMF to ensure that it is implemented as planned and identify potential impacts that may have arisen due to any change in condition. PART VI of the EIA Regulations, 2014 prescribes an audit of the implementation of the Safeguards instruments. The PROREFISH shall take all practicable measures to ensure that the predictions made in the screening form or ESMF/ESMPs are complied with. It indicates that within a period of not less than twelve months, and not more than thirty-six months after the completion of the Project or the commencement of its operations, whichever is earlier, the PROREFISH shall undertake an initial environmental audit of the Project. An environmental audit report shall be prepared after each audit and shall be submitted to the NEA by the PROREFISH. An independent environmental audit is recommended by year 5 of the Project implementation

13.2.2 Indicators

280. In addition to the specific indicators of the site-specific ESMP that will be developed during the Project implementation, key indicators will be considered as relevant to prevent any adverse impact and ensure SMART monitoring of the ESMF implementation. An adapted reporting format of the table is available in the Annex.

Table 15: indicators in managing ESMF and ESMPs.

Aspects	Indicators	Critical limit	Actors	Frequency
<i>E&S process</i>	Number of sub-projects screened	N/A	FAO	Annual
	Number of ESIA	N/A	FAO	Annual
	Number of Environmental conformity certificate	N/A	FAO	Annual
	Number of Supplier contract with E&S clauses	None	FAO	Annual
	Number of Environmental audits	None	FAO	Annual
<i>Capacity building</i>	Number of training and type of actors trained	None	FAO	Annual
<i>Supplier management</i>	Number of non-compliance with UN Code of Conduct	>1	FAO	Trimestral
<i>Waste management</i>	Construction phase solid and liquid waste certificate	No certificate	FAO	Monthly
<i>Construction material</i>	Certificate of material origin	No certificate	FAO	Monthly
<i>Beneficiaries selection</i>	Stakeholder Engagement Plan and evidence of local inclusive selection of beneficiaries	None	FAO	Monthly
<i>Process Workers</i>	Percentage of local workers in un-skilled labour	<80%	FAO	Monthly
<i>Biodiversity and Genetic preservation</i>	Species of Mangrove used	Not Endemic species	FAO	Annual
	Species of Fish, Oyster and Cockles used		FAO	Annual
<i>Pollution Management</i>	Quantity of Fish feeds use (kg) and treatment management		FAO	Annual
<i>Grievance mechanism</i>	Number of Grievance received	N/A	VLC	Monthly
	Number of grievances treated, level of resolution (STEP) and time for resolution	Above STEP 1	VLC	Monthly
	Number of grievances about land use and property	None	VLC	Monthly
	Number of grievance about beneficiaries selection	None	VLC	Monthly
<i>Gender and Children aspects</i>	Refer to the Gender Action Plan	None	FAO	Trimestral
<i>Stakeholder Engagement aspects</i>	Refer to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan Monitoring section			

13.3 Capacity building for ESMF implementation

281. This section is intended to identify the capacity building needs of the various institutions and persons that will be involved in the implementation of the ESMF/ESMPs, and it prescribes the approaches and methods that could be employed. The competence of the various actors, i.e. their ability to carry out their respective design, planning, approval, permitting, monitoring and implementation roles will, to a large extent, determine the success and sustainability or otherwise of the Project.

282. **Project human resources** would be trained in: (i) Environmental and social Screening of Sub-projects using the FAO and NEA Screening Forms; (ii) Preparation of Terms of Reference for Preliminary ESIA; (iii) integration of environmental and social clauses in Contractors' contracts and bidding documents; (iv) Implementation of the Project's Gender Action Plan and all relative mechanisms; (v) Operation of the Project's GRM; (vi) Collaboration with the UNFPA on SEAH and GBV issues

283. **Local communities and local existing grievance mechanisms** managed mostly by VDC or VLC and Alkallo would be trained on: (i) GRM procedures and FAO standards to manage grievances; (ii) SEAH and GBV issues as well as key actors to involved within these cases; (iii) technical consideration to be able to monitor and control construction work as well as all others project activities and (iv) community-driven support measures against SEAH and GBV;

284. **Project and partners** will be trained on gender, SEAH and GBV to be able to manage closely the relevant activities.

285. **Building companies** on the ESIA requirement and the C-ESMP implementation with strong consideration on all the risks pre-identified at this stage.

286. **Local actors and farmers** would be trained on (i) Integrated Pest management Plan practices especially for the ROOTS rice field beneficiaries to ensure the adequacy with the FAO standards in the case of rice-Fish production; (ii) Effluent management while managing aquaculture production; (iii) the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and especially the technical guideline on the use of Wild Fish as feed in Aquaculture; (iv) safety issues and management in regard to all Fish processing step to ensure stronger safety of all fish product for the consumers.

13.4 Budget and calendar

287. The project has been design considering at the maximum the inclusion of all the suggested measures within each activities of the project. It has considered E&S measures from the present ESMF, as well as gender specific measures from the GAP and engagement tools and means from the SEP. The following table is synthetizing all the measures and costs related and either if there are already included in a regular component budget.

Table 16: ESMF Budget and calendar for implementation

Activity	Actors	Unit	Number	Unit cost (USD)	Total (USD)	Timeline (Y: year)
Study and approval						
FAO Screening of the project	FAO	Subproject	100	400	40 000 (include in regular costs C1 and C2)	Y1 to Y3
NEA Categorization of the project	NEA	Subproject	N/A	Included in NEA mandate		Y1 to Y3
Processing, approval fees and public consultation (2% of Subproject amount)	NEA	Lumpsum	1	Include in regular costs		All
Preliminary ESIA /ESIA and appropriate C-ESMP or ESMP	Consultant (approved by NEA)	ESIA	20	3 000	60 000 (include in construction costs C2)	Y1 to Y2
Integrated Pest Management Plan for rice farmers under ROOTS	FAO	Plan	10	2 000	20 000 (integrated in C2.2)	Y2 to Y3
E&S Mitigations measures						
Delimitation and security of	Building company	Sites	7	Include in construction costs (C2)		Y1 to Y2

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<i>processing sites</i>						
<i>Wet Waste treatment such as handlings and drains facilities</i>	Building company	Sites	7	Include in construction costs (C2)		Y1 to Y2
<i>Sea Water Fish rinsing</i>	Building company	Sites	7	Include in construction costs (C2)		Y1 to Y2
<i>FTT ovens technology for fish smoking</i>	Building company	Sites	7	Include in construction costs (C1)		Y1 to Y2
<i>Revegetation of water-pond banks</i>	Department of Forestry	Sites	10	Include in construction costs (C2)		Y1 to Y2
<i>Provision of incentives for temporarily stop in fish processing facilities during rehabilitation</i>	FAO	Sites	7	10 000	70 000 (included in the construction costs C2)	Y1 to Y2
Capacity building						
<i>Training of farmers on FAO CCRF, FAO fish meal management, IPMP for rice-fish field, fish safety for consumers</i>	FAO	Training	2	10 000	20 000 (included in C2.2)	Y1 & Y2
<i>Training of farmers on effluent management in aquaculture</i>	FAO	Training	-	Include in regular budget (C2)		Y2
<i>Training of FAO, institution and local actors on ESMF, SEAH, GBV and GAP</i>	FAO	Training	5	10 000	50 000 (included in C3)	Y1
<i>Training of local committee in GRM procedure update according to FAO standards</i>	FAO	Sites	30	500	15 000 (included in C3)	Y1
Monitoring and evaluation						
<i>Local Monitoring & control</i>	Local communities			Include in regular budget (C1 & C2)		All
<i>C-ESMP Monitoring by building companies</i>	Building companies			Include in regular budget (C2)		Y1 to Y2
<i>C-ESMP & ESMP Monitoring</i>	FAO			Include in regular budget (C4)		All
<i>External monitoring by NEA</i>				Include in National Mandate		Y2 to Y5
<i>Environmental Audit (initial between 12 and 36 months) then annually</i>	Independent Consultant (approved by NEA)	Audit	3	4 000	12 000 (included in C4)	Y3 to Y5

Gender Action Plan -GAP						
Gender Empowerment (Household methodology) Literacy and numeracy targeting project female beneficiaries Collaboration on GBV and SEAH	FAO	Include in regular budget C3.2.3 (850 000USD)				Y1 to Y4
	FAO	Include in regular budget C3.2.4 (320 000 USD)				Y1 to Y4
	UNFPA	Include in regular budget C.3.2.5 (120 000 USD)				Y1 to Y6
Stakeholder Engagement Plan -SEP						
Mass communication of all relevant E&S and project intervention Human resource Gender and E&S specialist	FAO	Lumpsum	1	50 000	50 000 (included in all components)	All
	FAO	Months	60	2,000	122,400 (included in C4)	Y1 to Y5
Total ESMF	459 400 USD					
	With 12,711,795 USD on specific Gender activities with all others included regular costs and budget					

13.5 Adaptive management

The project adaptive management is structured in three level: (i) early warning system; (ii) analysis; (iii) corrective measures and (iv) adaptation of methodology.

- Early warning system. The current system considers a specific monitoring system to support decision making by defining critical limit of specific indicators. By involving local communities in the monitoring and control system, project would be continuously informed of grievance and risk related to the implementation of activities.
- Analysis. The project team is assessing all the communication from the monitoring partners and the M&E may raise concern if critical limits on indicators are reached. Project will therefore engage in analysis the issues causes.
- Corrective measures. Through inclusive and local dialogue with all the relevant stakeholder of an issue, the project will suggest mitigation or corrective measures and define the responsibility and the calendar for implementation
- Adaptation of methodology. Annually the project will capitalize on the issues raised during the year to adapt methodologies, update current documentation (ESMF, SEP and GAP) as well as programmed training for partners for recycling their competencies on the methodologies.

14 Appendix

14.1 Appendix 1: FAO E&S Subproject screening form

PART A: Sub-project General Information

It is important to screen each subproject to see if they will create social and environmental risks to the community. Even if there is a plan to lessen the risk to the community to people within the community, those risks should be listed. , regardless of planned mitigation and management measures. It is necessary to identify potential inherent risks if mitigation measures are not implemented or fail. This means that risks should be identified as if no mitigation or management measures were to be put in place

<i>Date of screening:</i>	
<i>Name of sub-project:</i>	
<i>Main project component (to which sub-project relates):</i>	
<i>Name of applicant (implementing agency):</i>	
<i>Proposed sub-project budget:</i>	
<i>Proposed sub-project duration:</i>	
<i>ES Screening Team Leader and Contact Details:</i>	
<i>ES Screening Team Members:</i>	
<i>Program/Site/Activity location</i>	
<i>Sub-project Description.</i>	
<i>Briefly describe the sub-project activities in the environment and social context of the site</i>	
<i>Categorize sub-project activities into high, moderate, and low risk activities.</i>	

PART B: Exclusion List

The following activities are prohibited under the sub-project (“exclusion list” or “Non-eligibility list”) in order to avoid adverse irreversible impacts on the environment and people:

<i>Exclusion conditions</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activities that temporary or permanently remove people involuntarily from their homes or means of production/livelihood or involuntarily restrict their access to their means of livelihood; ▪ Relocation and/or demolition of any permanent houses or business; ▪ Use of the project as an incentive and/or a tool to support and/or implement voluntary resettlement of local people activities; ▪ Activities that result in land appropriation; ▪ Land acquisition using eminent domain without FAO-mandated consultation and agreement of the owner; ▪ New settlements or expansion of existing settlements; ▪ Activities that would likely create adverse impacts on ethnic groups within the village and/or in neighbouring villages, or activities unacceptable to ethnic groups living in an ethnic homogenous village or a village of mixed ethnic composition; ▪ Damage or loss to cultural property, including sites having archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, religious, cultural and unique natural values; ▪ Resources access restriction (e.g. restricted access to farming land) that could not be mitigated and will result in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of ethnic groups and disadvantage peoples; ▪ Activities involving directly or indirectly weapons, tobacco, alcohol or any illegal/ banned drugs; ▪ Purchase of banned pesticides, insecticides, herbicides and other unbanned pesticides, unbanned insecticides and unbanned herbicides and dangerous chemicals exceeding the amount required to treat efficiently the infected area; ▪ Activities that result in the direct supply or use of pesticides that may cause of adverse effects to health and/or environment, and result in an increased use of pesticides; ▪ Activities that result in antibiotics use exceeding the amount required to treat efficiently the animal, aligned with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) standard against antibiotics resistance or growth-hormone use; ▪ Activities of aquaculture that use fishmeal in aquaculture as the major feed and have high impact on fish natural resource; ▪ Development of large irrigation schemes or the construction of dams; ▪ Significant conversion or degradation of natural habitat or where the conservation and/or environmental gains do not clearly outweigh any potential losses; ▪ Activities located in protected areas of IUCN Categories Ia, Ib, II, III, IV or V. ▪ Forestry operations, including logging, harvesting or processing of timber products, with the exclusion of mangrove restoration; ▪ Land management practices that may result in the degradation (biological or physical) of soils and water; ▪ Purchase of destructive farming gear and other investments detrimental to the environment; ▪ Introduction of non-native species, unless these are already present in the vicinity as a non-invasive species or known from similar settings to be non-invasive; ▪ Introduction of crops/forest varieties previously not grown; ▪ Introduction of breeds not previously reared or known to the ecosystem; ▪ Supply or use of modern biotechnologies or their products in Fishery and Aquaculture; ▪ Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under Gambia’s laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements ratified by The Gambia, or subject to international bans; 		

- Lack of arrangement/activities to improve existing gender inequalities in terms of participation in decision making and/or their differential access to productive resources, services and markets;
- Activities that affect the territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, tradition, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical and non-physical or intangible) inside and/or outside the project area, of ethnic groups;
- Activities that result in loss of livelihoods or reduced access to resources without the consent of the negatively affected parties on compensation;
- Activities that are located in areas where cultural resources exist;
- Labor and working conditions involving harmful, exploitative, involuntary or compulsory forms of labor, forced labor³, child labor⁴ or significant occupational health and safety issues;
- Sub-activities that require full EIA will not be funded including any projects that will use or induce the use of hazardous materials (including asbestos) or any banned chemicals by The Gambia.

E&S Exclusion list synthesis

Results

<i>Is the activity excluded under the project?</i>	Any YES	All NO
<i>Conclusion</i>	NO GO	Proceed with PART C

PART C: First Level Question for Risk assessment overview

<i>ESS N°</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO</i>
<i>1</i>	<p>Would this project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • result in the degradation (biological or physical) of soils or undermine sustainable land management practices; or • include the development of a large irrigation scheme, dam construction, use of waste water or affect the quality of water; or • create aquaculture ponds in cattle grazing areas or ponds large enough to force alteration of cattle transhumance routes; or • use water for aquaculture to compromise the drinking water demands of the people and livestock in quality or quantity; or • reduce the adaptive capacity to climate change or increase GHG emissions significantly; or • result in any changes to existing tenure rights⁵ (formal and informal⁶) of individuals, communities or others to land, fishery and forest resources? • increase or maintain the existing gender inequality? • increase or maintain the existing risk of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) and gender based violence (GBV)? 		
<i>2</i>	Would this project be executed in or around protected areas or natural habitats, decrease the biodiversity or alter the ecosystem functionality, use alien species, or use genetic resources?		
<i>3</i>	<p>Would this project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce plants/animals and varieties previously not grown or existed in the area, and/or; 		

3 Forced labor means all work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty.

4 Harmful child labor means the employment of children that is economically exploitive, or is likely to be hazardous to, or to interfere with, the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health, or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.

5 Tenure rights are rights to own, use or benefit from natural resources such as land, water bodies or forests

6 Socially or traditionally recognized tenure rights that are not defined in law may still be considered to be 'legitimate tenure rights'.

- Provide seeds/planting material/animal for cultivation/breeding, and/or;
 - Involve the importing or transfer of seeds/planting material/animal (including eggs, semen and embryo) for cultivation/breeding or research and development;
 - Supply or use modern biotechnologies or their products in crop production/animal breeding, and/or
 - Establish or manage planted forests?
- 4 Would this project introduce non-native or non-locally adapted species, breeds, genotypes or other genetic material to an area or production system, or modify in any way the surrounding habitat or production system used by existing genetic resources?
- 5 Would this project:
- result in the direct or indirect procurement, supply or use of pesticides,⁷ antibiotics and other chemicals to maintain the health of the product and the environment where the product is cultivated/bred:
 - on crops, livestock, aquaculture, forestry, household; or
 - as seed/crop/animal treatment in field or storage or cage/shed/waterbody; or
 - through input supply programmes including voucher schemes; or
 - for small demonstration and research purposes; or
 - for strategic stocks (locust) and emergencies; or
 - causing adverse effects to health and/or environment; or
 - result in an increased use of pesticides, antibiotics and other chemicals to maintain the health of the product and the environment where the product is cultivated/bred in the project area as a result of production intensification; or
 - result in the management or disposal of waste and contaminated materials generated by use or storage of pesticides, antibiotics and other chemicals to maintain the health of the product and the environment where the product is cultivated/bred; or
 - result in violations of the Code of Conduct?
- 6 Would this project permanently or temporarily remove people from their homes or means of production/livelihood or restrict their access to their means of livelihood?
- 7 Would this project affect the current or future employment and income generating situation of the rural poor, and in particular the labour productivity, employability, labour conditions and rights at work of self-employed rural producers and other rural workers?
- 8 Could this project risk overlooking existing gender inequalities in access to productive resources, goods, services, markets, decent employment and decision-making? For example, by not addressing existing discrimination against women and girls, or by not taking into account the different needs of men and women.
- 9 Would this project:
- have indigenous peoples* living outside the project area¹ where activities will take place; or
 - have indigenous peoples living in the project area where activities will take place; or
 - adversely or seriously affect on indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical² and non-physical or intangible³) inside and/or outside the project area; or
 - be located in an area where cultural resources exist?

* FAO considers the following criteria to identify indigenous peoples: priority in time with respect to occupation and use of a specific territory; the voluntary perpetuation of cultural distinctiveness (e.g. languages, laws and institutions); self-identification; an experience of subjugation, marginalization, dispossession, exclusion or discrimination (whether or not these conditions persist), which are well aligned with the GCF's definition of the indigenous peoples..

¹The phrase "Outside the project area" should be read taking into consideration the likelihood of project activities to influence the livelihoods, land access and/or rights of Indigenous Peoples' irrespective of physical distance. In example: If an indigenous community is living 100 km away from a project area where fishing activities will affect the river yield which is also accessed by this community, then the user should answer "YES" to the question.

⁷ Pesticide means any substance, or mixture of substances of chemical or biological ingredients intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, or regulating plant growth.

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²Physical defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, group of structures, natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance located in urban or rural settings, ground, underground or underwater.

³Non-physical or intangible defined as "the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith that communities, groups, and in some cases individuals, recognize as part of their spiritual and/or cultural heritage"

First level Question for Risk assessment

Results

Is there any question answer with Yes?	Any ESS N° with YES	All NO
<i>Conclusion</i>	Proceed with each ESS Number in Part D	C Category and proceed with Part E and furthers.

PART D: Second Level Questions for Sub-Project categorization

SAFEGUARD 1 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Question	Management of soil and land resources	No	Yes	Comments
1.1	Would this project result in the degradation (biological or physical) of soils	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Demonstrate how the project applies and adheres to the principles of the World Soil Charter	
1.2	Would this project undermine sustainable land and water management practices?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	

	Management of water resources and small dams	No	Yes	Comments
1.3	Would this project develop an irrigation scheme that is more than 20 hectares or withdraws more than 1000 m3/day of water?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Specify the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a implementation of appropriate efficiency principles and options to enhance productivity, b technically feasible water conservation measures, c alternative water supplies, d resource contamination mitigation or/and avoidance, e potential impact on water users downstream, f water use offsets and demand management options to maintain total demand for water resources within the available supply. g The ICID-checklist will be included, as well as appropriate action within the project to mitigate identified potential negative impacts. h Projects aiming at improving water efficiency will carry out thorough water accounting in order to avoid possible negative impacts such as waterlogging, salinity or reduction of water availability downstream. 	
1.4	Would this project develop an irrigation scheme that is more than 100 hectares or withdraws more than 5000 m3/day of water?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required.	

			Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	
1.5	Would this project aim at improving an irrigation scheme (without expansion)?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>The ICID-checklist will be included, as well as appropriate action within the project to mitigate identified potential negative impacts.</p> <p>Projects aiming at improving water efficiency will carry out thorough water accounting in order to avoid possible negative impacts such as waterlogging, salinity or reduction of water availability downstream.</p>	
1.6	Would this project affect the quality of water either by the release of pollutants or by its use, thus affecting its characteristics (such as temperature, pH, DO, TSS or any other)?	LOW RISK	<p>HIGH RISK</p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required.</p> <p>Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	
1.7	Would this project include the usage of wastewater?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>Demonstrate how the project applies and adheres to applicable national guidelines or, if not available, the WHO/FAO/UNEP Guidelines on Safe Usage of Waste Water in Agriculture</p>	
1.8	Would this project involve the construction or financing of a dam that is more than 15 m. in height?	LOW RISK	CANNOT PROCEED	
1.9	Would this project involve the construction or financing of a dam that is more than 5 m. in height?	LOW RISK	<p>HIGH RISK</p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required.</p> <p>Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	
1.10	Would this project create aquaculture ponds in cattle grazing areas or ponds large enough to force alteration of cattle transhumance routes?	LOW RISK	<p>HIGH RISK</p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required.</p> <p>Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	
1.11	Would this project's use of water for aquaculture compromise the drinking water demands of the people and livestock in terms of quantity or quality?	LOW RISK	CANNOT PROCEED	

	Tenure		No	Yes	Comments
1.12	Would this project permanently or temporarily remove people from their homes or means of production/livelihood or restrict their access to their means of livelihood?		LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	
1.13	Would this project permanently or temporarily deny or restrict access to natural resources to which they have rights of access or use		LOW RISK	CANNOT PROCEED	
1.14	Would the project bring about consolidation or adjustment of tenure rights?		LOW RISK	PROCEED TO NEXT Q	
	1.14.1	Would the consolidation or adjustment of tenure rights be voluntary and with the agreement of the affected people?		MODERATE RISK Demonstrate how the project applies and adheres to the principles/framework of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT)	

	Climate		No	Yes	Comments
1.15	Would this project result in a reduction of the adaptive capacity to climate change for any stakeholders in the project area?		LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	
1.16	Would this project result in a reduction of resilience against extreme weather events?		LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	
1.17	Would this project result in a net increase of GHG emissions beyond those expected from increased production?		LOW RISK	PROCEED TO NEXT Q	
	1.17.1	Is the expected increase below the level specified	HIGH RISK	LOW RISK	N/A

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		by FAO guidance or national policy/law (whichever is more stringent)?	A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.		
	1.17.2	Is the expected increase above the level specified by FAO guidance or national policy/law (whichever is more stringent)?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	N/A

SAFEGUARD 2 BIODIVERSITY, ECOSYSTEMS AND NATURAL HABITATS

	Protected areas, buffer zones or natural habitats	No	Yes	Comments
2.1	Would this project be implemented within a legally designated protected area or its buffer zone?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	

	Biodiversity Conservation	No	Yes	Comments
2.2	Would this project change a natural ecosystem to an agricultural/aquacultural/forestry production unit with a reduced diversity of flora and fauna?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	
2.3	Would this project increase the current impact on the surrounding environment for example by using more water, chemicals or machinery than previously?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Demonstrate in the project document what measures will be taken to minimize adverse impacts on the environment and ensure that implementation of these measures is reported in the risk log during progress reports.	

	Use of alien species	No	Yes	Comments
2.4	Would this project use an alien species which has exhibited an invasive* behavior in the country or in other parts of the world or a species with unknown behavior? *An invasive alien species is defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity as “an alien species whose introduction and/or spread threaten biological diversity” (see https://www.cbd.int/invasive/terms.shtml).	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	

	Access and benefit sharing for genetic resources	No	Yes	Comments
2.5	Would this project involve access to genetic resources for their utilization and/or access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by local communities and/or farmers?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Ensure that the following issues are considered and appropriate action is taken. The issues identified and the action taken to address them must be included in the project document and reported on in progress reports. For plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) falling under the Multilateral System of	

			<p>Access and Benefit-sharing (MLS) of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Treaty), ensure that Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA) has been signed and comply with SMTA provisions.</p> <p>For genetic resources, other than PGRFA falling under the MLS of the Treaty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ensure that, subject to domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation or other regulatory requirements, prior informed consent has been granted by the country providing the genetic resources that is the country of origin of the resources or that has acquired the resources in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, unless otherwise determined by that country; and 2 Ensure that benefits arising from the utilization of the genetic resources as well as subsequent applications and commercialization are shared in a fair and equitable way with the country providing the genetic resources that is the country of origin of the resources or that has acquired the resources in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity; and 3 Ensure that, in accordance with domestic law, prior informed consent or approval and involvements of indigenous and local communities is obtained for access to genetic resources where the indigenous and local communities have the established right to grant such resources; and 4 Ensure that, in accordance with domestic legislation regarding the established rights of these indigenous and local communities over the genetic resources, are shared in a fair and equitable way with the communities concerned, based on mutually agreed terms. <p>For traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by indigenous and local communities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure, in accordance with applicable domestic law, that knowledge is accessed with the prior and informed consent or approval and involvement of these indigenous and local communities, and that mutually agreed terms have been established; and 2. Ensure that, in accordance with domestic law, benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are shared, upon mutually agreed terms, in a fair and equitable way with indigenous and local communities holding such knowledge. <p>Ensure that the project is aligned with the Elements to Facilitate Domestic Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing for Different Subsectors of Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture when it is the case</p>	
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SAFEGUARD 3 PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

	Introduce new crops and varieties	No	Yes	Comments
3.1	Would this project introduce crops and varieties previously not grown?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow appropriate phytosanitary protocols in accordance with IPPC Take measures to ensure that displaced varieties and/or crops, if any, are included in the national or international <i>ex situ</i> conservation programmes 	

	Provision of seeds and planting materials	No	Yes	Comments
3.2	Would this project provide seeds/planting material for cultivation?	LOW RISK	PROCEED TO NEXT Q	
	3.2.1 Would this project involve the importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for cultivation?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid undermining local seed & planting material production and supply systems through the use of seed voucher schemes, for instance Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are from locally adapted crops and varieties that are accepted by farmers and consumers Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are free from pests and diseases according to agreed norms, especially the IPPC Internal clearance from AGPMG is required for all procurement of seeds and planting materials. Clearance from AGPMC is required for chemical treatment of seeds and planting materials Clarify that the seed or planting material can be legally used in the country to which it is being imported Clarify whether seed saving is permitted under the country's existing laws and/or regulations and advise the counterparts accordingly. Ensure, according to applicable national laws and/or regulations, that farmers' rights to PGRFA and over associated traditional knowledge are respected in the access to PGRFA and the sharing of the benefits accruing from their use. Refer to ESS9: Indigenous peoples and cultural heritage. 	
	3.2.2 Would this project involve the importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for research and development?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK <p>Ensure compliance with Access and Benefit Sharing norms as stipulated in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Nagoya Protocol of the Convention on Biodiversity as may be applicable. Refer also to ESS2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats.</p>	

	Modern biotechnologies and the deployment of their products in crop production	No	Yes	Comments
3.3	Would this project supply or use modern plant biotechnologies and their products?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety of the Convention on Biological Diversity to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health. Adhere to biosafety requirements in the handling of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) or Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) according to national legislation or⁸ Take measures to prevent gene flow from the introduced varieties to existing ones and/or wild relatives 	

	Planted forests	No	Yes	Comments
3.4	Would this project establish or manage planted forests?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to existing national forest policies, forest programmes or equivalent strategies. The observance of principles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Voluntary Guidelines on Planted Forests suffice for indigenous forests but must be read in full compliance with ESS 9- Indigenous People and Cultural Heritage. Planners and managers must incorporate conservation of biological diversity as fundamental in their planning, management, utilization and monitoring of planted forest resources. In order to reduce the environmental risk, incidence and impact of abiotic and biotic damaging agents and to maintain and improve planted forest health and productivity, FAO will work together with stakeholders to develop and derive appropriate and efficient response options in planted forest management. 	

⁸ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2011. Biosafety Resource Book. Rome,

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i1905e/i1905e00.htm>

SAFEGUARD 4 ANIMAL (LIVESTOCK AND AQUATIC) GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

	Introduce new species/breeds and change in the production system of locally adapted breeds	No	Yes	Comments
4.1	Would this project introduce non-native or non-locally adapted species, breeds, genotypes or other genetic material to an area or production system?	LOW RISK	PROCEED TO NEXT Q	
	4.1.1 Would this project foresee an increase in production by at least 30% (due to the introduction) relative to currently available locally adapted breeds and can monitor production performance?	CANNOT PROCEED	LOW RISK	
	4.1.2 Would this project introduce genetically altered organisms, e.g. through selective breeding, chromosome set manipulation, hybridization, genome editing or gene transfer and/or introduce or use experimental genetic technologies, e.g. genetic engineering and gene transfer, or the products of those technologies?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	
4.2	Would this project introduce a non-native or non-locally adapted species or breed for the first time into a country or production system?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK A genetic impact assessment should be conducted prior to granting permission to import (cover the animal identification, performance recording and capacity development that allow monitoring of the introduced species/ breeds' productivity, health and economic sustainability over several production cycles) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i0970e/i0970e00.htm • ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/012/i0970e/i0970e03.pdf 	
4.3	Would this project introduce a non-native or non-locally adapted species or breed, independent whether it already exists in the country?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the project imports or promotes species/breeds with higher performance than locally adapted ones, ensure: feed resources, health management, farm management capacity, input supply and 	

			<p>farmer organization to allow the new species/breeds to express their genetic potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the OIE terrestrial or aquatic code to ensure the introduced species/breed does not carry different diseases than the local ones Include a health risk assessment and farmer/veterinary capacity development in the project to ensure the introduced species/breed do not have different susceptibility to local diseases including ecto-and endo-parasites than the locally adapted/native species/breeds. 	
4.4	Would this project ensure there is no spread of the introduced genetic material into other production systems (i.e. indiscriminate crossbreeding with locally adapted species/breeds)?	MODERATE RISK Introduce a) animal identification and recording mechanism in the project and b) develop new or amend existing livestock policy and National Strategy and Action Plan for AnGR	LOW RISK	

	Collection of wild genetic resources for farming systems	No	Yes	Comments
4.5	Would this project collect living material from the wild, e.g. for breeding, or juveniles and eggs for ongrowing?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	

	Modification of habitats	No	Yes	Comments
4.6	Would this project modify the surrounding habitat or production system used by existing genetic resources?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	
4.7	Would this project be located in or near an internationally recognized conservation area e.g. Ramsar or World Heritage Site, or other nationally important habitat, e.g. national park or high nature value farmland?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	

4.8	AQGR	Would this project block or create migration routes for aquatic species?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	
4.9		Would this project change the water quality and quantity in the project area or areas connected to it?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	
4.10		Would this project cause major habitat / production system changes that promote new or unknown chances for gene flow, e.g. connecting geographically distinct ecosystems or water bodies; or would it disrupt habitats or migration routes and the genetic structure of valuable or locally adapted species/stocks/breeds?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	
4.11		Would this project involve the intensification of production systems that leads to land-use changes (e.g. deforestation), higher nutrient inputs leading to soil or water pollution, changes of water regimes (drainage, irrigation)?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	

SAFEGUARD 5 PEST AND PESTICIDES MANAGEMENT

	Supply of pesticides by FAO	No	Yes	Comments
5.1	Would this project procure, supply and/or result in the use of pesticides on crops, livestock, aquaculture or forestry?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preference must always be given to sustainable pest management approaches such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), the use of ecological pest management approaches and the use of mechanical/cultural/physical or biological pest control tools in favour of synthetic chemicals; and preventive measures and monitoring, When no viable alternative to the use of chemical pesticides exists, the selection and procurement of pesticides is subject to an internal clearance procedure http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/E_SS5_pesticide_checklist.pdf The criteria specified in FAO's ESM Guidelines under ESS5 must be adhered to and should be included or referenced in the project document. If large volumes (above 1,000 litres of kg) of pesticides will be supplied or used throughout the duration of the project, a Pest Management Plan must be prepared to demonstrate how IPM will be promoted to reduce reliance on pesticides, and what measures will be taken to minimize risks of pesticide use. It must be clarified, which person(s) within (executing) involved institution/s, will be responsible and liable for the proper storage, transport, distribution and use of the products concerned in compliance with the requirements. 	
5.2	Would this project provide seeds or other materials treated with pesticides (in the field and/or in storage) ?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>The use of chemical pesticides for seed treatment or storage of harvested produce is subject to an internal clearance procedure [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/E_SS5_pesticide_checklist.pdf]. The criteria specified in FAO's ESM Guidelines under ESS5 for both pesticide supply and seed treatment must be adhered to and should be included or referenced in the project document.</p>	
5.3	Would this project provide inputs to farmers directly or through voucher schemes?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO projects must not be responsible for exposing people or the environment to risks from pesticides. The types and quantities of pesticides and the associated application and protective equipment that users of a voucher scheme are provided with must always comply with the conditions laid out in ESS5 and be subject to the internal clearance procedure [link]. These must be included or referenced in the project document. Preference must always be given to sustainable pest management approaches such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), the use of ecological pest management approaches and the use of mechanical or biological pest control tools in favour of synthetic chemicals 	

5.4	Would this project lead to increased use of pesticides through intensification or expansion of production?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>Encourage stakeholders to develop a Pest Management Plan to demonstrate how IPM will be promoted to reduce reliance on pesticides, and what measures will be taken to minimize risks of pesticide use. This should be part of the sustainability plan for the project to prevent or mitigate other adverse environmental and social impacts resulting from production intensification.</p>	
5.5	Would this project manage or dispose of waste pesticides, obsolete pesticides or pesticide contaminated waste materials?	LOW RISK	<p>HIGH RISK</p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required.</p> <p>Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	NO

SAFEGUARD 6 INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND DISPLACEMENT

		No	Yes	Comments
6.1	<p>Would this removal* be voluntary?</p> <p>*temporary or permanent removal of people from their homes or means of production/livelihood or restrict their access to their means of livelihoods</p>	CANNOT PROCEED	<p>HIGH RISK</p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required.</p> <p>Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	

SAFEGUARD 7 DECENT WORK

		No	Yes	Comments
7.1	Would this project displace jobs? (e.g. because of sectoral restructuring or occupational shifts)	LOW RISK	<p>HIGH RISK</p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required.</p> <p>Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	
7.2	Would this project operate in sectors or value chains that are dominated by subsistence producers and other vulnerable informal agricultural workers, and more generally characterized by high levels “working poverty”?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>Take action to anticipate the likely risk of perpetuating poverty and inequality in socially unsustainable agriculture and food systems. Decent work and productive employment should appear among the priorities of the project or, alternatively, the project should establish synergies with specific employment and social protection programmes e.g. favouring access to some social protection scheme or form of social insurance. Specific measures and mechanisms should be introduced to empower in particular the most vulnerable /disadvantaged categories of rural workers such as small-scale producers, contributing family workers, subsistence farmers, agricultural informal wage workers, with a special attention to women and youth who are predominantly found in these employment statuses. An age- and gender-sensitive social value chain analysis or livelihoods/employment assessment is needed for large-scale projects.</p>	
7.3	Would this project operate in situations where youth work mostly as unpaid contributing family workers, lack access to decent jobs and are increasingly abandoning agriculture and rural areas?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>Take action to anticipate likely risk of unsustainably ageing agriculture and food systems by integrating specific measures to support youth empowerment and employment in agriculture. A youth livelihoods/employment assessment is needed.</p> <p>Complementary measures should be included aiming at training youth, engaging them and their associations in the value chain, facilitating their access to productive resources, credit and markets, and stimulating youth- friendly business development services.</p>	
7.4	Would this project operate in situations where major gender inequality in the labour market prevails? (e.g. where women tend to work predominantly as unpaid contributing family members or	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>Take action to anticipate likely risk of socially unsustainable agriculture and food systems by integrating specific measures to reduce gender inequalities and promote rural women’s social and economic empowerment. A specific social value chain analysis or livelihoods/employment assessment is needed for large-scale projects.</p>	

	subsistence farmers, have lower skills and qualifications, lower productivity and wages, less representation and voice in producers' and workers' organizations, more precarious contracts and higher informality rates, etc.)		Facilitation should be provided for women of all ages to access productive resources (including land), credit, markets and marketing channels, education and TVET, technology, collective action or mentorship. Provisions for maternity protection, including child care facilities, should be foreseen to favour women participation and anticipate potential negative effects on child labour, increased workloads for women, and health related risks for pregnant and breastfeeding women.	
7.5	Would this project operate in areas or value chains with presence of labour migrants or that could potentially attract labour migrants?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>Take action to anticipate potential discrimination against migrant workers, and to ensure their rights are adequately protected, with specific attention to different groups like youth, women and men.</p>	

		No	Yes	Comments
7.6	Would this project directly employ workers?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>FAO projects will supposedly guarantee employees' rights as per UN/FAO standards as regards information on workers' rights, regularity of payments, etc. Decisions relating to the recruitment of project workers are supposed to follow standard UN practices and therefore not be made on the basis of personal characteristics unrelated to inherent job requirements. The employment of project workers will be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there will be no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, job assignment, promotion, termination of employment or retirement, etc.</p>	
7.7	Would this project involve sub-contracting?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>Take action to anticipate likely risk of perpetuating inequality and labour rights violations by introducing complementary measures. FAO projects involving sub-contracting should promote, to the extent possible, subcontracting to local entrepreneurs – particularly to rural women and youth – to maximize employment creation under decent working conditions. Also, FAO should monitor and eventually support contractors to fulfil the standards of performance and quality, taking into</p>	

			account national and international social and labour standards.	
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		No	Yes	Comments
7.8	Would this project operate in a sector, area or value chain where producers and other agricultural workers are typically exposed to significant occupational and safety risks ⁹ ?	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>Take action to anticipate likely OSH risks by introducing complementary provisions on OSH within the project. Project should ensure all workers' safety and health by adopting minimum OSH measures and contributing to improve capacities and mechanisms in place for OSH in informal agriculture and related occupations. For example, by undertaking a simple health and safety risk assessment, and supporting implementation of the identified risk control measures. Awareness raising and capacity development activities on the needed gender-responsive OSH measures should be included in project design to ensure workers' safety and health, including for informal workers. Complementary measures can include measures to reduce risks and protect workers, as well as children working or playing on the farm, such as alternatives to pesticides, improved handling and storage of pesticides, etc.</p> <p>Specific provisions for OSH for pregnant and breastfeeding women should be introduced. FAO will undertake periodic inspections and a multistakeholder mechanism for monitoring should be put in place.</p>	
7.9	Would this project provide or promote technologies or practices that pose occupational safety and health (OSH) risks for farmers, other rural workers or rural populations in general?	LOW RISK	<p>HIGH RISK</p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required.</p> <p>Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	

		No	Yes	Comments
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⁹ Major OSH risks in agriculture include: dangerous machinery and tools; hazardous chemicals; toxic or allergenic agents; carcinogenic substances or agents; parasitic diseases; transmissible animal diseases; confined spaces; ergonomic hazards; extreme temperatures; and contact with dangerous and poisonous animals, reptiles and insects.

7.10	Would this project foresee that children <u>below</u> the nationally-defined minimum employment age (usually 14 or 15 years old) will be involved in project-supported activities?	LOW RISK	CANNOT PROCEED	
7.11	Would this project foresee that children <u>above</u> the nationally-defined minimum employment age (usually 14 or 15 years old), but under the age of 18 will be involved in project-supported activities?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Take action to anticipate likely risk of engaging young people aged 14-17 in child labour ¹⁰ by changing design or introducing complementary measures. For children of 14 to 17 years, the possibility to complement education with skills-training and work is certainly important for facilitating their integration in the rural labour market. Yet, children under the age of 18 should not be engaged in work-related activities in connection with the project in a manner that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with their compulsory child's education or be harmful to the child's health, safety or morals. Where children under the age of 18 may be engaged in work-related activities in connection with the project, an appropriate risk assessment will be conducted, together with regular monitoring of health, working conditions and hours of work, in addition to the other requirement of this ESS. Specific protection measures should be undertaken to prevent any form of sexual harassment or exploitation at work place (including on the way to and from), particularly those more vulnerable, i.e. girls.	
7.12	Would this project operate in a value chain where there have been reports of child labour?	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	

		No	Yes	Comments
7.13	Would this project operate in a value chain or sector where there have been	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK A full environmental and social impact assessment is required.	

¹⁰ Child labour is defined as work that is inappropriate for a child's age, affects children's education, or is likely to harm their health, safety or morals. Child labour refers to working children below the nationally-defined minimum employment age, or children of any age engaging in hazardous work. Hazardous work is work that is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of a child. This work is dangerous or occurs under unhealthy conditions that could result in a child being killed, or injured and/or made ill as a consequence of poor health and safety standards and working arrangements. Some injuries or ill health may result in permanent disability. Countries that have ratified ILO Convention No.182 are obligated to develop National lists of hazardous child labour under Article 4.

	reports of forced labour ¹¹ ?		Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	
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11 Forced labour is employed, consists of any work or service not voluntarily performed that is exacted from an individual under threat of force or penalty. It includes men, women and children in situations of debt bondage, suffering slavery-like conditions or who have been trafficked. “In many countries, agricultural work is largely informal, and legal protection of workers is weak. In South Asia, there is still evidence of bonded labour in agriculture, resulting in labour arrangements where landless workers are trapped into exploitative and coercive working conditions in exchange for a loan. The low wages associated with high interest rates make it quite difficult for whole families to escape this vicious circle. In Africa, the traditional forms of “vestiges of slavery” are still prevalent in some countries, leading to situations where whole families (adults and children, men and women) are forced to work the fields of landowners in exchange for food and housing. In Latin America, the case of workers recruited in poor areas and sent to work on plantations or in logging camps has been widely documented by national inspection services and other actors.” (ILO, Profits and poverty: the economics of forced labour / International Labour Office. - Geneva: ILO, 2014)

SAFEGUARD 8 GENDER EQUALITY

		No	Yes	Comments
8.1	Could this project risk reinforcing existing gender-based discrimination, by not taking into account the specific needs and priorities of women and girls?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Take action to anticipate likely risk of perpetuating or reinforcing inequality by conducting a gender analysis to identify specific measures to avoid doing harm, provide equal opportunities to men and women, and promote the empowerment of women and girls.	
8.2	Could this project not target the different needs and priorities of women and men in terms of access to services, assets, resources, markets, and decent employment and decision-making?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Take action to anticipate likely risk of socially unsustainable agriculture practices and food systems by conducting a gender analysis to identify the specific needs and priorities of men and women, and the constraints they may face to fully participate in or benefit from project activities, and design specific measures to ensure women and men have equitable access to productive resources and inputs.	

SAFEGUARD 9 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

		No	Yes	Comments
9.1	Are there <i>indigenous peoples*</i> living <i>outside the project area**</i> where activities will take place? ¹² ?	LOW RISK	GO TO NEXT QUESTION	N/A
	9.1.1 Do the project activities influence the Indigenous Peoples living outside the project area?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK A Free, Prior and Informed Consent Process is required Project activities should outline actions to address and mitigate any potential impact Please contact the ESM/OPCA unit for further guidance.	N/A
9.2	Are there indigenous peoples living in the project area where activities will take place?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK A Free Prior and Informed Consent process is required. If the project is for indigenous peoples , an Indigenous Peoples' Plan is required in addition to the Free Prior and Informed Consent process. Please contact the ESM/OPCA unit for further guidance. In cases where the project is for both, indigenous and non-indigenous peoples , an Indigenous Peoples' Plan will be required only if a substantial number of beneficiaries are Indigenous Peoples. project activities should outline actions to address and mitigate any potential impact. Please contact ESM/OPCA unit for further guidance. A Free, Prior and Informed Consent Process is required	NO. Indigenous people in The Gambia are mainly associated with nomadic pastoralism, whereas the project activities will focus on fisheries. Therefore, the project is not expected to affect them.
9.3	Would this project adversely or seriously affect on indigenous peoples' rights, lands,	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK	N/A

12 FAO considers the following criteria to identify indigenous peoples: priority in time with respect to occupation and use of a specific territory; the voluntary perpetuation of cultural distinctiveness (e.g. languages, laws and institutions); self-identification; an experience of subjugation, marginalization, dispossession, exclusion or discrimination (whether or not these conditions persist).

** The phrase "Outside the project area" should be read taking into consideration the likelihood of project activities to influence the livelihoods, land access and/or rights of Indigenous Peoples' irrespective of *physical distance*. In example: If an indigenous community is living 100 km away from a project area where fishing activities will affect the river yield which is also accessed by this community, then the user should answer "YES" to the question

	<p>natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (<i>physical*</i> and <i>non-physical or intangible**</i>) inside and/or outside the project area?</p> <p><i>*Physical defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, group of structures, natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance located in urban or rural settings, ground, underground or underwater.</i></p> <p><i>**Non-physical or intangible defined as "the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith that communities, groups, and in some cases individuals, recognize as part of their spiritual and/or cultural heritage"</i></p>		<p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required.</p> <p>Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	
9.4	<p>Would this project be located in an area where cultural resources exist?</p>	LOW RISK	<p>MODERATE RISK</p> <p>To preserve cultural resources (when existing in the project area) and to avoid their destruction or damage, due diligence must be undertaken to:</p> <p>a) <input type="checkbox"/> verify that provisions of the normative framework, which is usually under the oversight of a national institution responsible for protection of historical and archaeological</p>	N/A

			<p>sites/intangible cultural heritage; and b) through collaboration and communication with indigenous peoples' own governance institutions/leadership, verifying the probability of the existence of sites/ intangible cultural heritage that are significant to indigenous peoples.</p> <p>In cases where there is a high chance of encountering physical cultural resources, the bidding documents and contract for any civil works must refer to the need to include recovery of "chance findings" in line with national procedures and rules.</p>	
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PART E : Project Categorization

To which category does the project belong?

<i>Categorization</i>	<i>LOW RISK:</i>	<i>MODERATE RISK:</i>	<i>HIGH RISK:</i>
<i>Definition</i>	Minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts	Moderate or unknown adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts	High adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts
<i>E&S Assessment requirement</i>	No further ES Assessment required and apply Project main ESMP	No further ES Assessment required but define a sub-Project ESMP	
<i>Action</i>	Define ESMP according to ESMF general mitigation measures	Define ESMP with Part F &G	NO GO
<i>Legal Authorisation</i>	Request NEA authorisation with Part H		

PART F: Sub-project ESMP

Screening Results:

Summary of Critical Risks and Impacts Identified

Results and Recommendation

<i>What is the potential risk/impact</i>	Individual Risk/ Impact Rating (Low or Medium)	Mitigation
<i>e.g. Unsustainable use of fishery resource</i>	<i>e.g. Medium</i>	<i>e.g. Co-management plan development</i>

PART G: Simple Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMP)

Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement project in the Gambia – PROREFISH Gambia
GCP/GAM/043/GCR

<i>Associated Project Activity</i>	<i>E&S Risks and Impact</i>	<i>Mitigation Measures</i>	<i>Responsibility for implementation</i>	<i>Timing for mitigation</i>	<i>Monitoring Indicators</i>	<i>Mitigation Budget</i>	<i>Monitoring Responsibility</i>	<i>Monitoring Frequency</i>
<i>Aquaculture</i>	<i>Land degradation</i>	<i>Rehabilitate all borrow areas</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Project implementation</i>	<i>Borrow areas rehabilitated</i>	<i>Contractor's Bid</i>	<i>Sub-project implementing agency (FAO or partner); FAO Project Team</i>	<i>On going.</i>

PART H : Schedule Form for application for environmental approval

SCHEDULE A

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT ACT,
Cap. 72.01**

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVAL

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCREENING FORM

Please type or print clearly, completing this form in its entirety. You may provide additional information on a separate sheet of paper if necessary. Kindly note that the information you are to provide is required by section 22 of the National Environmental Management Act of 1994 and it is an offence to give inaccurate information under section of the same Act.

SECTION 1: INFORMATION ON THE CONTACT PERSON

Name _____

Institutional Affiliation _____

Business Title/ position _____

Business Address _____

Telephone _____ Fax _____ Email _____

For official use only			
Reviewed by:		Date:	
Classified	A	B	C
Reasons for the Classification:			

Endorsed by:	Date:
Approved by Executive Director:	Date:

Please return the completed form to the

Executive Director, National Environment Agency, Jimpex Road, Kanifing, PMB 48, BANJUL, The Gambia.

Tel (220) 228056 - Fax: (220) 229701 email-nea@gamnet.gm

SECTION 2: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Name of Proposed Project _____

Date expected to start construction _____

Proposed location of project _____

(Attach a map or maps, covering the proposed site and surrounding 5 Km radius)

Land Area _____

(Approximate land area and of proposed location)

Current Land Use (Describe how the land is being used at present)

Describe any Possible Alternative Site(s) _____

Describe other types of industries or facilities (including health centers and school) which are located within 100 metres of the site, or are proposed to be located near the proposed facility. Indicate the proximity of the proposed industrial site to residential areas, national parks or areas of ecological, historical or cultural importance.

Indicate whether adequate infrastructure exists at the proposed location, or whether new buildings, roads, electricity and water lines, or drainage systems will need to be constructed as a part of the proposed project.

SECTION 3: EMPLOYEES AND LABOURERS

Number of people to be employed:

Employees and Labourers	During Construction	During Routine Operation
FULL - TIME		
FULL – TIME		

Indicate whether you plan to construct housing/sanitation facilities for temporary or permanent workers.

SECTION 4: DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROCESS

Briefly describe the type and nature of industrial processes to be conducted at the installation.

State the type and quantity of energy to be used (including the origin of the energy, i.e. public utility, on site generator, wood, solar, wind, etc)

Type(s) and source	Quantity	Period (per day/week/etc.)

Estimate the quantities of water to be used for the following:

Use(s) of water	Quantity	Period	Source
Cooling			

Steam Generation			
Production process			
Other			

List the type and quantity of raw material to be used per year in the production process (including soil, sand, cement, aggregates, wood animals, etc). Identify if the sources of all raw materials.

Type	Quantity	Source

List all of the chemical expected to be used for any aspect of the production process (A separate list may be attached with more detailed information)

Name /Type	Description	Quantity

SECTION 6: PRODUCTS

Briefly state the nature of the product(s) or output of the proposed facility, and the expected quantities on a quarterly or annual basis. Indicate the intended uses of the product(s).

Name of Product/Output	Description of Uses	Anticipated Output per Qtr/Yr

SECTION 7: BY – PRODUCTS, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

Specify the nature of each waste or by-product and the quantity to be generated

Type	Description	Quantity in Kg per wk/mo
Solid (Bulk)		
Solid (particulate)		
Liquid		
Gaseous		
Other		

Proposed method of disposal or management of wastes (e.g. burning, bury etc.)

Type of waste	Method of Disposal /Management

Indicate sources of noise pollution, the type/quality of noise (i.e. machinery/ repetitive pounding, etc.)

Source of Noise	Type of Noise

SECTION 8: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Please indicate environmental impacts that may occur as a result of the proposed project

Nature of Impact	Y/N	Brief Description of the Anticipated Impacts
Air Quantity		
Drainage		
Landscape		
Forest Cover		
Vegetation		
Human population		
Animal population		
Soil Quality		
Soil Erosion		
Water Quality		
Tranquility/Noise		
Special Habitats		
Other		

SECTION 9: PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

Indicate whether measures are being considered to mitigate against damage likely to be caused by the proposed project to human health and/or the environment. Briefly describe these measures

Air Pollution	
Water Pollution	
Noise Pollution	
Removal of vegetation	
Wastes	
Displacement of human populations	
Destruction of fish habitats	

Soil Erosion	
Others	

State any and all experience you have with implementing the above mentioned mitigation measures. If you do not have prior experience, what skills do you possess to implement these mitigating measures?

What staff training will be provided to ensure compliance with health and environmental safety standards?

SECTION 10: TESTIMONY

I confirm that the information provided herein is accurate to the best of my knowledge. I will also endeavour to provide additional information and facilitate a site visit if required.

Signed: Developer

Date

14.2 Appendix 2: UN Supplier Code of Conduct (2017)

United Nations Charter: The values enshrined in the United Nations (UN) Charter, *respect for fundamental human rights, social justice and human dignity, and respect for the equal rights of men and women*, serve as overarching values to which suppliers of goods and services to the UN are expected to adhere.

Global Compact: The Global Compact is a voluntary international corporate citizenship network initiated to support the participation of both the private sector and other social actors to advance responsible corporate citizenship and universal social and environmental principles to meet the challenges of globalization. The UN strongly encourages all suppliers to actively participate in the Global Compact. And to that end, this Code of Conduct has been developed with recognition of the importance of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact and is viewed as an important means of integrating the Compact into the operations of the UN. The Code of Conduct addresses the issues included in the Compact in the areas of human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption and interpretation of the Code should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the Global Compact. Suppliers interested in supporting the Global Compact and obtaining more information on the ten principles, can visit the Global Compact website at www.unglobalcompact.org.

International Labor Conventions and Recommendations: The International Labor Standards (i.e., Conventions and Recommendations) as established by the tripartite UN specialized agency, the International Labor Organization (ILO), have served as the foundation on which much of this Code of Conduct is based. It is the UN's expectation that any supplier providing products or services to the UN will, in addition to the values of the UN Charter, adhere to the principles concerning International Labor Standards summarized below in paragraphs 4 – 9.2

1. Scope of Application:

The UN expects that these principles apply to suppliers and their employees, parent, subsidiary or affiliate entities and subcontractors. The UN expects suppliers to ensure that this Code of Conduct is communicated to their employees, parent, subsidiary and affiliated entities as well as any subcontractors, and that it is done in the local language and in a manner that is understood by all. In order for a supplier to be registered as a UN supplier or to do business with the UN, the supplier is required to read and acknowledge that this Code of Conduct provides the minimum standards expected of UN Suppliers. In addition, suppliers should note that certain provisions of this Code of Conduct will be binding on the supplier in the event the supplier is awarded a contract by the UN pursuant to the terms and conditions of any such contract. Failure to comply with certain provisions may also preclude suppliers from being eligible for a contract award, as reflected in the solicitation documents of one or more organizations in the UN. Prospective suppliers are invited to review the specific terms and conditions of contract and procurement policies of the organization(s) within the UN with which they would like to do business in order to ascertain their current and future eligibility.

2. Continuous Improvement:

The provisions as set forth in this Code of Conduct provide the minimum standards expected of suppliers to the UN. The UN expects suppliers to strive to exceed both international and industry best practices. The UN also expects that its suppliers encourage and work with their own suppliers and subcontractors to ensure that they also strive to meet the principles of this Code of Conduct. The UN recognizes that reaching some of the standards established in this Code of Conduct is a dynamic rather than static process and encourages suppliers to continually improve their workplace conditions accordingly.

3. Management, Monitoring and Evaluation:

It is the expectation of the UN that its suppliers, at a minimum, have established clear goals toward meeting the standards set forth in this Code of Conduct. The UN expects that its suppliers will establish and maintain appropriate management systems related to the content of this Code of Conduct, and that they actively review, monitor and modify their management processes and business operations to ensure they align with the principles set forth in this Code of Conduct. Supplier participants in the Global Compact are strongly encouraged to operationalize its principles and to communicate their progress annually to stakeholders.

Labour:

4. Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining: The UN expects its suppliers to recognize the freely-exercised right of workers, without distinction, to organize, further and defend their interests and to bargain collectively, as well as to protect those workers from any action or other form of discrimination related to the exercise of their right to organize, to carry out trade union activities and to bargain collectively.

5. Forced or Compulsory Labor: The UN expects its suppliers to prohibit forced or compulsory labor in all its forms.

6. Child Labor: The UN expects its suppliers not to employ: (a) children below 14 years of age or, if higher than that age, the minimum age of employment permitted by the law of the country or countries where the performance, in whole or in part, of a contract takes place, or the age of the end of compulsory schooling in that country or countries, whichever is higher; and (b) persons under the age of 18 for work that, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of such persons.

7. Discrimination: The UN expects its suppliers to ensure equality of opportunity and treatment in respect to employment and occupation without discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin and such other ground as may be recognized under the national law of the country or countries where the performance, in whole or in part, of a contract takes place. The UN expects its suppliers to take all appropriate measures to ensure that neither themselves nor their parent, subsidiary, affiliate entities or their subcontractors are engaged in any gender-based or other discriminatory employment practices, including those relating to recruitment, promotion, training, remuneration and benefits.

8. Wages, Working Hours and Other Conditions of Work: The UN expects its suppliers to ensure the payment of wages in legal tender, at regular intervals no longer than one month, in full and directly to the workers concerned. Suppliers should keep an appropriate record of such payments. Deductions from wages are permitted only under conditions and to the extent prescribed by the applicable law, regulations or collective agreement and suppliers should inform the workers concerned of such deductions at the time of each payment. The wages, hours of work and other conditions of work provided by suppliers should be not less favourable than the best conditions prevailing locally (e.g. collective agreements covering a substantial proportion of employers and workers / arbitration awards / applicable laws or regulations) for work of the same character performed in the trade or industry concerned in the area where work is carried out.

9. Health and Safety: The UN expects its suppliers to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that: (a) the workplaces, machinery, equipment and processes under their control are safe and without risk to health; (b) the chemical, physical and biological substances and agents under their control are without risk to health when the appropriate measures of protection are taken; and (c) where necessary, adequate protective clothing and protective equipment are provided to prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, risk of accidents or of adverse effects to health.

Human Rights:

10. Human Rights: The UN expects its suppliers to support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights and to ensure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

11. Harassment, Harsh or Inhumane Treatment: The UN expects its suppliers to create and maintain an environment that treats all employees with dignity and respect. The UN further expects that its suppliers, as well as their parent, subsidiary and affiliated entities along with any subcontractors, will neither use or engage in, nor allow their employees or other persons engaged by them to use or engage in, any: threats of violence, verbal or psychological harassment or abuse, and/or sexual exploitation and abuse. Sexual exploitation and abuse violate universally recognized international legal norms and standards and have always been unacceptable behaviour and prohibited conduct for the UN. Prior to entering into agreements with the UN, suppliers are informed of the standards of conduct with respect to the prohibition of sexual exploitation and abuse, expected by the UN. Such standards include, but are not limited to, the prohibition of: (i) engaging in any sexual activity with any person under the age of 18, regardless of any laws of majority or consent, (ii) exchanging any money, employment, goods,

services, or other things of value, for sex, and/or (iii) engaging in any sexual activity that is exploitive or degrading to any person. The UN expects its suppliers to take all appropriate measures to prohibit their employees or other persons engaged by the suppliers, from engaging in sexual exploitation and abuse. The UN also expects its suppliers to create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse. United Nations contracts will contain provisions concerning a supplier's obligation to take appropriate measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. The failure by a supplier to take preventive measures against sexual exploitation or abuse, to investigate allegations thereof, or to take corrective action when sexual exploitation or abuse has occurred, constitute grounds for termination of any agreement with the United Nations. Moreover, no harsh or inhumane treatment coercion or corporal punishment of any kind is tolerated, nor is there to be the threat of any such treatment.

12. Mines: The UN expects its suppliers not to engage in the sale or manufacture of anti-personnel mines or components utilized in the manufacture of anti-personnel mines.

Environment:

13. Environmental: The UN expects its suppliers to have an effective environmental policy and to comply with existing legislation and regulations regarding the protection of the environment. Suppliers should wherever possible support a precautionary approach to environmental matters, undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility and encourage the diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies implementing sound life-cycle practices.

14. Chemical and Hazardous Materials: Chemical and other materials posing a hazard if released into the environment are to be identified and managed to ensure their safe handling, movement, storage, recycling or reuse and disposal.

15. Wastewater and Solid Waste: Wastewater and solid waste generated from operations, industrial processes and sanitation facilities are to be monitored, controlled and treated as required prior to discharge or disposal.

16. Air Emissions: Air emissions of volatile organic chemicals, aerosols, corrosives, particulates, ozone depleting chemicals and combustion by-products generated from operations are to be characterized, monitored, controlled and treated as required prior to discharge or disposal.

17. Minimize Waste, Maximize Recycling: Waste of all types, including water and energy, are to be reduced or eliminated at the source or by practices such as modifying production, maintenance and facility processes, materials substitution, conservation, recycling and re-using materials.

Ethical conduct:

18. Corruption: The UN expects its suppliers to adhere to the highest standards of moral and ethical conduct, to respect local laws and not engage in any form of corrupt practices, including but not limited to extortion, fraud or bribery.

19. Conflict of Interest: UN suppliers are expected to disclose to the UN any situation that may appear as a conflict of interest, and disclose to the UN if any UN official or professional under contract with the UN may have an interest of any kind in the supplier's business or any kind of economic ties with the supplier.

20. Gifts and Hospitality: The UN will not accept any invitations to sporting or cultural events, offers of holidays or other recreational trips, transportation, or invitations to lunches or dinners. The UN expects its suppliers not to offer any benefit such as free goods or services, employment or sales opportunity to a UN staff member in order to facilitate the suppliers' business with the UN.

21. Post-employment restrictions: Post-employment restrictions may apply to UN staff in service and former UN staff members who participated in the procurement process, if such persons had prior professional dealings with suppliers. UN suppliers are expected to refrain from offering employment to any such person for a period of one year following separation from service.

14.3 Appendix 3: Chance find procedure

This Chance Find Procedure shall be applied in case previously unknown culturally valuable materials are unexpectedly discovered during the implementation of PROREFISH:

- In the case of chance find of any material with possible archaeological, historical, paleontological, religious, or other cultural value, all work at and around the find, feature or site must be stopped immediately.
- The discovery will be clearly demarcated and secured from unauthorized access, and all found remains will be left where they were found. Protect artefacts and implement measures to stabilize the area, if necessary.
- Notify the Project Manager/ of the findings who in turn immediately notifies the National Council for Arts and Culture for the necessary, assessment, recording and next course of action to take.
- Restart construction works only upon authorization of the relevant authorities (the National Council for Arts and Culture under the Ministry of Tourism and Culture)

14.4 Appendix 4: ESMF monitoring of activities and adaptive measures

<i>Mitigation measures considered</i>	<i>Indicators to be monitored</i>	<i>Critical limit</i>	<i>Previous value</i>	<i>Current Value</i>	<i>Monitoring responsibility</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Adaptive or corrective measure</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Date and validation of implementation of the measure</i>
<i>E&S process</i>	Number of sub-projects screened	N/A			FAO	Annual			
	Number of ESIA	N/A			FAO	Annual			
	Number of Environmental conformity certificate	N/A			FAO	Annual			
	Number of Supplier contract with E&S clauses	None			FAO	Annual			
	Number of Environmental audits	None			FAO	Annual			
	Number of training and type of actors trained	None			FAO	Annual			
<i>Capacity building</i>	Number of training and type of actors trained	None			FAO	Annual			
<i>Supplier management</i>	Number of non-compliance with UN Code of Conduct	>1			FAO	Trimestral			
<i>Waste management</i>	Construction phase solid and liquid waste certificate	No certificate			FAO	Monthly			
<i>Construction material</i>	Certificate of material origin	No certificate			FAO	Monthly			
<i>Beneficiaries selection Process</i>	Stakeholder Engagement Plan and evidence of local inclusive selection of beneficiaries (HEA)	None			FAO	Monthly			
	Percentage of local workers in un-skilled	<80%			FAO	Monthly			

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<i>Mitigation measures considered</i>	<i>Indicators to be monitored</i>	<i>Critical limit</i>	<i>Previous value</i>	<i>Current Value</i>	<i>Monitoring responsibility</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Adaptive or corrective measure</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Date and validation of implementation of the measure</i>
<i>Biodiversity and Genetic preservation</i>	labour	Not Endemic species							
	Species of Mangrove used				FAO	Annual			
<i>Pollution Management</i>	Species of Fish, Oyster and Cockles used	N/A							
	Quantity of Fish feeds use (kg) and treatment management				FAO	Annual			
<i>Grievance mechanism</i>	Number of Grievance received	Above STEP 1			VLC	Monthly			
	Number of grievances treated, level of resolution (STEP) and time for resolution	None			VLC	Monthly			
	Number of grievances about land use and property	None			VLC	Monthly			
	Number of grievances about beneficiaries selection	None			VLC	Monthly			
<i>Gender and Children aspects</i>			Refer to the Gender Action Plan		FAO	Quarterly			
<i>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</i>			Refer to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan Monitoring section						

14.5 Appendix 5: GRM registration & Monitoring Form

Grievance redress registration and monitoring form		
Registration No:		
Complainant Information		
Name		
Address		
Gender		
Telephone		
Email		
Which type of Complainant	<input type="checkbox"/> Directly Affected person (AP) <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediary on behalf of AP <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society Organization/ NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Government institution at local level <input type="checkbox"/> Others	
Complaints details		
Incident ¹³	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (transmit immediately to FAO Ethic Focal point) <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Mode receiving the grievance	<input type="checkbox"/> Walk-in / Verbal complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone call <input type="checkbox"/> Letter <input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Suggestion box <input type="checkbox"/> Others	
Type of problem	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeting issues <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-community dispute <input type="checkbox"/> Procurement, technical / operational coordination <input type="checkbox"/> Financial process delays <input type="checkbox"/> Concern for the environment and/or safety <input type="checkbox"/> Others (including Sexual exploitation, abuse, harassment and gender-based violence)	
Problem description		
Person/Agency/project causing the problem	Project activities Fisheries Dept. staff Another Affected person Local Fishermen's Association Local Government Authorities/ Councils Others	
Detail of GRM Village Level Committee (VLC) which received the Complaint		
Name		
Designation		
Date		
Decision	Description	Date
Incident Corrective / Protective Measure		
Decision taken by GRM local level (VLC)		
Decision taken by GRM national level (FAO Office and the judiciaries alternatives)		
Proposed redress measures		
Completed redress measures		
Observations		
Form completed by	Name Designation Signature Telephone N°	
Project coordinator validation		

¹³ An incident is considered as a "significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers", e.g. fatality, injuries involving medical treatment, chemical spills into sensitive environmental receptors live rivers, GBV/SEAH, forced or child labor, criminal or political physical violence

14.6 Appendix 6: Environmental and Social Assessment documentation

14.6.1 Appendix 6.1: Generic Environmental and Social Assessment Terms of Reference

Introduction and context. This section will be completed at the appropriate time, and will provide the necessary information with respect to the context and methodological approaches to be undertaken.

Objectives of the study. This section will (i) outline the objectives and particular activities of the planned activity; and (ii) indicate which activities are likely to have environmental and social impacts that will require appropriate mitigation. (Adapted to specific activities)

Terms of Reference. The consultant will perform the following tasks and propose appropriate mitigation measures as well as monitoring plan:

- Carry out a description of the biophysical characteristics of the environment in which the planned activity will take place, and highlight the major constraints that need to be taken into account during construction as well as during operation of the facility;
- Carry out a description of the socio-economic environment of the planned investment, and highlight the major constraints that need to be taken into account during construction as well as during operation of the facility;
- Assess the potential environmental and social impacts due to construction or rehabilitation activities as well as use and maintenance of constructed/rehabilitated infrastructure, and recommend mitigation measures as appropriate, including cost estimates, with the aid of the World Bank's "Environmental Considerations for Port and Harbor Developments," and the World Bank's "Roads and the Environment"
- Assess the potential environmental and social impacts due to the provision of water supply and sanitation facilities that might be needed for the planned facility and make appropriate recommendations;
- Assess the need for liquid and solid waste collection, disposal and management in the facility, and make recommendations accordingly;
- Assess safety compromising (e.g., fire, floods, drowning) risks in connection with the structures to be constructed/rehabilitated under the project;
- Assess the most significant social and cultural features that differentiate social groups in the project area. Assess their different interests in the project, and their levels of influence, including conflict sensitivity analysis, as needed;
- Assess the institutional environment; considering both the presence and function of public, private and civil society institutions relevant to the project;
- Assess the "big picture," those conditions in the history of the country that might uniquely impinge upon the project;
- Assess the political background relevant to the project;
- Assess the impacts on the livelihood and resource use of any new resource management to be introduced by the project;
- Assess the environmental, socioeconomic and cultural impacts of the workers from communities other than the site of concern, if any is to be engaged;
- Discuss alternative project designs and make recommendations;
- Assess alternative project designs and make recommendations;
- Carry out a review of the respective national environmental and social policies, legislation, regulatory and administrative frameworks in conjunction with the World Bank's ten safeguard policies, indicate which of these policies is triggered by the planned activity, identify any gaps that might exist, and make recommendations as to how potential gaps should be bridged in the context of the planned activity;
- Review the Conventions and Protocols to which the country is a signatory;
- Assess the country's environmental and social assessment and management capacity, as well as the capacity to implement the proposed mitigation measures, and make appropriate recommendations, including potential capacity building and training needs, and their costs;
- Prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the planned activity. The ESMP should outline: (a) potential environmental and social impacts resulting from the activity; (b) proposed mitigation measures; (c) institutional responsibilities for implementation of the mitigation measures; (d) monitoring indicators; (e) institutional responsibilities for monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures; (f) cost estimates for these activities; and (g) time horizons for implementing the ESMP;

- Public consultations. EIA results and proposed mitigating measures will then be shared with the potentially affected population, NGOs, local authorities and the private sector working in the area where the activity will take place. Minutes of this consultation will form an integral part of the report.

Report Plan. Cover page -Table of Contents -List of acronyms -Executive summary (as necessary, in English and French) -Introduction -Description of the proposed activity -Description of the environment of the area where the activity will take place -Description of the policy, institutional and regulatory framework. -Methods and techniques used during evaluation and impact analysis of the proposed activity. -Description of potential alternatives to the proposed project design. -Description of environmental and social impacts of the proposed activity. -Discussion of consultations with relevant stakeholders, including potentially affected persons. -Environmental and Social Management Plan for the proposed activity. -Monitoring indicators for the proposed activity. -Recommendations -References. -List of individuals/ institutions contacted. -Summary table of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

14.6.2 Appendix 6.2: Guidelines for the preparation of ESMP

The ESMP for subprojects should be user friendly, practical, and action oriented, specifying measures to be taken to address the negative environmental impacts. It should also specify the actions, resources and responsibilities needed to implement the agreed actions and details on key social and environmental management and monitoring performance indicators.

Further, the ESMP should ensure that the costs of implementing the ESIA report recommendations are budgeted into the total PROREFISH Costs. The ESMP should cover the following aspects:

1.Summary of Impacts: Anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts should be identified and summarized and the appropriate mitigation measures.

2. Description of Mitigation measures: The mitigation measures proposed for the various impacts should be described in relation to the corresponding impacts while stating the conditions under which they are required.

3. Consultations: Adequate description of the public participation and consultations should be done and justified.

. Description of monitoring program: A detailed monitoring program should be described in the ESMP, listing environmental performance indicators and their link with impacts and mitigation measures. The ESMP should also describe the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling location and frequency of measurements, detection limits and a clear definition of thresholds that indicate the need for corrective measures.

Monitoring and supervision schedules should be clearly stated and agreed to ensure timely detection of needs for remedial action and also provide information on the level of compliance with ESMP in accordance with the relevant safeguards. These arrangements must be clearly stated in the project implementation/operations manual to reinforce project supervision.

5. Legal requirements and bidding/contract documents: The ESMP should be incorporated in all legal documents to enforce compliance by all Contractors participating in the PROREFISH. The ESMP should be summarized and incorporated in the bidding and contract documents.

6. Institutional arrangements: The ESMP should clearly state who is responsible for monitoring, execution of remedial action and the reporting order and format to allow for a defined channel of information flow. It should also recommend institutional strengthening for relevant agencies and the funding authorities for the various activities.

7. Capacity Development and Training: To support timely and effective implementation of environmental project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the assessment of the existing capacities and role of the various actors, on site. If necessary, the ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of such

units, and the training of staff, to allow implementation of recommendations. Specifically, the ESMP provides a specific description of institutional arrangements i.e. who is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training). To strengthen environmental management capability in the agencies responsible for implementation, most ESMPs cover one or more of the following additional topics: (a) technical assistance programs, (b) procurement of equipment and supplies, and (c) organizational changes.

8. Implementation Schedule: The frequency, timing and duration of mitigation measures and monitoring should be stated in the implementation schedule. Links between mitigation measures and development of relevant institutions and legal requirements of the project should be stated.

9. Reporting: The order of information flow as it concerns monitoring reports should be clearly defined. The relevant officers to receive these reports should be those who have authorities to facilitate implementation of the results of the monitoring. These reports should also be communicated to the Bank via media to be agreed and specified in the ESMP. Adequate arrangements should be made by the Bank to facilitate the circulation of the ESMP through the selected means.

14.7 Appendix 7: Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

All the detail of the consultation held during the design process of the project are available in the stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). Two tables from the Plan document, one for institutions and the other for vulnerable or discriminated people, are reproduced below.

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Table 17: Stakeholder Engagement Plan for Institutions (Table 4 in SEP document)

<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Area of influence</i>	<i>Project Phase</i>	<i>Engagement approach</i>	<i>Engagement tools</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>
<i>GCF</i>	Manage closely	Financial	All	Financial / Result based engagement	Funding Proposal	Annual	FAO
<i>Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources</i>	Manage closely	Political & Technical	All	Project Steering Committee (PSC) & Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) & Awareness raising on women situation as relying on Fishery resource	Meetings	Trimestral	FAO
<i>Department of Park and Wildlife</i>	Keep Informed	Technical	IMP	Informed of selected sites for mangrove restoration and co-management and include comments Sensitize rice farmers on wild animal conflict prevention and resolution Awareness raising as women rely on the ecosystem's services	Site visit and Trainings	Regular	FAO
<i>Department of Forestry</i>	Manage Closely	Technical	IMP	Involve during all process of mangrove restoration and co-management community structure establishment Support in forest resources monitoring	Site visit and training	Regular	FAO
<i>National Environmental Agency (NEA)</i>	Meet their needs	Regulatory	PRE & IMP	Regular exchanges (E&S screening and Schedule A) & E&S conformity certificate & Monitoring of E&S mitigation measures	Email	Subproject cases	FAO
<i>Fishery Head Office - Banjul</i>	Keep informed	Grievance Redress Mechanism	IMP	Support in Grievance management when occurring (STEP3 of existing GRM systems)	Email & GRM logbook	GRM Cases	FAO

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NAWEC	Meet their needs	Electricity and water network access	IMP	Assess their issues in supplying continuously water and electricity to landing sites and adequate complementary supply for others landing sites	Email	Annual summary	FAO
The Gambia Ports Authority (GPA)	Manage closely	Harbour infra-structures	All	Managing, operating and maintaining the jetty in Banjul	Face to Face and Convention of delegation	Regular	FAO
Ministry Of Women Children And Social Welfare	Keep Informed	Women	All	Semestrial information of on-going activities and regular information about GAP activities	Project Reports	Regular	FAO
Women's Bureau Banjul					ESMF Reports		
Agency For The Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)					Gender Action Plan reports		
National Federation of association of Women							
IFAD	Manage closely	Targeting rice field and gardeners for integration	All	Partnership with ROOTS for identification of site for activities development (integration rice and fish production as well as aquaculture in vegetable gardens	Regular Exchanges with ROOTS	Regular	FAO
UNFPA	Meet their needs	Human rights, GBV and PSEA	IMP	Partnership on (i) Training FAO personnel (SEA and GBV); (ii) Stocking Post-Exposure Prophylaxis kits (for emergency contraception) in appropriate location; (iii) Raising awareness on SEA, GBV and PEP kits; (iv) Determining referral pathways (identification of sequence of referrals for GBV victims and commitment by the institutions involved Keep informed of location of intervention, local actors involved and partners	Convention with FAO Reports and email	Annual renewable Trimestral or immediate (in case of incident)	FAO Ethic Focal point
Seyfo: Chief of the Region	Meet their needs	Political & GRM	All	Ensure functionality of existing GRM (STEP 2)	Face-to -face	Regular	Partners & FAO

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<i>Alkalo: Community leader</i>	Manage closely	Political & GRM	All	Involved in all field consultation planning, site selection and beneficiary's selection Ensure functionality of existing GRM (STEP 2)	Face-to -face	Regular	Partners & FAO
<i>Village Development/Level Committee (VDC / VLC)</i>	Manage Closely	Political and technical	All	Convention for control and supervision of activities. Training on technical management Ensure functionality of local GRM system with regards to FAO standards	Convention	Regular	Partners & FAO
<i>Community Fisheries Center (CFC)</i>							
<i>Child labor local monitoring entity (ie Wharfi Njagor Association Committee in Banjul)</i>	Manage closely	Technical	All	Convention on child labour control	Convention	regular	FAO
<i>Local Community</i>	Manage closely	Technical	All	Household Methodology (community level & household level & individual level)	Inclusive consultation	Highly frequent	FAO & partners
<i>Fishermen (Male dominant-mostly Youths)</i>							FAO
<i>Smokers (Mainly Women)</i>					Convention for specific task (civil control)		Building company
<i>Dryers (Mainly Women)-</i>							
<i>Retailers</i>							
<i>Fish Mongers/Loaders/Banabanas (Mainly Youthful Women)</i>				Highly involved in all consultation, sensitization phase, decisions, control and monitoring phase during construction and implementation of the project as well as grievance management	Convention for unskilled labour in construction		
<i>Shrimp harvesters (Bintang)</i>							
<i>Oyster collection (mostly women)</i>							
<i>Porters and Transporters (Men)</i>				Keep closely informed of project situation.			
<i>Rice field farmers</i>							
<i>women local associations (Landing sites and villages)</i>							
<i>Association of gardeners</i>							
<i>International and Local NGOs (i.e. Action Aid International, The Gambia (AAITG), CRS, Child Fund,</i>	Manage closely	Technical	All	Convention for Household methodology implementation	Convention	Regular	FAO

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				Convention for literacy and numeracy programme Convention for complementary training staff of project on local women situation	Site visit Annual reports		
<i>TRY Oyster Women's Association of The Gambia</i>	Manage closely	Political and Technical	All	Convention in (i) training the local women actors within the oyster value chain on structuration and best practices and (ii) sensitization of local actors in mangrove co-management for sustainable preservation of mean of production for oyster and fisheries. Keep closely informed of project situation on oyster value chain support and mangrove restoration and co-management process	Convention of partnership Site visit Annual reports	Regular	FAO Partners
<i>Fire Service and Rescue Police</i>	Keep into account	Management of official grievance	All	Consult for functionality of local grievance systems and involvement at step 4.	Face-Face	Annual	FAO
<i>Building company</i>	Meet their needs	Technical	PRE	Construction/ rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure Respect of E&S conformity Control of contract and supplier code of conduct including E&S requirement for environment and communities.	Contract Environmental Conformity certificate Monitoring tools	Annual Initial Regular	FAO NEA FAO & VLC
<i>Fish feed production companies</i>	Keep Informed	Technical: supply of fish feed	IMP	Collaborate on strengthened the quality of Fish feed with FAO standards Linkages with new aquaculture producers	Training Face-Face with producers	Annual	FAO

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Table 18: Stakeholder engagement plan for vulnerable or discriminated people. (Table 5 in SEP document)

<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Area of influence</i>	<i>Project Phase</i>	<i>Engagement approach</i>	<i>Engagement tools</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>
<i>Women</i>	Manage Closely	Highly involved in drying and smoking activities	All	All activities to engage with women under the Gender Action Plan including the systemic Household Methodology	GAP Household Methodology Inclusive local consultation	Daily	FAO and partners
<i>Youth</i>		Highly involved in post-production activities		Ensure inclusive site consultation with all representant			
<i>Children</i>		Mostly involved in activities instead of going to school		Ensure Children not to be integrated in the production activities and ensuring their rights			
<i>Disable people</i>		N/A					
<i>Senegalese fishermen</i>	Keep Informed	Fish production supply	All	Indirectly support by strengthened the Fishery value chain and infrastructures Maintain most support on Gambian actors of the value chain (processing, etc.)	Include representant in local consultation	Regular	FAO and partners

14.8 Appendix 8: Terms of Reference for a E&S and Gender specialist

Terms of Reference for E&S and Gender Specialist

Rationale

Fishery sector is recognized as essential for the Gambian economy. It will be highly affected by the climate change and numerous technologies and activities have been identified in the present project. Numerous social and environmental challenges emerged from this implementation which require a specific support to plan, implement, monitor and report. An ESMF has been prepared for the project.

According to the Country patriarchal situation, gender remain an important issue and a dedicated Gender Action Plan has been prepared for the project.

Required Qualifications

- Master's degree in agronomy, environmental, sociology or gender studies and development, or related fields.
- At least seven years of progressive experience in social and environmental management.
- Experience in gender-, age- and culture-sensitive approaches to monitoring and evaluation (M&E).
- Experience in working with national and local governments in the Gambia.
- Experience in and knowledge of the environmental and socioeconomic context of the Gambia.
- Strong competency in English.
- Knowledge in local languages would be an asset.
- Excellent skills in research, analytical writing and oral communication.
- Strong competency in Microsoft Office suite.
- Demonstrated commitment to high professional ethical standards.

Responsibilities

- Ensure that the members of the Project and other stakeholders directly involved in project implementation and M&E have good understanding of the project formulation and implementation principles in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the Gender Action Plan (GAP).
- Lead the Project team for effective and timely initiation, facilitation and implementation of the ESMF, SEP and GAP.
- Be the Focal point of the Project for the National Environmental Agency (NEA) for Environmental Impact Assessment.
- Ensure that all events and products/services produced are based on the project formulation and implementation principles in the Gender Assessment and meet the criteria (i.e., indicator targets) as specified in the GAP.
- Manage E&S screening for activities,
- Prepare ToRs for ESIA consultancy, engage with NEA and review ESIA prior to submission to NEA.
- Review E&S training documentation support for project training.
- Monitor ESMP project implementation,
- Lead project team in adaptive management, including M&E, with respect to gender and social inclusion.
- Engage in informal awareness raising among colleagues and partners on environmental, social, gender and social inclusion.
- Contribute to GRM monitoring with Village Level Committee and report to project
- Monitoring by FAO and UNFPA through GRM and informal conversations with beneficiaries to manage potential GBV and SEAH incidents.
- Update annually the ESMF, SEP and GAP for adaptive management.

Deliverables

- Briefing during regular meetings of Project unit for ESMF, SEP and GAP insights.
- Gender content of trainings and other events as well as products/services in close collaboration with farmer beneficiaries and main organizers of trainings/events and product/service developers.

- Environmental and Social contents of trainings and other events as well as products/services in close collaboration with farmer beneficiaries and main organizers of trainings/events and product/service developers.
- GRM content and its analysis for broader communication and public disclosure.
- Quarterly report on ESMF, SEP and GAP.
- Contributions regarding environmental and social performance in various reports to be submitted to GCF by FAO.

14.9 Appendix 9: Free Prior Informed Consent Procedure

The Gambia's main ethnic groups were not found to meet the criteria for IPs under GCF and FAO's policies. There are a number of different ethnic groups with distinct languages in The Gambia (and project area), but none of them forms the majority or suffers from structural discrimination. Tribal identities do not affect socioeconomic activities and associations, as witnessed by the mixed tribal membership of fisherfolk producer groups and many mixed marriages in the country.

14.10 Appendix 10: Bibliography

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