



**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

Meeting of the Board
17 – 20 July 2022
Incheon, Republic of Korea
Provisional agenda item 9

GCF/B.33/02/Add.02

24 June 2022

Consideration of funding proposals - Addendum II

Funding proposal package for FP188

Summary

This addendum contains the following seven parts:

- a) A funding proposal titled "Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement in the Gambia (PROREFISH Gambia)";
- b) No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal point(s);
- c) Environmental and social report(s) disclosure;
- d) Secretariat's assessment;
- e) Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment;
- f) Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment; and
- g) Gender documentation.

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Funding Proposal

Project/Programme title:	Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement in the Gambia (PROREFISH Gambia).
Country(ies):	Republic of the Gambia.
Accredited Entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
Date of first submission:	2021/06/07
Date of current submission	2022/05/18
Version number	V.11



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Note to Accredited Entities on the use of the funding proposal template

- Accredited Entities should provide summary information in the proposal with cross-reference to annexes such as feasibility studies, gender action plan, term sheet, etc.
- Accredited Entities should ensure that annexes provided are consistent with the details provided in the funding proposal. Updates to the funding proposal and/or annexes must be reflected in all relevant documents.
- The total number of pages for the funding proposal (excluding annexes) **should not exceed 60**. Proposals exceeding the prescribed length will not be assessed within the usual service standard time.
- The recommended font is Arial, size 11.
- Under the [GCF Information Disclosure Policy](#), project and programme funding proposals will be disclosed on the GCF website, simultaneous with the submission to the Board, subject to the redaction of any information that may not be disclosed pursuant to the IDP. Accredited Entities are asked to fill out information on disclosure in section G.4.

Please submit the completed proposal to:

fundingproposal@gcfund.org

Please use the following name convention for the file name:

“FP-[Accredited Entity Short Name]-[Country/Region]-[YYYY/MM/DD]”

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY			
A.1. Project or programme	Project	A.2. Public or private sector	Public
A.3. Request for Proposals (RFP)	<p>If the funding proposal is being submitted in response to a specific GCF Request for Proposals, indicate which RFP it is targeted for. Please note that there is a separate template for the Simplified Approval Process and REDD+.</p> <p><u>Not applicable</u></p>		
A.4. Result area(s)	<p>Check the applicable GCF result area(s) that the <i>overall</i> proposed project/programme targets below. For each checked result area(s), indicate the estimated percentage of GCF and Co-financers' contribution devoted to it. The total of the percentages when summed should be 100% for GCF and Co-financers' contribution respectively.</p>		
		GCF contribution	Co-financers' contribution¹
	Mitigation total	<u>Enter number</u> %	<u>Enter number</u> %
	<input type="checkbox"/> Energy generation and access	<u>Enter number</u> %	<u>Enter number</u> %
	<input type="checkbox"/> Low-emission transport	<u>Enter number</u> %	<u>Enter number</u> %
	<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	<u>Enter number</u> %	<u>Enter number</u> %
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use	10 %	10 %
	Adaptation total	<u>Enter number</u> %	<u>Enter number</u> %
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people and communities	40 %	10 %
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security	15 %	10 %
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment	20 %	60 %	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems and ecosystem services	15 %	10 %	
A.5. Expected mitigation outcome <i>(Core indicator 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed / sequestered)</i>	-238,519 tCO ₂ e over the 20-year lifetime of the investment ²	A.6. Expected adaptation outcome <i>(Core indicator 2: direct and indirect beneficiaries reached)</i>	417,643 direct and indirect beneficiaries (218,845 women)
			167,643 direct beneficiaries (52.4% women) 250,000 indirect beneficiaries (52.4% women)
			direct beneficiaries are 6.9% of total population ³ indirect beneficiaries are 10.3% of total population
A.7. Total financing (GCF + co-finance⁴)	25,000,000 USDUSD	A.9. Project size	Small (Upto USD 50 million)
A.8. Total GCF funding requested	<u>17,200,000</u> USDUSD <i>For multi-country proposals, please fill out annex 17.</i>		

¹ Co-financer's contribution means the financial resources required, whether Public Finance or Private Finance, in addition to the GCF contribution (i.e. GCF financial resources requested by the Accredited Entity) to implement the project or programme described in the funding proposal.

² The total lifespan of the project/programme is defined as the maximum number of years over which the outcomes of the investment are expected to be effective. This is different from the project/programme implementation period.

³ Based on the estimated population of 2,416,664 individuals (World Bank, 2020).

⁴ Refer to the Policy of Co-financing of the GCF.

<p>A.10. Financial instrument(s) requested for the GCF funding</p>	<p><i>Mark all that apply and provide total amounts. The sum of all total amounts should be consistent with A.8.</i></p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant <u>17,200,000</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Equity <u>Enter number</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Loan <u>Enter number</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Results-based payment <u>Enter number</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Guarantee <u>Enter number</u> </p>		
<p>A.11. Implementation period</p>	<p>6 years</p>	<p>A.12. Total lifespan</p>	<p>20 years.</p>
<p>A.13. Expected date of AE internal approval</p>	<p><i>This is the date that the Accredited Entity obtained/will obtain its own approval to implement the project/programme, if available.</i></p> <p>5/7/2021</p>		<p>A.14. ESS category</p> <p><i>Refer to the AE's safeguard policy and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.</i></p> <p>B</p>
<p>A.15. Has this FP been submitted as a CN before?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>A.16. Has Readiness or PPF support been used to prepare this FP?</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>A.17. Is this FP included in the entity work programme?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>A.18. Is this FP included in the country programme?</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>A.19. Complementarity and coherence</p>	<p><i>Does the project/programme complement other climate finance funding (e.g. GEF, AF, CIF, etc.)? If yes, please elaborate in section B.1.</i></p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
<p>A.20. Executing Entity information</p>	<p><i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) The Government of the Gambia acting through the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters (MoFWRNAM)</i></p>		
<p>A.21. Executive summary (max. 750 words, approximately 1.5 pages)</p>			
<p>1. As a poor, low-lying coastal nation, and with the whole of the country situated within 30 km from and heavily dependent on the Gambia river basin, The Gambia is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index, Gambia is the 33rd most vulnerable country and the 53rd least ready country in the world, reflecting its high vulnerability score and low readiness score. Furthermore, The Gambia's is recognized as a Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations country, with limited resources that could be re-directed to climate adaptation.</p> <p>2. As detailed in Annex 2, climate change will negatively affect The Gambia's marine, coastal and riverine fisheries, through damage to fisheries infrastructure and through the knock-on effects of increased temperature, salinity and acidity – among others – on many important (shell)fish species. Overall, climate change will threaten the livelihoods of poor fisherfolk and decrease the availability of fish from capture fisheries, which at the moment is the main source of protein for the Gambian population and a pillar of sustainable diets and food and nutrition security (including access to protein) for the most poor and vulnerable people. The climate change induced increase in the frequency of extreme events, in combination with SLR, is expected to cause damage to fish landing infrastructure, resulting in higher wastage and losses in the fish value chain. The climate change vulnerability assessment of the 28 most important (shell)fish species in the Gambia, concludes that a significant number of species, representing a majority of the catches in the Gambia, is likely to be negatively impacted by one or multiple climate change stressors. Mangrove forests, which are</p>			

essential spawning grounds and nurseries for many fish and shellfish species, are also expected to be degraded as a result of accelerating sea level rise (SLR) and increased salinity.⁵

3. In fact, without sufficient climate-proofing of the fisheries value chain, there is high risk of damage to existing coastal fisheries infrastructure and the inland aquaculture facilities, with fish losses increasing as a result of ineffective storage/processing and climate impacts on transportation to markets. Climate impact assessments performed at each major landing site targeted by the project indicate that sea level rise, a rise in extreme winds and waves and likely changes in extreme precipitation events will contribute to the degradation of the existing coastal fisheries infrastructure. The latter, in turn, will negatively affect the livelihoods of fisher folk, who will be at increased risk both at sea and on shore and who will experience further losses to their economic activities (fish landing and handling and fish processing). Climate change impacts on the Gambian fisheries must be addressed in a holistic and multifaceted manner to ensure climate resilience across all stages of the agri-food value chain.

4. To reduce the climate risk affecting the fisheries sector, **the adaptation responses can be three-fold**: first, by reducing the very high exposure and vulnerability of the current artisanal fisheries infrastructure and equipment, resulting in fish losses in the value chain. Second, by supporting the development of aquaculture production to compensate for climate-induced decreases in capture fisheries. Third, by restoring degraded mangrove forests that play a key role as breeding grounds and nurseries for many fisheries. A number of barriers hinder the climate adaptation of the Gambian fisher folk and prevent the Government from providing the necessary support. The proposed GCF project will address these barriers, as well as cross-cutting gender constraints, to make the Gambian artisanal fisheries sector more climate-resilient.

5. **The project aims to assist Gambian fisherfolk to build their resilience against climate change and improve their livelihoods.** The project will scale up adaptation measures that have been proven in a number of countries in West Africa, and in similar contexts, with a particular focus on climate-proofing fisheries infrastructure and on value chain segments dominated by women (fish handling and processing). The project will promote the adoption of aquaculture technologies that provide organic fertilizers for farming as well as produce fish. In order to ensure the sustainability of its results, PROREFISH will also support the strengthening of the enabling environment for Gambian fisheries and promote a stronger engagement of the private sector, which is currently extremely limited. 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**, designed to reverse the degradation of mangrove ecosystems (which play a key role as breeding grounds and nurseries for fish and shellfish) by investing in restoration through replanting and assisted natural regeneration, coupled with support to sustainable ecosystem management.
- **Component 2: Climate resilient fisheries infrastructure and aquaculture development**, aiming to increase overall fish availability and enhance the incomes of poor fisher folk and farmers, by improving the artisanal fisheries infrastructure (thus reducing fish wastage) and by promoting aquaculture production through different technologies, including oyster cultivation and rice-fish farming, among others.
- **Component 3: Improved climate change adaptive capacities**, providing the support necessary for the successful implementation, scaling up and sustainability of the mangrove restoration, infrastructure climate proofing and aquaculture results of the project, as well as paving the way for other climate adaptation projects and initiatives and enabling stronger private sector involvement in the sector.
- **Through this mix of interventions, the project will directly support 167,643 vulnerable Gambians dependent on the fisheries value chain, 52.4% of whom are women, to adapt to the impact of climate change and improve their livelihoods** through the adoption of climate resilient aquaculture, through climate proofing of small-scale fisheries infrastructure and through fisheries habitat restoration. Through increasing fish availability, these interventions will build the resilience of beneficiaries and will improve their incomes and their nutrition, as well as unlocking opportunities to expand and diversify their livelihoods.

6. The project responds to the priorities identified in the Gambia's National Climate Change Strategy and sectoral policy objectives and **it contributes to GCF's Adaptation Results Areas (ARA) 1, 2, 3, and 4**, to GCF's Mitigation

⁵ As detailed in Annex 2 (feasibility study, part II), man-made changes of freshwater flow into mangrove ecosystems have been fairly localized, and are not a major cause of mangrove degradation.

Results Area (MRA) 4, and includes co-environmental and socioeconomic co-benefits from mangrove restoration and development of fisheries value chains. **Gambia's NDC proposes investments to achieve annual emissions reductions (ER) of 3.29 million tCO₂e by 2030**, or 49.7% of the BAU scenario, **with most investments conditional on the availability of concessionary climate finance**. The main NDC investments that PROREFISH will contribute to are: (i) regreening degraded landscapes (output 1.2, mangrove restoration); (ii) upscaling deployment of fuel-efficient biomass combustion stoves (output 2.1, improved fish smoking ovens); and (iii) climate-smart agriculture (output 1.1, integrating aquaculture with horticulture and agriculture). While the project presents mitigation benefits of 238,519 tCO₂e over its 20-year lifespan, PROREFISH is primarily a climate change adaptation projects designed to help poor fisherfolk adapt to the impacts of climate change on artisanal fisheries.

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

B.1. Climate context (max. 1000 words, approximately 2 pages)

The climate change context

7. Risk of climate-related impacts results from the interaction of climate-related hazards with exposure and vulnerability of human and natural systems (IPCC, 2014). In The Gambia, the high exposure to climate-related hazards combined with high vulnerability and low readiness results in high climate risk for the population and natural systems supporting their livelihoods. **As a low-lying coastal nation that is completely dependent on a single river basin, and as a small, Least Developed Country (LDC), The Gambia is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.** The country's physical location renders it highly exposed to climate change threats both on land and at sea and, due to the small size of the economy, the country possesses limited capacity to autonomously undertake extensive adaptation efforts in response to threats for which it contributed little in creating.⁶ In the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index, Gambia is the 33rd most vulnerable country and the 53rd least ready country in the world, reflecting its high vulnerability score and low readiness score.

8. The story of climate change is largely one of water, as no other country has perhaps as close a relationship with a river's course than The Gambia. A majority of the national boundaries were drawn tracing lines 10 km north and south of the respective riverbanks of the Gambia River to the furthest navigable point upstream (see Figure B-1). As such, the Gambia has both a narrow oceanic economic exclusion zone extending 200 nautical miles into the Atlantic Ocean, and an associated watershed situated predominantly in neighboring countries, Senegal and Guinea. The water passing through the river originates as seasonal rainfall in the upland areas of the river's watershed, which aggregate and drain through the length of the country on the way to the sea. Along its path the growing volume of fresh water enters an increasingly saline estuarine environment, impacted by the daily tidal movements of the Atlantic Ocean, before emptying into the sea. This continuous, dynamic hydrologic system of fresh to saltwater bodies, and the habitats and species that it supports is subject to and responds differently to the major climate change forces encountered along its transect.

Figure B-1 The Gambia, Gambia River watershed (in green) and economic exclusion zone⁷

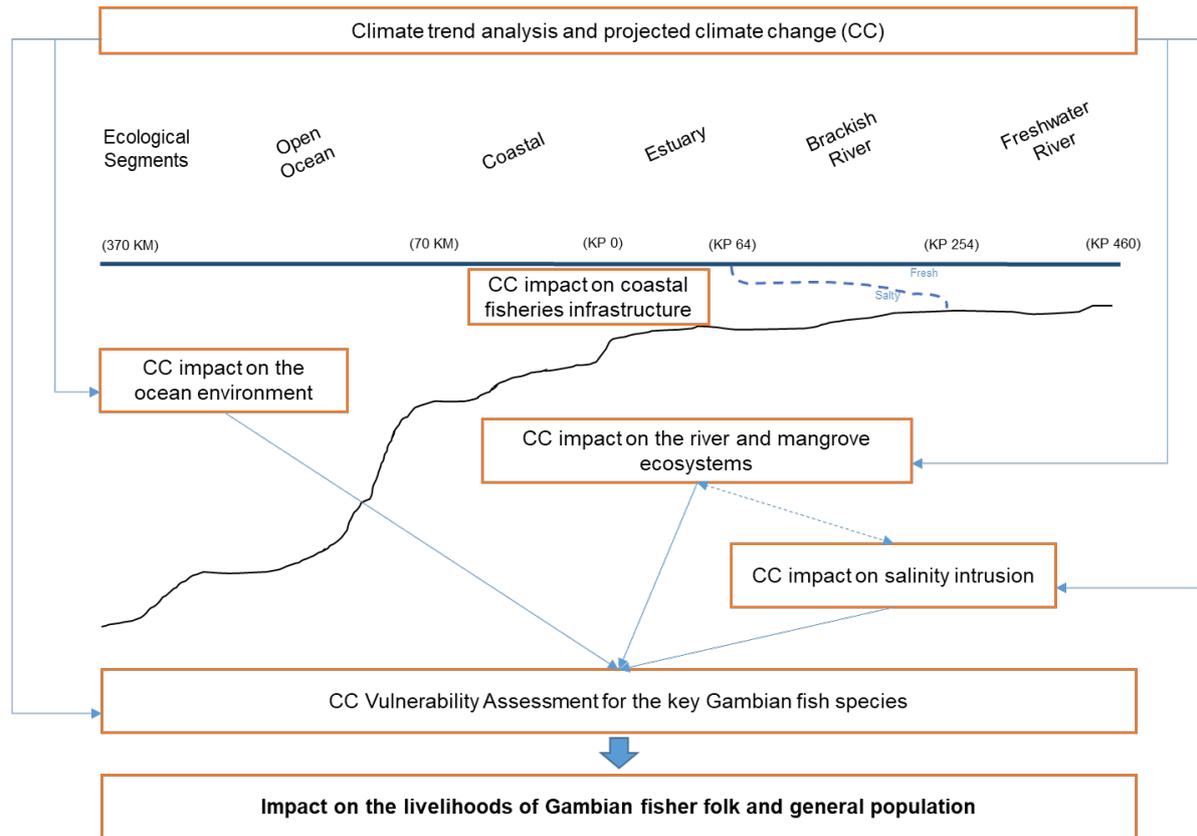


9. To address the range of climate change dynamics within the Gambian fisheries, a comprehensive climate analysis has been prepared as part of the project formulation process (see Annex 2 for full details). This analysis presents a multi-dimensional pathway through which climate change will impact the full range of the Gambian fisheries, which in turn will generate biological impacts on various fish species, resulting in reduced resource availability for the Gambian populations. The Gambian fisheries can be separated into five ecological segments: 1) the open ocean, 2) the coastal zone, 3) the estuary, 4) the brackish water segment of the river, and 5) the freshwater segment of the river (kilometer points (KP) are indicated in Figure B-2 below). Climate change affects each segment in different ways and by different magnitudes. Given the very limited information and studies available on the topic of climate change impact on Gambian fisheries, new research was conducted for the present assessment.

⁶ Per capita GHG emissions in The Gambia is 1.11 Mt CO₂e, compared to the global average of 6.76 Mt CO₂e (source: https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions?breakBy=regions-PER_CAPITA&chartType=line&gases=all-ghg®ions=WORLD%2CGMB§ors=total-including-lucf accessed 3/8/2020).

⁷ Note that the watershed reflects those areas upstream of the maximal extend of permanent saltwater intrusion (KP 64) (Figure sources: the shape file for the Gambia Watershed was obtained from the HydroSHEDS database (<https://hydrosheds.org/page/overview>); The Gambian Economic Exclusion Zone from the Marine Regions Gazetteer (<https://www.marineregions.org/gazetteer.php?p=details&id=8370>); Base map, Google Earth Pro.

Figure B-2 Overview of the climate analysis

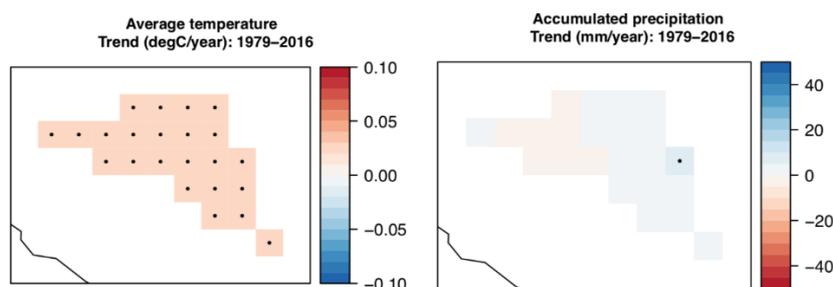


10. The climate trend analysis and projections of climate change were conducted by downscaling global circulation models⁸ and projected change in temperature and precipitation (see Annex 2 chapter 3 for full details). The entire watershed of the Gambia River was included in the geographical scope of the analysis, as deemed necessary for a complete understanding of future stream flow.

Climate baseline

11. **Historical trends for air temperature and precipitation.** Considering the whole of the Gambia River watershed over the period 1979-2016, average annual precipitation has shown a non-significant increase of about 1 mm per year, while temperatures have increased on average 0.02°C per year, or about 0.74°C in total over the period (statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence interval). Geographically, temperatures have increased uniformly over the entire watershed, while precipitation has declined slightly in the central watershed, with slight increases seen in the upper reaches of the watershed, and along the coast (see Figure B-3).

Figure B-3 Average annual change in temperature and precipitation, 1979-2016 (the shape represents the Gambia River watershed and the grid cells with black dots indicate statistically significant trends; source: FAO analysis of EWEMBI dataset)



⁸ The five models selected are: GFDL-ESM2M; MIROC-ESM; IPSL-CM5a-MR; NORESM; and the HadGEM2-ES. All of these models are part of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project 5 (CMIP5), used in conducting the analysis for the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). For more detail see Annex 2, Chapter 3, para 5 and further.

12. **Historical trends in sea surface temperature.** In the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME), upper ocean temperatures (0-200 m depth) have risen on average 0.28 C per decade over the 32-year period of 1982-2013 (Vélez-Belchí et al., 2015), or 0.9 C of total warming, with some areas within this zone warming at more than double this rate, at 0.65 C per decade. The warming of surface waters within the CCLME exhibits a strong seasonal trend, with the highest values observed during periods of greater downwelling, especially in locations where this occurs during the summer months, leading to observed warming trends of over 0.90 C per decade during peak warming periods of the year. The areas off the Gambian coast are reported to have increased downwelling (Vélez-Belchí et al., 2015), thus indicating the potential for higher warming trends, although *in situ* measurements are lacking to substantiate this trend.
13. **Global Mean Sea Level (GMSL) rise.** The IPCC AR6 shows strengthened evidence for an increase in the rate of GMSL rise since the mid-20th century, with an average rate of 2.3 [1.6–3.1] mm yr⁻¹ over the period 1971–2018 increasing to 3.7 [3.2–4.2] mm yr⁻¹ for the period 2006–2018 (high confidence). GMSL is projected to rise between 0.18 m (0.15–0.23 m, likely range) (SSP1-1.9) and 0.23 m (0.20–0.30 m, 2 likely range) (SSP5-8.5) by 2050. By 2100, the projected rise is between 0.38 m (0.28–0.55 m, likely range) 3 (SSP1-1.9) and 0.77 m (0.63–1.02 m, likely range) (SSP5-8.5). There is thus projected to be a clear acceleration in sea level rise (SLR) from 3.7 mm yr⁻¹ at present, to 6.7 mm yr⁻¹ up to 2050, to 7.3 mm yr⁻¹ thereafter.
14. **Salinity:** It is virtually certain that since 1950 near-surface high-salinity regions have become more saline, while low salinity regions have become fresher, with medium confidence that this is linked to an intensification of the 25-year hydrological cycle (IPCC AR6).
15. **Future projections for air temperature and precipitation:** Future projections were prepared using all five models⁹ with the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 4.5 and 8.5. All models, across all time periods, show a sustained upward trend in mean temperatures, consistent with what is known about the future of global climate change, with mean minimum temperatures rising at roughly twice the rate of mean maximum temperatures. The output from all models is statistically significant at a 95 percent confidence interval. Figure B-4 Projected geographic trend in temperature for RCP 4.5 (top) and 8.5 (bottom) across three time periods (near (2011-2040), medium (2041-2070) and far (2071-2099) future) for the MIROC-ESM model presents the MIROC-ESM results for future temperature changes across the watershed.
16. On the other hand, future climate projections show generally mixed signals for precipitation, with variable results between the models at each time interval, and within each model across the three periods. This divergence in model output is consistent with studies focusing on projected precipitation within the Sahelian zone, where models generally split between those predicting precipitation increases and decreases (Giannini, 2016). Figure B-4 Projected geographic trend in precipitation for RCP 4.5 (top) and 8.5 (bottom) across three time periods (near (2011-2040), medium (2041-2070) and far (2071-2099) future) for the MIROC-ESM model presents the MIROC-ESM results for future precipitation changes across the watershed. This conclusion is also supported by ensemble data from the CORDEX Africa models (<https://dap.climateinformation.org>). The analysis in the latter portal also finds variability between models, but 12 out of 18 models project a decrease in precipitation under RCP4.5 for the period 2041-2070.
17. **Future projections for sea surface temperature:** Increases in air temperature must first warm surface waters before this heat can be transferred into the ocean body and impact fish species at varying depths. According to the IPCC AR6 Physical Science Basis, the ocean is currently warming faster than at any other time since at least the last deglacial transition (medium confidence), with warming extending to depths well below 2000 m (very high confidence). Ocean warming will continue over the 21st century (virtually certain), and will likely continue until at least 2300, even for low CO₂ emissions scenarios.

⁹ The five models selected are: GFDL-ESM2M; MIROC-ESM; IPSL-CM5a-MR; NORESM; and the HadGEM2-ES. All of these models are part of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project 5 (CMIP5), used in conducting the analysis for the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). For more detail see Annex 2, Chapter 3, para 5 and further.

Figure B-4 Projected geographic trend in temperature for RCP 4.5 (top) and 8.5 (bottom) across three time periods (near (2011-2040), medium (2041-2070) and far (2071-2099) future) for the MIROC-ESM model

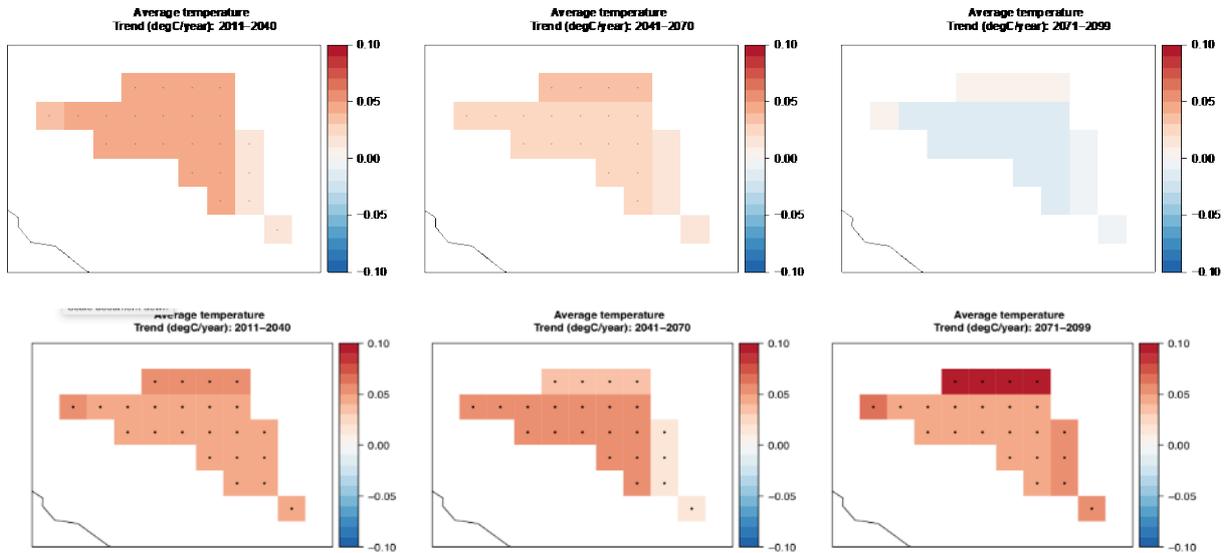
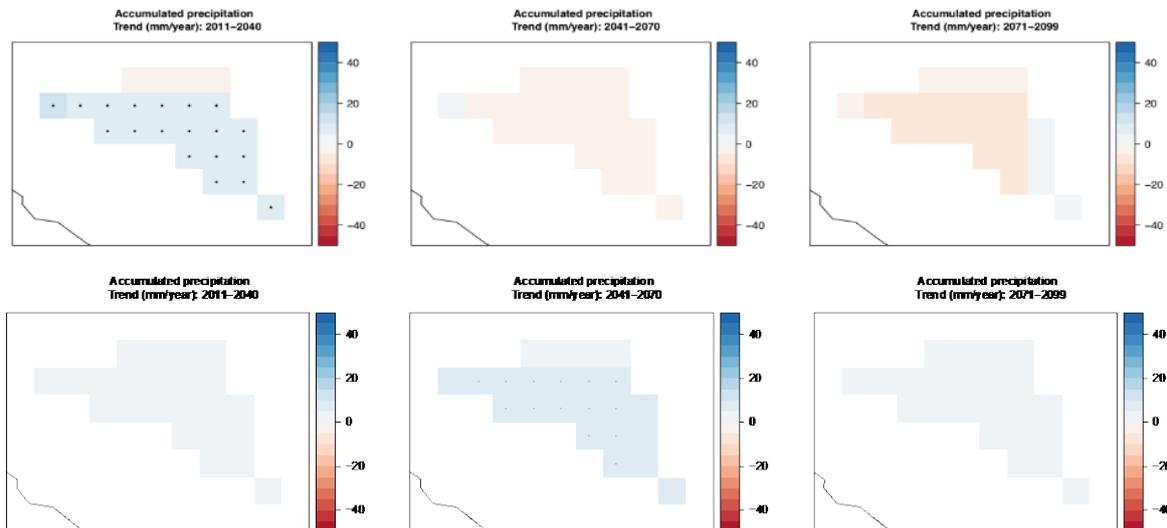


Figure B-5 Projected geographic trend in precipitation for RCP 4.5 (top) and 8.5 (bottom) across three time periods (near (2011-2040), medium (2041-2070) and far (2071-2099) future) for the MIROC-ESM model



Climate change impacts on the fisheries sector

18. Climate change significantly affects the fisheries sector through a composite pathway, impacting fish life cycle and their productivity, as well as the fisher folk's activities, infrastructure and livelihoods. Ultimately, **some of the greatest impacts of climate change on aquatic species are felt through the direct effects on fish habitat and food chains.** Following an in-depth climate change impact analysis on the ocean environment (see Annex 2 chapter 4 for full details), FAO has concluded that PROREFISH should not target the open ocean for two reasons: (i) for some key expected climate change impacts in the ocean environment, such as changes in marine currents and upwellings, there are no credible adaptation options; and (ii) for those climate change impacts that are amenable to adaptation, such as changes in the relative abundance of different fish stocks, adaptive measures can only be realized at a much

larger scale than a single country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), especially for an EEZ as small as Gambia's. Regional coordination and stock management mechanisms to increase the sustainability of fish stocks cannot be addressed in the context of a national project like PROREFISH. Therefore, the project will geographically target the coastal areas, the estuary and the river. The impacts on women are considered much larger than on men (NDC, 2021), as their lack of literacy and numeracy skills make women inept at conceiving strategic actions, which will be required to effectively adapt to climate change. Limited decision-making power and access to productive resources among women do not give them the full range of adaptation options that would be available under gender parity, and thus negatively affecting the adaptation capacity of the entire society.

Impact on mangroves

19. **The mangrove ecosystems in the estuary and middle river segments play a pivotal role in the lifecycle of major fish and shellfish species. They also capture and fix sediments and thus enhance coastal protection, an essential contribution to climate resilience.** Annex 2, chapter 5, analyses the Gambia River and estuarine environments, including the mangrove ecosystems, showing how the climate change impacts (sea level rise, salinity changes, CO₂ increase, pH decrease and soil acidification, dissolved oxygen (DO) and turbidity changes, and decreased stream flow and drought) would negatively affect mangroves. A 1 m rise in sea level would submerge about 8 percent of The Gambia's land area, including 61 percent of the current mangroves, and 33 percent of swamps (Jaiteh and Sarr, 2011; Jallow et al., 1999). The IPCC AR6 shows strengthened evidence for an increase in the rate of GMSL rise since the mid-20th century, with an average rate of 2.3 [1.6–3.1] mm yr⁻¹ over the period 1971– 2018 increasing to 3.7 [3.2–4.2] mm yr⁻¹ for the period 2006–2018 (high confidence). GMSL is projected to rise between 0.18 m (0.15–0.23 m, likely range) (SSP1-1.9) and 0.23 m (0.20–0.30 m, 2 likely range) (SSP5-8.5) by 2050. By 2100, the projected rise is between 0.38 m (0.28–0.55 m, likely range) 3 (SSP1-1.9) and 0.77 m (0.63–1.02 m, likely range) (SSP5-8.5).

20. **Some of the mangrove species are also impacted by increased salinity.** Salinity intrusion in the Gambia River is a natural process expected to intensify because of climate change (see Annex 2 chapter 6 for full details). The current pattern of salt intrusion will be heavily influenced by changes in future precipitation, temperature, sea level rise and short-term anthropogenic alterations of river flow. The various mangrove species have different biophysiological adaptations and tolerance levels to salinity and flooding. Climate change will therefore have an impact on the proportions of different mangrove forest species, which may in turn impact the different fish and shellfish species associated with them. No quantitative data on this impact is available at present. Therefore, the mangrove restoration efforts will focus on assisted natural regeneration using a mix of species with a range of different and more adapted salt tolerances. The Gambia river, however, has already undergone a major hypersaline event during the 1980's drought, which led to livestock losses and localized mangrove die-off. Expected climate change impacts will increase the risk of such hypersaline events re-occurring. **Impacts on fish species availability**

21. **The climate change impact assessment investigated the biological responses of the 28 most important (shell)fish species in the Gambia (see Annex 2 chapter 7 for full details).** Building on the rest of the climate analysis, the vulnerability assessment identified **eight key climate stressors** (temperature, salinity, oxygen, pH, ocean circulation and productivity, sea level rise, extreme events and precipitation) and analyzed each species' tolerance and response to the projected changes. **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** (see the visual summary in Figure B-6). Given the uncertainty in the future pace and extent of climate trends, the results of the vulnerability analysis should be considered conservative. In particular, climate induced changes in upwelling (ocean circulation) could trigger a disproportionate, **point-of-no-return biological response in some of the key fish species.** Salinity will also indirectly impact fish. This is due to both the direct impact of salinity intrusion on fish biology and distribution, and the negative effect on the mangrove ecosystems.

22. As noted in Part 1 of the Prefeasibility study (figure 5-9), remote sensing studies and National Forest Assessments have reached widely diverging conclusions about changes in mangrove cover in The Gambia over the past decades. What is certain, however, is that mangrove ecosystems are relatively sensitive to changes in hydrology and salinity, and that the Gambia River watershed, as across the Sahel, has experienced tremendous changes in the

rainfall regime over the past fifty years. The significant mangrove die-back that happened as a result of the 1970's and 1980's drought, followed by recolonization of deforested areas by mangroves subsequently, is well-documented.

23. Unlike many other tropical mangrove countries, The Gambia has not suffered from large-scale conversion of mangrove areas to shrimp pond aquaculture or other unsustainable land uses. Similarly, man-made changes of freshwater flow into mangrove ecosystems have been fairly localized, and are not a major cause of mangrove degradation.¹⁰

24. More common causes of mangrove degradation include wood harvesting for poles and woodfuel, hence the importance of the proposed investment in obtaining secure community tenure over restored mangrove areas and building the communities' capacity to manage mangroves and develop non-destructive income-generating activities based on mangrove ecosystem services (such as honey production) in order to strengthen economic incentives for continuing to manage restored mangrove areas after the end of the project.

Figure B-6 Visual summary of the climate change vulnerability assessment for the main Gambian fish species



Impact on fisheries infrastructure (coastal and inland)

1. In addition to this impact pathway, it is important to note that climate change will also have other effects on the Gambian fisheries by damaging the existing coastal fisheries infrastructure and the inland aquaculture facilities. Economic losses as a result of climate-related risks and impacts are observed at all stages of the agri-food value chain. Climate-risks and stressors result in losses when the value chain does not have climate-proofed infrastructure to ensure effective storage, processing, transportation and market access. In the case of The Gambia,

¹⁰ See specific reference to Annex 2 (Part II).

the potential to develop climate resilience and reduce vulnerability by increasing climate resilience along the value chain is large.

2. The climate vulnerability assessments (see Table B-5 below and Annex 2) at each major landing site targeted by 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. In turn, these impacts are estimated to **reduce fish landing or to render more dangerous fishing activities, as well as to exacerbate the already very high post-harvest losses** (estimated at 25-30%). The available climate-proofing options have been integrated in this project's intervention, where applicable, yet at least one landing site (Bakau) is beyond recovery, due to beach erosion.

Impact on livelihoods and fisheries value chain

3. Climate hazards and impacts are also expected to impact the whole fish value chain. Table B-7 below presents the generic impacts of climate change on the agri-food value chain. PROREFISH will specifically address the ones related to the artisanal fisheries value chain by focusing on specific climate change events which are mostly impacting the targeted beneficiaries.

Table B-7 Generic Climate Change Impacts on Agri-Food Value Chain Stages Beyond Food Production

Climate hazard	Impacts at Agri-Food Value Chain Stages Beyond Food Production				
	Harvest	Storage & Refrigeration	Processing & Packaging	Transportation	Markets & retail
Extreme heat	Food spoilage, rapid degradation, heat stress to fish	Food spoilage, rapid degradation, facilitated bacterial and fungal spread.	Food spoilage, facilitated bacterial and fungal spread.	Unfavourable physical conditions for food carriers to drive, reduced food storage life	Food spoilage, impacts on access to safe, healthy food; changes in consumers requirements
Drought	Stressed yields, food contamination, Drought-stress to animals, facilitated microbial growth.	Lower access to rainfed and ground water resources	Lower access to rainfed and ground water resources	Damage to road infrastructure	X
Heavy Rains and Flooding	Quick food deterioration, harvest delays, facilitated microbial growth.	Damage to infrastructures, loss of food loads; Water contamination; Food spoilage, rapid degradation, contamination, facilitated bacterial and fungal spread.	Damage to infrastructures and facilities, ineffectiveness of drying methods, increased costs; Food spoilage, rapid degradation, contamination, facilitated bacterial and fungal spread.	Impediment to pass through roads, damage to infrastructure, risks for perishable food	Damage to infrastructures
Storms/ winds	Reduced safety at sea	Damage to infrastructures, loss of food loads	X	Unfavourable conditions to drive	Impediments to access market infrastructures
Sea level rise, increased sea water temperature, Salinization	Reduced suitable conditions for fishery and agriculture near coasts, Increased algal and marine biotoxin growth	Damage to infrastructure	X	Erosion, deterioration of coastal infrastructure	X

4. Overall, the climate change impacts on the Gambian fisheries will translate into a considerable reduction in fish availability for the local population, for whom this resource represents both a livelihood and food source (see section below as well as Annex 2 chapter 2 for more details). Reduced fish availability may also trigger a vicious circle of over-exploitation and mismanagement (by fishing outside the season, using smaller nets than required, etc.). Climate impacts will further exacerbate losses post-harvest without significant and ambitious efforts to climate proof the artisanal fisheries infrastructure and value chain. To enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of fisher communities, it is imperative to **invest in adaptation measures to proactively plan based on outlined**

impacts, reduce vulnerability and increase resilience of fishing infrastructure and preserve and improve the livelihoods of the Gambian fisher folk and the general population, as summarized in Table B8.

Table B-8 Project-specific climate change threats, associated impacts and adaptation measures needed

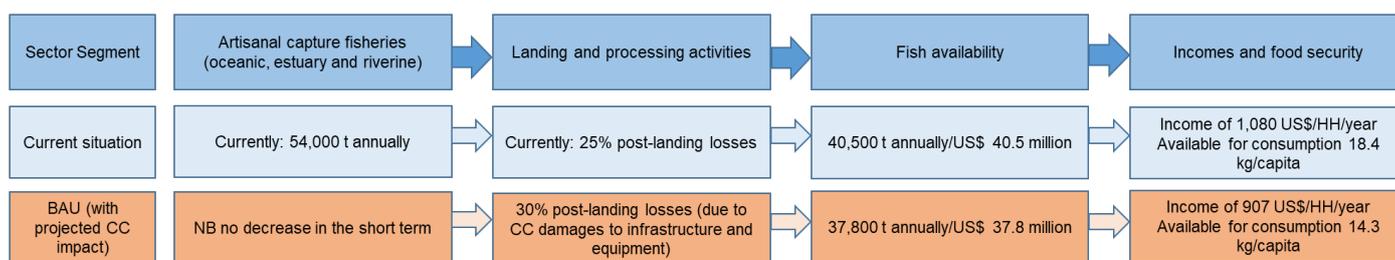
Key climate change threats	Major climate change impacts	Adaptation measures needed
Increases in temperature, potential decreases in precipitation, impacting the Gambia River water flow	Degradation of mangroves (key fish and shellfish habitat), particularly in areas relevant for the fish life cycle	Restoration of mangroves and sustainable management
Increased salinity (concentration and intrusion length)	Reduction of fish productivity, resulting in less capture fish for the artisanal sector	Development of aquaculture production and sharp reduction in post-harvest losses
Changes in oceanic and river water parameters		
Sea level rise and increase in extreme coastal weather	Degradation of existing infrastructure and increased post-harvest losses	Climate proofing and improvement of small scale fisheries infrastructure

5. Estimating the exact impact of climate change on the Gambian fisher folk livelihoods (in terms of income and food and nutrition security) is difficult, due to the long and complex chain of causality from major climate change stressors to the livelihood activities of the Gambian fishers (as described above at length). Yet, based on the available data, preliminary estimates have been prepared, starting from the business-as-usual (BAU) situation as presently recorded and modelling the impact of climate change and of the project on the main outcomes of the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

6. As such, today the artisanal capture fisheries land about 54,000 t of fish through the landing sites on the coast, estuary and river. Field mission evidence and the available literature indicate that between 20% and 30% of the catches are lost during the landing, handling and processing activities. The losses are higher for the small pelagic fish and lower for the larger, more commercially valuable fish, but most of the volumes are closer to 30%. These losses are due to insufficient landing capacity, as beaches are eroded due to sea level rise (resulting from thermal expansion and more recently polar ice melting), increased exposure to storm waves and run-off from more frequent high rainfall events, and due to the inadequate storage and processing infrastructure and equipment. In this context, the net availability of fish for human consumption is about 40,500 t annually, resulting in 18.4 kg/capita and a proxy income of 1,080 US\$/household per year.

Figure B-7 Estimated effects of climate change on fisheries: comparing baseline and with-project-investments scenarios

Baseline scenario



With Proposed investments



Source: own calculations based on national statistics and estimated effects of climate change on fisheries value chain productivity

7. Over the medium term (20 years), climate change is estimated to **reduce artisanal capture fisheries by at least 10%** (Table B-9), given the fish species vulnerability to climate stressors presented above. More immediately, climate change stressors have been shown to **affect the infrastructure and equipment at the landing sites**, further increasing the post-landing losses (see Table B-13 for details). Figure B-9 above charts the with and without-project scenarios over the duration of the project, 6 years¹¹ and per capita¹² fish availability.

8. The project interventions aim to increase fish availability in light of the identified climate change impacts. With project support, **aquaculture** is estimated to generate an additional 750 t per year. More importantly, the project **investments at the landing sites** will significantly reduce the post-landing losses (which would increase to 30% due to climate change impacts in the without-project scenario) from the current 25% to 15%. Furthermore, **mangrove restoration** in key fisheries habitats will contribute to the resilience of fish stocks under climate change pressures. Overall, these interventions would offset the climate change impacts on overall fish availability, which would actually increase to some 46,500 t/year (about 23% more than BAU). In turn, this would also provide support for fisherfolk incomes and maintain per capita fish availability.

Key role of the fisheries sector and vulnerabilities of fisher folk to climate change

9. **Agriculture, including fisheries, plays an important role in the Gambia's development, employing nearly half—46 percent—of the labor force and representing the source of livelihood for 80 percent of the rural population.**¹³ For about 72 percent of poor households and 91 percent of extremely poor rural households, agriculture is the main source of income. In 2019, the sector contributed 23.7 percent of GDP and a third of all foreign exchange earnings from exports. **However, despite the sectoral contribution to the Gambian economy, the agriculture and fisheries sector presents the highest poverty rate among all other sectors** (according to the latest Integrated Household Survey), making employment in the sector an important determinant of poverty. Indeed, 79 percent of households engaged in agriculture and fisheries **live on less than US\$ 1.25 a day**. This is also confirmed by looking at the distribution of the poor among sectors of employment: agriculture and fisheries exhibit the highest share (39.6 percent) among the total poor population in the country.

10. **Fisheries-related activities represent the main source of income for coastal fishing communities and are an important complementary activity for rural communities along The Gambia River.** The 2016 Fishery Frame Survey reports that 72 percent of Gambian fishermen are fishing full time while the remaining 28 percent is fishing on a part-time basis. Full-time fishermen are mainly located on the Atlantic coast and the Lower Gambia River North Bank. Most of the inland fishing population also engage in other economic activities. In this respect, agriculture is the preferred secondary source of livelihood for part-time inland fishermen (about 88 percent). In addition, accounting for about 40 percent of total animal protein intake, fish is the predominant source of protein in the diets of more than 80 percent of Gambians due to its greater availability and lower price compared to meat.

Profile of the fisheries value chain

11. **Gambian fisheries can be divided in two broad sub-sectors: artisanal fisheries, whose activities are dispersed across both marine and inland areas, labor intensive, and characterized by low capital investment, and industrial fisheries, characterized by high capital investment and limited to the marine areas.** Overall, the two sub-sectors provide an average annual official landing of around 65,000 t, including both coastal, marine and inland fishing. PROREFISH will only focus on artisanal fisheries, in alignment with FAO's mandate to target the most vulnerable population and in order for the local fisherfolk of The Gambia to benefit from the project activities (instead of other countries through export).

¹¹ No short-term climate change impact is envisaged on capture fisheries.

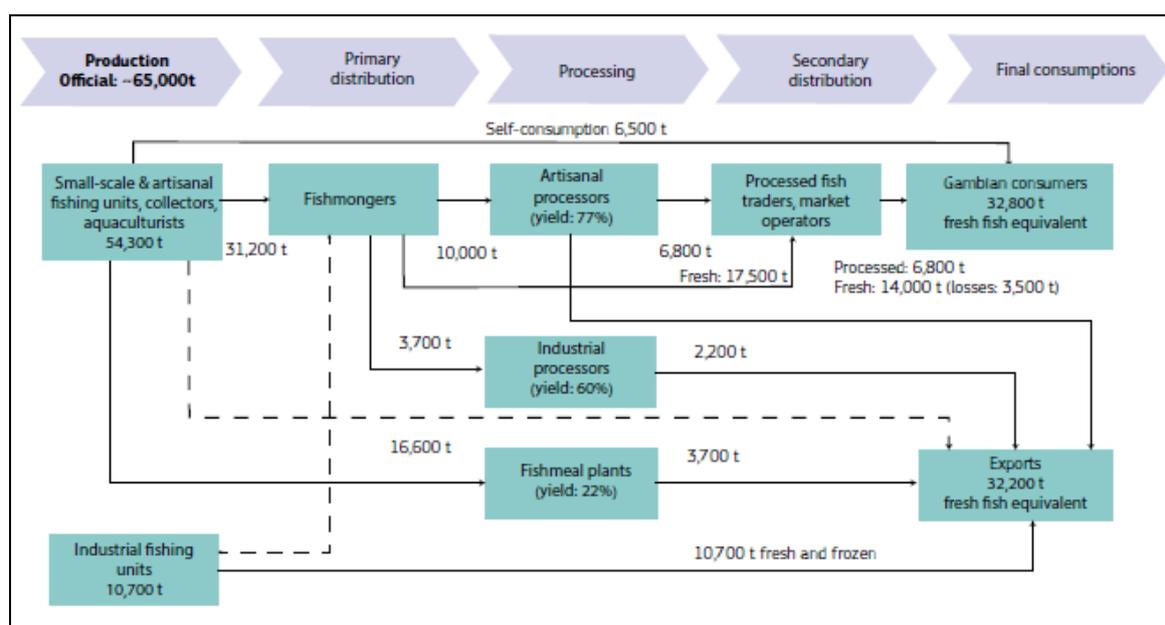
¹² Based on 3.1% annual population growth estimates (UNFPA data for The Gambia).

¹³ Latest 2015/16 Integrated Household Survey (IHS)

12. Figure B-10 below outlines the flow of the fisheries value chain. Gambians consume about 32,000 t of fresh fish, smoked or dried fish per year for a total value of GMD 2,750 million (US\$ 53.9 million). Nationally consumed fish is artisanally sourced and processed, and distributed by fishmongers, processed fish traders or market operators. The industrial sub-sector, which is not targeted by the project, is completely export-oriented. Foreign vessels land their catches abroad and industrial processors operating in The Gambia export their products in full, although they source their raw material from artisanal fishers via fishmongers. Exported fish and fish products amount to around 19,000 t per year generating GMD 3,350 million (US\$ 65.7 million).

13. The Gambian artisanal fisheries – the target of this project – are a multipurpose activity associated with a host of ancillary socio-economic activities. These activities range from boatbuilding and net making, fishing operations, offloading of catch, onshore auctioning/marketing, processing (especially fish drying and fish smoking, both in-situ and/or at home) to distribution and marketing (national, regional and international). These processes involve inputs and outputs which are sourced and supplied accordingly, linking fisheries to other sectors' value chains. The artisanal sub-sector fully supplies the fresh and processed domestic fish market, as well as 42% of the official export market.

Figure B-8 Overview of the fisheries and aquaculture value chains¹⁴



14. The Gambian artisanal fisheries sub-sector fully supplies the fresh and processed domestic fish market. Indeed, the national annual per capita fish consumption has been estimated to be about 25 kg compared to the African average of 8.2 kg. However, it has been recently reported that the national fish consumption has declined due to the increasing fish scarcity and rising prices. Indeed, in the past five years, the overexploitation of fisheries resources and the competition from the fishmeal factories producing for the export sector have pushed the prices of the raw material upward and so the resale price of the processed products, making fish products less accessible for local consumers. This trend has also reduced artisanal processing, which often represents an important source of livelihood for fisheries communities, especially for women. In turn, this situation has resulted in an estimated increase of the proportion of people considered food insecure from 5 percent to 8 percent.

Government's commitment to address climate change in the fisheries sector

15. **The Government of the Gambia has recognized the importance of addressing the strongly interlinked issues of livelihood improvement and climate change mitigation and adaptation.** The Gambia has ratified the

¹⁴ Source: Avadi, A., Dème, M., Mbaye, A., Ndenn, J. 2020. Fisheries Value Chain Analysis in The Gambia. Report for the European Union, DG-DEVCO. Value Chain Analysis for Development Project (VCA4D CTR 2016/375-804).

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, the Kyoto Protocol in 2002, and the Paris Agreement in 2016. In fulfilment of The Gambia's obligations under the UNFCCC, The Gambia has submitted its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2008 and its Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in 2011, outlining appropriate measures to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change in the fisheries sector, and its first Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in 2016, reiterated in 2021 with the Second NDC¹⁵. According to Gambia's second NDC (2021), the Business-as-Usual (BAU) emissions scenario for the year 2030 is 6.617 million tCO₂e. Gambia's NDC proposes investments to achieve annual emissions reductions (ER) of 3.29 million tCO₂e by 2030, or 49.7% of the BAU scenario. Out of this proposed ER reduction of 49.7%, 2.6% are unconditional, to be funded by the national budget, whereas 47.2% are conditional, depending on concessionary climate finance for their implementation. The main NDC investments that PROREFISH will contribute to are: (i) regreening degraded landscapes (output 1.2); (ii) upscaling deployment of fuel-efficient biomass combustion stoves (output 2.1); and (iii) Climate-smart agriculture (output 1.1). All of these investments are marked as "conditional", i.e. depending on concessionary climate finance, in the 2021 NDC. The proposed PROREFISH project would contribute annual ER of 11,926 tCO₂e, accounting for 0.36% of the annual ER target. While the project presents mitigation benefits, PROREFISH is primarily a climate change adaptation project, designed to help poor fisherfolk adapt to the impacts of climate change on artisanal fisheries. The Government has also submitted three National Communications (the last one in 2020) which document the status of socio-economic and ecological conditions as they relate to greenhouse gas emissions and vulnerability to climate change, particularly for some key affected sectors such as fisheries.

16. Within the broader agriculture sector, the fisheries sub-sector present both challenges and opportunities. The sub-sector has generally received significantly less attention and investment from public, private and international financing sources, when compared with crops and livestock. For example, the majority of recent donor funded projects have responded to the Government's call to boost crop (particularly rice) production in order to reduce the country's food import bill. In parallel, the fisheries sector's productive base has continued to deteriorate absent investment, and is under pressure from resource over-exploitation by international vessels operating in the Gambian waters. On the other hand, in recent years the fisheries and aquaculture sub-sector has grown steadily. For the moment, the fisheries represent the most significant segment within the primary sector of the Gambian economy, partly explained by the significant declines in recent years for crops and livestock, while fishing and aquaculture increased decidedly. In addition, fisheries present excellent opportunities for job creation, especially for youth and women, and for value addition in synergy with the tourism sector. In this context, the Government of the Gambia has decided to prioritize climate adaptation efforts for the fisheries sector and has requested FAO's support for the development of the present proposal.

17. As early as 2008, the Government of the Gambia has recognised the role that aquaculture production could play for livelihoods diversification and food and nutrition security. As part of its efforts to promote aquaculture, the Government requested assistance to construct a fish hatchery in Jahally, which was completed in 2008-2009 whereas the project continued until 2013. Subsequently, the Ministry of Agriculture, through its Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP) constructed 15 fishponds in various parts of the country. In 2015 the Gambian Government requested FAO's assistance in the form of a TCP project (Technical Cooperation Programme) to upgrade and revitalize the Jahally hatchery and to supply two fish feed manufacturing units. In collaboration with Ministry of Fisheries staff FAO rehabilitated the hatchery, whose inauguration took place in 2020.

18. In order to improve the resilience of the fishers, processors and traders, the project aims to compensate the reduction in capture fisheries by means of aquaculture. The hatchery and feed plants provided the relevant Ministry with the means for fingerling production and feed manufacturing. The proposed project aims to produce sufficient quantities of fish to maintain the same level of consumption for the growing population and for that purpose, additional hatchery capacity may be required. In the light of climate change, the proposed project will provide assistance to integrate fish production in rice fields, to raise fish in small high-density tanks associated with horticulture, to climate proof existing fishponds and to improve oyster and cockle culture in mangrove forests and on tidal flats.

¹⁵ Second Nationally Determined Contribution of The Gambia (2021) – available [at this link](#).

Complementarities with related projects and interventions

19. This project will build on past and current projects funded by various technical and financial partners. Two projects are particularly relevant for PROREFISH, in terms of synergies, co-financing, scaling-up and coordination.

20. For the first two packages under the aquaculture development intervention, PROREFISH will receive co-financing from the IFAD-financed Resilience of Organizations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ROOTS) project, under the Ministry of Agriculture. ROOTS is a six-year project (2021-2027) focused on improving the food security, nutrition and smallholder farmers' resilience to climate change in The Gambia. With a total budget of US\$ 80 million, the project is primarily financed by IFAD (US\$ 24.3 million) and benefits from co-financing from GEF, OFID and AFD. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase agricultural productivity and access to markets for enhanced food security and nutrition, and resilience of family farms and farmer organizations. This objective is expected to be achieved through various interventions, including increasing agricultural productivity, adaptation to climate change, enhancing smallholder market access and multi-stakeholder policy dialogue. PROREFISH will collaborate with the ROOTS project on the integration of fish production (financed by PROREFISH) with rice cultivation and vegetable gardening financed by the IFAD ROOTS project.

21. PROREFISH will coordinate with the ongoing GCF project "Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Gambia River Basin: developing a climate resilient, natural resource based economy" (FP011), implemented by UNEP and the Government of the Gambia. This six-year (2017-2023), US\$ 25.5 million project aims to benefit up to 11,550 Gambian households directly and 46,200 households indirectly, of which at least 50% will be women. The overarching objective of the project is to build the climate-resilience of rural Gambian communities and to facilitate the development of a sustainable natural resource-based (green) economy through the large-scale implementation of the highly cost-effective, low-risk Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach, within and adjacent to agricultural areas, community-managed forest reserves and wildlife conservation areas of The Gambia. The project's EbA interventions take place within and adjacent to 125 newly established Community Forestry Reserves (CFs) and Community Protected Areas (CPAs), across four regions along the Gambia River (Lower River, Central River South, Central River North, and Upper River Regions). Component 1 focuses on restoring and building the Gambian natural resource base by transforming degraded agricultural landscapes and ecosystems (including deciduous and semi-deciduous forests, savannah woodlands, and mangroves) using climate-resilient tree and shrub species across an area of at least 10,000 hectares. Based on the natural resources generated under the first component, Component 2 provides for the identification and promotion of climate-resilient livelihood options for rural communities to survive the economic hardships caused by climate change, through the establishment and strengthening of community-managed, natural resource-based businesses. To support the large-scale EbA implementation beyond the GCF project implementation period, Component 3 focuses on strengthening the Gambian institutional capacity for the implementation of existing policies for participatory management and benefit-sharing of a climate-resilient natural resource base, and for the EbA integration into these policies.

22. While targeting a different economic sector, PROREFISH is building on some of the lessons learnt during the implementation of the EbA – in terms of approach to mangrove restoration, of strengthening the limited capacity for climate adaptation in the Gambia and in engaging a wide range of national partners. In particular, the targeting of mangrove restoration sites under this project has been carefully considered in order to avoid duplication and to ensure complementarity and synergies when possible. A relevant example of sustainable mangroves management linked with improved fisheries governance and value chains comes from the GEF-funded "Coastal Fisheries Initiative" in West Africa (CFI-WA),¹⁶ implemented in Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal. Another relevant ongoing climate finance intervention is the GEF-UNEP¹⁷ "Landscape Planning and Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Services, and

¹⁶ Additional information on the GEF-funded CFI-WA are available on FAO's website: <https://www.fao.org/in-action/coastal-fisheries-initiative>. Specifically relevant to PROREFISH and to the context of The Gambia are the activities implemented in Sassandra (Côte d'Ivoire) and Saloum Delta (Senegal). Key lessons include the involvement of the communities through a participatory and inclusive approach in mangroves restoration, assisted natural regeneration and safeguarding activities. This approach was proven able to reverse the trend of mangrove loss.

¹⁷ The UNEP-GEF project 9772 is referenced in the project portal page link [here](#), and its project document linked [here](https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/9772). <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/9772>

Livelihoods, Expand and Effectively Manage Protected Areas” project, presenting substantial synergies on the contributions to an improved enabling environment and policy / regulatory framework for ecosystem management.

23. The process of design of PROREFISH allowed to identify a selection of development projects operating in the areas of mangrove restoration and support to fisheries. Contrary to the majority of existing interventions, PROREFISH activities originated from the climate rationale presented above, and were designed as climate adaptive measures with a robust potential for mitigation, to ensure complementarity and avoid overlaps with existing interventions. The complementarities of PROREFISH with other on-going and pipeline projects is summarized in Table B-11. It is important to note that the large projects listed there have very small fisheries and aquaculture components (IFAD, GCF UNEP) or small allocations for Gambia (EU) and that the proposed GCF PROREFISH project will be the largest investment in this sector for the foreseeable future. In addition, PROREFISH presents potential synergies with the GEF-UNIDO “Strengthening Adaptive Capacities to Climate Change through Capacity Building for Small Scale Enterprises and Communities Dependent on Coastal Fisheries in The Gambia”¹⁸, as both focus on small scale fisheries (not industrial) and on coastal communities (even if PROREFISH has a national coverage through its aquaculture development activities), and the timeline of implementation of the two projects is expected to overlap for two years.

24. **Potentials for parallel financing.** Among others, the Sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture value chains in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries (FISH4ACP)¹⁹ project is considered the one with the highest synergies with PROREFISH and can be considered parallel financing. Such project, financed by EU, has a global coverage and is implemented under FAO Headquarters coordination. However, the activities in the Gambia will be implemented by the FAO Country Office, also Executing Entity of the PROREFISH, guaranteeing high coordination and synergies especially with regards to the development of oyster value chain. Specifically, Fish4ACP focusing on diagnostics and training and PROREFISH on promoting oyster and clam culture improvement, as well as on the enabling environment for artisanal fisheries’ adaptation to climate change. In addition, the FAO and UNIDO project teams are actively working to ensure there are synergies among the investments and to reduce any overlap in activities.

Table B-1 Complementarities with on-going and pipeline projects

Project Title (duration)	Total cost ²⁰ (USD million)	Key interventions	Complementarities with PROREFISH
IFAD: Resilience of Organizations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture Programme “Roots” (2021-2027)	80.3	Promotion of sustainable and climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agricultural technologies and practices (e.g. development of rice production schemes; upgrade of vegetable garden business); Promotion of value chain and market linkages	Co-financing project: ROOTS will finance the development of irrigated rice schemes and communal vegetable gardens, where PROREFISH aquaculture activities will be introduced In addition, coordination on mangrove restoration activities
GEF-UNEP: Landscape Planning and Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Services, and Livelihoods, Expand and Effectively Manage Protected Areas (2020-2026)	25.7	Building national capacity to lead the reform of land use and marine spatial planning policies and to implement land/seascape level management that conserves ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes. The project envisages also the support to Increase in the area occupied by key mangrove stands (in protected areas). ²¹	Synergies and complementarities will be created especially on policy dialogue and knowledge management (PROREFISH component 3) on the enabling environment for ecosystem based adaptation and ecosystem restoration.
GCF-UNEP: Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Gambia River Basin: developing a climate resilient,	25.5	Restoration and building of the Gambian natural resource base by transforming degraded agricultural landscapes and ecosystems; Establishment and strengthening of rural community-managed, natural resource-based	Knowledge sharing on previous mangrove restoration efforts and on capacity development for Department of Forestry

¹⁸ <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/9194>

¹⁹ Sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture value chains in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries FISH4ACP project (reference available [here](#)).

²⁰ The reported figures apply to the entire project, which can involve multiple countries.

²¹ Excluded from PROREFISH targeting.

natural resource-based economy (2017-2023)		businesses; Strengthening of the Gambian institutional capacity to implement existing policies for participatory management and benefit-sharing of a climate-resilient natural resource base	Coordination on mangrove restoration activities, with distinct regions, but joint approach
MAVA-SRFC: Support for the sustainable management of small pelagic populations in the SRFC area (2018-2022)	1.5 (average annual budget)	Improvement of data collection systems and scientific knowledge of stocks and critical sites of small pelagics; Capacity building for effective management of critical sites and sustainable exploitation of small pelagics; Advocacy and support for the implementation of small pelagic fisheries regulations	Data sharing on stocks to inform climate adaptation measures in The Gambia
EU-FAO-OACPS-BMZ: Fish4ACP-Sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture value chains in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries (2020-2024)	48.8 (1.0 for Gambia)*	Analysis of mangrove oyster value chain; Promotion of oyster aquaculture; Strengthening of the regulatory framework for food safety; Support to access to finance	(The Gambia's allocation = US\$ 1 million) Synergy regarding oyster value chain, with Fish4ACP focusing on diagnostics and training and PROREFISH on promoting oyster and clam culture, and on the enabling environment for artisanal fisheries adaptation to climate change.
GEF-UNIDO: Strengthening Adaptive Capacities to Climate Change through Capacity Building for Small Scale Enterprises and Communities Dependent on Coastal Fisheries in The Gambia (Concept approved in 2017- to be approved for implementation)	11.9	National capacity building to mainstream climate change adaptation and gender equality in fisheries policies and national strategies; Promotion of climate-resilient innovative fish handling and processing technologies and strategies for small-scale fisheries-dependent enterprises and coastal communities; Strengthening of institutional and community capacities to utilize fisheries data and information management systems	Project concept in pipeline, to be developed fully in 2021-2022 Discussions are underway among respective project formulation teams to avoid overlaps and duplications

25. Previous interventions in the fisheries sector are summarized in Table B-12. While some of these interventions have provided a “proof of concept” and lessons learned, such as the small-scale fish feed mills (FAO) and mangrove restoration (GEF-FAO-UNEP),²² PROREFISH investment proposals remains unique in their transformational potential under the technological and institutional viewpoints.

Table B-12 Past interventions in the fisheries sector

Project Title (duration)	Total cost ²³ (USD million)	Key interventions
FAO: Support to enhancing the capacity of youth and women for employment in aquaculture (2016-2019)	0.4	Promotion of efficient, sustainable fish feed production and use; Establishment of two fish feed mills; Capacity building of institutions, farmers, and producers on aquaculture practices and aquaculture as a business
GEF LDCF- UNDP: Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change in the Republic of Gambia (2013-2018, technically completed-financial closure in progress)	48.6	Policy and institutional development for climate risk management in coastal zones (Kotu, Tanji, Bintang, Darsilami, and Tendaba); Physical investments (e.g., mangroves, groynes, seawalls) in coastal protection against climate change risks; Introduction of coastal adaptation technologies and of economic diversification to strengthen rural livelihoods in the coastal zone
EU-UNDP-WWF: Governance, Marine Resource Management Policies and	13.03	Support to The Gambia's national sustainable fisheries management policy framework; setting up of instruments and initiatives for a

²² Including the Coastal Fisheries Initiative in West Africa (CFI-WA), operating in neighbouring and similar contexts of Senegal and Ivory Coast.

²³ The reported figures apply to the entire project, which can involve multiple countries.

Poverty Reduction in the West Africa Marine Eco-region (2012-2017)		sustainable management of marine and costal resources (e.g., establishment of oyster farms)
GEF-FAO-UNEP: Protection of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (2010-2016)	26.2	Development of a regional mangrove conservation plan with pilot mangrove restoration actions; Promotion of transboundary co-management of migratory coastal species of importance to artisanal fisheries; Strengthening of policies and management of marine living resources; Enhancement of multi-country understanding and agreement on transboundary issues
USAID: Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project “Ba Nafaa” (2009-2014)	3.4	Promotion of strategies to increase social and economic benefits to artisanal fishing communities; Strengthening of institutional capacities to implement an ecosystem-based, co- management approach to sustainable fisheries; Protection of nursery and spawning areas for critical life stages of commercially important species
JICA: Project for Construction of Brikama Fish Market (2008-2009, completed)	5.4	Construction of market facilities; Provision of technical assistance for operation and management of facilities
JICA: Project for Improvement of Artisanal Coastal Fisheries in the Kombo South District		Restructuring of community fisheries centers, ice-making and cold-storage facilities, and fiberglass boats for training purposes in target fishing centers

Prioritization of project areas and selection criteria of beneficiaries

26. **Given the country’s size and geography, the project interventions will cover the entire national territory, with the exception of the open ocean** (the Gambia’s EEZ). Following an in-depth climate change impact analysis on the ocean environment performed in Annex (see Annex 2 chapter 4 for full details), FAO has concluded that PROREFISH should not target the open ocean for two reasons: (i) for some key expected climate change impacts in the ocean environment, such as changes in marine currents and upwellings, there are no credible adaptation options; and (ii) for those climate change impacts that are amenable to adaptation, such as changes in the relative abundance of different fish stocks, adaptive measures can only be realized at a much larger scale than a single country’s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), especially for an EEZ as small as Gambia’s. Regional coordination and stock management mechanisms to increase the sustainability of fish stocks cannot be addressed in the context of a national project like PROREFISH.²⁴ Therefore, the project will geographically target the coastal areas, the estuary and the river – as well as the nearby farming areas, to integrate fish production with rice cultivation and vegetable gardening (co-financed by the above-mentioned IFAD ROOTS project).

27. **The prioritization of the project areas was driven by the following technical and beneficiary selection criteria, all of which are final²⁵:**

- a. for climate-proofing of artisanal fisheries infrastructure on the coast, the Government has proposed the most important seven landing sites (based on the number of actors, volumes of catches, strengths and weaknesses, etc. – presented in Annex 2). At each of these landing sites, a climate change vulnerability assessment has been conducted, focusing on the most relevant climate stressors (sea level rise, increase of extreme winds, increase in extreme wave heights, and changes in precipitation). Based on the results (summarized in Table B-13 below and presented fully in Annex 2), **six of the seven sites have been retained** and the Banjul landing site has been included as an alternative landing site to accommodate fisher folk who will lose access to Bakau (no adaptation measures possible) and other nearby landing sites. The targeted landing sites account for 70% of the estimated catch volume of the artisanal sector and include a higher share of the total number of fisher folk. The main strategy for reducing the climate change vulnerability of the fish landing sites is limiting their exposure (by shifting sites inland) and using more durable materials for the infrastructure and equipment. The individual

²⁴ The Government of Gambia is engaged, however, in the FAO Committee on Eastern and Central Atlantic Fisheries (CECAF), which monitors regional fish stocks biennially, see also description of component 3 in section B.3.

²⁵ While the beneficiary selection criteria are final, most individual beneficiaries have not been selected yet, as this will be done during the inception phase.

beneficiaries of the climate-proofing of the artisanal fish landing sites have been categorized and analyzed (see details in Annex 23) but not yet selected. To be eligible for project support, individual beneficiaries will need to (i) be engaged in artisanal fisheries, whether in catching, processing or selling fish; and (ii) be users of one or more services provided by the Community Fisheries Centres (CFCs), such as landing, storage, improved drying and smoking facilities.

- b. for mangrove restoration, the areas were chosen based on current degradation level, on the relevance for **fisheries** (as spawning areas and nurseries), on the climate vulnerability, and on non-protected area status²⁶ in the estuary and middle river zones (the summary is presented Section B3, under Component 1 and detailed in Annex 2). The mangrove communities will be selected during the project inception phase on the basis of (i) poverty level; (ii) proximity to selected mangrove areas; and (iii) interest in mangrove restoration and management. Proximity to oyster cultivation sites will be considered an advantage (but not an obligatory criterion) for the selection of mangrove communities.
- c. for the development of aquaculture, the focus has been on the inland part of the Gambia, where fish availability is much lower and where the development of aquaculture is more relevant, in particular given the proximity to the Jahally Aquaculture Center (the exception is the sustainable clam and oyster culture, which will be concentrated on the coast and in the estuary, as well as at the sites of mangrove restoration). The exact sites and beneficiaries for the aquaculture activities have not been selected yet, this will be done during the inception phase. The selection of sites will be done on the basis of the technical and socio-economic criteria included in Table B-14. The selection of beneficiaries will be done on the basis of (i) poverty level (as documented by IFAD for those beneficiaries engaging in the integration of aquaculture in agriculture or horticulture); (ii) interest of producer/youth groups in the various aquaculture packages proposed; and (iii) technical feasibility in particular sites. All of the selection criteria listed are final. The partnership with the ROOTS project (co-financing) will also play an important role in the site selection. Table B-14 presents the full technical and socio-economic selection criteria that will be considered for the site and beneficiaries selection.²⁷
- d. for the capacity building activities (component 3), beneficiaries will be selected as follows. Civil servants will be selected on the basis of their work in the project area; for marketing activities, beneficiaries will be selected among community leaders and producer groups' representatives (at least 30% women and 40% youth).

Table B-13 Prioritization of landing sites based on the CC vulnerability assessment

	Bakau	Brufut	Tanji	Sanyang	Gunjur	Kartong	Bintang
% of avg. total artisanal catches	2%	15%	22%	5%	19%	7%	N/A
No. of actors	N/A	1,341	5,667	1,180	2,477	595	N/A
Prioritization	Not selected, no adaptation measures possible and lower catches	Selected	Selected	Selected	Selected	Selected	Selected
Climate change factor	Expected Impact	Expected Impact	Expected Impact	Expected Impact	Expected Impact	Expected Impact	Expected Impact
Rise in sea level	Loss of beach area, inundation/deterioration of existing structures, increase in corrosion rates, loss of equipment.	Loss of beach area.	Loss of beach area, inundation/deterioration of existing structures, loss of equipment.	Loss of beach area.	Loss of beach area, inundation/deterioration of existing structures, increase in corrosion rates, loss of equipment.	Loss of beach area along the river bank.	Loss of beach area along the river bank may not be so pronounced.
CC risk rating	High	Low	High	Low	Low-to-nil	High	Low
Rise in extreme wind speeds	Damage to structures, roofs and equipment.	Damage to structures, roofs and traditional fish drying and smoking equipment.	Damage to structures, tin roofs and drying racks.	Damage to structures, roofs and fish drying and smoking equipment and loss of product.	Damage to structures, roofs and equipment.	Damage to structures, roofs and fish drying and smoking equipment and loss of product.	Damage to structures, roofs and fish drying and smoking equipment and loss of product.

²⁶ This is in order to avoid duplication with the UNEP GCF project, which supports mangroves in protected areas.

²⁷ As detailed in table B-14, some of these criteria are not exclusive (yes/no) but will be used to assign priority.

CC risk rating	High	High	High	High	Low-to-nil	Low	Low
Rise in extreme wave heights	Erosion of coastline, damage to canoes,	May impact canoe mooring offshore.	Erosion of coastline, damage to buildings and fish drying racks at the waterline.	May impact canoe mooring offshore.	Erosion of coastline, damage to canoes,	May impact canoe mooring offshore.	May impact canoe mooring offshore.
CC risk rating	High	Low	High	Low	Low-to-nil	Low	Low
Rise in precipitation	No noticeable impact expected	Erosion along internal road, damage to traditional fish drying racks and loss of product.	No noticeable impact expected except potential loss of dry product.	Erosion along internal road, damage to fish drying equipment and loss of product.	No noticeable impact expected	Flooding and increased flow along river bank.	Flooding and increased flow along river bank.
CC risk rating	Low-to-nil	Medium	Low-to-nil	Medium	Low-to-nil	High	High
Fall in precipitation	No noticeable impact expected	May impact water supply borewells.	No noticeable impact expected as site is on mains.	May impact water supply borewells.	May impact water supply borewells.	River bank may recede out into river. Rise in salinity may impact water supply borewells.	River bank may recede out into river. Rise in salinity may impact water supply borewells.
CC risk rating	Low-to-nil	Medium	Low-to-nil	Medium	Medium	Medium	High

Table B-14 Technical and socio-economic selection criteria²⁸ for the aquaculture packages

Aquaculture Packages	Technical Criteria	Socio-Economic Criteria
1. Integrated fish production in communal vegetable gardens)	Communal vegetable garden sites from the ones supported by the ROOTS project (co-financing) Space availability for the installation of tanks Sufficient freshwater availability for tank operations ²⁹	Priority given to more inland sites, where fish availability is lower Priority given to sites with already organized producer groups/organizations/water users' groups
2. Integrated rice-fish culture (freshwater)	Site selection determined by the set of irrigated schemes developed by the ROOTS project (co-financing) Proximity to the Jahally Aquaculture Centre for ease of inputs Sub-site selection based on the required technical parameters for adjusting the scheme design to accommodate aquaculture	Socioeconomic criterion for prioritization of beneficiaries is poverty level, with the poorest having preference. Support capped at 0.5 ha of integrated rice-fish scheme per beneficiary, with a preference for smaller plots (if technically feasible) Demonstrated interest in integrating aquaculture in the rice fields Gender parity and inclusion of at least 30% youth
3. Fish culture in ponds (freshwater)	Rehabilitation and clustering of ponds based on previous investments Water and space availability Market access (available transport infrastructure) Proximity to the Jahally Aquaculture Centre for ease of inputs	Priority given to more inland sites, where fish availability is lower Socioeconomic criterion for prioritization of beneficiaries is poverty level, with the poorest having preference. Priority given to already organized groups Gender parity and inclusion of at least 50% youth
4. Sustainable oyster and clam culture (in open, brackish water)	Part of beneficiaries group selection driven by the identified mangrove restoration sites in Component 1 Remaining beneficiaries group selection in Tanbi Wetland areas and other coastal mangrove sites	Priority given to already organized groups engaged in oyster and clam collection and processing, with demonstrated interest in shifting from collection to culture Socioeconomic criterion for prioritization of beneficiaries is poverty level, with the poorest having preference.

B.2 (a). Theory of change narrative and diagram (max. 1500 words, approximately 3 pages plus diagram)

28. The climate analysis demonstrated how the changes in multiple ecological segments of the Gambian fisheries would **reduce** the availability of capture fish and shellfish in the near future, severely impacting the livelihoods of the artisanal fisher folk. Coupled with current rate of resource over-exploitation by the industrial fisheries segment, the sector's perspectives cannot assume further increases in fishing intensity by the project beneficiaries.

²⁸ Detailed eligibility criteria are provided in Annex 23.

²⁹ No issue with water availability and treatment are envisaged. PROREFISH will benefit from IFAD-funded investments in boreholes and solar pumping. NB tank water with fish excrement will be used for irrigating vegetable gardens, not discarded.

29. Assuming reduced capture fisheries potential, the adaptation responses are three-fold: **first, increasing fish availability by reducing the high post-harvest fish losses currently experienced by the artisanal sector, which will be exacerbated by the climate vulnerability of the current infrastructure and equipment, absent investment.**

The project is proposing to improve the present situation by investing in climate-proofing and improving landing site infrastructure and equipment (especially fish handling and processing). These **interventions** would allow fisherfolk to land the same amounts of fish in safer conditions, enabling them to preserve a higher percentage of the catch and its economic value. In addition, these investments would also support higher value addition in which women are heavily involved and better marketing to the tourism sector and exports.

30. **Second, by supporting the development of aquaculture production as an adaptation measure, to compensate for the climate-induced decreases in capture fisheries.** Aquaculture has been piloted by previous FAO projects in The Gambia, and will be scaled up as an adaptation measure through four innovative aquaculture packages suited to the local context: i) rice-fish integrated production, ii) integration of fish tanks in communal vegetable gardens, iii) fish culture in earthen ponds, and iv) sustainable clam and oyster production. In particular, the aquaculture-agriculture integrated activities present excellent co-benefits by reducing fertilizer and pesticide use.

31. **Third, by restoring degraded mangrove forests that play a key role as fisheries habitats.** As detailed in Annex 2, mangroves serve an important role in the protection, nutrition and reproduction of a large number of fish and shellfish species in the Gambia, which are harvested, processed and traded by women. Investing in the mangrove restoration will reinstate and protect the conditions necessary for maintaining fisheries' productivity and build the long-term resilience of fisher folk to climate change.

32. Yet, the proposed adaptation to the climate change impacts on the Gambian fisheries sector is hindered by **several** issues:

1) Information barriers

- **Very limited data and analysis on CC impacts on the sector and weak knowledge on adaptation measures.** National institutions have a good general understanding of climate change, but lack the capacity to collect additional data and conduct the necessary impact analysis. Similarly, the public sector's ability to propose, implement and monitor adaptation measures is low and heavily dependent on donor-funded projects. There has been recent progress on improved weather and water resources data collection and the development of early warning systems, yet these outputs are not being translated into action.
- **Ambiguous separation between CC impacts and fisheries over-exploitation issues.** While the two issues cannot be fully decoupled, Gambian decision-makers are lacking the necessary analytical tools to identify the root causes of main issues currently affecting the sector and to take appropriate action.
- **Lack of systematic information relay mechanisms to reach fisher folk.** The MoFWRNAM has a network of fisheries extension officers, yet their outreach is limited. The available information is conveyed in an ad hoc manner to landing site committees, which are responsible to further communicate with the local actors. Yet, there are no systems in place to reach out to fisher folk and disseminate information.
- **Widespread lack of literacy and numeracy skills among women.** Women in the fishery sector have enough business acumen to generate more income than their husbands, but are forced to employ male treasurers for women's professional organizations because of their incapacity to deal with written information. They do not venture into formal business (e.g., with hotels, catering companies, supermarkets) as they see it a men's sphere, a perception that is aggravated by their inability to deal with various kinds of documents.

2) Technical barriers

- **Limited knowledge about technologies proven successful.** Several international or regional good practices and proven technologies for fish production have not yet been introduced. Most notably, the rice-fish integrated production has not been tried at scale, despite notable successes in neighboring countries and similar contexts. As such, fisheries officers and rice producers do not yet have the

technical implementation capacity. The geographical size of the country and its economy has hindered technology transfer because i) the Gambia's coastline is rather small compared with its neighbors, ii) the number of fisher folk is much smaller compared with regional peers, iii) domestic public and private investments are very low or non-existent to contribute to technology transfer. For these reasons, the Gambia has not benefitted from the type of donor-funded projects targeting technology development and transfer like in Senegal or further south along the coast in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, etc. Nor have private enterprises invested in the sector, bringing along new technology.

- **Mixed past experience with improved fisheries and aquaculture technologies.** Previous donor-financed initiatives have attempted to introduce aquaculture activities, but design and implementation issues have resulted in variable results. Particularly, different earthen pond development efforts have yielded both positive and unsatisfactory results. For example, the boreholes were not drilled deep enough and with increased salinity intrusion due to climate change, the ponds did not have the necessary freshwater. In addition, some ponds were developed without the necessary lining, leading to water losses. The lessons learnt from past projects, including FAO's aquaculture projects in The Gambia have been incorporated in the design of the present project, in order to scale up the successful practices and address the weaknesses identified.³⁰
- **Insufficient availability of quality inputs for aquaculture production.** Recent investments in small-scale fish feed production units and in the development of the Jahally hatchery are starting to provide locally produced inputs for aquaculture. Yet, domestic production of fingerlings and feed is insufficient to supply Gambian producers. Therefore, aquaculture imports from Senegal continue to be the main source, hindering access, increasing costs and not ensuring availability throughout the country. Higher costs prevent more Gambians from engaging in aquaculture, given the already important fixed investment costs. If both aquaculture and input production would be kick-started, as proposed in the project, increased demand and increased supply would be matched: producers would have better, cheaper access, while input producers would be sure to have a market for the products. FAO confirms that the inputs have been proven to be environmentally safe and sustainable.
- **Lack of extension services for women's subsectors.** As the society focuses on men's activities and men are the ones who are formally responsible for cash crops, extension services for women's productive activities are rare.
- **Infrastructure for women's business receives less attention and finance.** Infrastructure used by women is of lower quality and the least maintained, which makes product quality control and running business difficult. When their infrastructure receives investment, the associated activity tends to be taken over by men.
- **Widespread lack of literacy and numeracy skills among women.** Given illiteracy, sources of information for women are limited to their immediate social circles, which are comprised of women of similar circumstances. The lack of access to technical information is thus perpetuated.

3) Financial barriers

- **No disposable income for investing and weak access to credit.** Gambian fisher folk are amongst the poorest and most vulnerable groups, and as a result they cannot meet the high costs of upfront investments in aquaculture development and climate-proofing fish landing and handling infrastructure. Women, in particular, while dominating the fish handling and processing segment, lack the necessary resources to invest in better equipment, even if profitability is demonstrated. The financial sector provides inadequate terms for agricultural financing, especially fisheries sub-sector, with high interest rates and very short duration. The portfolio for agriculture is limited, mostly for crop production and none for fisheries related activities, making the access to commercial financial products even more difficult for poor and vulnerable households lacking the required collateral.

³⁰ Annex 2 – part 2 includes reference to the various relevant interventions. Among the most relevant, the "Unlocking the potential of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific" FISH4ACP project (<https://www.fao.org/3/cb3979en/cb3979en.pdf>) or previous experience with the FAO financed TCP "Support to enhancing the capacity of youth and women for employment in aquaculture (2016-2019), and the FAO financed TCP "Development of the Artisanal Fisheries in The Gambia" (2015-2017).

- **Financial leeway for women is much smaller than for men.** There is a widespread lack of literacy and numeracy skills among women, causing difficult, if not impossible, access to formal finance. In addition, while women have complete autonomy over their incomes, they are the ones who pay for the everyday needs of the household, including school fees (men's contributions are on *ad hoc* bases).

4) Market barriers

- **Poor quality standards for fish products and insufficient linkages between fish value chain actors (producers) and buyers.** Current fish handling and processing practices result in products of inferior quality, which do not fully meet formal market specifications. Climate change, especially changes in precipitation, storms and increased temperature, are expected to further deteriorate the artisanal processing equipment and expose the fish products to the elements. In addition, the limited organization of the fisher folk into common interest groups/cooperatives prevents them from grouping their production and dealing with larger buyers, especially in the tourism and catering sectors.
- **Gender-based segregation of markets.** Women serve the domestic market with low profit margins, while export with higher margins are men's domain. Export business is more formal than local business, and hence the market segregation stems from women's lack of literacy and numeracy skills and lack of access to infrastructure required.

5) Social barriers

- **Entrenched patriarchal norms among all in the society.** Not only men, but also most women think men are justified in beating women when men are dissatisfied with how the household is run or their conjugal relationship. The household chores and caregiving are entirely on the shoulder of women and as are the financial responsibilities related to household. Boys are given priority in education, and it is accepted that men engage in the most prestigious type of work and are given the most attractive productive assets. Such imparity in decision making, responsibilities sharing and social investment does not allow women to take up new activities, for example, mangrove restoration or aquaculture. Gender based violence is not uncommon.
- **Early marriages for girls borne by lack of viable life alternatives in rural areas.** As girls in the rural areas have very limited opportunities to study or earn a living, the only option left for them is usually early marriage, which perpetuates the vicious circle for women.

6) Institutional barriers

- **Insufficient capacity for natural resource monitoring and management.** The available public funding and technical capacity is often insufficient to meet the agreed upon mandates in the fisheries, water resources, environmental sector. Climate change is introducing an additional burden on the line ministries and agencies responsible for the governance and management of the complex fisheries sector. In particular, the line ministries lack capacity to act on their broad understanding of CC impacts on the fisheries sector and develop specific strategic and advisory actions. For example: there is a broad understanding that climate change increases salinity intrusion in the river, and will continue to do so, affecting mangroves and fish, but due to a lack of monitoring capacity, the exact extent is not known, nor are the implications for national planning and investment (for example, a mapping of brackish water zones where freshwater aquaculture would no longer be possible in the future).
- **Lack of systematic inter-sectoral coordination.** As the climate rationale has emphasized, the Gambian fisheries sector is dependent on multiple factors, which are often under the jurisdiction of different ministries and agencies. To date, no systematic coordination mechanisms exist to bring together fisheries, agriculture, forestry, environment, trade and economy decision-makers and to introduce climate change considerations in planning and implementation of public policy and investments.
- **Target beneficiaries and formulators of policies, plans and interventions.** The entrenched patriarchal norms among all in the society translates into men being the target beneficiaries and formulators of various policies, plans and interventions. They tend to pay little attention to the needs

and strengths of women, not only because of the men-dominated culture, but also because of lack of information about women, especially on their part.

33. To ensure its impact and sustainability, the project will seek to address all these identified barriers, as summarized in Table B-15 below, and as presented in the rest of the Funding Proposal.

Table B-2 Summary of the adaptation barriers and the project's response interventions

	Adaptation barriers	How the project will address the identified barriers
Information barriers	Very limited data and analysis on CC impacts and weak knowledge on adaptation measures	Under Output 3.1 , the project will disseminate the comprehensive climate analysis study done as part of the project preparation and will train public sector experts on climate change and adaptation and mitigation measures.
	Ambiguous separation between CC impacts and fisheries over-exploitation issues	Under Output 3.1 , the project will also support the country's capacity for monitoring fish stocks and landings, data collection on water parameters, mangrove cover and degradation to better document and separate human action effects and climate change impacts.
	Lack of systematic information relay mechanisms to reach fisher folk	Under Output 3.1 , the project will introduce an e-extension for the fisheries sector, using automated text messaging. In addition, investments will be made in strengthening the linkages between the MoFWRNAM and the community fisheries committees in terms of information dissemination and data collection. In addition, fisherfolk, farmers and project beneficiaries will receive dedicated training, capacity development and knowledge transfer to ensure strengthening their capacities in relation to technology transfers and adaptation to climate change (in Output 2.1 and Output 2.2).
	Widespread lack of literacy and numeracy skills among women	Under Output 3.2 , rural women in the fishery sector will be trained on literacy and numeracy skills.
Technical barriers	Limited knowledge about technologies proven successful	The range of investments in coastal infrastructure and equipment (Output 2.1) and in aquaculture (Output 2.2) has been designed based on the best available practices and technologies in the West Africa region and beyond. Each investment is complemented by a series of trainings for producers (e.g. Fisheries/Aquaculture Field Schools (FFS) with technical, operation and maintenance, marketing modules). Under Output 2.2 , public sector agents will be trained in these practices and technologies.
	Mixed past experience with improved fisheries and aquaculture technologies	Site selection of aquaculture activities under Output 2.2 will be done in consultation with the local communities and after a full technical assessment, in particular in terms of water access and quality.
	Insufficient availability of quality inputs for aquaculture production	Under Output 2.2 , the project will support the upgrading of the Jahally Aquaculture Centre's fingerling production capacity and the scaling of fish feed production at four mills.
	Lack of extension services tailored to women's needs and capacities	Under Output 3.1 , rural women in the fishery sector will be consulted on their needs and be provided with voice-over e-extension services addressing these.
	Infrastructure for women's business receives less attention and finance	Under Outputs 1.1, 2.1 and 2.2 , infrastructure investments will be made for rural women in the fishery sector; mangroves for both women and men (Output 1.1), landing sites improvement for both women and men (Output 2.1), fish smoking and drying equipment for women (Output 1.1), aquaculture related infrastructure for both women and men (Output 2.2). Under Outputs 3.1 and 3.2 , public service personnel and technicians will be sensitized on gender issues. Under Output 3.2 , roundtable discussions on private investment will aim to discuss investment for women at least 40% of the time and rural women in the fishery sector will be trained on literacy and numeracy skills.
Financial barrier	No disposable income for investing and weak access to credit	Recognising the financial difficulties that a matching grant approach would impose on beneficiaries, the project will fully finance the adaptation packages under Output 2.2 . The four aquaculture and fisheries packages have been carefully designed with a focus on ensuring sufficient working capital and

		<p>profitability and most suitable and interested farmers³¹ will be engaged by the project. In addition, platforms to facilitate market access and linkages with subsequent segments of fisheries value chains will be facilitated in Output 3.2.</p> <p>Similarly, the investments under Output 2.1, which mostly represent communal equipment, will also be financed fully by the project. Completing these investments, the group trainings will focus on strengthening the local committees' capacity for fee collection and maintenance and replacement savings.</p> <p>Under Output 3.2 strengthening beneficiaries' financial literacy for improved access to finance if suitable financial products and system will be made available. Moreover, Output 3.2 will include dedicated public-private policy dialogue and capacity strengthening of public and private sector including financial institutions aimed at de-constraining the inclusive value chains development, thereby improving the availability of appropriate financial services for smallholder producers and their organizations. Under Output 3.1 policy dialogue will be active to stimulate policy and regulations reforms needed also to improve financial inclusion.</p>
	Financial leeway for women is much smaller than for men	Under Output 3.2 , women and men will examine their goals as a family and the roles they would play in reaching those goals, which serves as sensitization on the women's responsibilities, needs and strengths and creates understanding of gender issues by men. The youth members in the family will be encouraged to participate for their empowerment and strategic mapping of their lives.
Market barriers	Poor quality standards for fish products and insufficient linkages between fish value chain actors (producers) and buyers	Under Output 2.1 , the project will invest in improved fish processing equipment, designed to both reduce losses and to improve the quality of the products. Similarly, the improved water access will ensure that fresh fish is sold in more hygienic conditions. Fisher folk will also be trained in quality standards (including for export) under Output 2.1 and Output 3.2, as well as supported to organize themselves into common interest groups/cooperatives. In addition, linkages with the buyers (especially in the tourism and catering sectors) will be promoted under Output 3.2.
	Gender-based segregation of markets	Under Output 3.2 , women and men will examine their goals as a family and the roles they would play in reaching those goals, which serves as sensitization on the women's responsibilities, needs and strength and creates understanding of gender issues by men. The youth in the family will be encouraged to take part for re-examining their role in the family and life plan. Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment will also be discussed. As mentioned above, under Outputs 3.1 and 3.2 , public service personnel and technicians will be sensitized on gender issues, and roundtable discussions on private investment will aim to discuss investment for women 40% of the time.
	Entrenched patriarchal norms among all in the society.	Under Output 3.2 , women and men will examine their goals as a family and the roles they would play in reaching those goals, which serves as sensitization on the women's responsibilities, needs and strength and creates understanding of gender issues by men. Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment will also be discussed. The youth in the family will be encouraged to take part for reexamining their role in the family and life plan. Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment will also be discussed.
	Early marriages for girls borne by lack of viable life alternatives in rural areas	
Institutional barriers	Insufficient capacity for natural resource management	<p>Under Output 3.1, the project will finance the identified capacity development activities to boost the ability of the public sector to better manage Gambia's natural resources, while integrating climate change in its policies and regulations, including climate-resilient construction standards for fish landing sites and related infrastructure.</p> <p>In addition, under Output 1.2, the communities involved in the mangrove (fisheries habitat) restoration will be equipped to engage in sustainable ecosystem management at local level, with support from national institutions.</p>

³¹ Beneficiaries selection will be done also in collaboration with co-financier ROOTS project (IFAD), which has a strong focus on the poorest and most vulnerable households.

	Lack of systematic inter-sectoral coordination	As part of its coordination and implementation arrangements , the project will create a multi-stakeholder Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The meetings and activities of these two bodies will be financed by the Government's in-kind contribution. The project will propose the gradual transformation of these two bodies into permanent inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms.
	Target beneficiaries and formulators of policies, plans and interventions	Under Outputs 3.1 and 3.2 , public service personnel and technicians will be sensitized on gender issues, including sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment. Under Output 3.2 , roundtable discussions on private investment will aim to discuss investment for women at least 40% of the time.

34. **The theory of change builds on the concept or resilience**, in this context applied to climate change. In the context of the project, the concepts of adaptation, mitigation, vulnerability and resilience refer to the definitions utilized by IPCC.³² A specific adaptation to the project context is derived from FAO definition of livelihood resilience, as: *"The ability to prevent disasters and crises as well as to **anticipate, absorb, accommodate or recover from them in a timely, efficient and sustainable manner. This includes protecting, restoring and improving livelihoods systems in the face of threats that impact agriculture, nutrition, food security and food safety.**"*

35. As such, the project seeks to contribute to all aspects of climate resilience of Gambian fisher folk, first by **investing** in the **restoration and protection of mangrove ecosystems** in order to maintain fish and shellfish habitats affected by climate change and in **equipping women with the fundamental skills of literacy and numeracy**, then by **protecting small scale fisheries infrastructure** in order to reduce its climate vulnerability and reduce fish losses and **improving smoking and drying processes** conducted by women followed by **supporting the adaptation and improvement of livelihoods through aquaculture development** in order to respond to the decrease in capture fish availability resulting from the composite impact of climate change. These interventions are underpinned by support to the local actors to anticipate and plan for climate change, as well as having the necessary capacities to implement adaptation measures and to accept gender equality so that the adaptation activities are effective. PROREFISH will also create an enabling environment for increased private sector engagement (by off-takers, financial procured parties) to support the sustainability of the interventions Figure B-16 below summarizes the proposed paradigm shift (see also slides in **Annex 22**).

36. The intervention logic of the project will follow three main streams. On a first hand (summarized in the group of activities under Component 1, the project will provide support to restore mangrove forests as fisheries habitat in priority areas, coupled with activities aimed to strengthen local communities capacity to manage natural resource base. This in turn will allow to have those fisheries habitat in priority areas restored and will allow the targeted communities to sustainably manage these fisheries habitat (**outcome 1**). In parallel, the forests will generate a positive net incremental carbon sequestration (**outcome 2**). Jointly with other interventions, this stream of activities under component 1 will result to be functional also to support the targeted communities' livelihoods and making them more resilient to climate change challenges (**outcome 3**).

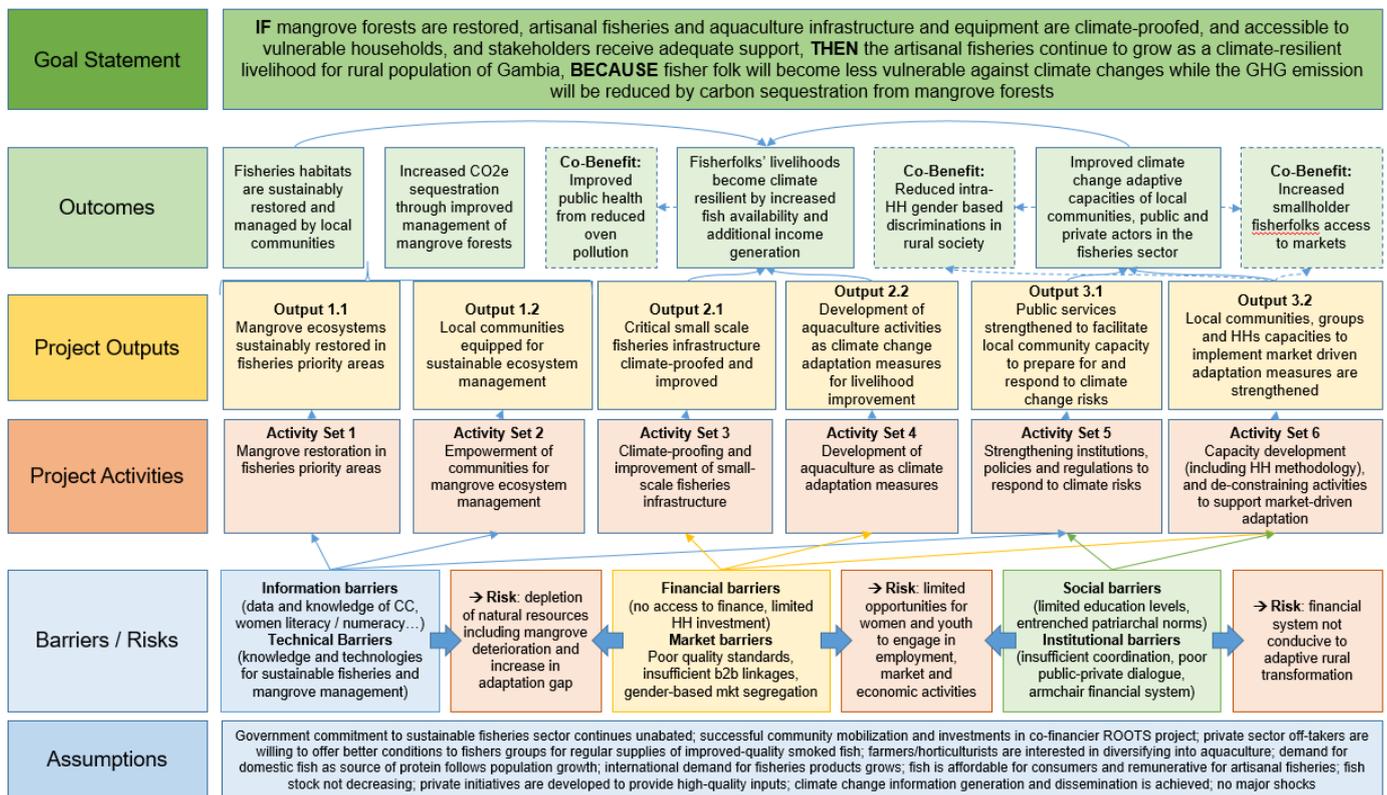
37. As second stream of activities (in component 2), the project will provide the fisheries communities with the required improvement to the small-scale fisheries infrastructure in a climate adaptive fashion and develop capacities to perform aquaculture as viable economic activity. As a result, fisheries communities will be equipped with and able to manage the climate-resilient equipment and infrastructure and adopt aquaculture as diversified livelihood climate adaptation option, thus making fisheries communities more resilient (**outcome 3**). The improved equipment – especially the improved and energy efficient ovens for fish smoking activities have proven to reduce significantly the air pollution around the sites, reducing the risk of air borne diseases for the fisherfolks involved in the smoking activities (which represents one of the co-benefits of the project – **co-benefit 1**).

The third stream of intervention (grouped in component 3) will target the enabling environment to ensure that artisanal fisherfolks communities have stronger capacities to adopt climate change options, including higher participation in markets, and will target both public and private actors (**outcome 4**). Specifically, this will be supported by activities

³² Link available here: https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/AR5_SYR_FINAL_Annexes.pdf.

aimed to strengthen institutions, policies and regulations to respond to climate risks, to ensure that public services (related to forestry and fisheries resources) are better equipped to support communities in their climate change adaptation patterns, as well as by activities specifically dedicated to strengthening local communities capacity to adopt climate change options and to increase their participation in the market (**co-benefit 3**). This stream of activity will also specifically aim to improve gender equality, both intra-households and within the society, by promoting the household methodology. By addressing root causes of gender based discrimination, the Household Methodology (see Annex 8) envisages a process that supports women – including young women to have a higher participation in economic life and activities (**co-benefit 2**).

Figure B-16 Theory of Change



B.2 (b). Outcome mapping to GCF results areas and co-benefit categorization

Outcome number	GCF Mitigation Results Area (MRA 1-4)				GCF Adaptation Results Area (ARA 1-4)			
	MRA 1 Energy generation and access	MRA 2 Low-emission transport	MRA 3 Building, cities, industries, appliances	MRA 4 Forestry and land use	ARA 1 Most vulnerable people and communities	ARA 2 Health, well-being, food and water security	ARA 3 Infrastructure and built environment	ARA 4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services
Component 1. Strengthening restoration capacity and community management of artisanal fisheries habitats								
Outcome 1: Fisheries habitats (mangrove ecosystems) are sustainably restored and managed by the local communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Outcome 2: Increased CO2e sequestration through improved management of mangrove forests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Component 2. Climate resilient fisheries infrastructure and aquaculture development								
Outcome 3: Fisherfolks livelihoods become climate resilient by increased fish availability and additional income generation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Component 3. Improved climate change adaptive capacities								
Outcome 4: Local communities, public and private actors in the fisheries sector anticipate and plan for climate change adopting suitable and market-driven adaptation measures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-benefit								
Co-benefit number	Environmental	Social	Economic	Gender	Adaptation	Mitigation		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Co-benefit 1: Public health is increased around the fish landing sites from the reduced pollution from the improved ovens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Co-benefit 2: Reduced intra-HH gender based	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

discriminations in rural society ³³						
Co-benefit 3: Small-scale and vulnerable rural people have increased access to markets.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B.3. Project/programme description (max. 2500 words, approximately 5 pages)

Project objective

38. **The project aims to build the resilience of the Gambian artisanal fisher folk in the face of climate change and improve their livelihoods.** Throughout this proposal, fisher folk are defined as all the fisheries value chain actors, from fishermen, to traders, processors, providers of inputs, etc. – both existing and new to the business, e.g. aquaculture producers. The project will scale up 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. In order to build on the knowledge and experience of the local beneficiaries, they will be consulted prior to and during detailed planning and execution of all activities. Specific measures to involved women are found in the Gender Action Plan.

Project components

39. The objectives of the project will be realized through three inter-linked components, as detailed in the Theory of Change. Additional details of the activities and sub-activities are available in Section E.6. Except where explicitly indicated, all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. Specific indication is provided against sub-activities financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA and MoFWRNAM, as well as indication is provided for activities that are co-financed by FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP).

Component 1: Strengthening restoration capacity and community management of artisanal fisheries habitats

40. **Component 1** is designed to reverse the degradation of mangrove ecosystems in key fisheries areas by investing in restoration through replanting and assisted natural regeneration of more salt tolerant species, coupled with support to sustainable ecosystem management. As detailed in the climate rationale, mangroves play a key role in the life cycle of at least 10 key fish species (in terms of reproduction, protection and nutrition). Climate and human induced degradation has continuously reduced the mangrove cover: over the last 15 years, at an average rate of 1.5% per year, for a total of 15,000 ha³⁴. This component will have a positive impact on the sustainability of the fisheries sector by protecting essential fish habitat as well as generating a significant mitigation outcome: estimated annual reductions in emissions of 11,926 t CO₂eq, for a total of -238,519 t CO₂eq over the 20-year lifetime of the project (where restoration of 2,350 ha of mangrove forests generate -261,068 t CO₂eq – detailed calculations are presented in Annex 24).

41. **Output 1.1 Mangrove ecosystems sustainably restored in fisheries priority areas** Mangrove forests trap sediments and in so doing protect coasts and riverbanks against erosion. They are thus essential for reducing the impact of climate-change induced Sea Level Rise and increasingly frequent extreme weather events in the Gambia. While mangrove ecosystems as a whole are highly resilient to changes in salinity, many individual mangrove tree species are not. As explained in detail in Annex 2, Chapter 5, salinity can have considerable impact on mangrove vegetation and associated fish and shellfish species. This also provides an important rationale for mangrove restoration with a mix of species, including more salt-tolerant species, as envisaged by the project. For each particular project site,

³³ This co-benefit is fruit of a thoroughly planned HH methodology (described in Annex 8). The methodology has the potential to generate enabling conditions for equitable socio-economic improvements of women within the households and outside. Three co-benefit areas might be relevant but as the economic area is also captured directly and I the third co-benefit it was decided not to mark it for this co-benefit.

³⁴ FWC/S2 Study based on remote and ground surveys in the Gambia (November 2020/January 2021).

those mangrove species most suitable to the current and expected conditions will be selected. Mangrove trees are unusual in that the seeds develop into seedlings of up to 30 cm long, called propagules, while they are still attached to the parent. Therefore, for mangrove reforestation no nurseries are required – participating communities will collect the propagules from nearby mangroves, either directly from mature trees or from the water, if the propagules have already fallen. Propagules should preferably be planted the same day that they are collected, but if this is not possible, they can be stored in closed sacks, in the water. If there are no propagules nearby, propagules will be collected from areas with similar ecological conditions and transported in sacks, by boat or by vehicle, depending on the location. Building on lessons learned from previous mangrove restoration activities in the Gambia, PROREFISH will adopt a community-driven restoration approach, working together with the local populations as detailed below, as well as invest in post-restoration activities designed to support sustainable mangrove management. PROREFISH will liaise with other ongoing mangrove-related initiatives to avoid duplication of efforts.³⁵ The project will invest in mangrove restoration of 2,350 ha (1,100 ha of full reforestation and 1,250 ha of assisted natural regeneration) in 10 areas prioritized during project preparation, as presented in Map 1 below.

42. The prioritization of areas was conducted in several steps:

- a. **Identification of mangrove areas most relevant to fisheries:** While all mangroves in the Gambia can be considered as fish and shellfish habitats, certain areas and species of mangroves are more critical to the fish and shellfish life cycle – in particular in the **estuary/river mouth** and the **middle river** segments. These two river segments are also the zones with the highest original mangrove cover and with most of the identified degradation (mouth/estuary 30% of total degradation, middle river 60% of total degradation). In addition, these segments are considered as most exposed to climate-induced degradation (sea level rise and coastal erosion especially in the estuary; increased sedimentation, salt intrusion and salinity increase in the middle river).
- b. **Identification of mangrove degradation/fisheries habitat loss areas in the River Mouth and Middle River segments:** in both segments, the priority was given to areas directly on the Gambia River (and not on its tributaries) and to waterfront/shore areas (and not to upland mangroves), given the focus on fisheries habitats.
- c. **Identification of sites in non-protected mangrove areas.** Given the community-led approach and the approach of tenure transfer proposed by the project, the priority was given to sites outside the existing protected areas (for reference, marked in different colors on Map 1).

43. The project will follow a community-led replanting approach, working with the respective local communities at the 10 identified priority areas.

44. Under **Activity 1.1.1 Reforestation of 1,100 ha of degraded mangrove areas in key fisheries hotspots** executed by FAO, the project will first support the selection of the exact planting sites in the targeted mangroves areas and the identification of locally appropriate reforestation measures. The selection of the sites will be done by FAO personnel in close consultation with the communities. With support of experts mobilized locally, the FAO will carry out a week-long consultation, identification of planting teams (who will be volunteers chosen from within the respective communities) and training with each of 10 identified communities, as well as a “refresher course” the subsequent year. Training will be done on a rolling basis, starting with 2 communities in year one, then 4 communities each in year two and year three, then 2 more communities in year four. The project will fund procurement, transport and installation of equipment and storage facilities for communities in each of the selected planting areas, on a rolling basis in years one to four, aligned with the community training sub-activities under 1.1.1.2. The project will fund the planting campaigns in close consultation with the MoA. Mangrove planting will be done through local unskilled community labour on a rolling basis following the community training and equipment, starting with 200 ha in year two, followed by 300 ha each in years three, four and five. FAO will oversee post-restoration seedling survival monitoring and replacement of dead seedlings as necessary (5 days per 100 ha). The Departments of Forestry and of Parks and Wildlife will be involved for consultations at all stages, but in particular for site selection, training and monitoring, with the possibility of being engaged as procured parties with the project. Women and female youth will receive training enabling them to participate in site selection, mangrove propagule collection as well as planting campaigns and seedling survival monitoring efforts.

³⁵ The aforementioned UNEP EbA project also supports reforestation, but less than 10% of its target area is in mangroves, and it focuses on protected areas whereas PROREFISH will focus on community-managed areas without protected status.

In order to avoid undoing of the project activities through illegal tree felling, sand mining, etc., monitoring will be conducted by the community members with strong involvement of local authorities. By restoring the mangrove ecosystem that supports their livelihoods, this activity will benefit an estimated 750 households inhabiting the mangrove communities, for an estimated total of 6,225 people, 52.4% of whom are women. Several hundreds of these people will also benefit from being hired by the project as casual labourers, but these are not added to the beneficiary numbers, in order to avoid double-counting. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This activity will be implemented via the following sub-activities:

- 1.1.1.1 Select planting sites within targeted mangrove areas.
- 1.1.1.2 Supporting the sensitization and training of communities surrounding the mangrove reforestation sites on mangrove conservation and sustainable utilization of resources (**co-funded and executed by FAO**)
- 1.1.1.3 Mobilise local communities (identify and train planting teams) and determine planting plan
- 1.1.1.4 Equip participating communities with restoration toolkits in each reforestation area
- 1.1.1.5 Community-led planting campaigns
- 1.1.1.6 Seedling survival monitoring and replacing of dead plants as needed

45. Under **Activity 1.1.2 Support assisted natural regeneration (ANR) on 1,250 ha of moderately degraded mangroves in key fisheries hotspots** (executed by FAO and The Government of the Gambia acting through MoA). The emphasis will be on the rehabilitation of moderately degraded mangroves rather than on outright reforestation of severely degraded or deforested areas as under Activity 1.1.1. ANR relies on the particular reproductive and dispersal characteristics of mangrove trees. When the mangrove propagule (basically a seedling that develops from seed while still attached to the tree) matures, it drops into the water and remains dormant and horizontal while in the sea water. On reaching brackish water however, the propagules turn vertically, roots down and leaf buds up, making it easier for them to lodge in the mud at a suitable site. ANR consists of a number of different techniques varying from simple protection (“set-aside”) and propagule dispersal to allow mangroves to regenerate by themselves, to more intensive efforts such as enrichment planting in gaps in the mangrove vegetation. The approach will be similar to Activity 1.1.1, with the additional step of identification of specific ANR needs and measures (enrichment planting, seed dispersal, protective measures, etc.). FAO will first identify precise ANR sites and specific ANR measures required in each site (5 days per 100 ha) in consultation with the local communities. With support of experts mobilized locally, FAO will carry out a week-long consultation, identification of ANR teams and training with each of 10 identified communities, as well as a “refresher course” the subsequent year. Training will be done on a rolling basis, starting with 2 communities in year one, then 4 communities each in year two and year three, then 2 more communities in year four. The project will fund procurement, transport and installation of equipment and storage facilities for communities in each of the selected restoration areas, on a rolling basis in years one to four, aligned with the community training activities mentioned above. The unskilled labour required for mangrove restoration will be procured by the project (as casual labourers) and sourced from the related communities. In order to avoid undoing of the project activities through illegal tree felling, sand mining, etc., monitoring will be conducted by the community members with strong involvement of local authorities. Mangrove ANR will be done on a rolling basis following the community training and equipment, starting with 200 ha in year two, followed by 350 ha each in years three, four and five. The project will fund a national consultant in years three to six of implementation to oversee post-restoration seedling survival monitoring and replacement of dead seedlings as necessary (5 days per 100 ha). The project will procure the services of women to carry out the mangrove propagule collection for the ANR campaigns. Women and female youth will receive training enabling them to participate in site selection, propagule collection as well as the ANR campaigns and seedling survival monitoring efforts. MoA will cover staff cost and other inputs for joint planning, coordination, knowledge sharing, monitoring. MoA would rely in part on Departments of Forestry and Wildlife & Parks for technical expertise. The Departments of Forestry and of Parks and Wildlife will be involved at all stages, but in particular for site selection, training and monitoring, with the possibility of being engaged as procured parties by the project. By restoring the mangrove ecosystem that supports their livelihoods, this activity will benefit an estimated 750 households inhabiting the mangrove communities, for an estimated total of 6,225 people, 52.4% of whom are women. Several hundreds of these people will also benefit from being hired by the project as casual labourers, but these are not added to the beneficiary numbers, in order to avoid double-counting.

Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through the MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 1.1.2.1 Identify ANR sites and site-specific ANR measures within targeted mangrove areas
- 1.1.2.2 Support the sensitization and training of communities surrounding the mangrove ANR sites on mangrove conservation and sustainable utilization of resources (**co-funded and executed by FAO**)
- 1.1.2.3 Mobilise local communities (identify, train and equip work teams) and determine ANR work plan FAO
- 1.1.2.4 Equip participating communities with restoration toolkits in each ANR area
- 1.1.2.5 Community-led Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) campaigns
- 1.1.2.6 Monitor, evaluate and replace dead plants
- 1.1.2.7 Joint planning and execution of mangrove restoration (**co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia action through the MoA**).

Map 1 Targeted mangrove restoration sites (in red) in the estuary (left) and middle river (right) segments



Output 1.2 Local communities equipped for sustainable ecosystem management

46. Alongside restoration, PROREFISH will also invest in empowering the local communities for sustainable ecosystem management, a key element of consolidating the mangrove restoration efforts implemented under output 1.1 above, and therefore of the project's exit strategy. The focus of this sub-component will be on raising awareness and incentivizing the local communities at the priority sites to participate in restoration activities and in the subsequent management of their natural resources, through the acquisition of formal rights and the development of income-generating activities. In this sub-component, PROREFISH builds on earlier successful experiences of FAO's Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) in The Gambia, which helped communities to form Forest and Farm Producer Organizations that engaged in income-generating activities and to obtain tenure over community forests, thus providing communities with incentives to restore and manage forest resources.³⁶

47. Under **Activity 1.2.1, Capacity development for local communities** executed by FAO, the project will provide community-wide trainings on mangrove monitoring, conservation and sustainable resource use and will support the creation of community forest management committees (CFMCs) at each intervention site (10 communities). In years one to four, aligned with the mangrove restoration activities highlighted under Activity 1.1.1 above, the project

³⁶ For further details, please see <https://www.fao.org/3/CA0518EN/ca0518en.pdf>

will fund a procured party to run training courses for each of the ten communities, as well as field visits to other successful mangrove restoration sites within the Gambia. In years two to five, following on from the trainings and field visit provided under sub-activity 1.2.1.1, the project will mobilize expertise to run short term trainings, facilitate community organisation and decision-making (including cost of minor inputs such as stationery, ledgers, etc.) for the creation of CFMCs. The CFMCs will play a key role in ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources, but also in further developing the capacity of their communities to engage in livelihood diversification from mangrove restoration. CFMC members will be provided with additional training and guidance, particularly in developing sustainable mangrove-based businesses, and in accessing finance for these businesses from the local FIs and commercial banks (particularly in relation to Activity 1.2.2). CFMCs per se cannot access financial services as they are a facilitation group, however, they will be strengthened to better facilitate the beneficiaries they support in accessing finance as part of the exit strategy of the project as sustainable business development provides incentives for forest management. Women and female youth will be trained on mangrove monitoring, conservation and sustainable resource use and serve as forest management committee members. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through the MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. Activity 1.2.1 will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 1.2.1.1 Provide trainings on mangrove monitoring, conservation and sustainable resource use
- 1.2.1.2 Establish community forest management committees (CFMCs) at each intervention site

48. Subsequently, under **Activity 1.2.2 Support the establishment of community forest status (where applicable) for the interventions sites and the transfer of tenure to the local communities** (executed by FAO), the project will work with the national agencies and the communities to promote the establishment of community forest status (where applicable) for the intervention sites restored under output 1.1 above and the transfer of tenure to the local communities. FAO will carry out a participatory forest status review with the 10 communities, covering both the legal aspects as well as the local forest uses (woodfuel, non-timber forest products, etc.) and the specific actors involved (indicatively 15 days/site). FAO will then mobilize NGOs/Community-based Organisations involved in mangrove restoration, such as the Department of Forestry and with the Department of Parks and Wildlife for preparing the forest tenure agreements with the 10 communities. FAO will then organize one-week long awareness raising events in the local communities on rights and obligations under the new tenure agreements.

49. The project will scale-up previous efforts to empower communities to participate in restoration and subsequently assume tenure over the restored plots and organize themselves, with support from the Departments of Forestry and of Parks and Wildlife, to sustainably manage and extract resources from the mangroves. As an example, between 2015 and 2017 FAO implemented the Forest and Farm Facility,³⁷ under which ownership of 116 community forests covering 9 408 hectares (representing 30 percent of all community forest tenure agreements in The Gambia) was transferred to local communities and 100 forest management plans and 35 associated enterprise development plans linked to community forests were developed. Women and female youth will be involved in review of the forest situation, preparation and enactment of forest tenure agreements and participate in awareness raising workshops. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through the MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 1.2.2.1 Review forest status, determine boundaries and establish community forest status
- 1.2.2.2 Prepare and enact forest tenure agreements
- 1.2.2.3 Conduct awareness raising workshops for communities on rights and obligations

50. **Activity 1.2.3 Provide technical support to the execution of the mangrove restoration activities and ensuring environmental and social safeguards** (executed by FAO and MoFWRNAM) will provide technical support to the execution of the above-mentioned mangrove restoration activities and ensuring the correct application of environmental and social safeguards, as contained in the ESMF. Specifically, it will support the communities living

³⁷ Forest and Farm Facility – Gambia country factsheet: <https://www.fao.org/3/CA0518EN/ca0518en.pdf>.

close to the 10 mangrove forest sites to be restored and related stakeholders by mobilizing expertise dedicated to transfer of capacity on fisheries and associated natural resources management activities. Communities will get training on the use of artificial substrates for cultivating oysters, to avoid damage from oyster harvesting to mangrove tree roots, as the latter serve as a refuge for juvenile fish and crustaceans, which feed on the micro-organisms consuming the rotting plant materials (sunken leaves etc.). In addition, communities will be made aware of the importance of applying and enforcing regulations on minimum mesh size for fishing nets, to increase survival of fish and shellfish larvae and juvenile organisms as the basis for **future** catches. Communities will also receive training to ensure respect of social and environmental safeguards. MoFWRNAM will cover staff costs, logistics, use of facilities and other inputs for implementation of fisheries and associated natural resources management extension and supervision activities. . Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. The activity will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 1.2.3.1 Supervision and extension for fisheries and related NRM activities (**co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM**)
- 1.2.3.2 Provision of capacity development to local communities on NRM / Mangrove forestry
- 1.2.3.3 Supervise and ensure the correct application of environment and social safeguards (ESS)

Component 2: Climate resilient fisheries infrastructure and aquaculture development

51. **Component 2** aims to increase the fish availability and provide additional income to fisher folk by improving the small-scale fisheries infrastructure used by the artisanal sector and by promoting aquaculture production through different technologies. Please refer to the feasibility study part 2 for technical description of the infrastructures.

Output 2.1 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)

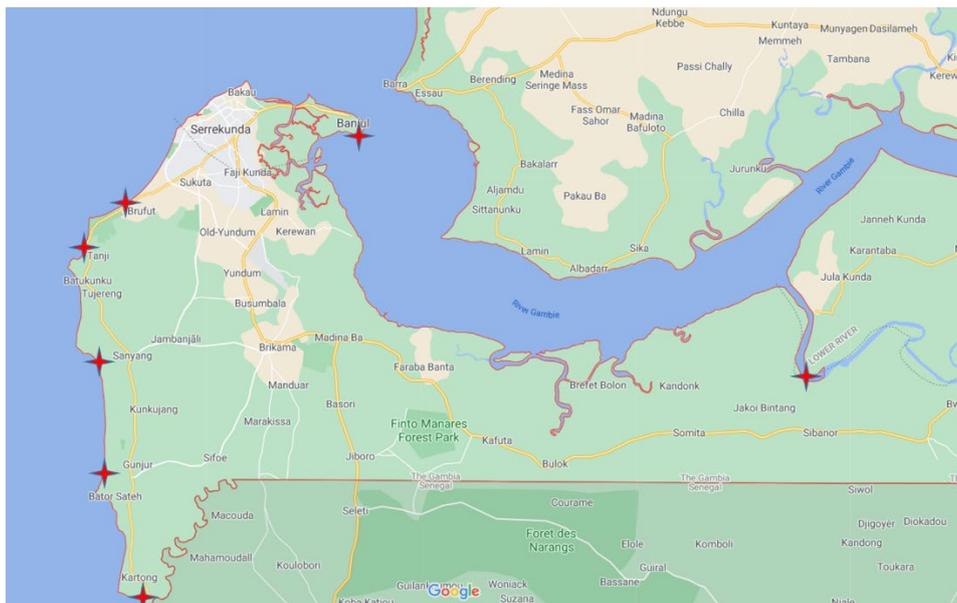
52. As described in the context and climate rationale section, the fish harvest in the Gambia is highly dependent on capture fisheries. Fish for domestic consumption is exclusively caught by artisanal fishermen. Their catches are landed at an estimated 132 sites across the country, yet the majority of the landed volumes are concentrated in 10 landing sites along the coast. Due to climate change induced sea level rise, beach erosion, increases in extreme wind and wave intensity, and changes in high rainfall events and the resulting run-off, these landing sites are the ones most at risk of permanent damage. The destruction of these landing sites would hinder the artisanal fishing, would endanger fish landing operations and would increase post-landing fish losses. In this context, the Government of the Gambia originally proposed to focus on seven of the most important and vulnerable sites (which currently account for over 70% of the landed artisanal volumes). Subsequently, the project team assessed the climate change vulnerability of these fish landing sites and identified climate change and other challenges as well as, to the extent possible, detailed adaptation measures at each of the sites (see pages 47-87 of Annex 2, Feasibility study, for details of identified investment needs). Six of the seven sites assessed were retained for project investment, based on identified vulnerabilities and the possible adaptation measures: Bintang, Brufut, Gunjur, Kartong, Sanyang and Tanji. Only one of the landing sites assessed, Bakau, could not be included in the project as no adaptation measures could be identified, due to the beach loss. Therefore, the climate-proofing of the Banjul site has been added as an adaptation measure to accommodate the loss of landing capacities at Bakau and other nearby sites.

53. The project will invest in climate adaptation measures (climate-proofing of landing sites) and in the introduction of new improved fish processing technologies with a reduced carbon footprint at six major coastal fish landing sites and one river landing site (on the Bintang Bolong, a major tributary of the Gambia river) (see Map 2). The existing climate exposed fish smoking and drying facilities and equipment will be replaced with improved, climate-resilient technologies (FAO Thiaroye Technique (FTT) fish smoking ovens and CEAS³⁸ solar driers), as well as a solar-powered sea water fish rinsing lines. The FTT oven is well-proven technology that reduces the level of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) and gives the final fish product a more uniform, premium quality, allowing the fish produced to meet international

³⁸ CEAS is Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer.

food safety requirements and access better markets – as well as improving the health and safety conditions by eliminating the smoke pollution; it is built with durable strong materials preventing replacement costs and fire damage; it functions regardless of the weather conditions and increases the shelf life of the final product reducing the post-harvest losses and offering the chance to store fish for a longer period, providing producers with leverage against price fluctuations until optimal market conditions are met; it's faster than the traditional techniques allowing processors to carry on other business or responsibilities'; also reduces the amount of firewood used by up to 80%, decreasing the pressure on the environment and the costs; and finally, it creates opportunities for generating additional revenue from processing by-products, e.g. fat gathered which can be used in soap, or as cooking or frying oil. Women and female youth landing site users will be periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process. Female landing site users will be consulted regarding installation of fish smoking units, dryers and rinsing lines. Women and female youth will participate in capacity development activities related to technical, O&M and marketing aspects of smoking units, dryers and rinsing lines.³⁹

Map 2 Targeted fish landing sites



54. Overall, the interventions under this component will comprise seven major activities.

55. Activity 2.1.1 **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), detailed design and supervision for all sites** executed by FAO covers the design and supervision work for all the construction activities at the seven fish landing sites included in activities 2.1.2 to 2.1.5 below. A procured party will supervise construction works, planned from Q1 of year 2 to Q2 of year 4. This activity will also fund a consultant to carry out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for all identified sites as required (see Annex 6 for details). In addition, this activity will mobilize a dedicated expert to train the artisanal fisherfolk on the respect of environmental and social safeguards, including their role in implementing the Environmental and Social Management Framework's⁴⁰. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This activity will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 2.1.1.1 Conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for construction works at all fish landing sites.
- 2.1.1.2 Detailed design of all construction works.
- 2.1.1.3 Supervision of construction works.

³⁹ Capacity development for the fisheries communities will be provided in activity 2.1.6:

⁴⁰ This will be complemented by dedicated technical capacity provided to fisheries communities in Activity 2.1.6.

2.1.1.4 Provision of capacity development on environmental and social safeguards for artisanal fisherfolk, including on their role in implementing the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

56. Under **Activity 2.1.2 Expand the Banjul landing site to accommodate loss of capacity at other climate impacted sites (Package 1)**, executed by FAO, the project will invest in the expansion of the **Banjul landing site** to accommodate loss of capacity at other climate-impacted sites nearby, such as Bakau. In particular, the investments will be focused on developing additional fish landing and handling capacity by introducing four additional pontoons for artisanal fishers' canoes and the necessary shore facilities. Women and female youth landing site users will be periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process. Female Banjul landing site users will be consulted regarding installation of shore facilities for fish handling. Women and female youth will also be invited to take part in dredging, to encourage women's crossing the task division line based on gender.⁴¹ Investments at this site will benefit a total of 1,388 artisanal fisherfolk as follows: 1,113 fishermen; 50 fish smokers, 25 fish dryers and 200 small-scale fish traders. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This activity will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 2.1.2.1 Mobilisation and dredging
- 2.1.2.2 Piling works
- 2.1.2.3 Installation of 4 new pontoons for fish landing
- 2.1.2.4 Installation of shore facilities for fish handling

57. Under **Activity 2.1.3 Introduce climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the Brufut, Tanji, Gunjur and Sanyang landing sites (Package 2)** executed by FAO, the project will Introduce climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the **Brufut, Tanji, Gunjur and Sanyang landing sites**. As detailed in para 73 above, the project will support replacing climate exposed fish smoking and drying facilities and equipment with improved, climate-resilient technologies (FTT ovens and CEAS solar driers). In addition, water access for fish handling and processing operations will be improved with the installation of solar-powered sea water fish rinsing lines. Female landing site users will be consulted regarding installation of fish smoking units, dryers and rinsing lines.⁴² This investment will benefit a total of 11,260 artisanal fisherfolk, as follows: (i) Brufut, 825 fishermen, 85 fish smokers, 156 fish dryers and 275 small-scale fish traders; (ii) Tanji, 4,500 fishermen, 592 fish smokers, 313 fish dryers and 262 small-scale fish traders; (iii) Gunjur, 2,230 fishermen, 82 fish smokers, 90 fish dryers and 75 small-scale fish traders; (iv) Sanyang, 975 fishermen, 25 fish smokers, 30 fish driers and 150 small-scale fish traders. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. The activity will be structured in the following sub-activities:

- 2.1.3.1 Installation of improved fish smoking units
- 2.1.3.2 Installation of improved solar fish driers
- 2.1.3.3 Installation of solar-powered sea water fish rinsing lines

58. Under **Activity 2.1.4 Develop flood-proofing measures and introduce climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the Kartong landing site (Package 3)** executed by FAO, the project will finance the development of flood-proofing measures and the introduction of climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the **Kartong landing site**. By raising the fish landing site and installing new floating pontoons, the Kartong fishing operations would be able to continue and would be capable of accommodating additional fish landing and handling capacity to respond to over-crowding at other nearby landing sites (due to beach erosion). This investment will benefit a total of 595 artisanal fisherfolk, as follows: 400 fishermen, 20 fish smokers, 25 fish dryers, 50 oyster processors and 100 small-scale fish traders. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of

⁴¹ Women and female youth will also participate in capacity development activities related to technical, O&M and marketing aspects of fish handling facilities, which are included under activity 2.1.6:

⁴² Women and female youth will also participate in related capacity development activities (technical, O&M and marketing aspects of smoking units, dryers and rinsing lines) under activity 2.1.6.

the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO.

59. This activity will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 2.1.4.1 Platform level raising works
- 2.1.4.2 Piling works and installation of floating pontoons
- 2.1.4.3 Installation of improved solar fish driers
- 2.1.4.4 Installation of improved fish smoking units
- 2.1.4.5 Installation of solar-powered sea water fish rinsing lines

60. Under **Activity 2.1.5 Develop flood-proofing measures at the Bintang landing site (Package 4)** executed by FAO, flood-proofing measures will be developed at the **Bintang landing site** with project support. In particular, new floating pontoons will be installed and road access to the landing site will be improved.⁴³ Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This activity will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 2.1.5.1 Road level raising works
- 2.1.5.2 Piling works and installation of floating pontoons

61. Under **Activity 2.1.6 Capacity development for the Community Fisheries Centers (CFCs)** executed by FAO and MoFWRNAM, at each landing site, the project will provide capacity development through trainings for the local Community Fisheries Centers (CFCs) committees and members on the following topics: (i) operating and maintaining the fish landing and processing infrastructure and equipment, (ii) community organization, and (iii) improved marketing. CFCs have existed for several decades at each landing site (the first one was established in 1979). Initially an intensive “Training of trainers” programme would be conducted for 20 trainers, who in turn will train 100 women and youth each (Total number of trainees 2,020). The number of trainees would be ten persons per Community Fisheries Centres (CFC), including the members of the Centre’s Management Committee, for each of the seven CFCs at the landing sites supported by the project (total number of trainees 70).

62. The members comprise representatives of the different fishing industry groups, a representative of the Village Development Committee, and the Village Head (Alikalo) as Chairperson. The CFCs employ people from the community on a casual or permanent basis including a secretary, a watchman, a cleaner and a pump mechanic. Many CFC services are provided free of charge, but some facilities are rented to users and charges are levied against certain other services (e.g. water). These fees and service charges are collected and used for the upkeep, maintenance, and expansion of the facilities and part of the profits generated are used to support social development activities in the villages. Each Management Committee operates a bank account into which excess monies are deposited and from which sums are withdrawn for agreed expenditure. This model of operation will be strengthened with project support and will contribute to the sustainability of the interventions, in particular by ensuring the necessary resources for operation, maintenance and replacement of the climate-proofed infrastructure and newly installed equipment even after the end of the project (see section B6). In addition, the CFCs will also be strengthened and supported to develop linkages with local financial institutions and promote access to finance for their members. Female and female youth landing site users will be periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process. Women and female youth will participate in capacity development related to organizational, O&M and marketing aspects. This investment will benefit a total of 12,648 artisanal fisherfolk at the fish landing sites detailed above. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This activity will be performed via the following sub-activities:

- 2.1.6.1 Trainings on equipment and technologies use, on organisational arrangements for equitable use and for user fee collection, on maintenance and repairs

⁴³ Capacity development for the fisheries communities will be provided in activity 2.1.6:

- 2.1.6.2 Provision of capacity development for post harvest equipment management and maintenance (**co-funded and executed by FAO**)
- 2.1.6.3 Capacity development for the CFCs - organisational, O&M and marketing including negotiation skills (**co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM**)

63. Under **Activity 2.1.7 Introduce energy efficient technologies for fish handling and processing in 10 mangrove management communities**⁴⁴ executed by FAO, the project will support the mangrove communities supported under component 1 to introduce energy efficient technologies for fish handling and processing, such as small solar powered equipment and improved fish smoking ovens (FTT ovens) to reduce the use of firewood and to improve fish processing operations. All communities involved in mangrove restoration will also benefit from the Aquaculture Package 4 (promotion of sustainable clam and oyster culture), which is part of Component 2's Activity 2.2.6 and which will create additional incentives for sustainable mangrove management. Women and female youth will be involved in identification of site-specific priority needs. Women and female youth site users will be consulted for location selection, design installation of equipment to be introduced and periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process. Women and female youth will participate in capacity development activities related to technical, O&M and organizational aspects of equipment. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by The Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWAENAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. The activity will be implemented via the following sub-activities:

- 2.1.7.1 Identify site specific priority needs of the mangrove communities to reduce firewood use and fish losses
- 2.1.7.2 Provide and install the necessary equipment
- 2.1.7.3 Install additional equipment (**co-funded and executed by FAO**)
- 2.1.7.4 Capacity development for the artisanal fisherfolk in the mangrove communities (technical, O&M, and organizational including negotiation skills)

64. Overall, the climate-proofing and improvement of critical small-scale fisheries infrastructure at these landing sites and the provision of fish processing equipment with a lower carbon footprint in the mangrove communities will increase the resilience of both the infrastructure and the livelihoods of the artisanal fisher folk. For each of the fish landing sites supported by the project, specific climate vulnerabilities have been identified and the proposed investments respond specifically to these issues (see Table B 13 "Prioritization of landing sites based on the CC vulnerability assessment" in section B1). For example, to build resilience against sea level rise and beach erosion, depending on site, the actions include the relocation of the vulnerable infrastructure and equipment further away from the shore, including raised platforms. Against increased extreme waves and winds, and changes in precipitation intensity and frequency, the new equipment for fish processing will be protected against these climate stressors. All investments have been designed to be resilient to the projected climate change for a period of 20-25 years. Lessons learned from the 2016 IFAD Country Portfolio Evaluation for The Gambia have been integrated in this activity, as follows. In constructing the new small-scale fisheries infrastructure, local materials will be used whenever possible. Salt-tolerant cement will be used where necessary, and rust resistant steel rather than rust vulnerable iron. The estimated impact of these investments is twofold: first, a significant decrease in post-harvest losses (at least 50% from current levels of 20-30% PHL to 10-15%) and an increase in the quality of the processed fish (smoked and dried) in better hygienic conditions and with lower toxicity. Based on recent fish landing statistics (2020), a 10% decrease in PHL would amount to 3,500 tons per year, with an approximate market value of US\$ 3.5 million.

Output 2.2 Aquaculture activities introduced as adaptation measures for livelihood improvement of 2,800 smallholder rural households

65. To counter the decrease in fish availability from capture fisheries due to climate change, the project will help smallholder producers to scale up aquaculture development through four types of interventions: i) catfish culture in fish

⁴⁴ These communities comprise beneficiaries of mangrove restoration activities financed under component 1.

tanks integrated in communal vegetable gardens; ii) rice-fish culture; iii) fish culture in earthen ponds; and iv) sustainable clam and oyster culture (Activities 2.2.3 – 2.2.6). The choice of the interventions was driven by the interest in creating synergies with the agriculture sector, as Gambian inland rural population has diversified livelihoods (a mix of agriculture, livestock, and fishing), by the availability of large, irrigated rice schemes and communal vegetable gardens, by previous experience with pond aquaculture developed by FAO in The Gambia and by the successful oyster and clam culture, promoted by the TRY Oyster association, a large women’s producer group active in coastal areas. It should be noted that integrating aquaculture with rice cultivation and vegetable gardening also has potential climate change mitigation benefits, as the fish excrement in the water used for irrigation reduces the need for industrial fertilizer. Cage culture in the river or its tributaries was considered, yet not retained due to past unsuccessful experiences, the risk of introducing non-native species and the limited knowledge available.⁴⁵ Activities will be put in place to ensure that operation and maintenance of the introduced infrastructure will sustainably continue even after the project closure (see section B6).

66. The introduction and adoption of the four aquaculture packages mentioned above is contingent on the increased availability of domestically produced fingerlings (juvenile fish) and fish feed. Previous Government interventions, coupled with support from the technical and financial partners, have resulted in the creation of the Jahally hatchery and of two fish feed mills. Yet, the current output of these units is insufficient to meet the projected demand generated by project investments and in the short-term, the inputs will have to be imported from Senegal. Therefore, two cross-cutting activities have been added to support increased production of fingerlings and fish feed, Activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

67. As such, the project will commence its support to aquaculture development through supporting the **expansion of the Jahally Aquaculture Center** under **Activity 2.2.1** executed by FAO. The Jahally centre is run by the government, with the most recent investments (rehabilitation) provided by FAO, and recurrent costs coming from the Government (included in the budget of the Ministry of Fisheries). The centre’s location is very strategic, very close to a rice-producing area. The water supply of the centre originates from a borehole, installed by FAO, which is essential for a fish hatchery. FAO supported the Government by rehabilitating a hatchery. Over the years, the centre, which had ended up in a state of disrepair, was brought back to its original capacity. However, in the light of the positive experience with integrated rice-cum-fish culture elsewhere in West Africa, the hatchery and demonstration capacity have to be extended to cater for massive fingerling production for fish farmers and rice-fish farmers alike. To increase production capacity, the centre needs additional ponds and start-up inputs (imported quality fingerlings and feed), as current public resources are not sufficient to expand capacity. As such, the project will invest in improving the capacity of the Center to produce and deliver increased numbers of catfish and tilapia fingerlings to meet the demand generated by project investments in year 1 and 2 and to serve as an aquaculture training center which will allow the Jahally aquaculture Center to play a much more active role in the scaling-up of smallholder aquaculture investment in the Gambia, in year 1. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. The activity will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 2.2.1.1 Upscale the fingerling production capacity (additional ponds, scale-up inputs – feed, hormones)
- 2.2.1.2 Develop a training centre and a demonstration pond

68. In parallel, under **Activity 2.2.2 Promote the increase of fish feed production through four manufacturing units** executed by FAO, the project will support the **increase in capacity of fish feed production through four small-scale, private manufacturing units** (two existing units and two new ones). The outputs of the Centre and of the feed production units will be procured by the aquaculture producers and will ensure the sustainability of these businesses. FAO, through its Technical Cooperation Programme, has supplied two small-scale manufacturing units to The Gambia for fish feed production, in view of the high costs of imported fish feed. One youth group in Kuluro as well as the Jahally hatchery had been provided with fish feed manufacturing units. As fish feed requires 30 to 35% fishmeal and fish oil for optimal growth performance, alternative sources of protein have been investigated. Studies revealed that meal made of leaves of *Moringa oleifera* may be included in the diets of African Catfish, *Clarias gariepinus*, reducing fish meal

⁴⁵ As aquaculture investments are small-scale, environmental impacts are expected to be minor. Table 9 in ESMF (Annex 6) provides for mitigation measures to limit the residual risk of aquaculture investment. These provisions will work as exclusion list for sub project selection and approval. When provided for, the project will perform ESIA.

content to 20% and therefore reducing the cost of fish meal in fish feed by a third. There are indications that for Nile Tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus*, the fish meal percentage could be reduced to 22%. Partial replacement of fish meal by *Moringa* leaves would result in a considerable savings, particularly when the most suitable protein resource in The Gambia, the small-pelagic fish species, would be affected by changes in seawater temperature, salinity and currents.

69. It may be clear that the above description of fish feed production is of a small-scale operation. There is no industrial fish feed production as the target will be to satisfy the envisaged aquaculture sector. Notwithstanding, three foreign fishmeal factories exist along the Atlantic coastline of The Gambia, targeting the small pelagic fish species, favored by the riparian population. The production of these fishmeal plants is destined for export and not for local fishmeal supplies. This industry is strongly polluting the coastal waters, consuming much electricity and causing massive CO₂ emissions. With the possible negative impact of climate change on the distribution and catchability of these species, it is of paramount importance to produce fish feed with alternative protein sources. An alternative protein source is the Black Soldier Fly (BSF), *Hermetia illucens*. There has been substantial interest to use these flies in organic waste management, given that their larvae are voracious detritivores, eaters of organic waste. The ability of BSF to convert waste into high-quality nutrient compost has opened innovative prospects for organic waste management. The larvae of BSF are nutrient-rich consisting of an average of 42.1–43.2% crude protein, 33% lipids and micronutrients, thus an excellent candidate for replacing fishmeal or soybean meal in fish feed. Simple techniques exist to separate the larvae from the compost as larvae leave the compost heap when preparing for the formation of pupae. It is worth mentioning that the compost produced in the BSF intervention can be used in other components of the project (e.g. women's vegetable gardens). Slaughterhouse waste (particularly blood) is another excellent source of proteins. There are more waste products from the groundnut processing industry, breweries (JulBrew), fish processors (fish offal from filleting), etc. that could be used for protein extraction. In order to tailor the activities to women and female youth beneficiaries of aquaculture, they will be consulted on type of fish, location and dimensions of ponds, etc. well before the activities begin. Women and female youth oyster/fish harvesters/professors/sellers will be consulted on the effects of fish feed production on their livelihoods before and during the activities. Women and female youths will be involved in creation of new units for fish-feed production and trained on fish feed production. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. The activity will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 2.2.2.1 Provide additional inputs for the full operationalisation of existing units
- 2.2.2.2 Finance the creation of two additional, youth-led units
- 2.2.2.3 Provide training and quality control for fish feed production, including business aspects

70. Under **Activity 2.2.3 Integrate catfish production in fish tanks in 30 communal vegetable gardens Aquaculture Package 1** executed by FAO and the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA, the project will finance the **integration of catfish production in fish tanks in 30 communal gardens**, with co-financing from MoA through the ROOTS project. The ROOTS project will provide the necessary investments in rehabilitating existing gardens and in creating new ones (including solar powered water access and network, fencing, agronomical training, etc.). PROREFISH will complement these investments at each garden by introducing 10 fish tanks, one improved fish smoking oven, and the necessary start-up kits (tools and inputs especially fingerlings and fish feed)) for catfish production and processing. In partnership with the Department of Fisheries and the Jahally Aquaculture Center, the project will also provide training and supervision for fish production and smoking, and use of water with fish excrement as an organic fertilizer in horticulture. This aquaculture package will increase fish availability, improve incomes and food security, while reducing fertilizer use and costs in vegetable production. Women, male youths and female youths will receive equipment and inputs in addition to training and instructions.

71. The vegetable gardens' water supply from boreholes used to water crops will be partly used to fill circular open water tanks of approximately 4,000 liters volume, which will be filled with 3,000 liters of water. A total of 500 catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) fingerlings weighing 9 to 10 grams will be stocked in each of the tanks. After a brief period of acclimatization, the feeding will start, three times per day and once per night. Each garden will be provided with ten tanks, 5000 fingerlings and an adequate quantity of fish feed. During the rearing period, the fish will grow in size and consume more feed, which results in increase in excrements. In order to avoid pollution of the fish tanks, the water with

the natural fertilizer will be used to water and fertilize the crops. This will reduce the use of (artificial) fertilizer to be purchased by the gardens considerably. Depending on the ambient temperature, the fish will grow to 600-800 grams in six months' time, after which they can be harvested and processed. Per year two production cycles are feasible, yielding 7,000 kg of fish per garden. Based on average feed consumption in the West-African region, a quantity of 8,400 kg of feed will be required in the first year of operation, which will gradually reduce with practice and experience to 7,000 kg per year. Negative impacts associated with boreholes will be avoided by using the results of FAO's saline intrusion study for the targeting of borehole sites. Aquifer level and salinity will be monitored to avoid environmental problems. Boreholes for inland aquaculture (combined with vegetable gardening) will be established by the IFAD-funded ROOTS project.

72. FAO has introduced the smallholder cultivation of African catfish, *Clarias gariepinus*, in various countries, because of its ability to "breathe" atmospheric air at the water surface. As a result, the fish can be kept permanently in water that is low in dissolved oxygen. The behavior of this species allows for high fish densities, as are common in aquaculture situations. The feed offered to them when in fish tanks will be consumed completely, without any remains. Fish are fed to saturation to optimize growth performance. Obviously, the fish excrements (digested feed) will enter the water, but still have a good nutritional value, especially for crops. Some of the tank water will have to be replaced from time to time and then the water can be used for irrigation purposes rather than discarded. Unlike industrial-scale aquaculture, the effluent from these small tanks does not contain any harmful substances such as antibiotics. This method has been successfully applied in arid countries like Northeast Nigeria and Ghana. The women's groups' beneficiaries obtain a financial gain by reducing the use of artificial fertilizer for the crops in the vegetable gardens, while the environment benefits from the substitution of organic fertilizer (since fish feed consists of natural ingredients) for inorganic fertilizer and the absence of run-off and water pollution. This activity, which will have 900 beneficiaries (all female, 30 beneficiaries per horticulture garden), will be implemented in year 2 to year 5, to allow prior upscaling of fingerling and fish feed production (under Activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.2). Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. The activity will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 2.2.3.1 Construction and infrastructure works (***co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA***)
- 2.2.3.2 Provide fish tanks, smoking ovens, shelters and start-up aquaculture kits (tools and inputs)
- 2.2.3.3 Provide technical training and supervision for fish production and smoking, use of water with fish excrements as fertilizer in horticulture, and negotiation skills.

73. Under **Activity 2.2.4 Introduce integrated rice-fish culture in 300 ha of new irrigated schemes (Aquaculture Package 2)** executed by FAO and the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA, the project will introduce **integrated rice-fish culture** in 300 ha of new irrigated schemes, co-financed by MoA through the ROOTS project. The development of irrigated rice production is the main intervention of the ROOTS project, which targets 2,800 ha across several regions in the Gambia. PROREFISH will focus its intervention on those schemes in the proximity of the Jahally Centre, to ensure easy access to inputs and training for the beneficiaries.

74. The rice plants will be planted in the fields and (partly) submerged. The fish will forage among the plants and eat the insects and other possible vermin that attack the rice plants. The excrements will fertilize the paddy fields, benefiting the plants considerably. With time, the farmers will find a balance between the number of fish and the amount of fertilizers and pesticides. Experience from other parts in the world indicates that considerable cost savings on external inputs can be made by the combination of rice and fish. Eventually the fish and rice culture will not require any chemical inputs any longer. In case the water level fluctuates and drops to very low levels, the fish will withdraw into the refuge canals and pond. The pond will be dug deeper than the refuge canals to allow for easy fish collection, when the rice is harvested. Depending on the size of the paddy fields and the fish density it may be desirable to supply supplementary fish feed to accelerate fish growth.

75. The project will finance technical assistance for developing the adjusted design and technical specifications for integrated rice-fish culture, will top-up the additional cost of the works, will provide start-up kits (tools and inputs include spades, wheelbarrows, wellington boots, gloves and other protective clothing, scoopnets, seine nets, electronic balance

(up to 100 gr), large weighing scales (up to 50 kg), buckets, knives, oximeter, and water testing kits, among others. Inputs include fingerlings and fish feed and will provide training and supervision. Based on established good practices in Asia and several African countries, this aquaculture package is expected to increase fish availability, while reducing pesticide use and increasing rice yields, despite a modest decrease in actual cultivated area. Women and female youths will be consulted on the specifications of irrigation schemes, involved in developing new irrigated schemes and receive start-up kits for rice-fish culture as well as training and instructions. This investment will support 600 beneficiaries (50% women), who will integrate fish cultivation in their 0.5 ha irrigated rice field. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This activity, which will be implemented in years 1 to 3, will be structured in the following sub-activities:

- 2.2.4.1 Contribute to the works of developing new irrigated schemes (top-up for additional cost of works **(co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA)**)
- 2.2.4.2 Provide technical assistance for developing the adjusted design and technical specifications for the integration of fish cultivation in the irrigated rice schemes
- 2.2.4.3 Provide start-up kits to the beneficiaries (tools and inputs).
- 2.2.4.4 Provide technical training to and supervision for the beneficiaries of integrated rice-fish production, and negotiation skills

76. Under **Activity 2.2.5 Fund the development of fish culture in 60 earthen ponds (Aquaculture Package 3)** executed by FAO, the project will scale-up **fish culture in earthen ponds**, by investing in 50 new units of 400 sqm each and in the rehabilitation of 10 existing units. Ponds will be organized in clusters of 5 units each for joint water access and economies of scale in production and marketing.

77. Several efforts have been made by different projects as well as private farmers to dig fishponds for fish culture. Yet, many fish ponds have been abandoned or were dug at inappropriate sites where saline groundwater entered the ponds and negatively affected fish growth. The Jahally hatchery provides access to a series of well-designed grow-out ponds, which serve as examples of how to construct fish ponds. The design will be shared with fish farmers after site selection. For the existing ponds, depending on circumstances, the project will improve water access and provide lining, as well as other corrective measures. New ponds will be located in priority alongside existing ponds, to benefit from already existing investments in water access and for creating clusters to facilitate joint input acquisition and marketing. All ponds' beneficiaries will benefit from start-up kits (tools and inputs, especially fingerlings and fish feed), and technical training (e.g. effective fish feeding methods, liming of ponds every second year, water-level management, controlled pond fertilization for increased algal growth (cow dung), fish sampling to monitor growth performance, etc.) and supervision. All 300 beneficiaries, including 50% women and female youth, will be consulted on selection of ponds, water access, etc., involved in pond improvement/creation work, receive fish culture start-up kits as well as training and instructions. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed) all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This activity, which will be implemented in years 1 to 5, will be supported via the following sub-activities:

- 2.2.5.1 Improve water access and provide lining for 10 existing fish ponds and execute the works and provide equipment for 50 new ponds
- 2.2.5.2 Provide start-up kits to the beneficiaries (tools and inputs)
- 2.2.5.3 Provide technical training and supervision for fish pond aquaculture, and negotiation skills to the beneficiaries

78. Under **Activity 2.2.6 Promote sustainable clam and oyster culture in 40 communities (aquaculture package 4)** executed by FAO the project will scale-up the established good practices of oyster culture in mangrove forests on artificial substrate and clam and cockle culture on mudflats. The Gambia has a strong reputation with respect to managing oyster resources, as hundreds of women oyster collectors are organized in a large group called TRY, adhering to strict regulations regarding the closed season for oyster collection and their sizes. However, the oyster

culture has a large potential as they are not exploited everywhere. The proposed project will introduce artificial substrates near the mangrove forests to collect spat fall (the gonadal products of oysters after mass spawning) and to manipulate the density of oyster larvae to achieve an optimal oyster harvest. The advantage will be that in case the environmental conditions change the substrates can be placed in other areas, where the conditions are more conducive for oyster growth. This low-input form of aquaculture (no feed required) is obviously an interesting form of secondary production for food and nutrition security. The activities that will be undertaken will be in close collaboration with another FAO intervention (Fish4ACP) to strengthen the value chain of oysters. Furthermore, the project will improve the safety and security of the women involved in clam and cockle collection, as they currently collect these under dangerous circumstances in deep waters, without any safety gear like life jackets. The project will undertake juvenile clam collection in shallow waters for “sowing” on mudflats in special clam or cockle beds. The beds will be submerged following tidal movements during which the cockles and clams feed and grow to a certain harvestable size, again without the need for any supplementary feed. Women collecting these organisms will be able to continue their activities under safer conditions, while harvesting only the adult animals. The activity leads to predictable harvests as the densities of the bivalves will be controlled. As the women’s groups have positive experiences with managing bivalve resources (oysters), the clam and cockle resources will likewise be managed rationally. The proposed project will target women’s producer groups in 40 communities in total, of which 30 in clam and cockle production and 10 in oyster production. Out of these 40 producer groups, 20 women’s groups will be supported in the communities participating in the mangrove restoration activities in Component 1, to further contribute to the sustainability of the mangrove habitat restoration efforts. Female youths will be participating in all trainings and receive materials for clam and oyster culture. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by The Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This activity, which will benefit 1,000 women, will be structured in the following sub-activities:

- 2.2.6.1 Train 30 women’s groups in clam and cockle culture on mudflats and train 10 women’s groups in oyster culture and negotiation skills.
- 2.2.6.2 Provide necessary inputs for clam rearing on mudflats (cultivation beds), canoes, necessary materials and motorized canoes.

79. Under Activity 2.2.7 ***Provide technical support to the execution of the aquaculture activities and ensuring environmental and social safeguards*** executed by FAO and MoFWRNAM, the project will support fisherfolk and other stakeholders involved in implementation of aquaculture activities by providing capacity development via dedicated relevant experts (FAO mobilized local specialists in collaboration with MoFWRNAM experts), and to ensure respect of social and environmental safeguards. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM , and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. The activity, which will support all the beneficiaries of the aquaculture investments under activities 2.2.3 to 2.2.6 above (i.e. 2,800 people, 2,350 of whom are women), will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 2.2.7.1 MoFWRNAM’s provision of supervision and extension expertise for aquaculture activities (***co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM***)
- 2.2.7.2 Provision of technical assistance and guidance of aquaculture activities by a dedicated Specialist for the full implementation period of the project
- 2.2.7.3 Supervise environmental and social safeguards and monitor implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework

Component 3: Improved climate change adaptive capacities

80. The third component will provide the crosscutting support necessary for the successful implementation, scaling up and sustainability of the interventions in mangrove restoration, infrastructure climate proofing and aquaculture, as well as paving the way for increased private sector engagement in the fisheries sector. As such, Component 3 will enhance the capacities of local actors to anticipate and plan for climate change and to implement adaptation measures.

Output 3.1 Public services strengthened to facilitate local communities capacity to prepare for and respond to climate change risks

81. This sub-component will focus on enabling key public services to better support the fisheries' sector adaptation to climate change, specifically the Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters (MoFWRNAM, Departments of Fisheries and Water Resources) and the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MoECCNR, Departments of Forestry and Parks and Wildlife). It will develop institutional capacities and skills of line ministries and agencies to better analyse and include climate risks in national policy and decision making processes relevant for the fisheries and aquaculture sector; it will ensure that the key institutions in the country have capacities and implement monitoring of fisheries sector and the associated ecosystems; and will support transmitting the required knowledge and capacities to the beneficiaries farmers, fisherfolks and communities via an e-extension system for fisheries and aquaculture.

82. In particular, under **Activity 3.1.1 Strengthen the sectoral institutions and policies and develop additional capacity to respond to climate risks** executed by FAO, the project will strengthen the sectoral institutions, including the MoFWRNAM (Departments of Fisheries and Water Resources), the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MoECCNR) Departments of Forestry and Parks and Wildlife) to gather and analyze data to identify climate risks and provide adequate policy and regulatory framework responses and related actions. The project will finance short-term specialized trainings on climate risks, climate analysis and mainstreaming climate change in national policies and strategies. As a way to ensure evidence-based, effective decision making process on matters related to climate change and natural resources, the project will facilitate inclusive policy dialogues and facilitate collaborations and interactions between institutions responsible for monitoring the impact of climate change and the quantity and quality of forest cover, including through policy and knowledge sharing opportunities. The project will also collaborate with national training and education institutions on updating or developing the curricula on fisheries, aquaculture and ecosystem management, integrating climate change. The project will also mobilize expertise and organize week-long specialised training on climate change and fisheries topics for key staff in the line ministries. In addition, the project will also contribute to climate related sectoral studies and subsequent revision of national policies and regulations, for example climate-resilient construction standards for fish landing sites and related infrastructure. Women and female youth will participate in the trainings. A substantial amount of training time will be spent on women's specific strengths and weaknesses, including sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment. Women and female youth experts/practitioners will be consulted on the development of updated curricula on fisheries, aquaculture and ecosystem management and diploma/advanced diploma training for fisheries technicians. Climate related sectoral studies and subsequent revision of national policies and strategies will include detailed analysis on and proposed strategies for women, including necessary data collection. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This activity will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 3.1.1.1 Short-term specialised trainings on climate risks, climate analysis and mainstreaming climate change in national policies and strategies
- 3.1.1.2 Develop updated curricula on fisheries, aquaculture and ecosystem management, integrating climate change, in partnership with local education institutions
- 3.1.1.3 Design climate change content for Diploma/Advanced Diploma training for fisheries technicians
- 3.1.1.4 Support for climate related sectoral studies and subsequent revision of national policies and strategies
- 3.1.1.5 Organize institutional collaborations and facilitate interaction and decision making through policy and knowledge sharing opportunities

83. In parallel, under **Activity 3.1.2 Improve public sector capacities to monitor the fisheries sector and its associated ecosystems and integrate climate risks** executed by FAO and MoFWRNAM, the project will invest in improving the public sector capacities to monitor the fisheries sector and its associated ecosystems and integrate

climate risks. This will also include the organization of a combined climate vulnerability assessment and Frame Survey⁴⁶ for the fisheries sector (executed by MoFWRNAM), including data collection, analysis and validation of results. The surveys will also cover women's vulnerability to climate change. The project will organize trainings on improved monitoring of climate change impacts on fisheries and mangroves, including the monitoring of the Gambia river water parameters. This activity will also address beneficiaries' capacities, in particular it will ensure strengthening major coastal CFCs capacities to monitor and report fishing efforts and catches, and regularly updating the status of mangrove cover using remote sensing and field observation. Female and female youth citizens will be involved in the training and in the monitoring and reporting exercises. Moreover, the project will support the expansion of line Ministries' capacities and will provide them with improved equipment and stations for georeferenced monitoring and ground truthing of fisheries habitat (mangrove forests) as well as fisheries livelihoods. These interventions will improve the capacity of MoFWRNAM to contribute to the ongoing biennial monitoring of key regional fish stocks carried out under the FAO Committee for East and Central Atlantic Fisheries. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by The Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This activity will be composed of the following sub-activities:

- 3.1.2.1 Organise a Frame Survey with a strong climate vulnerability assessment component (**co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM**)
- 3.1.2.2 Support the expansion of monitoring capacities for Gambia river water parameters
- 3.1.2.3 Strengthen major coastal CFCs capacities to monitor and report fishing efforts and catches (**co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM**)
- 3.1.2.4 Establish regular monitoring mechanism for mangrove forest cover and train relevant government staff
- 3.1.2.5 Organize trainings and on the job learning opportunities for national institutions on georeferenced monitoring

84. To facilitate the access to information and to support fisher folk and other value chain actors in their adaptation efforts and sustainable fisheries resources management, the project will **establish an e-extension/out-reach system for fisheries and aquaculture (Activity 3.1.3)** executed by FAO and MoFWRNAM. The aim of the system is to produce and disseminate at scale and low-cost (using automated text messaging, for example) timely messages on weather, storms, tides, fishing seasonality, and market/price information. Women and female youths will be consulted on the design of the e-extension system and involved in testing the system. They will be registered as information recipients and a voice-over version will be made for illiterate users. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This e-system extension activity, which will be rolled out nationally, will be supported via the following sub-activities:

- 3.1.3.1 Prepare the feasibility study and technical parameters for the system
- 3.1.3.2 Set-up and test the system
- 3.1.3.3 Registration of fisher folk and other VC actors
- 3.1.3.4 National roll-out
- 3.1.3.5 Continuous operation and refinement of e-extension system (**co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM**)

Output 3.2 Local communities, groups and HHs capacities to implement market-driven adaptation measures are strengthened

85. This sub-component will focus on developing long-term capacities to introduce, sustainably implement and then scale up adaptation measures in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. Specifically, this sub-component will mobilize international and national expertise to develop the capacity of field fisheries and forestry officers to support fisheries, aquaculture and mangrove investment; via dedicated trainings on entrepreneurial skills, business

⁴⁶ A Frame Survey is a stock-taking exercise to establish an inventory of the fishery in terms of numbers of fishers, canoes, different gears, fish processors, infrastructure.

development and negotiation skills, and the organization of sub-sector dialogue (e.g., on fish processing, oyster value chain, fish feed...) between project beneficiaries and private sector entrepreneurs, thus improving opportunities for stimuli to private sector interest in the fisheries sector; it will also provide support to gender empowerment through the application of the Household Methodology – aimed to reduce and overcome gender based discrimination and thus increase the participation of women and young women in economic and social activities; to a similar end, the project will provide functional literacy and numeracy programme targeted to project female beneficiaries, and will train executing-agency personnel on gender in general, sexual exploitation and harassment (SEAH), and establish and operationalize referral pathways for gender-based violence (GBV).

86. Under **Activity 3.2.1 - Capacity development for field fisheries and forestry officers to support fisheries, aquaculture and mangrove investment** executed by FAO and MoFWRNAM, the focus of the project support will be on building the capacities of and equipping⁴⁷ 80 field fisheries and forestry officers for georeferenced monitoring and provide implementation support to the project activities and to accompany other private and public initiatives in the future. Female and female youth officers will participate in trainings. A substantial amount of training time will be spent on women's specific strengths and weaknesses, including sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment. Female and female youth officers will be consulted on selection (accuracy, utility of data generated, operation, maintenance, budget, etc.) of equipment. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This activity will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 3.2.1.1 Trainings on aquaculture production (facilities and logistics) (**co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM**)
- 3.2.1.2 Provision of expertise for trainings on fisheries and aquaculture
- 3.2.1.3 Trainings on mangrove monitoring, restoration and sustainable management
- 3.2.1.4 Provision of technical equipment for effective georeferenced monitoring of implementation

87. Under **Activity 3.2.2 Support to private investment, value addition and integration with other sectors** executed by FAO and MoFWRNAM, the project will aim to stimulate private investment in the sector, along with increased value addition and integration with other sectors (tourism and fish exports, in particular). The project will mobilize dedicated technical expertise, including local specialists and ad hoc international expertise on business development of the fisheries sector, linking artisanal fisheries actors with the sub-sector entrepreneurs. The experts will facilitate regular "Invest-in-Fisheries" business roundtables (on yearly basis, both at central level and at decentralized level) to showcase best practices and success stories and discuss bottlenecks in the sector. The roundtables and events will place particular focus on matchmaking between private sector and diaspora financing – on the one hand – and fisheries sector entrepreneurs on the other. A platform will be established to ensure continuous exchange and provide opportunity to establish productive alliances (i.e. marketing agreements between small-scale producers and entrepreneurs). In parallel, the project will provide specialized training to fisheries value chain actors on organizing themselves in economic interest groups, such as cooperatives⁴⁸, and on higher value addition, especially for high-end local consumption (tourism) and export (quality standards, improved marketing, export rules, etc.). The current baseline as indicated in the barriers is quite low and capacity development is expected to generate high gains in productivity and in quality of production, ultimately helping to connect artisanal fisherfolk with private sector entrepreneurs. In addition, based on rapid value chain and market assessments, the project will organize platforms for discussion (partnerships or alliances) between artisanal fisherfolk and private entrepreneurs (processors, market actors, ...). The project will also provide training (technical and entrepreneurial) to youth groups in the production of fish feed to expand business opportunities and socio-economic inclusion. Considering the lack of suitable financial products and services, the activity will also facilitate the sensitization of financial institutions to the profitability of the sector, via showcasing successful experiences and prospects of fisheries value chain development, as well as providing sensitization event to expose financial institutions to dedicated instruments to assess the profitability of fisheries and

⁴⁷ Tablets/smartphones, fish dissecting equipment, water parameter measuring devices, sampling gear for aquaculture, FAO Fish species catalogue, motorized canoes, motorcycles, GPS, drones, etc.

⁴⁸ In Gambia, the limited organization of the fisher folk into common interest groups/cooperatives prevents them from grouping their production and dealing with larger buyers, especially in the tourism and catering sectors.

the agriculture sector more broadly speaking (e.g., RuralInvest⁴⁹). Together with other knowledge management and capacity development interventions in component 3, this will support the process of establishing a suitable enabling environment for improved access to finance. Women and female youth will participate in roundtables. A substantial amount of training time will be spent on women's specific strengths and weaknesses, including sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment. Women and female youth will be involved in formulation of their cooperatives/producer organizations. Women and female youth engaged in artisanal fish processing will be trained on value addition. Women and female youth active in fisheries and tourism sectors will participate in promotion of partnerships between the sectors.

88. The successful adoption of the project's adaptation measures as well as future interventions is contingent on long-term changes in gender empowerment and literacy. Women play the largest role in the post-harvest operations in the sector, yet they lack the decision power and literacy and numeracy skills to fully adopt new practices and technologies and to enter into the formal market. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. This activity will be implemented via the following sub-activities:

- 3.2.2.1 Organise yearly Invest in Fisheries roundtables with private and public participation (**co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM**)
- 3.2.2.2 Support the organisation of fisheries actors into cooperatives/producer organisations (**co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM**)
- 3.2.2.3 Train artisanal fish processors on quality standards, marketing, export rules, etc. (**co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM**)
- 3.2.2.4 Promote partnerships between fisheries actors and the tourism sector
- 3.2.2.5 Organize platforms for discussion between artisanal fisherfolk and private entrepreneurs (processors, markets, ...) including development of productive alliances
- 3.2.2.6 Providing training (technical and entrepreneurial) to youth groups in production of fish feed
- 3.2.2.7 Facilitating evidence-based dialogue and sensitization on financial inclusion (including RuralInvest or other tools to enhance capacity of financial institutions)
- 3.2.2.8 Providing capacity development to artisanal fisheries actors on development of entrepreneurial and business opportunities within the value chain including negotiation skills
- 3.2.2.9 Supervise and ensure environment and social safeguards

89. Under **Activity 3.2.3 Support to gender and youth empowerment through the application of the Household Methodology** executed by FAO, the project will introduce and use IFAD's Household Methodology⁵⁰ in order to promote more gender equality within the household. Empowering women fisherfolk will be essential to implement climate change adaptation measures in the artisanal fisheries sector in the Gambia. The Household Methodology recognizes that promoting gender equality cannot be done solely through working with women, therefore it works with the whole household, including men, to improve gender equity and women's active involvement in household decision-making. The methodology will be rolled out through a "training of trainers" approach, first training the trainers who will then engage with project beneficiaries. The topics of discussion will include sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, and community gatekeepers will also be sensitized by the Household Methodology trainers separately. This will also help to ensure that increased income from project activities effectively contributes to improving food security of all household members, including women and children. The household methodology will target a total of 2,000 **households**⁵¹, and 2 community gatekeepers per session, four sessions a month, five months a year for three years. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. The activity will be structured in the following sub-activities:

- 3.2.3.1 Household Methodology Training of trainers
- 3.2.3.2 Household Methodology large scale training (**co-funded and executed by FAO**)

⁴⁹ <https://www.fao.org/in-action/rural-invest/background/en/>

⁵⁰ See <https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/40198517/Household+methodologie+-+harnessing+the+family%27s+potential+for+change.pdf/cb0ab278-bfb4-4b4c-a237-e7841bc9e9aa>

⁵¹ 10 households per session, four sessions a month, five months a year for three years, for a total of 2,000 households.

- 3.2.3.3 Facilitation of Household Methodology meetings with the project beneficiaries, sensitization of community gatekeepers prior to Household Methodology facilitated meetings on gender and community-led support measures against SEAH and GBV

90. Under **Activity 3.2.4, *Implement a functional literacy and numeracy programme targeted to project female beneficiaries*** executed by FAO the project will implement a functional literacy and numeracy programme targeting female beneficiaries of the project. By mobilizing expertise and by ensuring transfer of capacity and knowledge and entrepreneurial and negotiation capacities to women, the activity will reduce the literacy and numeracy barriers that hinder adoption of new practices and technologies, and entry into the formal market, by promoting an adult learning programme targeting the women beneficiaries. Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. The activity will be implemented via the following sub-activities:

- 3.2.4.1 Identification of participants and definition of approach (including TRY women's group involved in oyster production)
- 3.2.4.2 Training of trainers (younger, literate women in the community)
- 3.2.4.3 Functional literacy and numeracy classes

91. **Activity 3.2.5 *Train executing-agency personnel on gender in general, SEAH, and establish and operationalize referral pathways for GBV*** executed by FAO will be devoted to prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment and train PMIU, MoA and MoFWRNAM as well as actors along the Referral Pathway for the victims of Gender-Based Violence. The project will provide dedicated efforts to train executing-agency personnel on gender in general, SEAH, establish and operationalize referral pathways for GBV and strengthen FAO GRM. In this activity, the project will collaborate with UNFPA Gambia⁵², especially for the establishment and operationalization of the Referral Pathway. Specifically, the project will ensure that 80% of male professionals at executing agencies involved in the project management directly or indirectly participate in SEAH training. It will also establish one referral pathway in each target district established and operationalized with trained professionals (more information in Annex 8). Except where explicitly indicated (e.g., as financed and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO financed and executed), all sub-activities described in the following paragraphs are intended to be financed by GCF and executed by FAO. The activity will comprise the following sub-activities:

- 3.2.5.1 Training of professionals from executing agencies, including strengthening of FAO GRM in handling SEAH and GBV incidents
- 3.2.5.2 Training of professionals along referral pathways
- 3.2.5.3 Establishment and operationalization of referral pathways
- 3.2.5.4 Communication of GBV and referral pathways to public.

B.4. Implementation arrangements (max. 1500 words, approximately 3 pages plus diagrams)

92. The following implementation arrangements for project governance, coordination and management have been developed in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA, as National Designated Authority), the Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters (MoFWRNAM, as lead technical ministry) and the other line ministries and agencies involved. The guiding principles used for preparing the governance and implementation architecture of the project, were the good practices of past projects, the inclusion of all key stakeholders, the involvement of the private sector and maximizing operational efficiency.

Governance and implementation arrangements

⁵² A framework of collaboration between FAO-Gambia and UNFPA was developed and is awaiting to become operational.

Accredited Entity (AE):

93. FAO will serve as the Accredited Entity (AE) for this project. As such, FAO will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including: (i) all aspects of project appraisal; (ii) administrative, financial and technical oversight and supervision throughout project implementation; (iii) ensuring funds are effectively managed to deliver results and achieve objectives; (iv) ensuring the quality of project monitoring, as well as the timeliness and quality of reporting to the GCF; and (v) project closure and evaluation. FAO will ensure these responsibilities in accordance with the detailed provisions outlined in the Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) between FAO and GCF.

94. The GCF and FAO will enter into a Funded Activity Agreement (FAA), under which FAO shall administer the relevant GCF proceeds to be used for financing the project, in accordance with the FAA and AMA. Accountability on the use of financial resources will be assured through the review of annual and bi-annual project reports, as well as through monitoring reports. These reports will include environmental and social performance.

95. FAO role as AE will be attributed to the relevant offices and divisions in FAO Headquarters located in Rome, Italy (HQ), Sub-Regional Office for (West Africa-regional office) located in Dakar, Country, and the Country Representation Office for Project Country (FAO-The Gambia).

96. In order to fulfil the AE functions, FAO will set up a dedicated Project Task Force (PTF) in line with FAO project cycle guidelines. The PTF will be composed with the Budget Holder (BH), the Lead Technical Officer (LTO), Funding Liaison Officer (FLO), HQ Technical Officer and other officers, as appropriate. FAO-The Gambia will also assign a dedicated national climate finance specialist and project assistant to ensure the AE function on the ground.

97. A Lead Technical Officer (LTO) will be appointed in the regional office, and will be responsible for the technical supervision and oversight of project activities throughout project implementation. More specifically, the LTO will have overall technical responsibility for the implementation of the project. The role of the LTO is central to FAO's comparative advantage for projects and to separate the functions of FAO in its role as AE and as Executing Entity (EE). The LTO will oversee and carry out technical backstopping to the project implementation. The LTO will support the Budget Holder (BH) of the project based in FAO-The Gambia in the implementation and monitoring of the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B), including work plan and budget revisions. The LTO is responsible and accountable for providing and/or obtaining technical clearances of technical inputs and services procured by the EEs. In addition, the LTO, through supervision missions (she/he may call other experts to participate and advise) will provide technical backstopping to the project execution / management team to ensure the delivery of quality technical outputs. The LTO will coordinate the provision of appropriate technical support from the PTF to respond to requests from the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

98. The PTF will remain independent of the Executing Entity functions also performed by FAO (see Project execution section below). In line with the GCF policy on fees adopted through GCF Board Decision B.19/09, the above-mentioned segregation of responsibilities within FAO will ensure that the Organization can independently and effectively perform the types of AE functions listed in the GCF General principles and indicative list of eligible costs covered under GCF fees and project management costs.

Project co-financing

99. The Government of the Gambia acting through the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) will provide co-financing as a form of a grant to the project, through the IFAD funded ROOTS project. The Government of the Gambia acting through MoA will be EE only for the activities it co-finances.

100. The Government of the Gambia acting through the Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters (MoFWRNAM) will provide in-kind cofinancing to the project. The Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM will be EE only for the activities it co-finances.

101. FAO will provide co-financing as a grant to the project and will be EE for the activities it co-finances.

102. The co-financier is responsible for the regular reporting of co-financing activities and their disbursed and allocated amounts to the AE in accordance with the detailed provisions outlined in the GCF policies as well as AMA and Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) between FAO and GCF.

103. The Accredited Entity shall enter into a project agreement with the Government of the Gambia, acting through the MoA and MoFWRNAM, which shall be legally binding and shall detail amongst other things the respective roles and responsibilities including:

(i) the respective roles and responsibilities of the Accredited Entity and the Government of the Gambia, acting through the MoA and MoFWRNAM, with respect to the overall Project, in accordance with the requirements of the AMA and the FAA;

(ii) applicability of the UN Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies to the Accredited Entity for the purpose of the Project, including to the GCF Proceeds held by the Accredited Entity;

(iii) the role of the Government of the Gambia, acting through the MoA and MoFWRNAM, in the implementation of the Project, and

(iv) the provisions regarding relevant Co-financing to be provided by the Government of the Gambia, acting through the MoA and MoFWRNAM, for the implementation of the Project (the "Project Agreement"). For the avoidance of doubt, the Project Agreement will also serve as the Subsidiary Agreement.

Executing Entities:

104. The project will be executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA and MoFWRNAM and FAO in a co-execution modality to jointly deliver the project activities. FAO will act as co-EE and will support to ensure strong country-driven execution of project activities. As Executing Entity, FAO will act through the FAO Representation in The Gambia, it will be responsible for the management of the GCF proceeds and it will bear the overall responsibility for fulfilling its relevant EE functions of this project. Technical assistance will be provided by mobilizing FAO experts, or FAO supervised consultants and procured parties. FAO's mandate as a global stakeholder in the field of agriculture, water management, and climate change, and its related expertise represents a comparative advantage in providing technical assistance and quality assurance.

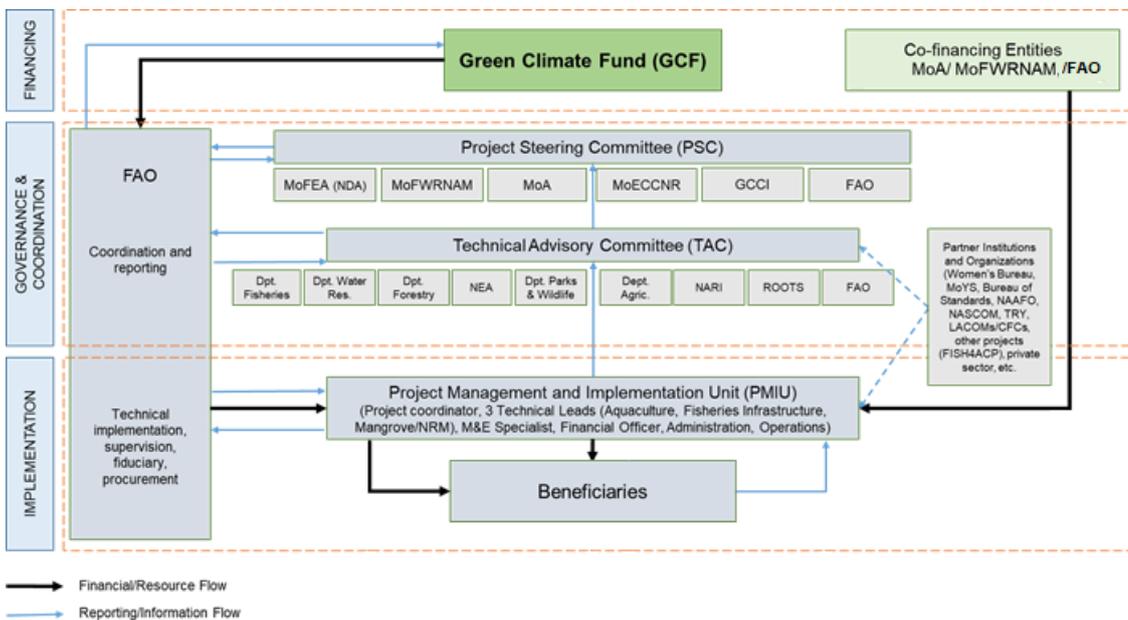
105. FAO Gambia has a strong, demonstrated experience in supporting the Government of the Gambia, since the creation of the country office in 1978. FAO has provided vital support to the sustainable development of the agriculture and natural resource sectors in the country, having implemented 130 projects. The Organization is currently supporting the country in policy formulation while implementing programmes and projects for improved food security and nutrition and resilience in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. FAO assistance in the Gambia is shaped by the 2018-2021 FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF), which is centred on four priority areas: 1) Enhance the enabling environment and capacity development for increased, sustainable and diversified agricultural and fisheries production and nutrition; 2) Sustainable natural resources management for climate change adaptation and mitigation; 3) Strengthened food, agriculture and natural resources value chains for income generation and employment creation; and 4) Strengthened resilience and capacities for disaster risk reduction and management, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Jointly formulated with the Government and other partners, the CPF reflects relevant priorities in key national development policies, including the Gambia's National Development Plan (2018-2021). FAO Gambia's support to the fisheries sector has been particularly important in recent years, with a number of Technical Cooperation Projects (TCPs) focusing on strengthening the capacity of MoFWRNAM in its vessel monitoring capabilities, on rehabilitating the Jahally hatchery, on investing in small-scale fish feed mills and fish smoking ovens, etc.

106. The Government of the Gambia (GoTG) acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM, and FAO will cover all functions relevant to the execution of the envisaged activities. The Government of the Gambia acting through MoA or MoFWRNAM will be responsible for executing respective co-financing activities. FAO will be in charge of the execution of selected activities funded by GCF based on its comparative advantages as well as the activities it cofinances.

Table B17 Responsibilities of Executing Entities at project activity level

Source of Funds	Executing Entity (EE)	Responsible Sub-activities
GCF	FAO	Sub-activities 1.1.1.1; 1.1.1.3; 1.1.1.4;1.1.1.5;1.1.1.6; sub-activities 1.1.2.1; 1.1.2.3; 1.1.2.4; 1.1.2.5; 1.1.2.6; activity 1.2.1; 1.2.2; sub-activities 1.2.3.2; 1.2.3.3 of component 1; activity 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3;2.1.4; 2.1.5; sub-activity 2.1.6.1; sub-activities 2.1.7.1; 2.1.7.2;2.1.7.4; activity 2.2.1; 2.2.2; sub-activities 2.2.3.2; 2.2.3.3; 2.2.4.2; 2.2.4.3; 2.2.4.4; activities 2.2.5; 2.2.6; sub-activities 2.2.7.2; 2.2.7.3 of component 2; activity 3.1.1;sub-activity 3.1.2.2; 3.1.2.4; 3.1.2.5 3.1.3.1; 3.1.3.2; 3.1.3.3; 3.1.3.4; ;3..2.1.2; 3.2.1.3; 3.2.1.4; 3.2.2.4; 3.2.2.5; 3.2.2.6; 3.2.2.7; 3.2.2.8; 3.2.2.9; 3.2.3.1; 3.2.3.3 activities 3.2.4; 3.2.5 of component 3.
GoTG-MoA	GoTG MoA	Sub-activity 1.1.2.7 of component 1; sub-activities 2.2.3.1 and 2.2.4.1 of component 2.
GoTG MoFWRNAM	GoTG MoFWRNAM	Sub-activities 1.2.3.1 of component 1; sub-activities 2.1.6.3, 2.2.7.1 of component 2; sub-activities 3.1.2.1; 3.1.2.3; 3.1.3.5; 3.2.1.1; 3.2.2.1; 3.2.2.2; 3.2.2.3 of component 3
FAO	FAO	Sub-activities 1.1.1.2; 1.1.2.2; of component 1; sub-activities 2.1.6.2; 2.1.7.3; of component 2; sub-activity 3.2.3.2 of component 3

Table B18 Implementation arrangements



Project Management and Implementation Unit (PMIU)

107. A dedicated Project Management Unit (PMIU) will be established and hosted by the FAO Representation in Banjul, The Gambia, the PMIU will be functional for the entire duration of the project.

108. The PMIU will be responsible for providing support to the execution of day-to-day activities with participating regional and local governments and other stakeholders, monitoring project progress as well as reporting. The PMIU will be directed by a National Project Director (NPD) and headed by a project-recruited National Project Coordinator (NPC). The PMIU will be working under the overall supervision of the NPD and managed by the NPC. NPC will be responsible for overall project management and coordination with all stakeholders. The NPD will be appointed indicated by indicate which co-EE NPD will be appointed and what kind of staff they will be (i.e. recruited, seconded) The PMIU will also include a finance officer, operation officer, Human resources & admin officer and procurement & contracting officer.

109. The PMIU's team will be composed of a Project Coordinator, five Technical Lead Specialists (on aquaculture development, on fisheries infrastructure, on mangrove restoration/natural resource management, on capacity development, and on ESS and gender), one Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, one Financial and Administrative Officer, one Secretary, and two logistics and operational staff. Given the modest size of the country and for budgetary efficiency reasons, no field offices will be created.

110. The PMIU will coordinate directly with the TAC and the PSC. The PMIU will follow FAO's operational, financial and procurement procedures and will implement all activities in accordance with the APWBs approved by the TAC. All operational and administrative aspects of the project (such as procurement plans, financial plans, periodic reporting, etc.) will be cleared with the TAC. Issues for special consideration beyond the mandate of the TAC will be brought to the PSC.

Project Governance

111. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide strategic guidance for the project. The NPC of the PMIU for this project and the PD will act as Rapporteur to the PSC. The PSC will be composed of high-level representatives (at Permanent Secretary level or equivalent) from MoFEA (NDA), MoFWRNAM, MoA, MoECCNR, GGCI (representing the private sector), and FAO. The MoFEA will chair the PSC, with MoFWRNAM and FAO as vice-chairs. The PSC meetings will be organized once a year to review progress and address any implementation bottlenecks or policy/regulatory issues that require higher-level decision-making. FAO will also ensure the secretariat role for record keeping of the PSC's activity and decisions. Through community mobilization and as part of the georeferenced participatory monitoring, FAO will inform the local communities of the results of the PSC discussions and will ensure their instances are reported. On ad hoc basis, representatives of local communities will be involved as observers.

112. The role of the PSC will be to:

- (i) ensure the quality of results, and the sustainability and impacts of the Project in line with the policy direction;
- (ii) approve the Annual Work Plan and Budget ("AWPB") to be sent to FAO;
- (iii) approve semi-annual Project progress reports to be sent to FAO;
- (iv) approve adjustments to the distribution of budget between items on the basis of information provided by the Project Management Unit;
- (v) approve proposals of adjustments to indicators and the targets of results and outputs, based on information provided by the PMIU;
- (vi) approve possible modifications to the Project implementation agreements;
- (vii) invite competent professionals to participate in PSC meetings, in accordance with the issues under consideration; and
- (viii) support Project's activities by promoting results and approaches within the Government of the Gambia and ensuring mainstreaming among political decision makers.

113. The **Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)** will be responsible for the continuous technical oversight and support to project implementation. The TAC's core membership will include the Directors (or equivalent, or other

designated staff) from the Departments of i) Fisheries, ii) Water Resources, iii) Forestry, iv) Parks and Wildlife, v) Agriculture, as well as from vi) National Environment Agency (NEA), vii) National Agricultural Research Institute.(NARI), viii) ROOTS PIU, and ix) FAO. The TAC will be chaired by the Department of Fisheries, with FAO as vice-chair and secretariat. In order to ensure gender mainstreaming, the TAC will include the representatives of the Ministries of Women’s Affairs, Youth and Sports and of female professional associations related to the project, such as oyster harvesters and lawyers. The TAC will be organized twice a year and will be responsible for approving the Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPBs), reviewing progress, providing technical guidance and reporting to the PSC.

114. A number of partner institutions, organizations and other stakeholders will be invited on an ad hoc basis to contribute to the PSC’s and TAC’s activities and meetings, in particular to share good practices, present emerging issues among the different constituencies of stakeholders and better understand the project’s interventions. These partners will not have decision-making power in the two bodies. Some of the pre-identified partners include: the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Women’s Bureau, the Bureau of Standards, the National Association of Artisanal Fisheries Operators (NAAFO), NASCOM, TRY Oyster Women’s Association (TOWA), etc.), as well as representatives from other projects and from the private sector.

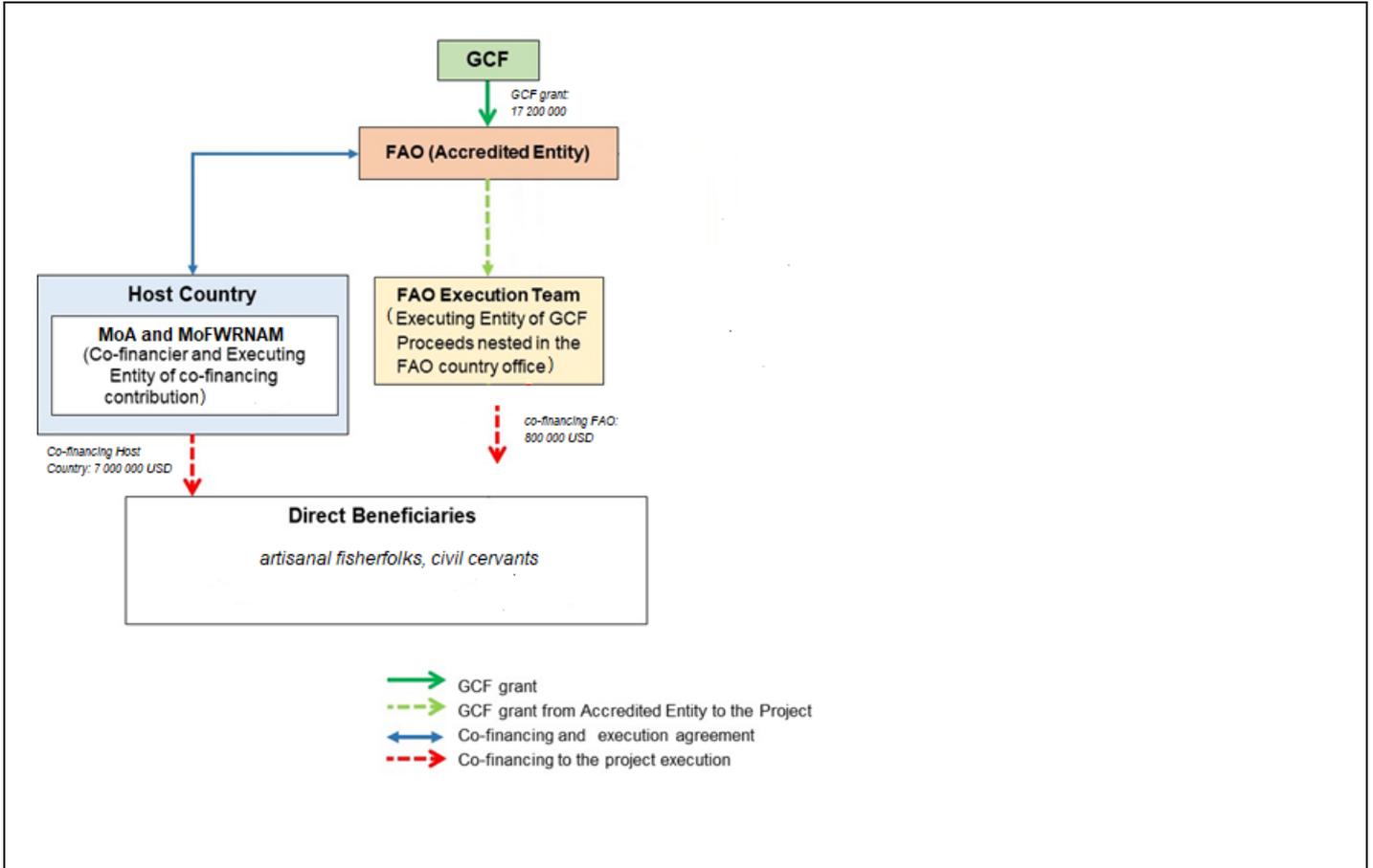
Flow of funds and legal arrangements

115. In line with the project implementation arrangements outlined above, the funds that FAO receives from GCF in its capacity as Accredited Entity will then be transferred to the FAO Representation in The Gambia, who will hire technical expertise for the PMIU in charge of executing the Project.

116. In-kind and grant co-financing from the Government of the Gambia acting through MOA and MoFWRNAM will be directly executed by them to benefit project beneficiaries.

117. FAO’s grant co-financing will be used to fund project personnel, equipment and tools in order to execute the project activities which will benefit the beneficiaries.

Table B19- Flow of funds



B.5. Justification for GCF funding request (max. 1000 words, approximately 2 pages)

118. The country is classified as a least developed country (LDC) by the UN and as low income by the World Bank⁵³, and it ranks 172nd in the 2020 Human Development Index. In addition, the Gambia is also now recognized as a Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations country, given its high institutional and social fragility. The average GDP growth of 2.9% over the last decade has proven insufficient to accelerate development, reduce poverty and improve food security. The Gambians, particularly the youth, continue to migrate from rural areas to the urbanized coastal zone, but more importantly to attempt to immigrate to developed countries. In addition, the economic shock induced by the Covid-19 pandemic on the tourism sector will erase some of the recent developmental gains.

119. The GCF's financial support in the form of a grant is crucial for the climate adaptation of the Gambian fisheries and for building resilient, improved livelihoods of the fisher folk. Given the country's development and adaptation needs, there are limited resources available that could be channelled or re-directed to the fisheries sector. Furthermore, the nature of the necessary investments in adaptation have a very strong public good justification and the private sector cannot step in to close the financing gap. Investing in the proposed adaptation measures is also required in order to reverse the trend of unsustainable fisheries resource use, as climate change impacts are driving fisher folk to accelerate their fishing efforts, coupled with increased pressures on mangrove resources.

Limited availability of public and private funding

120. The rationale for climate financing needs to be contextualized in the difficult economic situation of the Gambia, where even resources for development are limited. In terms of **public funding**, the Government of the Gambia has very limited budgetary resources, which were further reduced by the economic deterioration due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In this tight budgetary space, the fisheries and aquaculture sector has consistently been under-financed. In the latest approved Public Budgets, the Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters (MoFWRNAM) was allocated roughly US\$ 1 million per year (appropriations of US\$ 1.05 million in 2021 (0.2% of the

⁵³ World Bank Country and Lending Groups 2020 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>)

total budget) and US\$ 0.96 million in 2020 (0.2% of the total budget)). Only 30% of these allocations were earmarked for development (capital expenditure) of the sector, with the majority of funds dedicated to recurrent costs. At this pace, it would take approximately 23 years of full utilization of the public development budget to finance the foreseen climate-proofing investments at targeted coastal sites (Output 2.1).

121. In addition, the country is not in a position to increase its **external borrowing**: according to the IMF, the Gambia's risk of external and public debt distress is ranked as "High", a situation further at risk due to the economic slowdown due to the pandemic. As an example, the ROOTS project – which is a co-financing source for PROREFISH - is also financed by IFAD as a grant under its Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF).

122. In terms of **development financing**, the Gambia's traditional financial and technical partners have under-supported the fisheries sector, instead having focused on crops, livestock and rural development within the broader agriculture sector. Indicative analysis using the FAO AID Monitor dataset indicates that over the last decade of available data (2008-2018), the fisheries sector received disbursements of just under US\$ 20 million in total, which amounts to only 10% of total support.

123. **Private sector investment** in agriculture is very limited: both domestic and foreign investors preferring placing their resources in the tourism sector and in other services sub-sector, which are perceived as safer. The private investment that is channelled in agriculture is focused once again on crops (high value, oriented to export or to catering to the tourism sector) and on livestock, very often in peri-urban areas. **Access to finance** from banks and other financial institutions presents the similar barriers: a preference for other sectors than agriculture, limited knowledge of agricultural risks, no prior success stories, coupled with the lack of collateral from the fisher folk or entrepreneurs interested in aquaculture.

The need for investment in public infrastructure and in common-pool resources

124. The targeted fisheries landing sites vulnerable to climate change represent the project's largest interventions. All these sites comprise of **public infrastructure on public land**, managed by local Community Fisheries Committees. As such, they represent quasi-public goods (non-excludable and non-rivalrous, with certain limitations) and require public investment. Attracting private investment into the climate-proofing and improvement of these infrastructures would likely exclude the local communities from using the sites and crowd-out the artisanal fisheries sector.

125. Similarly, the project's proposed intervention in mangrove restoration in fisheries hotspots requires public investment. Mangrove ecosystems can be considered as **common-pool resources** (goods that are non-excludable, yet rivalrous): communities and local actors are unwilling to invest in mangrove restoration, if access is open to everyone and risks reversing their efforts. Climate change plays and will continue to an important role in mangrove degradation, but human action in the form of unsustainable resource use has its role as well (clearing land for agriculture, cutting down for firewood, etc.).

Lack of investment and vicious spiraling of unsustainable resource use

126. In the absence of investment in the fisheries sector, the continuous decrease in fish availability will likely trigger a "**race to the bottom**" in terms of resource use: with less fish caught, with the same post-harvest losses and without aquaculture alternatives, fisher folk will accelerate the depletion of fish stocks. An example is already visible at many landing sites, where the net size has increasingly reduced: as a result of resource depletion, fishermen use illegal net mesh sizes that capture small, juvenile fish, which in turn further diminishes future stocks. The paradigm shift requires investment with the lowest possible concessionality to generate immediate adaptation alternatives.

B.6. Exit strategy (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

127. The exit strategy of the project is based on i) strong country and stakeholder ownership; ii) investment in durable, high-quality artisanal fisheries infrastructure and equipment with robust local management arrangements – including stakeholder capacity building and women's empowerment – and a user fee mechanism empowering Community Fisheries Centres to cover their Operations & Maintenance costs after the project ends; iii) improved policy and regulatory framework and enhanced government capacity to mainstream climate change in the artisanal fisheries sector; iv) improved enabling environment for artisanal fisheries value chain development, including access to tailor-

made financial services. These considerations are underpinned by a strong economic and financial justification, as summarized in section D.6.

Strong country and stakeholder ownership

128. The project has been developed at the request of the Government of the Gambia, in close alignment to its national and sector policies and strategies on climate change. In particular, the Government's priorities (such as targeting of the most important coastal sites and the support to aquaculture) have been fully included as core interventions in the project. National institutions and artisanal fisherfolk stakeholder groups have been engaged throughout the formulation process and will participate actively in project implementation. The stakeholders of the Community Fisheries Centres have been extensively consulted during project preparation and see the climate-proofing of the fish landing sites – which are already suffering from climate change impacts – and the introduction of more fuel-efficient fish processing equipment as essential to their future. Despite its financial and capacity constraints, the Government has committed to in-kind co-financing through its Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters, to support the implementation of the project activities.

Durable infrastructure and equipment with enhanced local stakeholder capacity to manage these

129. The project design choices, in particular for landing site infrastructure and fish processing technologies, have focused on introducing the most durable solutions – even if it introduced implementation complexity. For example, some of the landing sites include floating pontoons with longer lifespans, raised concrete platforms to accommodate the post-landing operations, solar-powered seawater fish rinsing lines, etc. The FTT smoking oven and the CEAS dryer designs have also been chosen among other alternatives because of their superior durability when properly constructed, as demonstrated by successful pilot operations conducted by FAO in the sub-region.⁵⁴ For several activities, local Gambian companies could only accommodate simpler solutions, so the project will initially rely on international procurement, particularly from Senegal, to ensure the best quality execution. All physical investments will be complemented by repeated trainings in operation and maintenance, delivered to the local management committees or to the groups of individual beneficiaries.

130. At local level, the project will work in close collaboration with the local communities: in place where such structures exist, the project will reinforce the capacity of local artisanal producer groups and management committees (such as the CFCs at landing sites and the TRY group of seven hundred women oyster producers in the mangroves). CFCs will charge fees to the users of the landing site infrastructure to cover their operations and maintenance costs. Where necessary, the project will support the creation of local management structures (for example, at the mangrove restoration sites or at the fish pond clusters). In addition, the CFCs will own the climate-proofed infrastructure at the fish landing sites, while the beneficiaries' producer groups in the mangrove communities will own the climate-smart fish-smoking and drying equipment transferred during implementation, allowing for more buy-in and more sustainability after project completion.

131. Recognizing the critical role of women during and after implementation, the project has dedicated substantial resources to empower female beneficiaries in order to ensure full uptake of the climate adaptive technologies and practices. In particular, the project will require an equal representation of women in all local management committees at intervention sites (such as the CFCs for landing sites or the community forest management committees). In addition, the choice of two key technologies (the FTT smoking oven and the CEAS solar dryer) were done in consideration to the labor-saving potential for women, the main users. Under **Output 3.2**, the project will also introduce the Household Methodology to facilitate discussions at household level between women and men on shared decision-making, balanced workloads and increased equity. In parallel, under the same output, the project will implement a literacy and numeracy program for women.

Improved policy and regulatory framework and enhanced government capacity to mainstream climate change

⁵⁴ See Mindjimba, K. 2020. Study of the profitability of fish smoking with FTT - Thiaroye kilns in Côte d'Ivoire. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular No. 1155. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca8220en>, and FAO. 2020. Report of the Regional Capacity Building Workshop to Empower African Women and Youth on the Use of the FAO-Thiaroye Fish Processing Technique (FTT). Elmina, Ghana, 25–27 September 2019/Rapport de l'atelier régional de renforcement des capacités des femmes et des jeunes africains sur la technique FAO-Thiaroye de transformation du poisson (FTT). Elmina, Ghana, 25-27 septembre 2019. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report No 1315/ FAO Rapport sur les pêches et l'aquaculture no.1315. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb0906b>.

132. The project will strengthen national capacities to plan for and respond to climate change. As detailed in Section B.3, under Outputs 3.1 and 3.2, the project will implement a mix of measures to mainstream climate change and enhance public sector delivery in the fisheries sector, followed by adapted outreach and support to fisher folk and other value chain actors (including the private sector). These interventions will ensure the Gambia will have the necessary enabling environment to continue its commitment to adaptation in the fisheries sector after project completion. The new e-extension system to be introduced by PROREFISH – using automated text messaging, with a voice-over option for illiterate users, among others – will produce and disseminate at scale and low-cost timely messages on weather, storms, tides, fishing seasonality, and market/price information to artisanal fisherfolk and aquaculture smallholders.

Enhanced enabling environment for private sector involvement in artisanal fisheries, including financial services

133. The PROREFISH has also planned for an active involvement of the private sector, in particular to attract its investment and financial services provision after the project builds the necessary capacity and demonstrates the economic potential of aquaculture and improved fish processing. The project will also strengthen the capacities of professional apex bodies such as the National Association of Artisanal Fisheries Operators (NAAFO), the National Sole Fishery Co-Management Committee (NASCOM) and the National Fisheries Platform, so that they can support their members in their relations with large private sector off-takers, in particular with the wholesale buyers for inland, daily and weekly (LUIMO) markets at fish landing sites and with the buyers from fish-processing industries.⁵⁵ Under Output 3.2, the project will support for a yearly “match-making” engagement with the private sector off-takers and investors and will train fisher folk in better accessing formal markets, shifting from subsistence and artisanal production to small-scale commercial activity. Furthermore, the project will promote the local production of equipment and fish feed (involving youth groups) to ensure the necessary availability for the expansion of the sector and to reduce the reliance on expensive imports. As part of the project governance, the Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCl) will participate as a regular member in the Project Steering Committee. In addition, the project will promote evidence-based dialogue among public and private sector actors, including financial institutions, to improve access to financial products and services for the artisanal fisheries sector.

134. Overall, these interventions will ensure that post-implementation, public and private stakeholders will collaborate to maintain and operate the newly climate-proofed infrastructure and will continue the aquaculture development, while local communities in the mangrove restoration areas will be in charge of local management of their communal forests.

⁵⁵ The project will also build the capacity of these apex bodies and their members to implement fisheries conservation measures, such as NASCOM's one nautical mile exclusion zone and the temporary ban on night fishing.

C. FINANCING INFORMATION							
C.1. Total financing							
(a) Requested GCF funding (i + ii + iii + iv + v + vi + vii)	Total amount			Currency			
	17.2			million USD (\$)			
GCF financial instrument	Amount	Tenor	Grace period	Pricing			
(i) Senior loans	<u>Enter amount</u>	<u>Enter years</u>	<u>Enter years</u>	<u>Enter %</u>			
(ii) Subordinated loans	<u>Enter amount</u>	<u>Enter years</u>	<u>Enter years</u>	<u>Enter %</u>			
(iii) Equity	<u>Enter amount</u>			<u>Enter % equity return</u>			
(iv) Guarantees	<u>Enter amount</u>	<u>Enter years</u>					
(v) Reimbursable grants	<u>Enter amount</u>						
(vi) Grants	17.2						
(vii) Results-based payments	<u>Enter amount</u>						
(b) Co-financing information	Total amount			Currency			
	7.8			million USD (\$) million USD (\$)			
Name of institution	Financial instrument	Amount	Currency	Tenor & grace	Pricing	Seniority	
Ministry of Agriculture ⁵⁶ (MoA) ⁵⁷	<u>Grant</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>million USD (\$)</u>	<u>Enter years</u>	<u>Enter%</u>	<u>Options</u>	
Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters ⁵⁸	<u>In kind</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>million USD (\$)</u>	<u>Enter years</u>	<u>Enter%</u>	<u>Options</u>	
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	<u>Grant</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>Million USD (\$)</u>	<u>Enter years</u>	<u>Enter%</u>	<u>Options</u>	
(c) Total financing (c) = (a)+(b)	Amount			Currency			
	<u>25.0</u>			<u>million USD (\$)</u>			
(d) Other financing arrangements and contributions (max. 250 words, approximately 0.5 page)	<p>Please explain if any of the financing parties including the AE would benefit from any type of guarantee (e.g. sovereign guarantee, MIGA guarantee).</p> <p>Please also explain other contributions such as in-kind contributions including tax exemptions and contributions of assets.</p> <p>Please also include parallel financing associated with this project or programme (refer to the co-financing policy).</p>						
C.2. Financing by component							
Component	Output	Indicative cost million USD (\$)	GCF financing		Co-financing		
			Amount million USD (\$)	Financial Instrument	Amount million USD (\$)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions

⁵⁶ The Government of the Gambia acting through MoA

⁵⁷ via IFAD funded project

⁵⁸ The Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM

Strengthening restoration capacity and community management of artisanal fisheries habitats	Output 1.1 Mangrove ecosystems sustainably restored in fisheries priority areas	2.373 700	2 022 500	Grants	156 200	Grants	MoA
					195 000	Grants	FAO
	Output 1.2 Local communities equipped for sustainable ecosystem management	813 650	313 650	Grants	500 000	In-kind	MoFWRNAM
Climate resilient fisheries infrastructure and aquaculture development	Output 2.1 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)	8 414 900	7 619 900	Grants	300 000	In-kind	MoFWRNAM
					495 000	Grants	FAO
	Output 2.2 Aquaculture activities introduced as adaptation measures for livelihood improvement	8 583 100	3 139 300	Grants	4.843 800	Grants	MoA
					600 000	In-kind	MoFWRNAM
Improved climate change adaptive capacities	Output 3.1 Public services strengthened to facilitate local communities capacity to prepare for and respond to climate change risks	1 294 950	1 119 950	Grants	175 000	In-kind	MoFWRNAM
	Output 3.2 Local communities , groups and HHs capacities to implement market-driven	2 361 500	2 190 500	Grants	87 000	In-kind	MoFWRNAM
	84 000				Grants	FAO	

	adaptation measures are strengthened						
Project management and implementation		1 158 200	794 200	Grants	338 000	In-kind	MoFWRNAM
					26 000	Grants	FAO
Indicative total cost (USD)		25 000 000	17 200 000		7 800 000		

C.3 Capacity building and technology development/transfer (max. 250 words, approximately 0.5 page)

C.3.1 Does GCF funding finance capacity building activities?

Yes No

C.3.2. Does GCF funding finance technology development/transfer?

Yes No

135. Capacity building and technology transfer are key parts of the proposed adaptation interventions. Capacity building is included in each component and under each output, alongside the physical investments where applicable. Given the size of the Gambia and its developmental status, technology transfer is critically necessary in order to address some the barriers identified for fish processing and aquaculture development. The table below summarises the capacity building and technology transfer under each output.

Component	Output	Capacity building activities	Capacity building GCF resources (USD)	Technology transfer activities	Technology transfer GCF resources (USD)
Strengthening restoration capacity and community management of artisanal fisheries habitats	Output 1.1 Mangrove ecosystems sustainably restored in fisheries priority areas	Trainings on mangrove replanting and ANR	25,000		
	Output 1.2 Local communities equipped for sustainable ecosystem management	Trainings on mangrove monitoring, conservation and sustainable resource use Capacity development for new technologies (technical, O&M and organizational)	100,000	Energy efficient technologies for fish handling and processing	500,000
Climate resilient fisheries infrastructure and aquaculture development	Output 2.1 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)	Capacity development for the CFCs (organizational, O&M and marketing)	100,000	Improved fish processing equipment (FTT smoking ovens and CEAS solar dryers)	1,700,000
	Output 2.2 Aquaculture activities introduced as adaptation measures for livelihood	Trainings on each of the four aquaculture packages	300,000	Rice-fish culture Fish culture in tanks	550,000

	improvement of 2,800 smallholder rural households				
Improved climate change adaptive capacities	Output 3.1 Public services strengthened to facilitate local community capacity to prepare for and respond to climate change risks	Short-term specialized trainings Training on georeferenced NR monitoring Curricula development and diploma support Support to roll out e-extension system	350,000		
	Output 3.2 Local communities, groups and HHs capacities to implement market driven adaptation measures are strengthened	Trainings for field officers Trainings on coop. development and value addition Training to youth groups on value addition Platforms for value chain and financial inclusion Facilitated Household Methodology Functional literacy and numeracy program	1,800,000	Equipment for georeferenced monitoring	50,000
TOTAL			2,675,000		2,800,000

D. EXPECTED PERFORMANCE AGAINST INVESTMENT CRITERIA

This section refers to the performance of the project/programme against the investment criteria as set out in the GCF's [Initial Investment Framework](#).

D.1. Impact potential (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

136. **The project will support vulnerable Gambian fisher folk to adapt to the impact of climate change and improve their livelihoods** through the adoption of climate resilient aquaculture, through climate proofing of small-scale fisheries infrastructure and through fisheries habitat restoration. Through increasing fish availability, these interventions will build the resilience of beneficiaries and will improve their incomes and their nutrition, as well as unlocking their opportunities to expand and diversify their livelihoods.

137. **Given the size of the Gambia and the project targeting, the project is expected to have a transformative impact on the fisheries sector's adaptation to climate change.** Building on previous project and initiatives to upgrade the artisanal fisheries capacities, PROREFISH will provide targeted support to 20,198 fisherfolk and other value chain actors, who with their household members constitute the **167,643 direct beneficiaries** of the project. In addition, PROREFISH will have **250,000 indirect beneficiaries or 10.3% of the country's population**. These populations – the country's most vulnerable and largely below the national poverty line – will benefit from better and safer working conditions at fisheries landing sites, from increased fish availability and higher quality and healthier processed fish, from increased incomes and better nutrition.

138. The project responds to the priorities identified in the Gambia's National Climate Change Strategy and the sectoral policies and it contributes to four GCF's **adaptation impact areas** and one GCF's **mitigation impact area**:

- **GCF Adaptation impact area A1:** The project will increase the resilience and enhance the livelihoods of 167,643 vulnerable Gambians within the fisheries sector (and indirectly in the broader agriculture sector). Of this total, 42% or 12,500 beneficiaries will be women operating in different segment of the fisheries value chain or who will adopt aquaculture practices as adaptation measures.
- **GCF Adaptation impact area A2:** PROREFISH will contribute to increasing the health and well-being, food & water security of its beneficiaries by investing in increased production and availability of fish for local consumption, as well as better hygienic conditions and quality standards for fish products. In addition, the proposed infrastructure and equipment investments will ensure healthier conditions (cleaner water, less smoke) for fish processors, as well as reduced workload for women.
- **GCF Adaptation impact area A3:** The project will have a strong focus on increasing the resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change. Under Output 2.1, the project will climate-proof and improve the existing infrastructure and equipment at seven landing sites that have been assessed as climate vulnerable. The estimated value of the physical assets supported by the project is at least US\$ 6.7 million, not accounting for externalities.
- **GCF Adaptation impact area A4:** Acknowledging the critical importance of mangroves for the fisheries sector in the Gambia, the project is also focused on improving the resilience of mangrove ecosystems and ecosystems services in key fisheries areas in the estuary and middle segment of the Gambia river. Under Outputs 1.1 and 1.2, the project will complement existing restoration actions by targeting ten mangrove degraded areas and investing in reforestation of 2,350 hectares brought under improved climate-resilient management practice and in empowering the local communities for sustainable ecosystem management.
- **GCF Mitigation impact area M4:** While PROREFISH is conceived as a predominantly adaptation project, the investment in mangrove restoration will generate mitigation benefits of -238,519 tCO₂e_q over the 20-year lifetime of the investment. These estimates do not include further reduction in emissions due to the demonstration effect in the local and neighboring communities where the project will intervene, nor the significant effect on the restoration and conservation of biodiversity.

139. The project will also contribute to the following **GCF outcomes**:

- **GCF Outcome A5:** The project will be support the strengthening of national capacities for climate adaptation in the fisheries sector. Through a mix of activities under Output 3.1, the project will promote better climate risk analytical capabilities and more sectoral and climate monitoring capacities, resulting in strengthened institutional systems for climate-responsive planning and development.
- **GCF Outcome A7:** The project’s core interventions in climate proofing small scale fisheries infrastructure, in aquaculture development and in mangrove restoration are all designed with the objective of building the climate resilience of Gambian fisher folk, of reducing their exposure to climate risks and of strengthening their adaptive capacity.
- **GCF Outcome A8:** Alongside the physical investments and the introduction of adaptation packages in the fisheries sector, the project will ensure that all value chain actors have an enhanced awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes. This objective will be realized through targeted and adapted trainings, but also through the introduction of a fisheries e-extension/e-outreach system, which will adapt and disseminate weather data, market and price information, business opportunities, and other information relevant to the fisher folk and value chain actors (with national coverage and complete outreach to the targeted audiences).

D.2. Paradigm shift potential (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

140. The proposed GCF project will lead to a paradigm shift from an artisanal fisheries sector impacted by climate change, with fewer resources and high post-harvest losses to **a climate resilient sector with adapted infrastructure and equipment, reduced fish loss and waste supplemented with new aquaculture production to maintain fish availability for poor consumers and with improved linkages to formal markets and business opportunities for artisanal fisherfolk**. The interventions will ensure the continuation and improvement of the livelihoods of the Gambian fisher folk, who will be in a financial and technical position to expand their activities further after project completion.

141. The project has a **significant scaling up and replication potential**. The technologies and practices that will be introduced with project support at the seven landing sites will demonstrate how adaptation measures (such as improved FTT smoking ovens and solar dryers) can improve working conditions, reduce losses, improve hygiene and quality, and ultimately benefit nutrition and incomes. Coupled with evidence from the adoption of the improved technologies and infrastructure, supported by exchange visits and knowledge management, the artisanal fisheries communities will be able to appreciate the benefits and as a consequence, interest in further replication and scaling-up will grow. In addition, the government is committed to revise fish landing construction standards on the basis of PROREFISH experience. As a result, these technologies and practices will be introduced at other landing sites in the country – both coastal and riverine – and could be further expanded with public and donor support at the sites already supported by the GCF project. Similarly, aquaculture development’s adaptation packages present an enormous potential for replication: for example, the rice-fish culture – which the project plans to promote on 300 ha – has been shown to be highly profitable in many countries and could be introduced on thousands of hectares across the Gambia. The integrated fish culture tanks in vegetable gardens will be supported by the project at 30 sites, yet an inventory of such gardens indicate that over 60 other vegetable gardening schemes have been developed and could benefit from the kind of complementary small-scale aquaculture investment promoted by the project. The same scaling up and replication considerations are applicable to the other two aquaculture packages. Similarly, the proposed mangrove restoration activities build on and scale up previous interventions and fit in a long history of restoring and sustainably managing the forests of the Gambia. The improvement of oyster cultivation promoted by PROREFISH provides a significant incentive for local communities to engage in mangrove restoration and this is another innovation that can be taken to scale. Finally, the new e-extension system to be introduced by PROREFISH will produce and disseminate at scale and low-cost timely messages on weather, storms, tides, fishing seasonality, and market/price information to artisanal fisherfolk and aquaculture smallholders, further enhancing the project’s scaling up and replication potential.

142. PROREFISH’s interventions in fish landing infrastructure and aquaculture development are based on the successful experiences in the West Africa’s fisheries. As such, the introduction of the new technologies and practices will result in knowledge sharing and learning for the beneficiaries and for the public services supporting the fisheries,

but will also have a demonstration effect for other countries. In addition, past experiences have demonstrated that the introduction of a fish processing technology usually results in local refining of the design and processes, with additional productivity gains (for example, the introduction of the FTT smoking oven across the coast of West Africa).

143. The project will also contribute to the improvement of the enabling environment for the fisheries and aquaculture sector in the Gambia. Under Outputs 3.1 and 3.2, the project will focus on mainstreaming climate change in the sector's planning and development, on building stronger capacities for georeferenced monitoring and implementation, and on ensuring long lasting inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral coordination (horizontally – between institutions responsible for natural resources management and climate change monitoring, but also cutting across public and private, and national and local level).

144. While a major bottleneck remains on the access to adequate sources of finance for smallholder investments in adaptation and diversification options in the artisanal fisheries sector (due to the challenging loan terms especially for the agriculture and fisheries sub-sector), the project will mobilize substantial de-constraining interventions to unlock potential for a more substantial involvement of the private sector in the fisheries value chains (Output 3.2). These would include not only entrepreneurial capacity development – with special attention to youth and women groups – but also capacity development to local actors to establish linkages between smallholders and private sector actors (including financial institutions). As a result, and coupled with the evidence from the ground on the benefits of the investments in climate-proofing the artisanal fisheries value chain, the project will establish dialogue aiming to improve the regulatory framework and the functioning of the financial system to improve smallholder access to financial services in the artisanal fisheries subsector.

D.3. Sustainable development (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

145. PROREFISH will contribute to the achievement of several U.N. Sustainable Development Goals in the Gambia: SDG1 (No Poverty), SDG2 (Zero Hunger), SDG3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG5 (Gender Equality), SDG6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG13 (Climate Action), and SDG 14 (Life below Water). As previously mentioned, the project is closely aligned and will contribute to the national development targets, as outlines in the overarching Gambia National Development Plan (2018-2021) and its subsequent phases.

146. In particular, the project will have a positive impact in terms of:

- **Environmental and social co-benefits:** the current practices of fish smoking in rudimentary ovens expose workers – including many women, and the young children accompanying them – as well as the people living in proximity to the relative sites to a high health hazard and results in highly toxic compounds in the traditionally smoked fish products⁵⁹. The improvement of the artisanal fisheries processing systems through the project supported FTT ovens, accompanied by the adequate technical and managerial capacity development will reduce the exposure to respiratory diseases.
- **Gender-sensitive co-benefits:** The project will have a significant and long-term impact on Gambian women, as a majority of core adaptation measures are targeted to women-led activities such as fish handling and processing, aquaculture in vegetable gardens, or introduction of energy efficient community equipment. The project will significantly reduce the workload that women experience in fish processing activities and reduce their health hazards. In addition, the project will support gender empowerment through the application of the Household Methodology for facilitated dialogue between men and women, and through the introduction of an adult literacy and numeracy program targeted at women. These gender interventions are expected to have several positive spill-overs in terms of nutrition, health and education at the household level.
- **Socio-economic co-benefits:** With the project's support, 20,198 households (or 167,643 individuals) will have better economic opportunities in the fisheries sector, generating more income and improving their capital base and resilience. In addition, the project implementation is expected to generate over 500 temporary jobs and 100 permanent jobs, with would be targeted at vulnerable youth. In particular, the

⁵⁹ Ibid., p .37. The bonga, the preferred fish of Gambians consumers, is marketed on average at GMD 25 000 per t against GMD 20 000 for substitute species (i.e. sardinella).

project's job creation potential will support the Gambia's post-COVID-19 recovery, as the country has significantly suffered from the loss in tourism revenues and jobs. In addition, the increased fish availability is estimated to reduce the food import bill for other animal protein sources and to generate foreign currency gains through increased exports of fish and fish products. The fisheries sector has already markedly increased its share in the national GDP in recent years and the project's intervention is expected to accelerate this trend.

- **Social co-benefits:** The project's capacity development activities - that will complement the physical investments – will contribute to strengthening the human capital of fisher folk and their ability to engage with the public services and the private sector. As a result, project beneficiaries will have better access to formal markets and to information and knowledge. In addition, the project will invest in social organization: on one hand, in the creation or strengthening of local management committees at sites of community action, and on the other hand, in the organization of fisher folk and other value chain actors into common economic interest groups, such as cooperatives.

D.4. Needs of recipient (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

147. **The Gambia is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.** The country's physical location renders it highly exposed to climate change threats from both land and sea and, due to the small size of the economy, the country possesses limited capacity to autonomously undertake extensive adaptation efforts in response to threats for which it contributed little in creating.⁶⁰ In the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index, Gambia is ranked 141st in the world, being the 33rd most vulnerable country and the 53rd least ready country, reflecting its high vulnerability score and low readiness score.

148. **The Gambia's climate vulnerability is also set in a complex development context.** The country is classified as a least developed country (LDC) by the UN and as low income by the World Bank⁶¹, and it ranks 172nd in the 2020 Human Development Index. In addition, the Gambia is also now recognized as a Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations country, given its high institutional and social fragility. The average GDP growth of 2.9% over the last decade has proven insufficient to **ACCELERATE** development, reduce poverty and improve food security. The Gambians, particularly the youth, continue to migrate from rural areas to the urbanized coastal zone, but more importantly to attempt to immigrate to developed countries. In addition, the economic shock induced by the Covid-19 pandemic on the tourism sector will erase some of the recent developmental gains. **Fisher folk are among the Gambia's most vulnerable populations, as part of a broader agriculture sector that has stagnated in recent years.** Agriculture (including fisheries) is the main livelihood source for about 72 percent of poor households and 91 percent of extremely poor rural households.

149. As indicated in section B.5, there is **very limited public and private financing** available to address the barriers to adaptation in the fisheries sector. As an indication, the available public budget in a typical year would be insufficient at implementing the **ADAPTATION** measures at a single landing site. While other international technical and financial partners have supported the fisheries sector, their focus has been on capture fisheries management, and less on climate adaptation. As such, the gap in financing adaptation remains large and requires a strong involvement of the GCF.

150. **The various assessments of public service delivery and implementation capacity conducted during the project formulation have indicated the low technical, human and financial resources available in the fisheries sector.** Particular issues include insufficient staffing, particularly on the field, inadequate training and technical **KNOWLEDGE**, insufficient budget allocation for capital expenditures (development), etc. Recognizing this reality, the Government has requested FAO to implement the project, in close partnership with its ministries and agencies. As such, the project is justified in terms of the needs of the recipient and will invest in strengthening the sectoral institutions and building long-term implementation capacity to support the Gambia's adaptation efforts.

⁶⁰ Per capita GHG emissions in The Gambia is 1.11 Mt CO₂e, compared to the global average of 6.76 Mt CO₂e (source: https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions?breakBy=regions-PER_CAPITA&chartType=line&gases=all-ghg®ions=WORLD%2CGMB§ors=total-including-lucf accessed 3/8/2020).

⁶¹ World Bank Country and Lending Groups 2020 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).

D.6. Efficiency and effectiveness (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

156. The total cost of the project is estimated at US\$ 24.2 million, including a proposed GCF grant of US\$ 17.2 million, co-financing from the MoA (grant financed by IFAD) of US\$ 5.0 million, and in-kind co-financing by the Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters (MoFWRNAM) of US\$ 2.0 million). Co-financing represents 29% of the total project costs.

157. Given the very limited available resources for climate adaptation in the Gambia, the PROREFISH design has focused its efforts on partnering with the ROOTS project, a leading initiative in the crop agriculture sector. To enhance the project's efficiency **AND** to ensure additionality of the GCF investments, the first two aquaculture packages (and the most important ones in terms of the budget of Output 2.2) build on the significant investments that the ROOTS project will provide. For rice-fish culture, the ROOTS project will invest in the irrigated rice schemes, the provision of inputs and agronomic training. PROREFISH will top-up these investments, by contributing to the adjustment of design and by providing aquaculture start-up kits and training. As such, per aquaculture package investments costs (per hectare) are supported 65% by ROOTS and 35% by PROREFISH, ensuring efficiency and a much larger scale for this intervention, given the available budget. Similar arrangements are applicable for the integration of fish culture in tanks in vegetable gardens, with a nearly identical cost-sharing ratio.

158. An economic analysis has been conducted to evaluate the economic returns of the investments in climate proofing the small-scale fisheries infrastructure at the six targeted sites. As the six landing sites represent public infrastructure, an economic analysis has been developed, evaluating the overall impact of the investments at each site. Overall, assuming a gradual decrease of the post-harvest losses (from currently 25% and expected BAU scenario with climate change of 30% to a final target of 15% post-harvest loss) and a constant volume of landed fish⁶², the US\$ 7.4 million investments would generate over 15 years⁶³ an economic internal rate of return (EIRR) of 41.8% and net present value (NPV) at a social discount rate of 6% of US\$ 27.3 million. Given the specificity of each site's climate vulnerability, the volumes of fish landed and the subsequent **PACKAGE** of investments, the results vary among the six locations. The Banjul landing site presents the lowest, yet positive results, due to the specific nature of investments: the site's investments are designed to accommodate landing capacity losses at other nearby sites, and less to reduce on-shore, post-landing losses. As such, the Banjul landing site has the highest investments costs (43%) of the total. At the other end, the Tanji landing site has the highest economic results, reflecting that the site is the most important in terms of volumes of fish and economic activity (see table **Table D-2**).

159. To complement the standard cost-benefit analysis (CBA), a break-even analysis over 15-year using the same social discount factor of 6% was conducted to assess the minimum decrease in losses required at each site in order to justify the investment costs. The results indicate that realistic and achievable reduction in losses (ranging from 1.1% to 11.5%) are sufficient to break-even.

⁶² In the absence of long-term site-specific statistics and in light of the expected climate change impacts, it was not possible at this stage to estimate future fish landings at the targeted landing sites. Yet, the project will support the capacity development of the CFCs to better monitor, record and report fish landings throughout project implementation and after. This component of the EFA can be revised and updated throughout implementation as necessary.

⁶³ The analysis has assumed that the works would be completed by Year 3 of project implementation (in line with the activity phasing, budget and procurement plan) and would operate for 15 years (given the nature of the infrastructure and equipment installed at the different sites).

Table D-2 Economic results (standard CBA) and break-even analysis small-scale fisheries infrastructure (fish loss reduction)

Landing Site	Economic results (standard CBA)		Break-even analysis (15-y @6%)
	EIRR (%)	NPV (@6%, US\$ mn)	Required reduction in losses (%)
Banjul	11.4%	\$0.6	11.5%
Brufut	78.7%	\$6.5	1.6%
Tanji	104.5%	\$10.2	1.1%
Sanyang	63.2%	\$2.2	2.2%
Kartong	24.0%	\$1.7	6.7%
Bintang	24.9%	\$1.0	6.5%
Total	41.8%	\$27.3	

160. For the four proposed aquaculture packages, a financial analysis has been conducted over a period of 10 years. Using a cost-benefit approach, the results indicate that each proposed adaptation activity is profitable, with significant returns for the project beneficiaries and with internal rates of return ranging from 15% to 27%. In terms of financing options, besides (i) fully concessional grant to cover the necessary aquaculture investments costs, the analysis has also tested the financial profitability of these activities assuming (ii) a full commercial loan financing, (iii) and a mix (50%-50%) of commercial and potential concessional loans. The prevailing loan terms in the Gambia present high costs (at least 18% interest rate per year for agricultural activities) and short repayment periods (below one year)⁶⁴. These elements are severe impediments to financial inclusion especially for small-scale farmers and artisanal fisherfolk targeted by the project. The aquaculture packages identified by the project present payback periods of minimum 5 years (5 years for aquaculture packages 1 and 2, 6 years for packages 3 and 4). Under the prevailing conditions, the analysis of the financing scenarios (ii) and (iii) shows lower or even negative financial returns, therefore supporting the justification for highly concessional financing.⁶⁵ The sensitivity analysis of these financial models highlights the importance of fish prices in generating adequate returns for the beneficiaries (see Annex 3 EFA)⁶⁶. In all packages, price decreases of 5%-10% significantly affect profitability, which justifies the project's interventions along the value chain for better marketing and value addition to remove these risks.

Table D-3 Financial results for the aquaculture packages

	Aquaculture package 1 Fish culture in tanks	Aquaculture package 2 Rice-fish culture	Aquaculture package 3 Fish culture in ponds	Aquaculture package 4 Clam and oyster culture
IRR (%)	22.8%	30.8%	15.3%	18.6%
NPV (@18%, US\$)	1,322	396	3,423	1,912
Yearly add. income* (US\$/unit)	2,813	377	6,519	1,943
Yearly add. income* (US\$/beneficiary)	141	188	261	194

*at full realization of benefits

161. To account for the economic value of the net greenhouse gas emissions reductions expected to be generated by the project (11,926 t CO₂eq per year) has been converted into monetary value using three price ranges: current carbon prices (using EU ETS as a proxy – 40 USD/t CO₂eq), and low and high ranges of social carbon prices (as adopted by the World Bank – 49 USD/t CO₂eq and 98 USD/t CO₂eq at project lifetime midpoint in 2030). Using these assumptions, the yearly economic value generated by the project ranges from US\$1.1 million to US\$2.7 million. Component 3 activities have been considered as playing an enabling role for the fisheries and aquaculture activities described above and as such they do not generate they own benefit streams.

162. Overall, PROREFISH is economically justified, generating an overall economic rate of return (EIRR) of 22.0% and a net present value (NPV, at 6%) of the additional benefits of US\$ 21.0 million, over a period of 20 years. The inclusion of the social valuation of the environmental externalities resulting from mangrove restoration (carbon sequestration potential) further increases these positive results, as summarized in **Table D-4**.⁶⁷ These economic results are robust when testing for several risk scenarios, including climate hazards and stressors, materializing in risks of cost

overruns, decreased of benefits, delays in benefits generation, lower adoption rates and decreased fish prices (a summary of the sensitivity analysis is provided in **Table D-5**). Yet, the interplay between these factors can reduce the economic returns of the project and the full realization of the project's potential will depend on the full and timely implementation of all project activities.

Table D-4 Economic results

	Base scenario without env. externalities	Low env. externalities valuation	High env. externalities valuation
EIRR	22.0%	26.1%	30.1%
NPV @ 6% (US\$ m)	21.0	27.5	33.9

Table D-5 Sensitivity analysis

Scenarios		EIRR	NPV (6%) USD million
Base scenario		22.0%	21.0
Costs	+ 10%	19.8%	19.4
Costs	+ 20%	18.0%	17.9
Costs	+ 50%	13.5%	13.2
Benefits	- 10%	19.6%	17.3
Benefits	- 20%	17.1%	13.7
Benefits	- 30%	12.7%	8.5
Benefits delayed by 1 year		18.3%	18.9
Benefits delayed by 2 year		15.7%	17.0
Benefits delayed by 3 year		13.5%	13.8
Benefits delayed by 4 year		11.7%	10.8
Adoption rate	- 10%	19.9%	19.3
Adoption rate	- 20%	16.4%	14.1
Fish prices	- 10%	21.2%	20.5
Fish prices	- 20%	18.8%	16.5

⁶⁴ Average maturity of 90 days (source: The Gambia National Policy for MSMEs 2019-24 - link [here](#)).

⁶⁵ Worth remarking here that under Component 3, as part of its knowledge management and policy dialogue including with the private sector, the project will provide evidence of the financial profitability of these investment stimulating revision of financial products and services to be more suitable for the artisanal sub-sector and rural areas.

⁶⁶ Specific sensitivity analysis is presented in each model.

⁶⁷ Reference to "aggregation" tab in EFA spreadsheets (Annex 3).

E. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

E.1. Project/Programme Focus

Please indicate whether this proposal is for a mitigation or adaptation project/programme. For cross-cutting proposals, select both.

Reduced emissions (mitigation)

Increased resilience (adaptation)

E.2. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (max 600 words, approximately 1-2 pages)

Assessment Dimension	Current state (baseline)		Potential target scenario (Description)	How the project/programme will contribute (Description)
	Description	Rating		
Scale	In Gambia artisanal fisheries serve as a source of livelihoods for about 200,000 people (20% of rural population). Fish losses are increasing as a result of climate impacts on storage and transportation to markets, with high repercussions on access to fish as an affordable source of proteins for a large segment of the society.	<u>Low</u>	Through substantial investment in artisanal fisheries, climate proofing infrastructure and supporting access to adaptation and diversification options in fisheries and aquaculture, the project will be able to support 80% of the fisherfolk in the country, and to maintain the fish availability per capita in spite of negative climate change impacts, and improve management of mangrove ecosystems.	The substantial investment and outreach of PROREFISH positions it well to broker interventions in artisanal fisheries towards improved climate change resilience, to allow further upscaling of results. Through knowledge management and improvements in the policy and regulatory framework, the project will contribute to create an enabling environment conducive to private sector investment, including for more inclusive financial service provision facilitating access to adapted technologies and infrastructure.

<p>Replicability</p>	<p>Despite suitable fisheries technologies and infrastructure being available in the region, their deployment is hampered by smallholder producer capacity constraints, market barriers including unsuitable financial products and a lack of public financing for the sector. Limited information on impacts of climate change and insufficient capacity to address these hamper the use of adaptive nature-based solutions like restoration of mangrove forests in coastal areas.</p>	<p><u>Medium</u></p>	<p>The paradigm shift of the project will rely on the dissemination and demonstration of results of the available and tested adaptation options. The superior durability of the new fish landing infrastructure and fish processing equipment, combined with reduced losses, better product quality and lower maintenance costs covered by modest user fees, will establish a blueprint for future public and private sector investments, as suitable to the Gambian context.</p>	<p>The project will mobilize technology (FTTs, landing sites...) transfer to and capacity building for vulnerable fishing communities (CFCs, CFMCs, TRY groups...) and involve the actors in the subsequent segments of the fisheries value chain. In addition, project-generated evidence and knowledge management will document the success and attract additional climate and potentially commercial finance for further operations, as well as application in other neighboring countries with similar challenges.</p>
<p>Sustainability</p>	<p>Small-scale farmers and artisanal fisherfolk who are vulnerable to climate change impacts have limited options to mobilize commercial loans. Experience with village or community savings is showing limited results due to limitations in the financial regulatory system. This also hampers the development of market-based and economically inclusive solutions.</p>	<p><u>Low</u></p>	<p>Key element of sustainability will be the entrepreneurial capacities gained by the project beneficiaries and the exposure to private sector. Moreover, managerial capacities of CFCs and CFMCs, as well as the affordable fees they charge will improve operations of the assets and guarantee the maintenance and durability of the investments in infrastructure, equipment and mangrove forests.</p>	<p>By training artisanal fisherfolk and vulnerable communities in individual and collective entrepreneurial and management activities and facilitating commercial linkages with private sector entrepreneurs (tourism, markets...), the project will generate sustainable business opportunities. Project facilitated private sector platforms such as the “Invest in Fisheries” roundtables, linking up small-scale fisheries operators with entrepreneurs, coupled with adequate training will promote productive alliances including equitable value chain financing arrangements, which will also make smallholder producer groups more attractive to financial service providers.</p>
<p>E.3. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators)</p>				

Select appropriate IRMF core and supplementary indicators to monitor project/programme progress. More than one IRMF (core and or supplementary) indicators may be selected as applicable for each GCF results area and project/programme outcome (as defined in the table in section B.2(b)). If IRMF indicators are unable to measure any given project/programme outcomes, project/programme-specific indicators should be developed under section E.5 (project/programme specific indicators).

GCF Result Area	IRMF Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final ⁶⁸	
<u>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</u>	<u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u>	Yearly progress reports and final evaluation Georeferenced project outcome surveys ⁶⁹	0 direct beneficiaries 0 indirect beneficiaries	67,057 direct beneficiaries ⁷⁰ (52.4% women) 100,000 indirect beneficiaries (52.4% women)	167,643 direct beneficiaries (52.4% women) 250,000 indirect beneficiaries (52.4% women)	he Government of the Gambia acting through
<u>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</u>	<u>Supplementary 2.1: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options</u>	Yearly progress reports and final evaluation Georeferenced project outcome surveys ⁷¹	0 beneficiary	Total: 67,057 individuals (8,786 hh) – 52.4% women Males: 31,919 Females: 35,138 Sustainable ecosystem management Males: 2,370 Females: 2,160 Climate-proofed coastal infrastructure: Males: 21,963 Females: 24,178	Total: 167,643 individuals (20,198 hh) – 52.4% women Males: 79,798 Females: 87,845 Sustainable ecosystem management Males: 5,926 Females: 6,524 Climate-proofed coastal infrastructure: Males: 54,908 Females: 60,455	No external shocks (natural disasters, political or economic crises) with impacts on the targeted beneficiaries and sites Availability of construction companies and no delays in procurement Public sector support provided in a timely manner

⁶⁸ The final target means the target at the end of project/programme implementation period. However, for core indicator 1 (GHG emission reduction), please also provide the target value at the end of the total lifespan period which is defined as the maximum number of years over which the impacts of the investment are expected to be effective.

⁶⁹ The indicator measures the adoption of improved practices and technologies supported by the project disaggregated by type and gender of beneficiaries, including investments in Sustainable ecosystem management, climate-proofed coastal infrastructures; aquaculture; capacity development.

⁷⁰ The beneficiaries indicated in Core 2 indicator include all project beneficiaries, including those who benefited from restored mangrove forests against sea-level rise (adaptation benefits of mangrove).

⁷¹ The indicator measures the adoption of improved practices and technologies supported by the project disaggregated by type and gender of beneficiaries, including investments in Sustainable ecosystem management, climate-proofed coastal infrastructures; aquaculture; capacity development.

				Aquaculture development: Males: 4,425 Females: 4,871 Improved climate adaptation capacities Males: 3,161 Females: 3,479	Aquaculture development: Males: 11,062 Females: 12,178 Improved climate adaptation capacities Males: 7,902 Females: 8,698	
<u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u>	<u>Supplementary 2.2: Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security</u>	Yearly progress reports and final evaluation Georeferenced project outcome surveys	10,000 hh (83,000 individuals – of which 43,492 women) (~50% of benef) ⁷²	14,139 hh (117,354 individuals – of which 61,493 women) (70% of benef hhs)	18,178 hh (150,887 individuals – of which 79,065 women) (90% of benef hhs)	No external shocks, adoption of project technologies proceeds as planned
<u>ARA3 Infrastructure and built environment</u>	<u>Core 3: Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions</u>	Yearly progress reports and final evaluation Georeferenced mid-term and completion surveys	0	2 landing sites climate-proofed ⁷³ and improved with adaptive measures, for an estimated value of US\$ 2.0 million	7 landing sites climate-proofed and improved with adaptive measures, for an estimated value of US\$ 6.7 million	Availability of construction companies and no delays in procurement
<u>ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services</u>	<u>Core 4: Hectares of natural resources brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practice</u>	Yearly progress reports and final evaluation Georeferenced mid-term and completion assessments ⁷⁴	0	1,800 ha of mangrove forests	2,350 ha of mangrove forests	No change in incentives for further mangrove deforestation (tourism, agriculture, etc.) and no human-induced changes in the Gambia river water flow (Sambangalou dam construction, filling and operation)

⁷² FAO (SOFI, 2021 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb4474en/cb4474en.pdf>) estimated that the “prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the total population” of The Gambia was 56.0% on national basis. In absence of a specific baseline value for the project target areas, an estimated baseline of 50% was taken into account – considering that coastal populations are relatively less food insecure than the rest of the country.

⁷³ Including project supported physical assets.

⁷⁴ The assessments combine ground truthing with remote sensing information on mangroves forests status.

						Effective monitoring by the Department of Forestry and by the Department of Parks and Wildlife
<u>ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services</u>	<u>Supplementary 4.1: Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystems</u>	Yearly progress reports and final evaluation Georeferenced mid-term and completion assessments ⁷⁵	0	1,800 ha of mangrove forests, disaggregated as: Reforestation of 800 ha of degraded mangroves in the estuary and middle river areas Assisted natural regeneration of 1,000 ha of degraded mangroves in the estuary and middle river areas	2,350 ha of mangrove forests, disaggregated as: Reforestation of 1,100 ha of degraded mangroves in the estuary and middle river areas Assisted natural regeneration of 1,250 ha of degraded mangroves in the estuary and middle river areas	Economic stability. No changes in incentives in increasing fishing, and fish availability on market is increased also thanks to project interventions on reduction of post-harvest losses and aquaculture
<u>MRA4 Forestry and land use</u>	<u>Core 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered</u>	Yearly progress reports and final evaluation Georeferenced mid-term and completion assessments ⁷⁶	0 tCO ₂ e sequestered or reduced	-12,026 tCO ₂ eq	-42,092 tCO ₂ eq over the 6 years implementation of the project ⁷⁷	It is estimated that the project will contribute to sequester or reduce emissions of 238,519 tCO ₂ eq over the 20-year lifetime of the investment (or about 11,926 t CO ₂ eq (on annual basis)

E.4. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable)

Select at least two relevant IRMF core (enabling environment) indicators to monitor and elaborate the baseline context and project/programme's targeted outcome against the respective indicators. Rate the current state (baseline) vis-à-vis the target scenario and select the geographical scope of the outcome to be assessed. Describe how the project/programme will contribute towards the target scenario. Refer to a case example in the accompanying guidance to complete this section.

⁷⁵ The assessments combine ground thruthing with remote sensing information on mangroves forests status.

⁷⁶ GHG assessment is based on the Ex-ACT carbon accounting tools and described in Annex 24. The assessments combine ground thruthing with remote sensing information on mangroves forests status.

⁷⁷ When including the capitalization period, it is estimated that the project will contribute to sequester 238,519 tCO₂eq over the 20-year lifetime of the investment (or about 11,926 t CO₂eq (on annual basis)

Core Indicator	Baseline context (description)	Rating for current state (baseline)	Target scenario (description)	How the project will contribute	Coverage
<p><u>Core Indicator 6: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation</u></p>	<p>Artisanal small scale fisheries communities use inefficient technologies and infrastructure unadapted to the increasing temperatures (threatening post harvest losses) and increasing flooding (vulnerable landing sites), ultimately increasing their vulnerability to climate and socio-economic threats.</p>	<p><u>low</u></p>	<p>Rural communities relying on artisanal small scale fisheries livelihoods will access suitable and profitable technologies, equipment and infrastructure (climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying, energy efficient technologies for fish handling and processing, flood-proofing measures, improved increase of fish feed production facility run by youth groups...) to strengthen resilience and improve options for access to markets.</p>	<p>Especially via interventions and investment in Outputs 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2, the project will ensure dissemination, access (and strong capacities to utilize, manage and maintain) of adequate adaptive technologies and infrastructure for artisanal small scale fisheries and mangrove forest restoration and maintenance. In addition, the project will also disseminate equipment for georeferenced monitoring of natural resources under climate threats.</p>	<p><u>Multiple sub-national areas within a country</u></p>
<p><u>Core Indicator 5: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner</u></p>	<p>The Gambian fisheries sector is dependent on multiple factors, which often are under the jurisdiction of different ministries and agencies. To date, no systematic coordination mechanisms exist to bring together fisheries, agriculture, forestry, environment, trade and economy decision-makers and to introduce climate change considerations in planning and implementation of public policy and investments.</p>	<p><u>low</u></p>	<p>The project will support the update and revision of at least two national policies/strategies to include climate risk analysis and mitigation and adaptation directions. In addition, fisheries, water resources and mangrove status information will be available through a publicly available portal of georeferenced information and data. Related institutional capacities to manage information and support evidence based decision making will be strengthened at all levels, from local communities to national institutions.</p>	<p>Via investments in knowledge generation and dissemination, evidence based dialogue and direct contributions to revisions of policies, strategies and regulatory framework deployed in Component 3, the project will enable line ministries, agencies and local communities to better analyse and include climate risks in national policy and decision making processes relevant for the fisheries and aquaculture sector. This will also provision of evidence to foster improvements in the financial regulatory system, potentially stimulating higher opportunities for rural communities to access to financial services.</p>	<p><u>National level (one country)</u></p>

<p><u>Core indicator 7: Degree to which GCF Investments contribute to market development/transformation at the sectoral, local, or national level</u></p>	<p>While CFC and CFMC exist in some fisheries and mangrove forests sites, their capacities are limited and need systematic support to improve entrepreneurial activities and linkages to markets</p>	<p><u>medium</u></p>	<p>Rural communities, public actors and private sector will be able to anticipate and plan for climate change and will have stronger capacities to adopt suitable and market-driven adaptation options. As fruit of project facilitation, knowledge management and public-private policy dialogue, smallholders artisanal fisherfoks will have increased access to markets and potentially also suitable financial services</p>	<p>Interventions in Output 3.2 will support market linkages and entrepreneurial activities for facilitating a post-project financial exit strategy. This will include among others the promotion of platforms and dialogues with private sector entrepreneurs (in tourism, and market distribution) to further expand the sector's output as well as the value addition by organised artisanal processors. In addition, the project will collaborate with financial institutions to stimulate further investment (commercial and potentially concessional loans) in the fisheries sub-sector.</p>	<p><u>Multiple sub-national areas within a country</u></p>
<p><u>Core indicator 8: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards</u></p>	<p>The fisheries sub-sector especially for small scale fisherfolks communities is characterised by limited knowledge about technologies proven successful. There are mixed past experience with improved fisheries and aquaculture technologies that represent a potential. The financial system is unadapted to serve the agriculture sector, providing unaffordable conditions for smallholders (high interests, short duration) and general lack of interest for complex and not standard investment such as required for agriculture and fisheries.</p>	<p><u>medium</u></p>	<p>Rural vulnerable communities will be able to manage, operate and maintain productive infrastructure and equipment accessed via project-supported concessional technology transfers. Moreover, private sector and financial institutions will be able to appreciate the profitability of the fisheries operations as investment and potentially collaborations between small-scale fisheries groups and entrepreneurs in subsequent segments of value chains will be established.</p>	<p>Under outputs 2.1 and 2.2., the project will support fisherfolk, farmers and project beneficiaries with dedicated training, capacity development and knowledge transfer to ensure strengthening their capacities in relation to technology transfers and adaptation to climate change (in Output 2.1 and Output 2.2).on a broader national scale, the project will conduct knowledge generation and management and public-private policy dialogue (in output 3.1 and 3.2)</p>	<p><u>National level (one country)</u></p>

E.5. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)

This section should list out project/programme-specific performance indicators (outcomes and outputs) that are not covered in sections above (E.1-E.4). List down tailored indicators to monitor /track progress against relevant project/programme results (outcomes/outputs). AEs have the freedom to decide against which outcomes they would like to set project/programme specific indicators. If any co-benefits are identified in sections B.2(a)(b), and D.3, AEs are encouraged to add and monitor co-benefit indicators under the “Project/programme co-benefit indicators” section in table below. Add rows as needed.

Please number each outcome and output as shown below to indicate association of outputs to the contributing outcome. The numbering for outputs under this section should correspond to the output numbering in annex 4 (detailed budget plan).

Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
Component 1 Outcome. Fisheries habitats (mangrove ecosystems) are sustainably restored and managed by the local communities	Continuous Change Detection and Classification (CCDC) using FAO’s publicly accessible SEPAL platform in all 10 degraded mangrove ecosystem intervention areas	Project initial, mid-term and final NDVI assessment Source: earthmap / satellite imageries	tbd (at initial survey in PY1)	+10%	+15%	Full participation from the local communities Availability of seeds and planting material Absence of any natural hazards in the targeted areas
Component 1 Outcome Increased CO2e sequestration through improved management of mangrove forests	N/A ⁷⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output 1.1. Mangrove ecosystems sustainably restored in fisheries priority areas	Ha of degraded mangrove areas in key fisheries hotspots reforested	Community reporting, yearly progress reports, mid-term and final evaluations, remote sensing	0 ha	800 ha	1,100 ha	As for the Outcome indicator (Core 4 and supplementary 4.1): No change in incentives for further mangrove deforestation (tourism, agriculture, etc.) and no human-induced changes in the Gambia river water flow (Sambangalou dam construction, filling and operation) Effective monitoring by the Department of Forestry and by
	Ha of mangrove forests in key fisheries hotspots under Assisted natural regeneration (ANR)		0 ha	1,000 ha	1,250 ha	

⁷⁸ This outcome is measured by the core indicator 1 “GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered” reported to in Section E.3, above.

						the Department of Parks and Wildlife
Output 1.2. Local communities equipped to sustainably manage mangrove ecosystems as fisheries habitat	Number of community forest management committees (CFMC) established	Project monitoring, community reporting	0	At least 7 the intervention sites	In at least 10 intervention sites	Availability of local communities Institutional stability to ensure tenure transfer
	Number of communities assuming tenure over the restored forest plots		0	At least 7 communities	At least 10 communities	
Component 1 Outcome Increased CO ₂ e sequestration through improved management of mangrove forests	<u>Core 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered</u>	Yearly progress reports and final evaluation Georeferenced mid-term and completion assessments ⁷⁹	0 tCO ₂ e sequestered or reduced	-12,026 tCO ₂ e	-42,092 tCO ₂ e over the 6 years implementation of the project ⁸⁰	It is estimated that the project will contribute to sequester or reduce emissions of 238,519 tCO ₂ e over the 20-year lifetime of the investment (or about 11,926 t CO ₂ e (on annual basis)
Component 2 Outcome. Fisherfolks livelihoods become climate resilient by increased fish availability and additional income generation	Increased fisher folks' income from fishing and fish processing	Yearly CFCs reports, baseline, mid-term and final evaluations	200 USD/ month per crew member 100 USD/month per women fish processor ⁸¹	220 USD/month for crew members (+10%) 110 USD/month for women processors (+10%)	260 USD/month for crew members (+30%) 130 USD/month for women processors (+30%)	Full adoption of new technologies Effective operation and maintenance No external shocks (natural disasters, political or economic crises) with impacts on the targeted beneficiaries and sites
	Post-landing fish losses at the project intervention sites (percentage)	Yearly CFCs reports, baseline, mid-term and final evaluations	25%	20%	15%	Full adoption of new technologies Effective operation and maintenance
	Additional yearly fish production from project supported aquaculture activities (tonne)	Beneficiaries records, yearly progress reports, mid-term and final evaluations	0 tonnes	450 tonnes	750 tonnes	Continuous availability of inputs Effective operation and maintenance
Output 2.1. Fisheries communities are equipped with climate-proofed and improved critical small scale	Number of fisheries communities with climate	Project monitoring, community reporting	0	(4) Climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at Brufut ,	(4) Climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at Brufut ,	Availability of local communities Continuous availability of material

⁷⁹ GHG assessment is based on the Ex-ACT carbon accounting tools and described in Annex 24. The assessments combine ground thruthing with remote sensing information on mangroves forests status.

⁸⁰ When including the capitalization period, it is estimated that the project will contribute to sequester 238,519 tCO₂e over the 20-year lifetime of the investment (or about 11,926 t CO₂e (on annual basis)

⁸¹ Baseline to be cross chjecked at project inception. Estimates provided based on expert referrals and field visits in potential project interventions sites.

fisheries infrastructure (artisanal fish landing sites) and with climate-smart fish processing equipment (solar dryers and improved ovens)	proofed landing sites under full operation			<p>Tanji, Gunjur and Sanyang landing sites</p> <p>(1) Flood-proofing measures and climate proofed equipment introduced at Kartong landing site</p> <p>(1) flood-proofing measures developed at Bintang landing site</p> <p>(1) climate-proofed Banjul landing site to accommodate loss of capacity at other climate impacted sites</p>	<p>Tanji, Gunjur and Sanyang landing sites</p> <p>(1) Flood-proofing measures and climate proofed equipment introduced at Kartong landing site</p> <p>(1) flood-proofing measures developed at Bintang landing site</p> <p>(1) climate-proofed Banjul landing site to accommodate loss of capacity at other climate impacted sites</p>	
	Number of fisheries communities operating around targeted mangrove areas ⁸² receiving efficient technology packaging for fish handling and processing	Project monitoring, community reporting	0	At least 7 communities	At least 10 communities	
Output 2.2. Aquaculture activities introduced as adaptation measures for livelihood improvement of 2,800 smallholder rural households	Number of aquaculture packages (AP) fully adopted and applied by beneficiaries	Yearly progress reports, outcome surveys		<p>Total number of aquaculture packages: 230</p> <p>AP1: Integrated rice-fish production on 150 hectares</p> <p>AP2: Integration of fish culture in tanks</p>	<p>Total number of aquaculture packages: 430</p> <p>AP1: Integrated rice-fish production on 300 hectares</p> <p>AP2: Integration of fish culture in tanks</p>	<p>No external shocks (natural disasters, political or economic crises) with impacts on the targeted beneficiaries and sites</p> <p>Timely availability of inputs and no delays in procurement</p> <p>Public sector support provided in a timely manner</p>

⁸² For targeted mangrove areas, refer to Component 1.

				in 20 vegetable gardens AP3: Fish culture in 30 ponds AP4: 30 groups engaged in sustainable oyster and clam culture	in 30 vegetable gardens AP3: Fish culture in 60 ponds AP4: 40 groups engaged in sustainable oyster and clam culture	Effective training and supervision
<p>Component 3 Outcome. Local communities, public and private actors in the fisheries sector anticipate and plan for climate change adopting suitable and market driven adaptation measures</p>	Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	6-month reports of the TAC, project progress reports, final evaluation	No mechanism	Twice yearly meetings of the <i>Fisheries Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) in Response to Climate Change</i> , with at least 50% of the agenda dedicated to climate-responsive planning and development (not project related)	Twice yearly meetings of the <i>Fisheries Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) in Response to Climate Change</i> , with at least 90% of the agenda dedicated to climate-responsive planning and development (not project related)	Full commitment from the Government of the Gambia and provision of in-kind co-financing
	<i>Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability</i>	E-extension/e-outreach quarterly and annual reports Capacity Development outcome assessments ⁸³	0	45% of fisher folk using on-demand the e-extension/e-outreach system (45% in coastal areas and 45% inland)	85% of fisher folk using on-demand the e-extension/e-outreach system (90% in coastal areas and 75% inland)	The system will be developed to provide information through text messaging, on-demand. Effective use will be proxied through the demand from fisher folk. Target percentages relative to the latest (2016) Frame Survey for the fisheries sector Targets will be updated based on survey data during implementation

⁸³ The outcome assessment of capacity development interventions in the project will be carried out in two phases: a. an ex-ante knowledge test (representing the baseline knowledge level for the beneficiaries); b. an immediately ex-post knowledge test (to measure immediate knowledge gains); and c. a ex-post survey on the use of knowledge gained (conducted four to six months after the training) to measure the outcome or behavioural change (source: FAO capacity development learning modules <https://www.fao.org/3/i2532e/i2532e.pdf>).

Output 3.1. Public services supported to analyze, anticipate and respond to climate risks	Number of fisher folk and value chain actors strengthened (assuming at least 80% success rate on total participants) in climate adaptation measures	Training records, yearly progress reports Before/after capacity assessment	0	800 (out of 1,000)	1,600 (out of 2,000)	Captured under Result 3, but incorporating all the direct trainees throughout the project interventions Continuous interest and participation in project trainings
	Number of public sector staff (at central and field level) whose capacity is strengthened to support climate adaptation in the fisheries sector (assuming at least 80% success rate on total participants)	Training records, yearly progress reports, learning outcome surveys ⁸⁴ Before/after capacity assessment	0	80 (out of 90)	110 (out of 137)	Proper staffing in the line ministries Limited staff turnover Active and continuous participation of trainees
	Established and operationalized e-extension/outreach system for fisheries and aquaculture	Government report, Project monitoring, record of e-extension	No e-extension system is available	1 extension system fully functioning	1 extension system fully functioning	Proper staffing in the line ministries Limited staff turnover Active and continuous participation of trainees
Output 3.2. Local communities, producers groups and HHs capacities developed to support the implementation of adaptation measures	Number of technical officers strengthened on georeferenced monitoring NR and investment	Training records, yearly progress reports, learning outcome surveys ⁸⁵	0	60 technical officers trained and equipped	80 technical officers trained and equipped	Proper staffing in the line ministries Limited staff turnover Active and continuous participation of trainees
	Number of business to business platforms established	Project reports	0	3 Invest in Fisheries roundtables 100 artisanal fish processors trained	5 Invest in Fisheries roundtables 100 artisanal fish processors trained	Active and continuous engagement of private sector actors.

⁸⁴ Reference to capacity development outcome surveys mentioned above.

⁸⁵ Reference to capacity development outcome surveys mentioned above.

	Number of women whose capacity of the functional literacy and numeracy have been strengthened	Training records, yearly progress reports, learning outcome surveys ⁸⁶	0	800	1,500 women	Active and continuous participation of trainees
Project/programme co-benefit indicators						
Co-benefit 1: Public health is improved around the fish landing sites from the reduced pollution from the improved ovens	<i>Percentage of lung disease deaths out of total deaths</i>	WHO Lung Diseases Deaths	1.56%	1.2%	1.0%	WHO updates the data at least every three years
Co-benefit 2: Intra-households and societal gender based discriminations are reduced	<i>Percentage of women who first marry or enter marital union before age 15 in rural areas⁸⁷</i>	National Statistics (Multiple-Indicator Cluster Survey)	12.9%	12%	10%	Multiple-Indicator Cluster Survey is conducted at least every three years The targeted groups are willing to participate in gender empowerment activities.
Co-benefit 3: Smallholders have increased access to markets	<i>Percentage of increased volume of domestic artisanal fisheries products on the total volume of fisheries products in the market</i>	National statistics	0	+3	+10%	Domestic market develops along with financial sector, transport infrastructure is maintained Increased market linkages are supported by increased credit worthiness of the fisherfolks The trainers/facilitators are skilled in stimulating interests and guiding the beneficiaries over time. WHO updates the data at least every three years
E.6. Project/programme activities and deliverables						
<i>All project activities should be listed here with a description and sub-activities. Significant deliverables should be reflected in annex 5 implementation timetable. Add rows as needed. Please number the activities as shown below to indicate association of activities to the related outputs provided above in section E.5. Similarly, please number sub-activities as shown below to associate to the related activity.</i>						

⁸⁶ Reference to capacity development outcome surveys mentioned above.

⁸⁷ Under the assumption that the Household Methodology provided by the project in output 3.2 has the potential to reduce intra household and social gender based discrimination and therefore supports a process of emancipation of young women including in discouraging early marriage.

Activities	Description	Sub-activities ⁸⁸	Deliverables
Component 1. Strengthening restoration capacity and community management of artisanal fisheries habitats			
Output 1.1 Mangrove ecosystems sustainably restored in fisheries priority areas			
Activity 1.1.1 Reforestation of 1,100 ha of degraded mangrove areas in key fisheries hotspots	<p>Replanting in degraded areas identified as critical to fisheries and at risk due to increased climate change pressures (salinity, sea level rise, etc.)</p> <p>Community-led replanting approach (stakeholders will be mobilized for mangrove nursery establishment, planting and monitoring of reforested plots)</p>	<p>1.1.1.1 Select planting sites within targeted mangrove areas</p> <p>1.1.1.2 Supporting the sensitization and training of communities surrounding the mangrove reforestation sites on mangrove conservation and sustainable utilization of resources (co-funded and executed by FAO)</p> <p>1.1.1.3 Mobilise local communities (identify and train planting teams) and determine planting plan</p> <p>1.1.1.4 Equip participating communities with restoration toolkits in each reforestation area</p> <p>1.1.1.4 Equip participating communities in each planting area with mangrove reforestation toolkits</p> <p>1.1.1.5 Community-led planting campaigns</p> <p>1.1.1.6 Seedling survival monitoring and replacing of dead plants as needed</p>	10 degraded mangrove areas restored through a mix of reforestation and assisted natural regeneration, for a total of 2,250 ha
Activity 1.1.2 Support assisted natural regeneration (ANR) on 1,250 ha of moderately degraded mangroves in key fisheries hotspots	<p>Enrichment planting and protective measures to accelerate natural regeneration of degraded mangroves identified as critical to fisheries and at risk due to increased climate change pressures</p> <p>Same community-led approach</p>	<p>1.1.2.1 Identify ANR sites and site-specific ANR measures within targeted mangrove areas</p> <p>1.1.2.2 Support the sensitization and training of communities surrounding the mangrove ANR sites on mangrove conservation and sustainable utilization of resources (co-funded and executed by FAO)</p> <p>1.1.2.3 Mobilise local communities (identify, train and equip work teams) and determine ANR work plan FAO</p> <p>1.1.2.4 Equip participating communities with restoration toolkits in each ANR area</p> <p>1.1.2.5 Community-led Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) campaigns</p> <p>1.1.2.6 Monitor, evaluate and replace dead plants</p>	

⁸⁸ Except where explicitly indicated, all sub-activities are executed by FAO. Annex 4 provides a detailed budget allocation and indication of financier for each sub-activity.

		1.1.2.7 Joint planning and execution of mangrove restoration (co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA).	
Output 1.2 Local communities equipped for sustainable ecosystem management			
1.2.1 Capacity development for local communities	Awareness raising and social organisation for sustainable ecosystem management of the restored mangrove areas	1.2.1.1 Provide trainings on mangrove monitoring, conservation and sustainable resource use 1.2.1.2 Establish community forest management committees (CFMCs) at each intervention site	CFMCs established at each intervention site
1.2.2 Support the establishment of community forest status (where applicable) for the interventions sites and the transfer of tenure to the local communities	Incentivising local communities to participate in restoration activities and subsequent sustainable management by establishing the community forest status and transferring ownership to the respective communities	1.2.2.1 Review forest situation, determine boundaries and establish community forest status 1.2.2.2 Prepare and enact forest tenure agreements 1.2.2.3 Conduct awareness raising workshops for communities on rights and obligations	Transfer of tenure for 10 community forests
1.2.3 Provide technical support to the execution of the mangrove restoration activities and ensuring environmental and social safeguards	Supporting communities and stakeholders involved in implementation by mobilizing expertise dedicated to transfer of capacity on Natural resources management and related fisheries activities, and to ensure respect of social and environmental safeguards	1.2.3.1 Supervision and extension for fisheries and related NRM activities (co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM) 1.2.3.2 Provision of capacity development to local communities on NRM / Mangrove forestry 1.2.3.3 Supervise and ensure the correct application of environment and social safeguards (ESS)	Communities in 10 degraded mangrove areas receiving support and technical expertise
Component 2. Climate resilient fisheries infrastructure and aquaculture development			
Output 2.1 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)			
2.1.1 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), detailed design and supervision for all sites	Conduct ESIA, detailed design and supervision for all sites, and provide capacity development to local communities on fisheries	2.1.1.1 Conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for construction works at all fish landing sites 2.1.1.2 Detailed design of all construction works 2.1.1.3 Supervision of construction works 2.1.1.4 Provision of capacity development on environmental and social safeguards for artisanal fisherfolk, including on their role in	ESIA conducted in identified sites At least 7 fishing communities received capacity development on fisheries related activities

		implementing the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	
2.1.2 Expand the Banjul landing site to accommodate loss of capacity at other climate impacted sites (Package 1)	<p>Develop additional fish landing and handling capacity by introducing four additional pontoons for artisanal fisheries canoes and necessary shore facilities</p> <p>(In particular, in response to the lack of possible adaptive measures at the nearby Bakau landing site, impacted by climate change)</p> <p>Capacity development for the CFC (organisational, O&M and marketing) provided in activity 2.1.6</p>	<p>2.1.2.1 Mobilisation and dredging</p> <p>2.1.2.2 Piling works</p> <p>2.1.2.3 Installation of 4 new pontoons for fish landing</p> <p>2.1.2.4 Installation of shore facilities for fish handling</p>	Operational, expanded landing coastal site
2.1.3 Introduce climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the Brufut, Tanji, Gunjur and Sanyang landing sites (Package 2)	<p>Replace climate exposed fish smoking and drying facilities and equipment with improved, climate-resilient technologies (FTT ovens and CEAS solar driers)</p> <p>Improve water access for fish handling operations</p> <p>Capacity development for the CFC (organisational, O&M and marketing) provided in activity 2.1.6</p>	<p>2.1.3.1 Installation of improved fish smoking units</p> <p>2.1.3.2 Installation of improved solar fish driers</p> <p>2.1.3.3 Installation of solar-powered sea water fish rinsing lines</p>	Three operational, climate-proofed coastal landing sites
2.1.4 Develop flood-proofing measures and introduce climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the Kartong landing site (Package 3)	<p>Develop additional fish landing and handling capacity to respond to over-crowding at other nearby landing sites (due to beach erosion)</p> <p>Raise the fish landing site and install new floating pontoons</p> <p>Replace climate exposed fish smoking and drying facilities and equipment with improved, climate-resilient technologies (FTT ovens and CEAS solar driers)</p> <p>Improve water access for fish handling operations</p>	<p>2.1.4.1 Platform level raising works</p> <p>2.1.4.2 Piling works and installation of floating pontoons</p> <p>2.1.4.3 Installation of improved solar fish driers</p> <p>2.1.4.4 Installation of improved fish smoking units</p> <p>2.1.4.5 Installation of solar-powered sea water fish rinsing lines</p>	One operational, climate-proofed coastal landing site

	Capacity development for the CFC (organisational, O&M and marketing) provided in activity 2.1.6		
2.1.5 Develop flood-proofing measures at the Bintang landing site (Package 4)	Installation of new floating pontoons and improved road access to the landing site Capacity development for the CFC (organisational, O&M and marketing) provided in activity 2.1.6	2.1.5.1 Road level raising works 2.1.5.2 Piling works and installation of floating pontoons	One operational, climate-proofed river landing site
2.1.6 Capacity development for the Community Fisheries Centers (CFCs)	provision of organizational, operation and maintenance, marketing capacity for CFCs	2.1.6.1 Trainings on equipment and technologies use, on organisational arrangements for equitable use and for user fee collection, on maintenance and repairs 2.1.6.2 Provision of capacity development for post harvest equipment management and maintenance (co-funded and executed by FAO) 2.1.6.3 Capacity development for the CFCs - organisational, O&M and marketing including negotiation skills (co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM)	At least 7 CFCs received capacity development
2.1.7 Introduce energy efficient technologies for fish handling and processing in 10 mangrove management communities ⁸⁹	Introduction of small solar powered equipment and improved fish smoking ovens (FTT ovens) to reduce the use of firewood and to improve fish processing operations	2.1.7.1 Identify site specific priority needs of the mangrove communities to reduce firewood use and fish losses 2.1.7.2 Provide and install the necessary equipment 2.1.7.3 Install additional equipment (co-funded and executed by FAO) 2.1.7.4 Capacity development for the artisanal fisherfolk in the mangrove communities (technical, O&M, and organizational including negotiation skills)	Energy efficient technology packages in 10 communities
Output 2.2 Aquaculture activities introduced as adaptation measures for livelihood improvement of 2,800 smallholder rural households			
2.2.1 Expansion of the Jahally Aquaculture Center	Improve the capacity of the Center to produce and deliver increased numbers of catfish and tilapia fingerlings to meet the demand	2.2.1.1 Upscale the fingerling production capacity (additional ponds, scale-up inputs – feed, hormones)	Operational Aquaculture Centre capable of progressively meeting fingerling, and training demand

⁸⁹ These communities comprise beneficiaries of mangrove restoration activities financed under component 1.

	generated by project investments and to serve as an aquaculture training center	2.2.1.2 Develop a training centre and a demonstration pond	
2.2.2 Promote the increase of fish feed production through four manufacturing units	Scale-up fish feed production to meet increasing demand by fully operationalising the two existing units and supporting the development of two additional units. All to be provided with extrusion equipment	2.2.2.1 Provide additional inputs for the full operationalisation of existing units 2.2.2.2 Finance the creation of two additional, youth-led units 2.2.2.3 Provide training and quality control for fish feed production, including business aspects	Four active fish feed units capable of progressively meeting feed demand
2.2.3 Integrate catfish production in fish tanks in 30 communal vegetable gardens (aquaculture package 1)	Promote integrated aquaculture-agriculture activities and generate additional fish production by introducing catfish production in fish tanks in 15 existing and 15 new communal vegetable gardens	2.2.3.1 Construction and infrastructure works (co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA) 2.2.3.2. Provide fish tanks, smoking ovens, shelters and start-up aquaculture kits (tools and inputs) 2.2.3.3 Provide training and supervision for fish production and smoking, and use of water with fish excrements as fertilizer in horticulture and negotiation skills	30 producer groups equipped and trained for fish production in tanks, integrated with vegetable production
2.2.4 Introduce integrated rice-fish culture in 300 ha of new irrigated schemes (aquaculture package 2)	Promote integrated aquaculture-agriculture activities and generate additional fish production by developing fish culture in 300 ha of new irrigated rice production schemes in the proximity of the Jahally Aquaculture Center	2.2.4.1 Contribute to the works of developing new irrigated schemes (top-up for additional cost of works) (co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoA) 2.2.4.2 Provide technical assistance for developing the adjusted design and technical specifications for the integration of fish cultivation in the irrigated rice schemes 2.2.4.3 Provide start-up kits (tools and inputs) 2.2.4.4 Provide technical training and supervision for the beneficiaries of integrated rice-fish production and negotiation skills	Adjusted technical specifications for rice-fish irrigated schemes 600 rice producers (300 ha of rice-fish culture) equipped and trained to produce fish in their irrigated fields, reducing the use of chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides)
2.2.5 Fund the development of fish culture in 60 earthen ponds (aquaculture package 3)	Increase the fish production in the interior of the Gambia in order to improve fish availability by investing in the rehabilitation of 10 existing ponds and in the creation of 50 new ponds (400 sqm each) Ponds will be organised in clusters of 5 ponds each for joint water access and economies of scale in production and marketing	2.2.5.1 Improve water access and provide lining for 10 existing ponds and execute the works and provide equipment for 50 new ponds 2.2.5.2 Provide start-up kits to the beneficiaries (tools and inputs) 2.2.5.3 Provide technical training and supervision for fish pond production and negotiation skills to the beneficiaries	60 producers equipped and trained in pond production

<p>2.2.6 Promote sustainable clam and oyster culture in 40 communities (aquaculture package 4)</p>	<p>Improve the management of fisheries resources and protection of mangroves by promoting oyster culture on artificial substrate and clam and cockle culture on mudflats</p> <p>This package will also be introduced in all the mangrove restoration communities.</p>	<p>2.2.6.1 Train 30 women's groups in clam and cockle culture on mudflats and train 10 women's groups in oyster culture and negotiation skills</p> <p>2.2.6.2 Provide necessary inputs for clam rearing on mudflats (cultivation beds), canoes, necessary materials and motorized canoes</p>	<p>40 women groups equipped and trained in sustainable clam and oyster culture</p>
<p>2.2.7 Provide technical support to the execution of the aquaculture activities and ensuring environmental and social safeguards</p>	<p>Supporting fisherfolks and stakeholders involved in implementation of aquaculture activities by providing capacity development via dedicated relevant experts, and to ensure respect of social and environmental safeguards</p>	<p>2.2.7.1 MoFWRNAM's provision of supervision and extension expertise for aquaculture activities (co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM)</p> <p>2.2.7.2 Provision of technical assistance and guidance of aquaculture activities by a dedicated Specialist for the full implementation period of the project</p> <p>2.2.7.3 Supervise environmental and social safeguards and monitor implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework</p>	<p>ESS system functioning</p>
<p>Component 3 Improved climate change adaptive capacities</p>			
<p>Output 3.1 Public services strengthened to facilitate local community capacity to prepare for and respond to climate change risks</p>			
<p>3.1.1 Strengthen the sectoral institutions and policies and develop additional capacity to respond to climate risks</p>	<p>Enable the line ministries and agencies to better analyse and include climate risks in national policy and decision making processes relevant for the fisheries and aquaculture sector</p> <p>Increase the technical capacity of line ministries' staff</p>	<p>3.1.1.1 Short-term specialised trainings on climate risks, climate analysis and mainstreaming climate change in national policies and strategies</p> <p>3.1.1.2 Develop of updated curricula on fisheries, aquaculture and ecosystem management, integrating climate change, in partnership with local education institutions</p> <p>3.1.1.3 Design climate change content for Diploma/Advanced Diploma training for fisheries technicians</p> <p>3.1.1.4 Support for climate related sectoral studies and subsequent revision of national policies and strategies</p> <p>3.1.1.5 Organize institutional collaborations and facilitate interaction and decision making through policy and knowledge sharing opportunities</p>	<p>50 technical staff trained</p> <p>5 technical staff obtaining specialised Diplomas/Advanced Diplomas from partner local education institutions</p> <p>2 national policies/strategies revised to include climate risk analysis and mitigation and adaptation directions</p>

<p>3.1.2 Improve public sector capacities to monitor the fisheries sector and its associated ecosystems and integrate climate risks</p>	<p>Increasing the ability of the line ministries and agencies to generate on a constant basis the data and information required for climate sensitive decision making</p>	<p>3.1.2.1 Organise a Frame Survey with a strong climate vulnerability assessment component (co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM)</p> <p>3.1.2.2 Support the expansion of monitoring capacities for Gambia river water parameters</p> <p>3.1.2.3 Strengthen major coastal CFCs capacities to monitor and report fishing efforts and catches (co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM)</p> <p>3.1.2.4 Establish regular monitoring mechanism for mangrove forest cover and train relevant government staff</p> <p>3.1.2.5 Organize trainings and on the job learning opportunities for national institutions on georeferenced monitoring</p>	<p>Up-to-date fisheries, water resources and mangrove status information available through a publicly available portal of georeferenced information and data</p>
<p>3.1.3 Establish an e-extension/out-reach system for fisheries and aquaculture</p>	<p>Introduction of an e-extension/out-reach system, capable of communicating low cost (text messaging) at scale (reaching at least 90% of coastal fisher folk and 75% of inland fisher folk)</p> <p>Adapted messaging on weather, storms, tides, fishing seasonality, and market/price information</p>	<p>3.1.3.1 Prepare the feasibility study and technical parameters for the system</p> <p>3.1.3.2 Set-up and test the system</p> <p>3.1.3.3 Registration of fisher folk and other VC actors</p> <p>3.1.3.4 National roll-out</p> <p>3.1.3.5 Continuous operation and refinement of e-extension system (co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM)</p>	<p>Operational e-extension system</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Local communities, groups and HHS capacities to implement market driven adaptation measures are strengthened</p>			
<p>3.2.1 Capacity development for field fisheries and forestry officers to support fisheries, aquaculture and mangrove investment</p>	<p>Develop the capacities of field officers to provide implementation support to the project activities and to accompany other private and public initiatives in the future</p>	<p>3.2.1.1 Trainings on aquaculture production (facilities and logistics) (co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM)</p> <p>3.2.1.2 Provision of expertise for trainings on fisheries and aquaculture</p> <p>3.2.1.3 Trainings on mangrove monitoring, restoration and sustainable management</p> <p>3.2.1.4 Provision of technical equipment for effective georeferenced monitoring of implementation</p>	<p>80 technical officers trained and equipped</p>

<p>3.2.2 Support to private investment, value addition and integration with other sectors</p>	<p>Promote more private investment in fisheries and aquaculture to further expand the sector's output as well as the value addition by organised artisanal processors</p> <p>Support the linkages and commercial partnerships between the fisheries and tourism sectors</p>	<p>3.2.2.1 Organise yearly Invest in Fisheries roundtables with private and public participation (co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM)</p> <p>3.2.2.2 Support the organisation of fisheries actors into cooperatives/producer organisations (co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM)</p> <p>3.2.2.3 Train artisanal fish processors on quality standards, marketing, export rules, etc. (co-funded and executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM)</p> <p>3.2.2.4 Promote partnerships between fisheries actors and the tourism sector</p> <p>3.2.2.5 Organize platforms for discussion between artisanal fisherfolk and private entrepreneurs (processors, markets, ...) including development of productive alliances</p> <p>3.2.2.6 Providing training (technical and entrepreneurial) to youth groups in production of fish feed</p> <p>3.2.2.7 Facilitating evidence-based dialogue and sensitization on financial inclusion (including RuralInvest or other tools to enhance capacity of financial institutions)</p> <p>3.2.2.8 Providing capacity development to artisanal fisheries actors on development of entrepreneurial and business opportunities within the value chain including negotiation skills</p> <p>3.2.2.9 Supervise and ensure environment and social safeguards</p>	<p>5 Invest in Fisheries roundtables</p> <p>100 artisanal fish processors trained</p> <p>At least 10 productive alliances</p>
<p>3.2.3 Support to gender and youth empowerment through the application of the Household Methodology</p>	<p>Introduction and use of the Household Methodology approach to adaptation packages beneficiaries in order to promote more gender equality within the household and subsequently improve adoption of the project's technologies and practices</p>	<p>3.2.3.1 Household Methodology Training of trainers</p> <p>3.2.3.2 Household Methodology large scale training (co-funded and executed by FAO)</p> <p>3.2.3.3 Facilitation of Household Methodology meetings with the project beneficiaries, sensitization of community gatekeepers prior to Household Methodology facilitated meetings on gender and community-led support measures against SEAH and GBV</p>	<p>3-year gender and youth empowerment process for 600 households</p>

<p>3.2.4 Implement a functional literacy and numeracy programme targeted to project female beneficiaries</p>	<p>Reduce the literacy and numeracy barriers that hinder adoption of new practices and technologies, and entry into the formal market, by promoting an adult learning programme targeting the women beneficiaries</p>	<p>3.2.4.1 Identification of participants and definition of approach (including TRY women groups) 3.2.4.2 Training of trainers (younger, literate women in the community) 3.2.4.3 Functional literacy and numeracy classes</p>	<p>1,500 women completing the programme</p>
<p>3.2.5: Train executing-agency personnel on gender in general, SEAH, and establish and operationalize referral pathways for GBV</p>	<p>Develop capacities of 100 executing-agency professionals and train 100 referral-pathway professionals</p>	<p>3.2.5.1 Training of professionals from executing agencies, including strengthening of FAO GRM in handling SEAH and GBV incidents 3.2.5.2 Training of professionals along referral pathways 3.2.5.2 Training of professionals along referral pathways 3.2.5.3 Establishment and operationalization of referral pathways 3.2.5.4 Communication of GBV and referral pathways to public</p>	<p>60 persons at executing agencies trained 20 professionals along each GBV referral pathway trained 1 GBV pathway each established and operationalized for each target district</p>

E.7. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

163. In its role as Accredited Entity, FAO will oversee and supervise the implementation of this project in accordance with the agreement signed between FAO and the GCF and as detailed in the implementation arrangements. FAO will be responsible for the establishment of the M&E unit, which will comprise of a dedicated M&E specialist in the PMIU, supported by the FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) in headquarters.

164. Throughout the reporting period, the project-level monitoring and evaluation will be performed by FAO Gambia in compliance with FAO policies. The PMIU under FAO Gambia will implement tools and methods to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the project. In particular, the PMIU M&E Specialist will develop a database to track project progress, building on the logical framework, and will work in close consultation with the lead technical specialists for each component. The M&E system will aggregate reports from the various activities and stakeholders and consolidate the information and report for each indicator. The M&E specialist will be also responsible for the periodic reporting to the PMIU, the PSC and the TAC, as well as to FAO headquarters and the GCF.

165. The project will include a baseline study, a mid-term evaluation and final evaluation, the last two executed through the FAO Office of Evaluation using short-term consultants with experience in these types of assignments.

166. The FAO Office of the Inspector General (OIG) provides oversight of the programmes and operations of the Accredited Entity (FAO), through internal audit and investigation. The Office has two Audit Units (Corporate Audit Unit and Field Audit Unit) and an Investigative Unit. They conduct their work in accordance with the Code of Ethics and International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing published by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA). Auditors follow

a scheduled biennial audit plan, determined according to accepted methods of risk assessment, combined with cumulative institutional knowledge and analysis of policy directions from the Governing Bodies, and they also respond to audit needs identified during the course of scheduled audits.

167. Internal Audit activities are coordinated, as appropriate, with the work of the External Auditor, the Office of Evaluation (OED) and the Investigations Group of the Office of the Inspector General, to ensure that activities are complementary without wasteful overlaps. Upon completion of audits, the Office of the Inspector General proposes actions to management to improve efficiency and effectiveness, and enhance internal controls.

168. With regards to procurement, interim payments to procured parties may be authorized by the FAO Responsible Officer following verification that the corresponding milestone described in the payment schedule has been achieved with the required deliverables received or completed to an acceptable quality standard.

F. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

F.1. Risk factors and mitigations measures (max. 3 pages)

Please describe financial, technical, operational, macroeconomic/political, money laundering/terrorist financing (ML/TF), sanctions, prohibited practices, and other risks that might prevent the project/programme objectives from being achieved. Also describe the proposed risk mitigation measures. Insert additional rows if necessary.

For probability: High has significant probability, Medium has moderate probability, Low has negligible probability

For impact: High has significant impact, Medium has moderate impact, Low has negligible impact

Prohibited practices include abuse, conflict of interest, corruption, retaliation against whistleblowers or witnesses, as well as fraudulent, coercive, collusive, and obstructive practices

Selected Risk Factor 1

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational Technical and operational	HighHigh	MediumMedium
Description		
Inadequate human resources for project implementation		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
The project will recruit on a competitive and transparent basis the personnel of the PMIU, who will benefit from the technical support of FAO Gambia office, as well as the FAO Regional Office for Africa (based in Ghana), the FAO Sub-regional Office for Western Africa (based in neighboring Senegal) and the FAO Headquarters. In addition, the project will invest in the planning and implementation capacities of key line ministries and agencies (for example under Activities 3.1.1, 3.1.2, and 3.2.1).		

Selected Risk Factor 2

Category	Probability	Impact
GovernanceGovernance	MediumMedium	LowLow
Description		
Changes in the development priorities of the Government of the Gambia		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
The project's implementation arrangements have foreseen that the highest level of project governance – the Project Steering Committee (PSC) – will include multi-sectorial high-level representatives (at least at Permanent Secretary level) and will debate together with the NDA about any changes in government policy that might have an impact on the project, its activities and its implementation modalities. The FAO Representative in the Gambia will remain in constant dialogue with the Government counterparts to anticipate potential changes in policies and strategic directions and to propose – together with the PMIU – the necessary measures.		

Selected Risk Factor 3

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational Technical and operational	HighHigh	MediumMedium
Description		
High illiteracy levels among the targeted communities		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
Under Activity 3.2.4, the project will implement a multi-year adult literacy and numeracy program – in partnership with a local NGO – to ensure that the female project beneficiaries – the most affected group – will develop sufficient literacy skills to successfully adopt the project's climate adaptation packages. In addition, all trainings delivered under		

the project will be carefully designed to adapt their deliver method and content to the educational and literacy (and local language, when applicable) of the trainees.

Selected Risk Factor 4

Category	Probability	Impact
OtherOther	LowLow	High

Description

Political and economic instability

Mitigation Measure(s)

The project has been designed taking into consideration the fragility of the country. The activities, their complexity and timing take into account the potential implementation delays due to political and economic crises, as well as the cost over-runs due to inflation. As highlighted under the Risk Factor 2, the project will make use of its governance structure and the in-country presence of FAO to minimize the potential disruption to implementation.

Selected Risk Factor 5

Category	Probability	Impact
OtherOther	LowLow	High

Description

Extreme natural hazards in the project areas or in the watershed of the Gambia

Mitigation Measure(s)

Where possible, the project targeting included the results of the climate analysis and of other natural hazards to avoid investing in risk areas. Nevertheless, for the residual risk, the project will support better monitoring and enhanced anticipation capacities by the public services (for example, monitoring of water quality parameters on a constant basis). The project's climate analysis has also highlighted the hypersalinity risks associated with the dam construction on the Gambia river and will continue disseminating the findings to the stakeholders involved in the formulation

G. GCF POLICIES AND STANDARDS

G.1. Environmental and social risk assessment (max. 750 words, approximately 1.5 pages)

169. 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:

170. **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 the means of production. It will restore fish habitats and ecosystems services and minimize soil desiccation, conserve biodiversity, maintain riverbank stability and protect swamplands. It also will optimize and sustainably use the natural resources such as fresh water and wood. It will develop the diversification and integration of means of production, such as rice-fish culture 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. The project will as well attract youthful groups due to its economic impacts. By climate-proofing the infrastructure with adequate equipment, it also contributes in improving workers conditions by limiting fire outbreak and air pollution risk, which irreversibly affect health of actors.

171. **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 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. The construction companies will ensure the implementation of C-ESMP, manage waste and submit to the PMIU the origin of construction material with relevant certificates. 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 PMIU will accompany the existing local management committees 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. 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 resources. 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.

172. **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, PSEA GRM, 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. 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 (Appendix1, Part B) The project will not introduce pesticides.
ESS6 – Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement	NO	ESMF: Exclusion List (Appendix1, 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 (Appendix1, Part B) & Procedures for managing contractors & UN supplier Code of Conduct (Appendix 2) The project will not affect employment and labour conditions and rights
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), Change find procedure (Appendix 3) Indigenous people in The Gambia are mainly associated to nomadic pastoralism, whereas the project activities will focus on fisheries. FPIC procedure is not relevant for the present project. The Chance find procedure will be applied, only if and when this safeguard policy is triggered.

173. **Environmental and Social Safeguard Management Framework (ESMF) Approach.** As called for by the FAO and IFC 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.

174. **Stakeholder engagement** (see also Annex 7). The project considered engagement through all the project cycle from design to the closure. Multiple technical and consultations missions have 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 exchanges, meetings, and plenary discussions. Two complementary and separate missions have been held in March 2021, one on the E&S risk assessment and one on the gender aspects. This approach has led to transparency, inclusiveness of consultation and ensured free speech of all stakeholders in a patriarchal context. All of the following stakeholders 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 eliminated thanks to close exchange with the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources and the local communities guaranteeing the availability. Engagement will continue during implementation according to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan within the ESMF.

175. **Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM).** The PMIU will be responsible in managing the grievance and redress mechanism. The GRM system is based on existing structure and procedure, but with a strong linkage with the PMIU and FAO Gambia officers to ensure the right application of GRM principles. Grievances at landing sites will be managed by site committees considering a four-step GRM (Fishery site office/committee, Community Alkalo, Fishery Head Office, Banjul and Police). Related SEA grievances will be managed through the existing UNFPA pathway and are detailed in the Gender Action Plan.

176. The ESMP is attached as a part of the ESMF document. A summary of safeguard-related consultations undertaken to date is included in Annex 7 of this funding proposal.

G.2. Gender assessment and action plan (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

177. Women and men are different actors of the same value chains in the fishery sector, operate on different scales and serve different markets.⁹⁰ Women's work is of low productivity and profit margin, meant for the domestic market. The division is based on the social norm that women are responsible for house chores and caregiving, which allow only work near the house.⁹¹ It also originates in unequal access to productive assets. To fill this gap, the project proposes introduction of the FAO-Thiaroye fish processing technique (FTT), which uses less fuel and produces less smoke.⁹²

178. Gambian households do not specialize in one type of livelihood and have the potential to accommodate aquaculture to supplement the declining source of protein. The women and the youth consulted were willing to take up aquaculture if there is an opportunity. Full integration of aquaculture into women's daily activities will necessitate reduction of their other duties, implying that men will need to shoulder some of women's unpaid work. The Gambian women are savvy enough to earn more than their husbands, but close to half of them believe that husband's beating his wife is justified when she neglects the children, argues with him, goes out without telling him, etc.⁹³ To achieve behavioral changes within the family, wives and husbands will engage in conversations on what they wish for the family and construct a common vision as well as a roadmap based on a household methodology.

179. Gambian women have little information outside their immediate circle due to illiteracy. They are hesitant to enter the formal sector and unprepared for climate change. The project will leverage the female youth, another group of underutilized resources, to help the older generation obtain literacy and numeracy skills. Women in the fishery sector are well aware that their livelihoods are dependent on mangroves and that the trees have been diminishing, a trend that is likely to continue.⁹⁴ They have not, however, completely eliminated their habits to cut mangroves for house roofs or fuel.⁹⁵ The project proposes two activities on the environment for women – mangrove rehabilitation and environmental awareness raising – for sustainable management of their livelihoods

G.3. Financial management and procurement (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

180. Financial control and procurement processes will be implemented as per FAO rules and regulations, which were certified as acceptable to the GCF in the FAO accreditation process. FAO has an Administrative Manual organized across various Chapters covering Finance, Human Resources, Travel and Procurement. The FAO Intranet provides access to this Manual and to other procedures, information and guidance via the "FAO Handbook".

181. FAO has deployed an Oracle based ERP system the Global Resources Management System" (GRMS) to its world-wide offices, which provides all FAO employees, in all locations globally, with travel, human resource, procurement and finance functionalities. Using GRMS improves the flow of financial information, supports financial monitoring and reporting, increases transparency and visibility, and strengthens internal control. FAO maintains a chart of accounts which is used by the whole organization and that allows for a separation of income and expenditure by donor and project and support and provides a standardized coding structure that enables data to be recorded, classified and summarized to facilitate internal management and external reporting requirements.

⁹⁰ UNCTAD, 2014. "The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women." https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditc2013d4_en.pdf (accessed March 2021).

⁹¹ UNCTAD, 2014. "The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women." https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditc2013d4_en.pdf (accessed March 2021).

⁹² Mindjimba, K., 2020. "Study of the profitability of fish smoking with FTT-Thiaroye kilns in Côte d'Ivoire." FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular No. 1155. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca8220en> (accessed April 2021).

⁹³ World Bank, 2021. "Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife (any of five reasons) (%) - Gambia, The." <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.VAW.REAS.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2019. "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report." https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS6/West%20and%20Central%20Africa/Gambia/2018/Survey%20findings/The%20Gambia%202018%20MICS%20Survey%20Findings%20Report_English.pdf (accessed March 2021).

⁹⁴ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul, Tambi and Bintang, March 9-17, 2021.

⁹⁵ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul, Bintang and Kartong landing sites, March 9-20, 2021.

182. Procurement and Letters of Agreement Services are managed by a dedicated FAO unit, which provides policy and operational support to ensure that the Organization procures goods, works and services based on "Best Value for Money" principles as embodied in the Manual Section 502 and for Letters of Agreement under Manual Section 507.

183. As mentioned in Section C.4. FAO as the Accredited Entity of the GCF will have overall responsibility for quality assurance and oversight of co-executing entities. In addition to this, FAO will be responsible for the financial execution of GCF funds according to FAO rules and regulations mainly contained and detailed in the FAO Handbook (including those referred to financial monitoring, audit and procurement).

184. During implementation, FAO will provide oversight and quality assurance in accordance with its policies and procedures. This may include monitoring missions, spot checks and participation at project governance meetings. The project will be subject to FAO's audit regime of FAO, including the external audit and internal audit functions.

185. FAO Country Representative in the Gambia (FAOR) is responsible for financial monitoring and is supported by a management team comprised of a Program Assistant, Management Assistant, and a Strategic Operations Officer. Such team will interact and support the work of the PMIU.

G.4. Disclosure of funding proposal

No confidential information: The accredited entity confirms that the funding proposal, including its annexes, may be disclosed in full by the GCF, as no information is being provided in confidence.

With confidential information: The accredited entity declares that the funding proposal, including its annexes, may not be disclosed in full by the GCF, as certain information is being provided in confidence. Accordingly, the accredited entity is providing to the Secretariat the following two copies of the funding proposal, including all annexes:

- full copy for internal use of the GCF in which the confidential portions are marked accordingly, together with an explanatory note regarding the said portions and the corresponding reason for confidentiality under the accredited entity's disclosure policy, and
- redacted copy for disclosure on the GCF website.

The funding proposal can only be processed upon receipt of the two copies above, if containing confidential information.

H. ANNEXES

H.1. Mandatory annexes

- Annex 1 NDA no-objection letter(s) ([template provided](#))
- Annex 2 Feasibility study - and a market study, if applicable
- Annex 3 Economic and/or financial analyses in spreadsheet format
- Annex 4 Detailed budget plan ([template provided](#))
- Annex 5 Implementation timetable including key project/programme milestones ([template provided](#))
- Annex 6 E&S document corresponding to the E&S category (A, B or C; or I1, I2 or I3):
 - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or
 - Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or
 - Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)
 - Others (please specify – e.g. Resettlement Action Plan, Resettlement Policy Framework, Indigenous People’s Plan, Land Acquisition Plan, etc.)
- Annex 7 Summary of consultations and stakeholder engagement plan
- Annex 8 Gender assessment and project/programme-level action plan ([template provided](#))
- Annex 9 Legal due diligence (regulation, taxation and insurance)
- Annex 10 Procurement plan ([template provided](#))
- Annex 11 Monitoring and evaluation plan ([template provided](#))
- Annex 12 AE fee request ([template provided](#))
- Annex 13 Co-financing commitment letter, if applicable ([template provided](#))
- Annex 14 Term sheet including a detailed disbursement schedule and, if applicable, repayment schedule

H.2. Other annexes as applicable

- Annex 15 Evidence of internal approval ([template provided](#))
- Annex 16 Map(s) indicating the location of proposed interventions
- Annex 17 Multi-country project/programme information ([template provided](#))
- Annex 18 Appraisal, due diligence or evaluation report for proposals based on up-scaling or replicating a pilot project
- Annex 19 Procedures for controlling procurement by third parties or executing entities undertaking projects financed by the entity
- Annex 20 First level AML/CFT (KYC) assessment
- Annex 21 Operations manual (Operations and maintenance)
- Annex 22 Theory of Change Chart
- Annex 23 Summary of Project Beneficiaries
- Annex 24 Carbon accounting (spreadsheet)
- Annex X Other references

* Please note that a funding proposal will be considered complete only upon receipt of all the applicable supporting documents.

No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal point(s)

To be printed on letterhead of NDA



REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
THE QUADRANGLE, BANJUL, THE GAMBIA.

To: The Green Climate Fund ("GCF")

14th April 2021

Re: Funding proposal for the GCF by The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations regarding the Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement Project

Dear Madam, Sir,

We refer to the project titled *the Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement Project* in The Gambia as included in the funding proposal submitted by The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to us on 8 April 2021.

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of Mr. Bai Madi Ceesay, the National Designated Authority of The Gambia.

Pursuant to GCF decision B.08/10, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the project as included in the funding proposal.

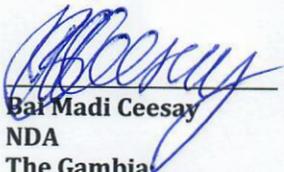
By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:

- (a) The government of The Gambia has no-objection to the project as included in the funding proposal;
- (b) The project as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with the national priorities, strategies and plans of The Gambia;
- (c) In accordance with the GCF's environmental and social safeguards, the project as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations.

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the project as included in the funding proposal has been duly followed.

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Kind regards,


Bai Madi Ceesay
NDA
The Gambia
[name of country]

Environmental and social safeguards report form pursuant to para. 17 of the IDP

Basic project or programme information	
Project or programme title	Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement in the Gambia (PROREFISH Gambia)
Existence of subproject(s) to be identified after GCF Board approval	Yes
Sector (public or private)	Public
Accredited entity	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Environmental and social safeguards (ESS) category	Category B
Location – specific location(s) of project or target country or location(s) of programme	The Gambia
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) (if applicable)	
Date of disclosure on accredited entity's website	Wednesday, May 18, 2022
Language(s) of disclosure	English
Explanation on language	English is the official language of The Gambia and the language understandable to affected peoples/stakeholders.
Link to disclosure	https://www.fao.org/3/cc0193en/cc0193en.pdf
Other link(s)	FAO disclosure portal: https://www.fao.org/environmental-social-standards/disclosure-portal/en/ FAO The Gambia website: https://www.fao.org/gambia/resources/en/
Remarks	An ESIA consistent with the requirements for a Category B project is contained in the "Environmental and Social Management Framework".
Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (if applicable)	
Date of disclosure on accredited entity's website	Wednesday, May 18, 2022
Language(s) of disclosure	English
Explanation on language	English is the official language of The Gambia and the language understandable to affected peoples/stakeholders.
Link to disclosure	https://www.fao.org/3/cc0193en/cc0193en.pdf
Other link(s)	FAO disclosure portal: https://www.fao.org/environmental-social-standards/disclosure-portal/en/ FAO The Gambia website: https://www.fao.org/gambia/resources/en/

Remarks	An ESMP consistent with the requirements for a Category B project is contained in the “Environmental and Social Management Framework”.
Environmental and Social Management (ESMS) (if applicable)	
Date of disclosure on accredited entity’s website	N/A
Language(s) of disclosure	N/A
Explanation on language	N/A
Link to disclosure	N/A
Other link(s)	N/A
Remarks	N/A
Any other relevant ESS reports, e.g. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), IPP Framework (if applicable)	
Description of report/disclosure on accredited entity’s website	N/A
Language(s) of disclosure	N/A
Explanation on language	N/A
Link to disclosure	N/A
Other link(s)	N/A
Remarks	N/A
Disclosure in locations convenient to affected peoples (stakeholders)	
Date	Wednesday, May 18, 2022
Place	<p>Hard copies of the ESMF will be made available to stakeholders without internet access at the following locations:</p> <p>FAO Representation in Gambia FAO Building East Street 10 'M' Section. Banjul Mailing Address: Private Mail Bag No. 10, Banjul Tel:+220-4498034 Fax:+220-4498036 FAO-GM@fao.org</p> <p>National Environment Agency, Jimpex Road, Kanifing, PMB 48, The Gambia.</p> <p>Department of Fisheries, 6 Marina Parade, Banjul, The Gambia.</p> <p>Brufut Community Fisheries Center, Brufut, West Coast Region.</p> <p>Tanji Community Fisheries Center, Tanji, West Coast Region.</p> <p>Gunjur Community Fisheries Center, Gunjur, West Coast Region.</p> <p>TRY Oyster Women’s Association, Old Jeshwang, Kanifing Municipality.</p>

Date of Board meeting in which the FP is intended to be considered	
Date of accredited entity's Board meeting	N/A
Date of GCF's Board meeting	Sunday, July 17, 2022

Note: This form was prepared by the accredited entity stated above.

Secretariat's assessment of FP188

Proposal name:	Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement in the Gambia (PROREFISH Gambia)
Accredited entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Country/(ies):	Republic of the Gambia
Project/programme size:	Small

I. Overall assessment of the Secretariat

1. The funding proposal is presented to the Board for consideration with the following remarks:

Strengths	Points of caution
The project fosters a strategic and enabling environment for the artisanal fisheries sector in Gambia through increasing the resilience of key landing sites as well as diversifying local farming systems with aquaculture packages.	An exit strategy to replicate and scale up the project beyond this project will need to be identified during the project implementation (e.g. through strengthened partnership) in order to expand the impacts beyond the project and share the lessons learned from the artisanal fisheries sector.
The project supports the diversification of the artisanal fisheries sector that supports vulnerable communities with four innovative aquaculture packages that provides a clear and significant platform for scale and sustainability.	The capacity-building activities under Component 3 will need to ensure that the long-term strategic support to the fisheries sector at various level, including policies and regulatory frameworks, will be sustained.
The project targets the fisheries sector which diversifies the GCF investment portfolio.	

2. The Board may wish to consider approving this funding proposal with the terms and conditions listed in the respective term sheet and addendum VI, titled "List of proposed conditions and recommendations".

II. Summary of the Secretariat's assessment

2.1 Project background

3. The climate resilient fishery initiative for livelihood improvement in the Gambia (PROREFISH Gambia) will build resilience in the artisanal fisheries sector in the country by boosting the fisheries infrastructure and aquaculture production to help diversity local

livelihood strategies and by restoring the key aquatic habitats in the country through mangrove restoration.

4. The project aims to support vulnerable and poor fishing communities by introducing technology improvements and processing techniques; increasing the resilience of local fishing infrastructure; and diversifying local food systems. The project will benefit a total number of 417,643 beneficiaries (direct and indirect) who are members of some of the most vulnerable and poorest communities. The project will also help to deliver mitigation benefits estimated at 238,519 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) over 20 years, as a result of the interventions on restoring mangrove ecosystems.

5. The objectives will be achieved through the variety and interlinkages of key activities, such as strengthening restoration capacity and management of local mangrove forests and replanting efforts combined with sustainable forest management principles; boosting local fisheries infrastructure and promoting new approaches to aquaculture packages; and capacity-building of communities, and government bodies as well as boosting extension services for the fisheries sector.

6. The fisheries sector in the Gambia is facing numerous challenges from climate change impacts. Communities across the country rely heavily on the River Gambia for their livelihoods, and artisanal fisheries are the backbone of the livelihoods for vulnerable and rural poor communities. The artisanal fisheries sector provides jobs, incomes and, most importantly, gives access to nutrient- and protein-rich diets. However, these local livelihoods are under threat because climate change is impacting marine, coastal and riverine fishing: it is damaging fishing infrastructure (e.g. landing sites), and increasing salinity and acidity levels which are impacting the range and availability of fish species. This will impact communities by reducing fish stocks, and therefore reducing income generation and access to protein.

7. The total project finance costs are USD 25 million with the GCF grants accounting for USD 17.2 million. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), through a project under the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), will provide co-financing in the form of a grant of USD 5 million. The Ministry of Fisheries and Water resources and National Assembly Matters (MoFWRNAM) will contribute with USD 2 million in kind and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will provide a grant of USD 0.8 million. The environmental and social safeguards category of the project is B.

2.2 Component-by-component analysis

Component 1: Restoration of key fisheries habitats (total cost: USD 3.2 million; GCF cost: USD 2.3 million)

8. Mangrove ecosystems play a crucial role as fish habitats. The first component will focus on restoring degraded mangrove ecosystems through replanting, including introducing species with higher tolerance to increased salinity levels, as well as on improving the management of mangrove resources.

9. The component will target a total of 1,100 ha of degraded mangrove areas in key fisheries hotspots to be reforested. An additional 1,250 ha will be restored through assisted natural regeneration.

10. This component will have a strong community focus, with targeted communities in both areas leading the reforestation and regeneration activities. The communities will receive training and capacity-building and will become local leaders of sustainable ecosystem management. The component will support the creation of community forest management committees to assist with the sustainable management of the mangroves and their long-term conservation. The communities will also receive training on how to develop business

opportunities built on sustainable mangrove management, and the groups will be empowered to access finance to support long-term sustainable planning and operations.

Component 2: Climate-resilient fisheries infrastructure and aquaculture development (total cost: USD 17 million; GCF cost: USD 10.7 million)

11. The second component focuses on improving the current infrastructure used by the fisheries industry, which is of significant importance to the artisanal sector for landing and selling and processing their catches and will, in parallel, help to promote four aquaculture packages that will support the diversification of livelihoods and boost the resilience of local farming systems.
12. The component supports increasing the resilience of some of the most important landing sites for the artisanal fisheries sector by improving the infrastructure, while also improving and diversifying the processing facilities on those targeted sites to allow fisherfolk better landing access and increase their opportunities to process and sell their catches.
13. The processing facilities will include solar dryers, smoking ovens and solar-powered fish rinsing lines. These facilities will not only help to diversify the end product reaching the local markets but will also help to reduce loss of catches and to maintain quality for a longer period than currently possible. These techniques will enable the fisherfolk to reach more markets, allow for transport of the processed products for longer distances if required and, most importantly, increasing the shelf life of the products.
14. The component will also diversify livelihoods by fostering a transition of local farming systems through focusing on four different aquaculture packages. The four packages are tailored to support the local challenges and context across the target communities. These are (1) integrated vegetable and fish production in a communal setting; (2) rice–fish farming systems; (3) fish culture through targeted pond production at the village level; and (4) oyster and clam production in open, brackish water.
15. The combination of the packages plus the boost to infrastructure and processing facilities at the landing sites will provide a significant transformation of the artisanal fishing sector and support the diversification and processing of a multitude of fish products with communities in the lead.

Component 3: Improved climate change adaptive capacities (total costs: USD 3.6 million; GCF cost: USD 3.3 million)

16. The third component supports capacity-building for government stakeholders and key sectoral institutions, so that they can support the enabling environment for the artisanal fisheries sector and boost the linkages and partnerships across public and private actors.
17. The component will enable the relevant ministries to better analyse and integrate climate risks into policies, strategy planning and decision-making for the artisanal fisheries sector. This will be combined with technical support and training for staff in line ministries, as well as data collection and analysis to support better management and outreach to communities. The component will focus on building a strong and innovative extension service support to the sector for locally based field fisheries and forestry officers for aquaculture and mangrove investments.

Project management (total cost: USD 1.2 million; GCF cost: 0.8 million)

18. The GCF portion of the project management cost is less than 5 per cent of the total requested GCF funding and is compliant with the GCF policy on fees.

III. Assessment of performance against investment criteria

3.1 Impact potential

Scale: N/A

19. The project focuses on diversifying the livelihoods of vulnerable and rural poor communities, reaching a total of 417,643 beneficiaries, and on delivering important mitigation benefits from mangrove restoration amounting to estimated emissions of 238,519 tCO₂eq over 20 years, further benefiting the future key fish habitats.

20. The project provides key solutions for transforming local farming systems where artisanal fisheries play a crucial role in providing nutrient-rich diets and supporting the livelihoods of the vulnerable rural communities. The project will enable the communities to manage and protect the key fish habitats at present and for future generations by actively managing and restoring the mangroves and, by working through the community management groups, create ownership and stimulate the establishment of sustainable local business solutions. As well as increasing the climate-resilience of the landing sites, and improving processing facilities and diversifying local farming systems, the project will ensure long-term transformation and impact with a strategic opportunity for scaling up.

3.2 Paradigm shift potential

Scale: N/A

21. The combination of the three components offers a transformative and strategic approach to improving the sustainability of this key sector in the Gambia by increasing resilience across the communities and landing sites, supporting diversification of local food systems through the aquaculture strategies, and improving processing facilities at the landing sites. There is also a strong emphasis on data management and analysis and extension support to drive these sustainable solutions forwards and scale up the rest of the country.

22. The project targets sustainability and scalability at various levels, starting with the focus on mangrove restoration, which is based on engagement with community groups who will not only be leading the restoration activities but will also be empowered to identify small-scale business opportunities relating to sustainable management of the mangroves. This will greatly impact the current and future availability of fish species due to the improved conservation and sustainable management of the mangroves; and the model proposed by the project can be adapted and scaled up to other mangrove areas across the country.

23. The project's second component (i.e. to deliver more climate-resilient landing sites) is crucial and represents a unique opportunity to secure long-term access for the artisanal fisheries sector to be able to bring their catches straight to market and to be able to process them straight away, thereby securing better access to markets, prices, shelf life and overall quality. The four packages aim to boost local farming systems through focusing on different aquaculture models, constitute a very scalable model for numerous communities to scale up.

3.3 Sustainable development potential

Scale: N/A

24. The project will support the restoration and sustainable management of the crucial mangrove ecosystems, which are the key aquatic habitats for the current fisheries sector and the backbone of the future sector. The project will support processing of fish through innovative approaches using ovens and sun dryers rather than relying on unsustainable use of firewood, and will provide a strong basis for job creation while creating a strong enabling environment for local start-ups in the intersecting economies of mangroves, fisheries and agricultural production.

25. The project supports key solutions to improve socioeconomic conditions for the targeted beneficiaries and will deliver a clear scalable model for the rest of the country through

the strong focus on community groups and gender aspects, and by building a strong platform for community groups to diversify and continue developing and driving innovation.

3.4 Needs of the recipient *Scale: N/A*

26. The project targets vulnerable and poor communities in the Gambia who rely on the artisanal fisheries sector for survival and as a key source for protein-rich diets. The communities and their livelihoods are under threat from climate change due to the degradation of the landing sites, limited processing facilities and degraded mangroves and aquatic habitats.

27. The project proposes solutions to change the current situation, with communities driving the change and innovation forwards to transform the currently challenging artisanal sector and its dependent livelihoods into a sustainable and innovative sector where communities have access to a varied range of adaptation solutions.

3.5 Country ownership *Scale: N/A*

28. The fisheries sector is the backbone of the Gambia, and in particular the artisanal sector is the safety net for people in the poorest and most vulnerable groups. The project targets this key sector and allows for a strong integration of the artisanal sector into government planning and decision-making. The project will empower this sector and make it more visible and also open to more support and resources from public and private partnerships.

29. The project and its objectives are well embedded in national strategies, policies and plans, and it offers a strategic opportunity to scale up the best practices and lessons learned to the rest of the country. The draft Country Programme¹ identifies the climate-resilient fishing industry as a priority. The project is fully aligned with key targets identified in the national adaptation programme of action; national communications, nationally determined contribution and numerous national policies such as the national climate change policy, the national fishery strategy, and the fisheries and aquaculture sector strategy.

3.6 Efficiency and effectiveness *Scale: N/A*

30. The project supports vulnerable and poor communities to boost resilience to climate change and offers a unique and strategic approach for achieving this.

31. The project works with subsistence fisherfolk and farmers to provide an enabling environment to diversify their livelihoods and offers the opportunity to identify business opportunities across their local food system, from mangroves, to fish processing and aquacultural production. The communities are driving these innovative approaches and, with the support of the project, they will be able to implement strategic and long-term solutions across their livelihoods.

IV. Assessment of consistency with GCF safeguards and policies

4.1 Environmental and social safeguards

32. **Project background.** The project's objective is to build the resilience of the country's fisher folk against climate change and improve their livelihoods through the implementation of three inter-linked components pertaining to strengthening community management of artisanal

¹ As of June 2022.

fishery habitats and mangrove ecosystems, developing climate-resilient fishery infrastructure and aquaculture development, and improving capacities to adapt to impacts of climate change. Environmental and social co-benefits include the improvement of the artisanal fisheries' processing systems, which are expected to reduce exposure to respiratory diseases and contribute to strengthening the fisher folk's local management capabilities and better access to formal markets, information and knowledge.

33. **Environmental and social risk category and safeguards instrument.** The project is classified as Category B and is within the accreditation level of the AE. The AE has provided an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that outlines the risks/impacts of the project and mitigation measures to address these risks/impacts.

34. **Compliance with GCF's environmental and social safeguards standards.** The paragraphs below provide a brief description of the programme's compliance with environmental and social safeguards (ESS) standards.

35. **ESS 1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts.** The ESMF provides a description of how environmental and social impacts and risks will be managed, mitigated, and supervised both at the framework level and the project operational level as the exact beneficiaries will only be known during implementation and some of the relevant sites such as for mangrove restoration and aquaculture activities are still not fully defined. It also provides for the preparation of intervention-specific environmental and social impact assessments given that these will be further developed during implementation. Nevertheless, initial risk and impact analyses have been done for known sites. The environmental risks are mainly limited to construction of infrastructure facilities including generation of waste and wastewater. Potential social impacts include the temporary and limited access to existing infrastructure facilities in the course of their rehabilitation.

36. **ESS 2: Labour and working conditions.** The project may engage workers during construction and rehabilitation of the facilities including in its livelihood interventions. Hence, appropriate mitigation measures concerning labour and working conditions will be established. It will promote subcontracting to local entrepreneurs and employ local workers (to the extent possible) to enhance local employment creation under decent working conditions. The project will also follow the procedures for managing contractors and the United Nations supplier Code of Conduct and establish a functional grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Given that the existing processing facilities at the sites are already old, the project aims to enhance the occupational health and safety conditions of the workers (e.g. concerning workers' exposure to air pollutants during the smoking process) particularly in the value chain by employing state-of-the-art technologies. The project will not involve child labour and has provided an exclusion list to avoid it. It will also engage the support and partnership of local authorities to ensure that monitoring is adequately implemented and no child labour takes place in its activities.

37. **ESS 3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention.** The project is expected to have limited risk and impacts arising from its interventions in relation to mangrove restoration and co-management, aquaculture production activities, and small-scale infrastructure. For instance, the construction of the landing sites could result in natural resource degradation as a result of sand mining and could produce construction solid waste and wastewater. To mitigate these risks, a construction-environmental and social management plan (C-ESMP) to include water treatment and appropriate drains, among other approaches, will be required to be developed by the construction company. An adequate sand mining certificate from the relevant authorities will also be required. Regular monitoring and reporting, including involving communities will also be instituted. Regarding risk in relation to potential pesticide use in the aquaculture-rice production systems, the project will avoid the use of any highly toxic pesticides (e.g. will only allow reasonable use of low toxicity pesticides) and will promote Integrated Pest Management. Training on appropriate limited pesticide use will also be provided including monitoring of

residues in cooperation with the relevant authorities. The project will likewise integrate the design of seawater rinsing infrastructure in its sites to minimize pressure on freshwater supply.

38. **ESS 4: Community health, safety and security.** The project could affect the communities' environmental health and safety such as in relation to construction activities (e.g. nuisance noise and dust pollution, and potential limited restricted access to existing facilities). As indicated above, the project will require the development of a C-ESMP to minimize impacts on the community. The ESMF has likewise indicated "potential conflict among facilities users" as one of the project's risks as there could be unequal access to the newly constructed infrastructures. To address this, the project will establish and train project staff and support the strengthening of existing local GRM procedures to be aligned with the AE's standards. The project should also ensure that relevant conflict sensitivity analysis/assessment is undertaken to appropriately assess the level of risk and that mitigation measures are developed, as needed.

39. **ESS 5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.** The result of project consultations showed that the project will have land available for the rehabilitation, construction, and operation of the facilities under the project. Hence, it is expected that the project "will not remove people from their homes or restrict access to their means of livelihoods" and it "will ensure access to fishing facilities during construction or rehabilitation (alternative to land)." The project will also ensure that a work schedule is developed to minimize disturbance to existing livelihood activities in the area during the construction and rehabilitation works. Nevertheless, it is recommended that in the enactment of forest tenure agreements, the project has to ensure that there will be no inadvertent loss of livelihoods or restrictions to access (particularly to those who may be informally using the areas), and if it is unavoidable, mutually agreed mitigation measures should be arrived at.

40. **ESS 6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources.** The ESMF indicated that all project activities would be carried out outside of any protected areas but would consider strengthening ecosystems and ecosystems services through mangrove restoration and management. The ESMF further indicated that the project would undertake mangrove restoration, whereby mangrove seeds, of appropriate autochthonous species, would be used for restored mangrove forests. The project should ensure that invasive species (both plants and animals) are not inadvertently introduced in implementing the activities by considering local species to avoid any negative impact on the introduction of exotic species into the ecosystem. This will be monitored in collaboration with local authorities such as the Ministry of Fisheries, the Department of Park and Wildlife Management and the Department of Forestry.

41. **GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy and ESS 7: Indigenous peoples.** In relation to the Indigenous Peoples Policy, the AE through its environmental and social baseline data provides an overview of the communities in the Gambia. It notes nine main ethnic groups and at least 10 language groups, with English as the official language. The AE's assessment notes that there is no structural discrimination based on ethnic identity or language. The AE confirms that there is no recent history of intertribal conflict. The different groups typically have multiple livelihood sources, with many engaged in artisanal fisheries. Based on the screening conducted, the AE has determined that the requirements of the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, the FAO indigenous peoples policy, ESS 7 (GCF) and ESS 9 (FAO) standards will not need to be applied. At the site-specific level, the AE has provided further information on the local communities present by their role in the local fishery value chain (e.g. as fishers, smokers, fishmongers, etc.) and by highlighting gender composition in each. Conflict resolution mechanisms at the local level are also identified, with the first points being local committees and the *Alkalo* (village chief). Further relevant safeguards can be found in the sub-project exclusions that exclude activities that involve temporary or permanent resettlement and restriction of access to means of livelihoods; voluntary resettlement; land appropriation; and activities that would create adverse impacts on ethnic groups within the village and/or in neighbouring villages. Sub-project screening also

attends to relevant issues such as looking into whether project activities would be implemented in cattle transhumance routes, and whether proposed activities would deny or restrict access to natural resources to which people have rights of access or use. In line with the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, the GCF independent Redress Mechanism and the Secretariat's indigenous peoples focal point will be available for assistance at any stage, including before a claim has been made.

42. **ESS 8: Cultural heritage.** The project's activities are not anticipated to adversely affect cultural heritage. Nevertheless, should there be instances of chance discoveries during implementation, the ESMF included a "chance find procedure" to be implemented if and when this safeguard standard is triggered. The project also excludes activities that would result in 'damage or loss to cultural property, including sites having archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, religious, cultural and unique natural values."

43. **Sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, and sexual harassment safeguarding.** The revised GCF Environmental and Social Policy adopted by decision B.BM-2021/18 requires safeguarding against sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) in GCF-financed activities. The PROREFISH project aims to enhance climate resilience of fisher folk living in the Gambia while contributing to greenhouse gas emission reduction objectives through restoration of fish habitats, climate-resilient fishery infrastructure and aquaculture development, and improved climate change adaptive capacities. As the project will also facilitate the construction of various infrastructure, the negative impacts and risks of the overall project and mitigation measures of SEAH and gender-based violence (GBV) more generally is required.

44. The ESMF therefore addressed the SEAH and GBV safeguarding including the project's commitment to addressing SEAH emphasized in the ESMF and the Gender Action Plan – by strengthening the FAO GRM in handling SEAH and GBV incidents; training executing agency personnel on SEAH; and establishing and operationalizing referral pathways for GBV. The AE will also establish collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund in the country in order to support survivors of SEAH (and GBV) through medical care, psychosocial support, legal and social/reintegration support. The project will establish a GRM system that will be specific to the FAO Gambia country office (separate from the FAO worldwide) and link the GBV and SEAH referral pathways; it 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 in order to strengthen SEAH safeguarding at all levels. This will be culturally appropriate and readily accessible at no cost to the public, and without retribution on the individuals, groups, or communities that raise issues or concerns.

45. The SEAH safeguarding undertaken by the AE is aligned with the SEAH provisions of the revised GCF Environmental and Social Policy. The AE is required to take all necessary measures to ensure alignment to prevent and respond effectively to SEAH in a survivor-centred and gender-responsive way.

46. **Implementation arrangements.** The AE will be responsible for the overall management of the project. The project has a Project Steering Committee (PSC) and a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) at the governance and coordination levels while a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMIU) will be established to oversee implementation on the ground. It will have technical lead specialists on aquaculture development, fishery infrastructure, mangrove restoration/natural resource management, capacity development, and on ESS and gender. The project has likewise provided for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of compliance with various national laws and regulations and the AE's safeguards requirements. A capacity-building for all stakeholders has also been considered to ensure consistent implementation of the project's environmental and social safeguards. Monitoring protocols including provision of an external audit have been considered to ensure adequate implementation (including budget and implementation calendar) of the ESMF and its corresponding management measures.

47. **Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.** The project has engaged with various stakeholders during the project design, appraisal and preparation. This was done through multiple technical sessions with national government representatives and consultations with local communities. Bilateral exchanges, meetings, and plenary discussions were held involving national institutions at the central and local level, local authorities, producers, facility users, and representatives of civil society and women and youth groups. Engagement and information disclosure will continue during implementation in accordance with the stakeholder engagement plan.

48. **Grievance redress mechanism.** The project has an institution-level GRM (through the AE's GRM) and activity-level grievance mechanisms (which will be managed by the PMIU) to receive and assist with the resolution of concerns and grievances of stakeholders that may arise in connection with a project's environmental and social performance. A GRM registration and monitoring form is also available for this purpose. Conflict resolution mechanisms are also reported to exist at the landing sites which are handled by the local village committee and have a key role in managing local grievances. Moreover, the beneficiaries and potentially affected people will also have access to the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism.

4.2 Gender policy

49. The AE has provided a gender assessment and gender action plan and therefore complies with the requirements of the GCF Gender Policy.

50. The gender assessment provides the context of the enabling environment to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment in the Gambia. The country has ratified the core international treaties that support equality between women and men in all spheres of life, most notably the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The Constitution of The Gambia also declares that "[w]omen shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men" and "shall have the right to equal treatment with men, including equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities". However, the Constitution incorporates customary law and sharia that apply to 95 per cent of the population and rule out application of no-discrimination principles on "adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law". The Ministry of Women's Affairs, the National Women's Council and the Women's Bureau are mandated to spearhead the Women's Act 2010 and the formulation, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the Gambia's gender policy. The Women's Act covers a wide range of topics concerning women and was amended in 2015 to criminalize female genital mutilation. Effective implementation of these laws has been hampered by patriarchal norms and beliefs. The National Youth Policy of The Gambia 2019–2028 is designed to "lead the process and coordinate the creation of knowledgeable, skilful and properly comported youths who can contribute optimally to national development." The AE's assessment also notes that in 2018 tensions along ethnic, regional and religious lines had reached "toxic levels", which are likely to affect proportionally more of the most vulnerable, which includes ethnic minorities, young women and young men.

51. The gender assessment was compiled based on stakeholder consultations and a desk review. A total of 132 villagers in the target areas were consulted, of which 81 were women and 41 were aged 15–35. Women's views on livelihood-related issues were collected through consultations exclusively with women. Institutional meetings were held at the national level with nine institutions and organizations, including private and public institutions focused on women's issues. The consultations resulted in recommendations on the implementation strategy with a key gender focus, as well as environmental and social considerations to ensure sustainable use of natural resources including aquatic habitats.

52. The gender assessment presents a wide-ranging review of gender issues and gender gaps across the country and within the sectors that are the focus of this project. It identifies information, technical, financial, market and institutional barriers facing women along with social cultural barriers and root causes. Women comprise about 80 per cent of the labour force in the fisheries sector. However, the sector is heavily segregated by gender, with women generally not involved in harvesting marine resources, except for shellfish. Rather, they are largely involved in the processing and selling of fish and shellfish for the domestic market, which has lower profit margins than for the export market. Gender gaps in literacy and in access to information, technical and financial capital, along with social and cultural barriers make it difficult for women to access the formal sector and the export market. Infrastructure required for the export market is more often constructed with men in mind and presents technical, financial and institutional barriers for women. Women's productive activities are also commonly taken over by men when the activities start attracting investment, especially in the form of machinery. Extension services for women's subsectors are rare, and cultural norms and low levels of literacy contribute to the lack of women in decision-making and leadership roles in fisheries-related organizations and planning. Women are largely excluded from land ownership, limiting their access to finance and productive opportunities. Despite these barriers, women processors and sellers in the fisheries sector often generate more income than their husbands and male counterparts. They generally have autonomy over their incomes and finance, and responsibility for their children's education and everyday household needs. The rate of gender-based violence is high and close to 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. Cultural norms and lack of educational and livelihood/employment opportunities also contribute to high rates of early marriage. The gender assessment has provided recommendations for relevant activities in the gender action plan to address gender gaps and barriers that inhibit women's full involvement and benefits from project investments.

53. The AE has provided a gender action plan and therefore complies with the requirement of the GCF Gender Policy.

54. The gender action plan provides activities that address the challenges faced by women and includes baseline, indicators, targets, timelines and budgets. The project activities include collection of sex-disaggregated key indicators, and inclusive consultations with women and other traditionally marginalized groups (including youth). Gender-based targets in the gender action plan have a strong focus on women's participation through consultations, training and capacity-building; and on equipment provision, strengthening extension services to women, involvement in planning, and equitably benefiting from project investments with benefits rising to 100 per cent in some cases. The project aims to engage rural young women with an intermediate level of education – the group which suffer from one of the highest unemployment rates – to help the older generation of women to gain literacy and numeracy skills. Women will also be trained in sustainable environmental management under climate change and negotiation skills. In order to tailor the interventions more closely to the needs and strengths of women and to ensure their ownership, women will be consulted on the location, dimensions, efficacy and effects of infrastructure and the appropriateness of exact intervention sites; invited to observe or participate in the construction processes; consulted on the development of extension services for women; and involved in mangrove restoration and conservation, including monitoring and evaluation of mangroves. They will also be part of planning and executing various campaigns as well as community-level decision-making. The AE has budgeted for an expert dealing with environmental and social safeguards, gender, youth, and sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and sexual harassment.

4.3 Risks

4.3.1. Overall programme assessment (medium risk)

55. PROREFISH Gambia is an adaptation project that aims to assist Gambian artisan fisherfolk to build resilience against climate change and improve their livelihoods, while also providing mitigation co-benefits through mangrove restoration and the development of fisheries value chains. GCF is requested to provide a grant of USD 17.2 million. Total co-financing of USD 7.8 million will come from the AE, via a grant of USD 0.8 million, as well as the host country's MoA, in the form of a USD 5 million grant via an IFAD-funded project² and USD 2 million from MoFWRNAM, in the form of an in-kind payment.

56. The Gambia is a least developed country and is recognized as a fragile and conflict-affected State. Given the public nature of this project and limited availability of funding to meet the adaptation needs in the country's fisheries sector, the use of grant instruments is appropriately justified.

4.3.2. **Accredited entity/executing entity's capability to execute the current programme (medium risk)**

57. FAO will serve as the AE for this project. Since FAO representation was established in the Gambia in 1978, FAO has supported sustainable development of the agriculture and natural resources sectors in the country, demonstrated by the implementation of 130 projects for improved food security and resilience in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. In terms of collaboration with GCF, FAO has 15 projects in the GCF portfolio, targeting a range of countries across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

58. The project will be executed by the Government of the Gambia, acting through MoA and MoFWRNAM, with FAO jointly delivering project activities via its Gambia country office. The AE has not provided a capacity assessment of MoA and MoFWRNAM, citing that a relevant assessment has been done by IFAD in the context of the formulation of the ROOTS project. The main risks identified are related to capacity gaps in internal controls, internal audit, due diligence and staffing. FAO has indicated that all necessary mitigation measures have been agreed to ensure that MoA can successfully undertake its role in this project. MoFWRNAM, on the other hand, is going to provide in-kind co-financing and manage its own contribution, with no procurement or financial management action. MoFWRNAM is involved in a number of aquaculture and fisheries projects funded by various organizations, including the European Union.

4.3.3. **Project-specific execution risks (medium risk)**

59. Financing risk (sustainability): Co-financing of this project will come from the country's two ministries. Although the Government of Gambia has expressed its commitment to improving the livelihoods of its people through enhanced resilience of the fishing communities, it does not have the budgetary resources to sufficiently finance dedicated activities. Coupled with limited interest from the private sector in investing in aquaculture, accessing continued funding to sustain climate impact beyond the timeline of this project may be a challenge. The project has an exit strategy that is based on empowering local stakeholders, introducing durable infrastructure, and creating an enabling environment for private sector involvement. It is important that the capacity-building and training elements of the project can materially result in increased income and sustainable ecosystem management practices in the long run.

60. Project operations risk (governance and additionality): PROREFISH is designed with an emphasis on partnering with the ROOTS project, an initiative in the crop agricultural sector. In particular, for the aquaculture packages, per package investments costs (per hectare) will be supported by ROOTS and by PROREFISH (65 and 35 per cent, respectively). Notwithstanding the technical and socioeconomic selection criteria that have been developed, achievement of

² Resilience of Organizations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture (ROOTS) programme.

complementarity and avoiding overlaps will require a sound governance structure, and close coordination and management on the ground. Implementation risks of other projects may also spill over and affect the results of this project.

61. Economic analysis: Overall the project has an economic internal rate of return (EIRR) of 22.0 per cent and a net present value of additional benefits of USD 21 million over 20 years. Positive environmental externalities expected from mangrove restoration are accounted for in the analysis, which strengthens the economic value. A sensitivity analysis that tests climate hazards and stressors has also been conducted to model the economic returns under a set of risk scenarios. Although the EIRR results remain robust, the interplay between different factors can reduce the economic returns, and the full realization of the project's potential will depend on the adequate and timely implementation of all project activities.

4.3.4. GCF portfolio concentration risk (low risk)

62. In case of approval, the impact of this proposal on the GCF portfolio risk remains non-material and within the risk appetite in terms of concentration level, results area or single proposal.

4.3.5. Compliance risk (medium risk)

63. In relation to the scope of integrity risks covered under the GCF policies on prohibited practices (PP) and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), FAO has advised that it has conducted risk assessments in relation to AML/CFT and PP as well as a capacity assessment (through IFAD) of the executing entities.

64. Regarding the institutional and project-specific safeguards to be implemented to mitigate and prevent the identified integrity risks and vulnerabilities in this project, FAO confirmed that it manages integrity risks on an ex-ante and ex-post basis at project level as well as whole portfolio level.

65. On an institutional level, the FAO country office in the Gambia also establishes and validates a fraud plan annually and does the same with its risk management plan every six months.

66. FAO has further confirmed that all its offices involved in implementing the project (primarily its Gambia country office) will prepare (1) on a yearly basis a fraud prevention plan that is reviewed and monitored by FAO regional office in Ghana; and (2) a risk log with a plan for mitigating actions that is reviewed and updated every six months. The enterprise risk management unit at FAO headquarters (HQ) will also monitor compliance with fraud prevention and risk management policies throughout the project cycle. In addition, FAO will include in the project agreement to be signed between FAO and the Government of Gambia relevant clauses related to AML/CFT and the prevention of other forms of prohibited practices to safeguard GCF resources.

67. During project implementation, FAO, as AE, will provide close monitoring and supervision through its Gambia country office, as well as via its regional office in Ghana and its HQ, to ensure that the activities are implemented in full compliance with the signed project agreement including the integrity risk management obligations.

68. In relation to procurement-specific integrity risk, FAO will implement an institutional tried-and-tested robust automated system for detection and prevention of related risks. In addition, FAO will conduct a know-your-customer exercise prior to listing; due diligence will also be performed at the time of any call for tender. Moreover, during the registration stage, FAO will conduct further verifications on the parties and corresponding financial information to ensure synchronization. As a supplementary safeguard, FAO will include specific provisions in

all the agreements signed with co-financing and co-executing partners as well as in Letters of Agreement with procured parties.

69. However, although FAO indicated that it has conducted a risk assessment, FAO has not provided insights into the actual project-specific risks and vulnerabilities identified from its assessment. Furthermore, while IFAD has completed a capacity assessment on the executing entity, MoA, the funding proposal does not provide clear reporting on the outcome of the assessment and any capacity gaps identified. Considering this, the Secretariat is presently unable to conclude its evaluation on the overall residual risk exposure and mitigants in connection with this funding proposal. Therefore, the overall risk is assessed as medium pending the receipt of supplementary information from the AE.

4.3.6. Recommended risk rating: Summary risk assessment and recommendation

Summary risk assessment		Risk assessment
Overall project/programme	Medium	GCF grant proceeds will be used to finance resilience strengthening activities to improve the livelihoods of the fisherfolk communities in the Gambia. Given the potential to build synergies with existing projects, it is important the project is structured and implemented in a way that ensures GCF additionality. The government's ability to mobilize funding beyond this project is crucial to generating lasting climate impact to the Gambian fisheries sector.
Accredited entity/executing entity capability to implement the project/programme	Medium	
Project-specific execution	Medium	
GCF portfolio concentration	Low	
Compliance	Medium	

4.4 Fiduciary

70. FAO will serve as both the AE and the EE in the project. In its role as AE, FAO will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including (i) all aspects of project appraisal; (ii) administrative, financial, and technical oversight and supervision throughout project implementation; (iii) ensuring funds are effectively managed to deliver results and achieve objectives; (iv) ensuring the quality of project monitoring, as well as the timeliness and quality of reporting to the GCF; and (v) project closure and evaluation. FAO will assume these responsibilities in accordance with the detailed provisions outlined in the accreditation master agreement (AMA) between FAO and GCF.

71. The project will also be executed by MoA and MoFWRNAM together with FAO in a co-execution modality to jointly deliver the project activities and all functions relevant to the execution of the envisaged activities. MoA and MoFWRNAM will be responsible for executing respective co-financing activities and FAO will oversee the execution of selected activities funded by GCF proceeds through the FAO Representation in the Gambia, and it will bear the overall responsibility for fulfilling its relevant EE functions of this project. The technical assistance will be provided by mobilizing FAO experts, or FAO-supervised consultants and procured parties.

72. FAO will fulfil its AE functions by setting up a dedicated project task force (PTF) which will be independent of the EE functions also performed by FAO. The PTF will be composed of the budget holder, the lead technical officer (LTO), a funding liaison officer, an HQ technical officer and other officers, as appropriate. FAO (Gambia) will also assign a dedicated national climate finance specialist and project assistant to ensure the AE function on the ground. The LTO will be appointed in the regional office and will be responsible for the technical supervision

and oversight of project activities throughout project implementation. More specifically, the LTO will have overall technical responsibility for the implementation of the project apart from supporting the budget holder of the project based in FAO (Gambia) that involves implementation and monitoring of the annual work plan and budget, including work plan and budget revisions. The LTO will be responsible and accountable for providing and/or obtaining technical clearances of technical inputs and services procured by the EEs. In addition, through supervision missions, the LTO will provide technical backstopping to the project execution/management team to ensure the delivery of high-quality technical outputs. The LTO will coordinate the provision of appropriate technical support from the PTF to respond to requests from the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

73. A dedicated project management unit (PMIU) will also be established and hosted by the FAO Representation in Banjul, the Gambia, and will be functional for the duration of the project. The PMIU will be responsible for supporting the day-to-day execution of activities, including working with participating regional and local governments and other stakeholders, and monitoring and reporting on project progress. The PMIU will be directed by a national project director and will be managed by a project-recruited national project coordinator, who will be responsible for overall project management and coordination with all stakeholders. The PMIU will also include a finance officer, an operations officer, a human resources and administration officer, and a procurement and contracting officer.

74. The PMIU will coordinate directly with the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and the PSC. The PMIU will follow the FAO operational, financial and procurement procedures and will implement all activities in accordance with the annual work plans and budgets approved by the TAC. All operational and administrative aspects of the project (such as procurement plans, financial plans and periodic reporting) will be cleared with the TAC. Issues for special consideration beyond the mandate of the TAC will be brought to the PSC.

75. The PSC, which will be composed of high-level representatives from Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (the national designated authority), MoFWRNAM, MoA, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MoECCNR), Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (representing the private sector), and FAO will provide strategic guidance for the project. The PSC will meet once a year to review progress and address any implementation bottlenecks or policy/regulatory issues that require higher-level decision-making. FAO will also assume the secretariat role for keeping records of PSC activity and decisions.

76. The TAC will be responsible for continuous technical oversight and for supporting project implementation. The TAC's core membership will be from the departments of fisheries, water resources, forestry, parks and wildlife, and agriculture, as well as from the FAO and the ROOTS project unit and other organizations.³ The TAC will meet twice a year and will be responsible for approving the annual work plans and budgets, reviewing progress, providing technical guidance, and reporting to the PSC.

77. In line with the implementation arrangements of the project, the funds that FAO receives from GCF in its capacity as AE will be transferred to the FAO Representation in the Gambia, which will manage the funds and hire technical expertise for the PMIU in charge of executing the project. The PMIU will execute the activities either directly or through partnerships with several implementing entities, partners and procured parties. These engagements will follow the established operational, financial, procurement and reporting rules of FAO.

78. Procured parties involved in project implementation, such as MoFWRNAM and MoECCNR, will receive GCF proceeds through funds transfer in accordance with the FAO

³ Namely, the NARI and NEA.

procurement rules and will be contracted in accordance with FAO rules and regulations pertaining to the procurement of goods and services. On the other hand, in-kind and grant co-financing from MoA and MoFWRNAM will be executed by those entities directly to project beneficiaries. FAO will have overall responsibility for quality assurance and oversight of co-executing entities.

79. The financial control and procurement processes will be implemented as per the FAO rules and regulations using the FAO Global Resources Management System. Accountability on the use of financial resources will be ensured through the review of annual and bi-annual project reports, as well as through monitoring reports. In addition to this, FAO will be responsible for the financial execution of GCF funds according to FAO rules and regulations. FAO (Gambia) is responsible for financial monitoring. During implementation, FAO will provide oversight and quality assurance in accordance with its policies and procedures, which may include monitoring missions, spot checks and participation at project governance meetings. The project will be subject to the FAO audit regime, including the external audit and internal audit functions.

4.5 Results monitoring and reporting

80. As a cross-cutting initiative, the project aims at generating both mitigation and adaptation results. On the mitigation side, the intervention is expected to result in overall emission reductions of 238,519 tCO₂eq over the project lifespan of 20 years, as per the metrics of the GCF core indicator for mitigation based on the accounting methodology detailed under annex 24 of the funding proposal. On the adaptation side, 167,643 direct beneficiaries and 250,000 indirect beneficiaries are expected as adaptation impact. The AE has provided a methodology and rationale for defining both direct and indirect beneficiaries in annex 23 of the funding proposal.

81. The theory of change diagram adequately captures different levels of expected changes as well as logical linkages between them from the goal statement to the proposed activities. It is good to capture the logical relationships between project outcomes with identification of co-benefits. The barriers and risks that may hinder the achievement of these changes are identified and linked to pertinent activities which will tackle them accordingly.

82. The logical framework has been well designed in accordance with the GCF integrated results management framework (IRMF). The project is expected to have huge paradigm shift potential since artisanal fisheries serve as a big source of livelihood for about 20% of rural population in Gambia. It will contribute to all four GCF adaptation result areas and one GCF mitigation result area (Forestry and land use) with four project outcomes. Appropriate IRMF core and supplementary indicators are selected to monitor and report the project results in respective GCF result areas, and for each indicator baseline and targets (mid-term and final) are set based on data available from credible sources.

83. At the GCF outcome level of “Enabling environment”, four GCF core indicators have been identified: institutional and regulatory framework, technology deployment and dissemination, market development and transformation, and knowledge generation, capture and learning. Given the relatively low or medium baseline of each indicator, the project is expected to build a comprehensive enabling environment at the national level.

84. The project has listed relevant project-specific indicators for project outcomes and output, and it is expected to enable a strong monitoring and evaluation of the project. The indicators are SMART⁴ and have considered both qualitative and quantitative aspects of results. It is good to have co-benefits and measure them with specific indicators: this will increase the

⁴ Specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound.

level of understanding of the project and will give an opportunity for the Secretariat to capture non-climate results that are worth monitoring and reporting.

85. The implementation timetable (annex 5 of the funding proposal) clearly describes how and when project activities will be conducted, and key deliverables will be delivered. Annex 11 contains the monitoring and evaluation plan.

4.6 Legal assessment

86. The AMA was signed with the AE on 8 June 2018, and it became effective on 4 October 2018.

87. The AE has provided a legal opinion/certificate confirming that it has obtained all internal approvals and it has the capacity and authority to implement the project.

88. The proposed project will be implemented in the Republic of the Gambia, a country in which GCF is not provided with privileges and immunities. This means that, among other things, GCF is not protected against litigation or expropriation in this country, which risks need to be further assessed. The Secretariat submitted the first draft of the privileges and immunities agreement to the Government of the Republic of the Gambia on 18 May 2016. The draft agreement is currently under negotiation. The latest communication in that regard was sent by the Secretariat to the Government of the Republic of the Gambia on 5 October 2018.

89. The Heads of the Independent Redress Mechanism and Independent Integrity Unit have both expressed that it would not be legally feasible to undertake their redress activities and/or investigations, as appropriate, in countries where the GCF is not provided with relevant privileges and immunities. Therefore, it is recommended that disbursements by the GCF are made only after the GCF has obtained satisfactory protection against litigation and expropriation in the country, or has been provided with appropriate privileges and immunities.

4.7 List of proposed conditions (including legal)

90. In order to mitigate risk, it is recommended that any approval by the Board is made subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Signature of the funded activity agreement in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat within 180 days from the date of Board approval; and
- (b) Completion of the legal due diligence to the satisfaction of the GCF Secretariat.

Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment of FP188

Proposal name:	Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement in the Gambia (PROREFISH Gambia)
Accredited entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Country/(ies):	Republic of the Gambia
Project/programme size:	Small

I. Assessment of the independent Technical Advisory Panel

1.1 Impact potential

Scale: N/A

1. The Gambia is the smallest country within mainland Africa. Stretching 450 km along the Gambia River, the country has an area of 10,689 km² and is surrounded by Senegal, except for a 60-km Atlantic Ocean front. With a population of 2.4 million,¹ the Gambia is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa.

2. The Gambia is heavily reliant on agriculture and fishing; this creates vulnerability to climate change shocks, which affect the country's most vulnerable people. Overall, climate change will affect marine, coastal and riverine fisheries, through damage to fisheries infrastructure and through the effects of increased temperature, salinity and acidity as well as sea level rise on many important fish and shellfish species. This will in turn threaten the livelihoods of poor fishers and decrease the availability of fish from capture fisheries, which is now the main source of protein for the Gambian population and a pillar of sustainable diets and food and nutrition security (including access to protein) for the poorest and most vulnerable people.

3. In this context, the Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement in the Gambia (PROREFISH) project aims to build the resilience of the Gambian artisanal fishers in the face of climate change and improve their livelihoods. The project involves interventions at the coastal level, in the mangrove ecosystems and inland with aquaculture interventions, through the three components discussed below.

4. Component 1 aims to reverse the degradation of the mangrove ecosystems in key fisheries areas by investing in restoration through replanting and assisted natural regeneration of more salt-tolerant species, coupled with support to sustainable ecosystem management. The project will invest in mangrove restoration of 2,350 ha (1,100 ha full reforestation and 1,250 of assisted natural regeneration) in the 10 areas prioritized during project preparation.

5. Component 2 aims to increase overall fish availability and enhance the incomes of poor fishers and farmers by improving the artisanal fisheries infrastructure (thus reducing fish wastage) and by promoting aquaculture production through different climate-resilient technologies, including oyster cultivation and rice-fish farming.

6. Component 3 aims to provide the cross-cutting support necessary for the successful implementation, scaling up and sustainability of the interventions in mangrove restoration,

¹ See <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/gambia/overview#1>.

infrastructure climate proofing and aquaculture, as well as paving the way for increased private sector engagement in the fisheries sector. In this component, the project plans to deliver several activities that in the view of the independent Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) are somehow disconnected, limited and not sufficiently explained. This will include the design of short-term training courses and diplomas in climate change; the development of updated curricula on fisheries, aquaculture and ecosystem management; and integrating climate change and support for climate-related sectoral studies into national policies and strategies.

7. Through this component the project will also organize annual “Invest in Fisheries” round tables to support the fish endeavours through private and public participation; support the organization of actors in the fisheries sector into cooperatives/producer organizations; train artisanal fish processors on quality standards, marketing, export rules, etc; promote partnerships between actors in the fisheries and tourism sectors and other actors to forge productive alliances; support youth groups in the production of fish feed; facilitate evidence-based dialogue and sensitization on financial inclusion; support gender and youth empowerment through the application of the household methodologies developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); implement a functional literacy and numeracy programme targeted to female beneficiaries of the project; and train executing entity personnel on gender.

8. One of the main activities under this component is to improve public sector capacities to monitor the fisheries sector and its associated ecosystems and integrate climate risks. However, when the independent TAP inquired about the baseline indicators to deliver a robust monitoring system and to assess climate impact, the proponents responded that they would assess (i) change in forest cover; (ii) livelihoods, including income generation, reduction in fish losses and additional fish production; and (iii) the change in behaviour of the beneficiaries, the number of ecobusiness platforms developed and the number of women with improved literacy and capacity skills. The independent TAP believes that the indicators could be improved and that there is an urgent need to develop baseline indicators of the status of mangroves and fish resources.

9. Through these mix of activities PROREFISH will provide targeted support to 20,198 fishers and other value chain actors, who with their household members constitute the 167,643 direct beneficiaries, 52.4 per cent of whom are women. In addition, PROREFISH will have 250,000 indirect beneficiaries, or 10.3 per cent of the country’s population. Through increasing fish availability, these interventions are expected to build the resilience of beneficiaries and improve their incomes and nutrition, as well as unlocking opportunities to expand and diversify their livelihoods.

10. Although PROREFISH is presented as an adaptation project, FAO has performed an ex ante assessment of potentially incremental net greenhouse gas emissions, including the results of all project-funded interventions. Overall, the project reduces emissions, mainly owing to the carbon sequestration that will result from mangrove restoration activities, with the mitigation benefits of a reduction in emissions of 238,519 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂ eq) over the 20-year lifetime of the investment.

11. For the capture fisheries, the project does not invest in increasing overall fish capture, but rather in more efficient use of the fish that is currently being caught. One important project benefit that is not reflected in the Ex-ACT analysis because it does not generate direct greenhouse gas emission reductions is that the lowering of post-harvest fish loss and waste will reduce the carbon footprint per kilogram of fish consumed as a result of more fish reaching the market with no increase in fishing effort.

12. The climate trend analysis and projections of climate change were conducted by downscaling global circulation models and projected change in temperature and precipitation. The entire watershed of the Gambia River was included in the geographical scope of the analysis

for a complete understanding of future stream flow. The project presents historical and future trends in temperature and precipitation, sea surface temperature, global mean sea level rise and salinity. The analysis concludes that over the medium term (20 years), climate change is estimated to reduce the volume of artisanal capture fisheries by at least 10 per cent and will impact mangrove ecosystems through increased salinity.

13. However, in a deeper analysis it is important to highlight that only 460 km of the 1,150 km-long Gambia River falls within the geographic boundary of Gambia. Moreover, because of Gambia's precarious position as a country encompassing only a small part of the Gambia River watershed, compounded by scanty meteorological data points within the watershed, the trend analyses of meteorological parameters relied heavily on global reanalysis data. Such data have been improved through a systematic bias correction, followed by an embedded validation process that is facilitated by Earth observation remote sensing tools and satellite-based observations. The process presents a historical data set that provides daily temperature and precipitation data covering 1979–2018. It is found that the average temperature has increased by 0.2 °C per decade, with a total rise of 0.74 °C for the baseline period. It is also found that the said increase in temperature has occurred uniformly over the entire watershed, with slightly higher increases in the upper reaches of the watershed and in the coastal areas. For 1979–2016, the corresponding change in average annual precipitation (i.e. rainfall) has been insignificant, exhibiting an increase of about 1 mm per year.

14. Application of the Thornthwaite equation shows a gradual increase in potential evapotranspiration in the watershed as a result of the rise in temperature and the seasonal variation in rainfall availability. At the local level, there have been reports of drought proneness in the watershed, which is believed to be linked to occasional instances of drastic decline in the outflow of the river, resulting in inward penetration of salinity along the coastal reaches and loss of artisanal fisheries.

15. The projection of future climatology is found to be somewhat flawed, as the general circulation models employed for the projection have not been validated for the Gambia River Basin. The projection years chosen cover 2011–2040, which corresponds well with the project timeline. Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 have been used for the projection analyses. The projections indicate a decline in rainfall, although there is no confidence in the projection. Even though the rate of change in temperature and rainfall will remain small for the projection years (using both scenarios), a net rise in average temperature and only a slight decline in rainfall will be enough to increase hydrological balance in the watershed and destabilize the flow patterns and the corresponding shift in mixing zones between fresh water in the river and the penetration of the saline front through the estuary. From such understanding, it is highly likely that in the watershed and also in the near-shore open ocean, the artisanal fisheries will face difficulties in carrying on under climate change. Given the high dependence of the Gambian population on artisanal fisheries for both income and food security and the general economic condition of the country, the projected impacts of climate change warrant immediate actions for the fishers and the fisheries-based value chain to adapt to the conditions.

16. The project outcomes are highly dependent on the joint actions developed with Senegal as the neighbour country, as the Gambia Basin and the marine resources are totally dependent on the actions of Senegal to protect and manage the ecosystem and its resources at the landscape level. The project will need to support Gambia's new Fisheries Policy and Strategy, that as explained in the Country Ownership section, (see para. 62 below) involves a subregional approach to manage and control common fisheries.

17. Overall, the project has a medium to high impact potential in terms of adaptation. There are two points of caution: the need to further demonstrate how to monitor the impacts of climate change over the lifetime of the project; and the need to prioritize actions in view of the

large number of project activities that could result in reduced impacts due to the dispersion of efforts on too many fronts.

1.2 Paradigm shift potential

Scale: N/A

1.2.1. Innovation

18. PROREFISH is one of the few projects presented to the GCF in the fisheries sector aiming to ensure fish availability to the most vulnerable communities in the Gambia. The proposal has an interesting approach that geographically targets coastal areas, the estuary and the river as well as the nearby farming areas to integrate fish production with rice cultivation and vegetable gardening, co-financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Resilience of Organizations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture (ROOTS) project.

19. However, the project presents too many activities that do not necessarily relate to each other, giving a sense of the light touches in many proposed outcomes.

20. In terms of the coastal interventions, the project expects to support seven landing sites, which account for 70 per cent of the estimated catch volume of the artisanal sector and include a higher share of the total number of fishers. The sites will target food loss through such landing sites, along with improved storage and drying and smoking facilities. Although the climate-proof infrastructure is crucial, there is also a need to create strong coordination among the landing sites and increase the contractual power of negotiation with the industrial owners and facilities and dedicated authorities.

21. The mangrove component has been proposed based on the current degradation level, on the relevance for fisheries (as spawning areas and nurseries), on the climate vulnerability and on non-protected area status in the estuary and middle river zones. Restoring mangrove forests is essential to protect fish habitat and also to ensure ecosystem stability in order to protect coastal areas. In the view of the independent TAP, much of the destruction is man-made and not climate induced. As presented in the project proposal, there should be no incentives for further mangrove deforestation from tourism and agriculture and no human-induced changes in the Gambia River water flow from the construction of the Sambangalou dam, filling and operations. Aside from the need to restore the selected mangrove sites, the project needs to promote the overall protection of the mangrove ecosystems by governmental authorities, including the means to effectively control its depletion and the overall impacts of the above-mentioned agriculture and infrastructure sectors.

22. Aquaculture support will focus on the inland part of the Gambia, where fish availability is much lower and the development of aquaculture is more relevant. The project will support integrated fish production in communal vegetable gardens (coordinated by the ROOTS project), integrated rice-fish culture, fish culture in ponds and sustainable oyster and clam culture (in open, brackish water). Even though aquaculture is not innovative as a practice, depending on the selection of sites and communities, support in developing sustainable livelihoods and market integration could make a difference to the communities involved.

23. The theory of change is well presented, but the project tries to resolve all the adaptation barriers instead of concentrating on prioritizing effective long-term changes. In particular, in the different activities proposed in component 3, the project aims to deliver too many activities and does not concentrate on achieving concrete and effective long-term outcomes. For example, supporting women's literacy could be perfectly well delivered with the Ministry of Education to resolve the gap in literacy in a more structured manner rather than just delivering a training of trainers that could end up not resolving the real educational challenge of the targeted communities.

24. Moreover, while the project aims to strengthen institutional capacity, it seems that FAO is leading and executing most of the project activities. It is crucial to ensure ways in which different governmental and national institutions are involved in delivering activities, gaining the capacity to support the overall objectives of the project.

1.2.2. Potential for knowledge and learning

25. The project aims to tackle institutional, social, technical, information and financial barriers in an integrated manner, but as explained above, this seems to result in weak outcomes with structural gaps in the country left unresolved. These gaps include women's education and the market and financial structures to support poverty alleviation.

26. The mangrove component is well structured, as it will ensure knowledge-sharing of the communities involved for recovering and maintaining the mangrove ecosystem. The coastal component is more practical, as it will deliver infrastructure to the fishers, but there is the potential to create long-term knowledge-sharing to ensure coordination among them and better negotiating power to ensure more sustainable and profitable markets.

27. The project seems to offer training in multiple aspects as a way to resolve the structural gaps identified in the theory of change. For example, the project will provide training in negotiation skills as well as in forest monitoring, equipment and technologies; quality control; fish feed; fish production and smoking; supervision of fish production (coastal and aquaculture); clam and cockle culture on mudflats; and oyster culture.

28. While training is important, there could be other options to ensure that more people can be effectively trained during and after project completion, including the development of guidelines and accompanying technical institutions that could support technical capacity transfer after project completion.

29. This also involves the provision of all the expected training in climate change to governmental employees, who are normally not stable employees owing to governmental changes. While the project will support diplomas and deliver curricula in fisheries, there could be options to support national non-governmental organizations that are able to support technological transfer on climate change adaptation to the communities.

1.2.3. Contribution to the enabling environment and regulatory framework and policies

30. According to the proponents, PROREFISH, through its capacity-building of government institutions, will contribute to the implementation of the new national Fisheries Policy and Strategy (draft technically validated in May 2022). However, it is difficult to understand how this will be affected, as the proposal does not present the objectives of the policy and possible ways of supporting its implementation.

31. Aside from this policy, one of the project objectives is to support policies at the national level. However, the explanation of the type of policies needed aside from the Fishery Policy is not clear. When the independent TAP inquired about specific policies being developed or those that need to be better implemented with the support of the communities, the proponents answered that specific policies and regulatory frameworks are subject to potential review and that reform will be assessed during project implementation.

32. The independent TAP believes that it is critical to understand the current policy gaps and to structure effective policies based on an analysis of what has worked in the past and what is needed to ensure ways and means to control fish resources, together with the effective management of coastal and mangrove ecosystems. Therefore, in its opinion, the overall policy gaps must be addressed at the beginning of the project to ensure that there are concrete and effective actions delivered as part of the activities to support policy reforms during the lifetime of the project.

1.2.4. Scalability and replicability

33. Scalability and replicability will largely depend on the availability of resources to promote activities after project completion with the communities involved in the project.

34. Moreover, the particularities of the Gambia are not necessarily replicable to other countries, as it occupies a narrow strip of land that surrounds the Gambia River with a coastal area of only 60 km. However, the lessons learned from the mangrove restoration, the aquaculture management and the development and use of coastal infrastructure can be shared with other countries through knowledge exchange and sharing.

1.3 Sustainable development potential

Scale: N/A

1.3.1. Environmental co-benefits

35. The restoration of mangrove ecosystems are critical for landscape sustainability and for ensuring spawning areas and nurseries for fish.

36. The project will also reduce the exposure of the communities to high toxic compounds that result from the traditional way of smoking fish products.

37. The project will support air quality. Fish smoking in rudimentary ovens exposes workers – including many women and the young children accompanying them – as well as the people living in proximity to the relevant sites to a high health hazard and results in highly toxic compounds in fishing communities. The project will alleviate this risk with effective technology equipment.

1.3.2. Economic co-benefits

38. The project will support more effective value chains for the communities that live on fish resources, allowing them to improve their income generation and therefore their quality of life.

39. There are also possibilities to create new employment from the aquaculture ventures and to support the fish and oyster cooperatives in becoming more profitable and sustainable. The project is expecting to generate over 500 temporary jobs and 100 permanent jobs, which would be targeted at vulnerable youth.

1.3.3. Social co-benefits

40. The improvement of the artisanal fisheries processing systems through the project-supported FAO-Thiaroye processing technique ovens, accompanied by adequate technical and managerial capacity development, will reduce the exposure to respiratory diseases.

41. More food security will be ensured for households and the intake of fish proteins will be diversified. At the same time communities will be more resilient to the effects of climate change following the restoration of the mangrove ecosystems, which will support the long-term opportunity to live from fish resources.

42. The different training and capacity-building activities could support more social cohesion and greater community responsibility in supporting their fishing grounds and resources.

43. The project will also support the involvement of women in developing effective fishing systems and in improving their ability to support their households with skills to negotiate fair trade agreements.

1.3.4. Gender-sensitive development

44. The project has a very good gender analysis, demonstrating the challenges of women in the Gambian fisheries sector, where they represent about 80 per cent of the sector's labour force. According to the project proposal, Gambian women are not involved in the capture of marine resources, except for shellfish, which is reserved for them. However, as they process and sell fish and shellfish for the domestic market, they generate more income than their husbands.

45. The project gender action plan is well developed in that it tackles several barriers with concrete actions targeted at women. Moreover, the plan includes indicators and targets and has quantified the budget of the project representing investments in women's activities.

46. All training sessions and consultations under the proposed project will have slots reserved for women, who will be encouraged to take part in activities that are commonly restricted to men.

47. However, as explained above, the project is planning too many activities under component 3; training for woman needs to be carefully thought through in order to ensure concrete impacts, rather than offering sporadic training sessions and capacity-building activities.

1.4 Needs of the recipient

Scale: N/A

1.4.1. Vulnerability of the country and vulnerable groups

48. The Gambia is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change owing to its geography and limited lowland area combined with its population density. In the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative index, the Gambia is the 33rd most vulnerable country and the 53rd least ready country in the world, reflecting its high vulnerability score and low readiness score.

49. Despite the presence of the Gambia River, which runs through the middle of the country, only one sixth of the land is arable and poor soil quality has led to the predominance of a single crop, namely peanuts. Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange, as is the money sent home by Gambians living abroad.² The country has limited resources to address climate change.

50. The country has both a narrow oceanic economic exclusion zone extending 200 nautical miles into the Atlantic Ocean and an associated watershed situated predominantly in neighbouring countries Senegal and Guinea, stretching only 10 km on each side of the Gambia River. The dynamic hydrologic system of fresh to saltwater bodies, and the habitats and species that it supports is subject to and responds differently to the major climate change forces encountered along its transect.

51. According to the project proposal, agriculture, including fisheries, plays an important role in the Gambia's development, employing nearly half – 46 per cent – of the labour force and representing the source of livelihood for 80 per cent of the rural population. For about 72 per cent of poor households and 91 per cent of extremely poor rural households, agriculture is the main source of income. In 2019, the sector contributed 23.7 per cent of gross domestic product and 33% of all foreign exchange earnings from exports. However, 79 per cent of households engaged in agriculture and fisheries live on less than USD 1.25 a day.

52. The Gambia's gross domestic product contracted by an estimated 2.4 per cent in 2020 owing to the restrictions imposed by coronavirus disease 2019, after growing by 6.2 per cent in 2019. On the supply side, the tourism and trade sectors were the most affected, while on the demand side, subdued domestic and external demand damaged the economy.³

² See <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13376517>.

³ See <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/west-africa/gambia/gambia-economic-outlook>.

53. Fisheries-related activities represent the main source of income for coastal fishing communities and are an important complementary activity for rural communities along the Gambia River. Moreover, fish is the main source of protein in the diets of 80 per cent of the Gambian population.

54. The small-scale/artisanal fisheries subsector supplies fish products to local consumers, and shrimps, cephalopods and high-value species to the processing facilities. Originally practised on a subsistence basis, small-scale/artisanal fisheries are today targeting commercial species in response to increasing market demand. Despite the fact that most fishers still target fish for supplying the local market demand, a significant number of them are now engaged in fishing high-value species, such as sole, snapper and cephalopods, which are processed for export or for the internal tourism market.

55. Inland fisheries are less developed, with the operators often practising traditional methods. The fisheries employ both subsistence and traditional commercial fishers, who occasionally sell their catches of shrimps, sole and other high-value species to the industrial companies.

56. The project has identified several barriers, including ambiguous separation between climate change impacts and fisheries over-exploitation issues; very limited data and analysis on climate change impacts on the sector and weak knowledge of adaptation measures; no disposable income for investing and weak access to credit; and poor-quality standards for fish products and insufficient linkages between fish value chain actors (producers) and buyers.

57. Moreover, the country lacks technological capacities in the fisheries sector and past experience with improved fisheries and aquaculture technologies has been mixed. The project proponents explain that the lessons learned from past projects, including FAO aquaculture projects in the Gambia, have been incorporated into the design of the present project, in order to scale up the successful practices and address the weaknesses identified. However, the independent TAP believes that the project has to analyse the past experiences in more depth and focus on the activities that will bring about real transformational change.

58. The country needs to strengthen the institutional capacity to manage both climate change and the coastal and inland fish resources and ecosystems. There is insufficient capacity for natural resource monitoring and management and the availability of public funding is limited. Climate change is introducing an additional burden on the line ministries and agencies responsible for the governance and management of the complex fisheries sector, as they lack relevant knowledge on its critical importance for the future of the country. There is also a lack of systematic intersectoral coordination.

59. Overall, there is a need to strengthen institutional and implementation capacity in relevant institutions to understand climate change and to manage, sustain and restore mangrove and fish resources and to support the most vulnerable fisher population in the country, as explained in the proposal's theory of change.

1.5 Country ownership

Scale: N/A

1.5.1 Alignment with national climate strategy

60. The project has been developed at the request of the Government of the Gambia, in close alignment with its national and sector policies and strategies on climate change. The project is aligned with the National Development Plan 2018–2021, which advocates for a modern fisheries sector resistant to climate-related hazards. Moreover, the project also responds to the country's national adaptation programme of action, third national communication and second nationally determined contribution (2021) submitted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

61. The project is also closely aligned with the Gambia's framework on climate change, namely the National Climate Change Policy 2018, which advocates promoting sustainable adaptive management of the fisheries resources. It also falls into the fisheries sector strategy of the country's Agriculture and National Resources Policy 2017–2026, aiming to optimize value-added, improved export earnings, greater employment opportunities and enhanced contribution to improved nutritional status consistent with the rational exploitation of the resource base.

62. The country developed the Fisheries Act 2007, the Fisheries Regulations 2008 and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Strategy 2017–2021, but the level of compliance and implementation are not explained in the proposal. In May 2022, the Gambia validated the new national Fisheries Policy and Strategy. In this policy the country is committed to developing and implementing a cooperation framework with Senegal for the sustainable management and utilization of the common fisheries resources of the Senegambia subregion through a joint Management Committee to be supported by a joint scientific body working through a workplan with indicators and reference points for monitoring the performance of the fisheries resources.

63. The project presents several past and ongoing projects related to its overall objectives such as the small-scale fish feed mills project (FAO) and the Protection of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem, a joint project of FAO, the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Environment Programme involving the development of a mangrove protection plan. Since the project explains in its theory of change on barriers to be addressed that the results of these projects are mixed, the independent TAP requested that the lessons learned from these past experiences be specifically explained. According to FAO, the project design took into consideration the different experiences and lessons learned, but only described some technical issues such as the reduction in pressure from unsustainable harvesting on mangrove forests, both through improved fish processing technologies reducing the use of wood fuel and through improving oyster cultivation methods in mangroves.

64. However, it is important to analyse the challenges in terms of the Gambia's institutional capacity to directly manage the projects, or at least to get more involved in reducing its dependency on the international institutions in delivering climate change related projects.

1.5.2. Capacity of accredited entities and executing entities to deliver

65. FAO will serve as the accredited entity and executing entity for the project. As such, it will be responsible for the overall management of this project. FAO is the agency in the United Nations system that is specifically involved in agriculture and forestry issues, and it is also accredited by GCF. The organization has a solid reputation in the fields of forestry, agriculture and food with a long history of climate change related knowledge and innovation, particularly in terms of the fundamental objectives of the strategic intervention areas of GCF.

66. The role of FAO as accredited entity will be attributed to the relevant offices and divisions in FAO headquarters located in Rome, Italy, the Sub-Regional Office for West Africa located in Dakar, Senegal, and the office of the FAO Representation in the Gambia, which has strong, demonstrated experience in supporting the Government of the Gambia since the creation of the country office in 1978. FAO has provided vital support to the sustainable development of the agriculture and natural resource sectors in the country, having implemented 130 projects.

67. The project will be executed by the Government of the Gambia acting through the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters (MoFWRNAM) and FAO in a co-execution modality to jointly deliver the project activities. As executing entity, FAO will act through the FAO Representation in the Gambia; it will be responsible for the management of the GCF proceeds and it will bear the overall responsibility for fulfilling its relevant executing entity functions of

this project. Technical assistance will be provided by mobilizing FAO experts or FAO-supervised consultants and procured parties.

68. The project explains that the Government of the Gambia acting through MoFWRNAM and MoA will be executing entity only for the activities it co-finances. Moreover, the Project Management Unit will be established and hosted by the FAO office Representation in the Gambia, located in Banjul. These arrangements, as explained below, leave an open question on the real country ownership and sustainability of the project interventions at project completion.

69. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide strategic guidance for the project. The National Project Director of the Project Management Unit for this project will act as Rapporteur to the PSC. The PSC will be composed of high-level representatives (at Permanent Secretary level or equivalent) from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (national designated authority), MoFWRNAM, MoA, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources - MoECCNR, the Global Green Growth Institute (representing the private sector) and FAO.

70. The project will also have a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) responsible for the continuous technical oversight and support to project implementation. The core membership of the TAC will include the Directors (or equivalent, or other designated staff) from the Departments of Fisheries; Water Resources; Forestry; Parks and Wildlife; and Agriculture, as well as from the National Environment Agency, the National Agricultural Research Institute, ROOTS Police Intervention Unit and FAO. The TAC will be chaired by the Department of Fisheries, with FAO as Vice-Chair and Secretariat.

71. FAO will work with local organizations, including non-governmental and civil society organizations such as the TRY Oyster Women's Association (over 600 members), the National Agricultural Research Institute (on integrated rice-fish cultivation), the independent Institute for Social Research and Development, the National Association of Artisanal Fisheries Operators, the National Sole Fishery Co-Management Committee, the National Fisheries Platform and the Gambia Artisanal Fisheries Development Agency.

72. In the view of the independent TAP, the project activities are highly dependent on FAO, not allowing for a real country ownership of the project and for the need to strengthen the institutional capacities to directly manage climate change projects. The independent TAP recommends having a closer look at the day-to-day execution arrangements, in which personnel from the ministries participate and learn from the development of the project to allow for more knowledge-sharing and capacity-building. There ought to be a technical task and skills/knowledge transfer from FAO to the relevant government ministries and personnel in a more structured manner, with a phased approach. Moreover, it is important to analyse whether the Project Management Unit could be located within one of the ministries to allow for real knowledge transfer and cooperation.

1.5.3. Engagement with civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders

73. The project presents evidence of two consultation workshops, on 25 February and 29 April 2021, to support and validate the output of the design process of the project, with the participation of national stakeholders. The consultations involved the communities through the National Federation of Gambian Women, the TRY Oyster Women's Oyster Association, the Gambia Women's Bureau and others.

74. Moreover, field missions were developed, visiting the project sites and allowing for exchange of views with the communities. The proposal includes a very clear report on these consultations. The field consultation allowed FAO to confirm the adequacy and relevancy of the project design.

75. The stakeholder implementation plan is short and simple, and FAO will be responsible for most of the engagement activities. The annexes include a more robust stakeholder analysis.

76. Overall, the project will depend on an effective coordination of activities in which all the relevant parties get involved, and where the benefit-sharing arrangements are clear for the communities.

1.6 Efficiency and effectiveness

Scale: N/A

77. The total cost of the project is estimated at USD 24.2 million, including a proposed GCF grant of USD 17.2 million, co-financing from MoA in the form of a grant financed by IFAD of USD 5.0 million and in-kind co-financing by MoFWRNAM of USD 2.0 million.

78. The finance provided by IFAD is a grant under its Debt Sustainability Framework, to finance the ROOTS project. The project aims to promote sustainable and climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agricultural technologies and practices as well as value chain and market linkages. ROOTS will finance the development of irrigated rice schemes and communal vegetable gardens, where PROREFISH aquaculture activities will be introduced. To enhance the project's efficiency and to ensure additionality of the GCF investments, the first two aquaculture packages (and the most important ones in terms of the budget of output 2.2) build on the significant investments that the ROOTS project will provide. For rice-fish culture, the ROOTS project will invest in irrigated rice schemes, the provision of inputs and agronomic training. PROREFISH will top up these investments by contributing to the adjustment of the design and by providing aquaculture start-up kits and training.

79. The project provides an economic analysis involving the different components of the project. In terms of the six landing sites, assuming a gradual decrease in the post-harvest losses (from currently 25 per cent and expected business as usual scenario with climate change of 30 per cent to a final target of 15 per cent post-harvest loss) and a constant volume of landed fish, the USD 7.4 million investments in landing sites would generate over 15 years an economic internal rate of return of 41.8 per cent and net present value at a social discount rate of 6 per cent of USD 27.3 million. The project provides different economic results for each of the sites, reflecting the investment and the volumes of fish, with positive results in all cases.

80. For the four proposed aquaculture packages, a financial analysis was conducted over 10 years. Using a cost-benefit approach, the results indicate that each proposed adaptation activity is profitable, with significant returns for the project beneficiaries and with internal rates of return ranging from 15 to 27 per cent. The project justifies the fully concessional grant, as commercial loan financing or a mix of concessional and commercial loans show lower or even negative financial returns for the beneficiaries. The sensitivity analysis of these financial models highlights the importance of fish prices in generating adequate returns for the beneficiaries. In all packages, price decreases of 5–10 per cent significantly affect profitability, which justifies the project's interventions along the value chain for better marketing and value addition to remove these risks. However, in the view of the independent TAP, the project should work to ensure a better price through effective value chains, as the reliance on grants will not be sustainable, and will impede the scaling of the aquaculture models.

81. The project also presents the economic value of the net greenhouse gas emission reductions expected to be generated by the project. However, high estimates of carbon prices used by the European Union Emissions Trading System and the World Bank ranging from USD 40/t CO₂ eq to USD 98/t CO₂ eq were used in the calculation. Therefore for 11,296 t CO₂ eq per year, the project estimates an economic value generated of USD 1.1–2.7 million.

82. Component 3 activities have been considered as playing an enabling role for the fisheries and aquaculture activities described above and as such, they do not generate their own benefit streams.

83. In terms of the budget, the project spends a considerable proportion of the resources in the supervision and provision of technical assistance in components 1 and 2, which could be better invested in more assets for the communities. On the other hand, the project invests small amounts in the different activities of component 3, giving the impression again that most of these activities provide insubstantial project outcomes.

84. In terms of market support, the project proponents explain that they will identify the most prominent markets via consulting the private sector entrepreneurs representing the demand side and will facilitate private sector platforms such as the “Invest in Fisheries” round tables, linking up small-scale fisheries operators with entrepreneurs. However, the project does not explain how fair prices and equitable value chain financing arrangements will be supported, involving, for example, the government institutions in public procurement, the tourism value chains or other relevant actors that together could ensure long-term contracts under fair price arrangements.

85. The project introduces an interesting co-management arrangement of the artisanal fisheries, where fish cooperatives are supported in managing the new artisanal fisheries infrastructure autonomously, through the introduction of a fee mechanism to fund operations and maintenance in the long term.

86. Finally, the project presents reasonable value for money and efficiency in the use of concessional resources, but could deliver more integral outcomes, especially in component 3. Moreover, the project could develop more effective and structural processes and mechanisms to develop knowledge-sharing, capacity-building and supervision activities, reducing costs and involving relevant public and private institutions in the Gambia.

II. Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel

87. The independent TAP believes that the overall objective of the project to support the resilience of the Gambian artisanal fisher community is well intended, but that the project involves too many activities in the coastal, mangrove and inland areas, which should be monitored over time to measure climate impacts. For this reason, the project should start by creating a set of baseline indicators and a monitoring system that could be managed with the governmental authorities, during and after project completion.

88. On the other hand, one of the project objectives is to support policies at the national level, but the proponents have not provided an analysis of the specific policies and regulatory frameworks that need to be reviewed or assessed during project implementation. Therefore, there is a need to develop this analysis at the beginning of the project, to ensure that the proponents could support concrete policy changes in agreement with the government, ending up in tangible policy achievements.

89. In this context, the independent TAP recommends that the Board approve the project subject to the following condition prior to the second disbursement of the project:

Delivery by the Accredited Entity to the GCF, in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat, of:

- (a) A monitoring and reporting framework document, with concrete set of baseline indicators that shall provide the basis for monitoring the outcomes and outputs of the project, together with national systems to monitor the changes over the lifetime of the project. The set of indicators shall include at least: the current status of fish catchments, income and prices, food loss measurements, level of food security of the direct beneficiaries, level of degradation/restoration of mangrove forest (e.g. t biomass/ha), leakages related to the restoration and protection of mangrove forests in selected

project areas, level of water salinity, and social indicators and economic indicators of the selected beneficiaries; and

- (b) A document containing a policy analysis around artisanal fisheries development and social and economic welfare of the fisher communities in the host country, specifying the concrete policy changes required as per the theory of change set out in section B.2(a) of the Funding Proposal, with concrete expected outcomes in terms of the policies that the project will support.

Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment (FP188)

Proposal name:	Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement in the Gambia (PROREFISH Gambia)
Accredited entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Country/(ies):	Republic of the Gambia
Project/programme size:	Small

Impact potential

The AE would like to highlight that this is the first GCF project with a strong focus on fisheries. As per Theory of Change, the climate change issues and barriers related to artisanal fisheries in The Gambia, a Least Developed Country, need to be addressed through a holistic approach to generate sustained adaptation impact by strengthening (i) fisher folks' livelihoods resilience, (ii) fisheries eco systems, (iii) linkages to markets and (iv) national capacity to address climate change. The climate resilient artisanal fisheries ecosystems and infrastructure investments in components 1 and 2 cannot generate the expected paradigm shift and be scaled up without the institutional capacity development and enabling environment for private sector investment promoted by component 3.

FAO, through other projects, has been and is supporting regional efforts to improve transboundary management of fisheries resources, including biennial fish monitoring by CECAF. The inter-ministerial collaboration and related capacity development promoted through component 3 are instrumental to strengthening Gambia's position in dialogue and collaborations with neighbouring countries in the Gambia basin. The project's investment and the national institutions capacity strengthening are the direct and immediate support to the implementation of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Strategy (draft validated on 12 May 2022).

Performance indicators for all project's dimensions are measured through a solid M&E system implemented jointly with the relevant stakeholders. Specific baseline data for mangroves will be established during the inception phase, with national coverage.

Paradigm shift potential

In addition to the elements of response provided above regarding project coherence and consistency (see Theory of Change and Adaptation Barriers in Para 33 of the FP), FAO is pleased to confirm that the project design and implementation modalities have been conceived in a highly participatory manner and to ensure the most effective exit strategy. The Community Fisheries Centres (CFCs) and the government counterparts will be active contributing stakeholders in project implementation and will be accompanied in a progressive handover of responsibility in natural resource management and planning/monitoring. Mangrove restoration and aquaculture activities are co-executed and co-financed

by government institutions (Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters (MoFWRNAM) and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). The AE confirms that the project will assess, at inception phase, the gaps in policies and implementation capacity. The project will support the implementation of the Fishery Policy, through strengthening the planning, monitoring and extension capacities of relevant national institutions. PROREFISH includes a solid MEL (monitoring, evaluation and learning) system, that will provide evidence for wider strategic and policy-making related use to promote reforms related to climate change and fisheries in The Gambia.

Sustainable development potential

iTAP assessment is acknowledged.

Needs of the recipient

iTAP assessment is acknowledged.

Country ownership

The project was designed through a highly participatory approach which generated a high degree of country ownership and Government support. FAO, as EE, will work in close collaboration with the co-financing and co-executing Entities (MoFWRNAM) and MoA). Inland aquaculture activities will be managed by MOA co-financing through ROOTS project, thus avoiding dispersion of project management efforts. To ensure effective and efficient management of the fisheries and forestry resources of the country the project will work extensively with local organizations, including non-governmental and civil society organizations, such as the TRY Oyster Women’s Association (TOWA, with over 600 members), the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI, on integrated rice-fish cultivation), the independent Institute for Social Research and Development (ISRAD), National Association of Artisanal Fisheries Operators (NAAFO), the National Sole Fishery Co-Management Committee (NASCOM) and the National Fisheries Platform are particularly critical, Gambia Artisanal Fisheries Development Agency (GAMFIDA. These NGOs and CSO have substantial experience in the forestry and fisheries sectors and will be key partners to deliver a number of services.

In addition to specific capacity strengthening in Component 3, the project will systematically transfer knowledge and competences to the national institutions. These span technical functions (extension, monitoring, reforestation, co-management of landing sites) as well as planning/management (annual workplan and budgets, communication).

Finally, the project has a highly participatory governance, coordinated under the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

During design, it has been envisaged that Project Management Unit (PMU) be based in the FAO Country Office (hosted in government office). During inception phase, due consideration will be given to the feasibility of locating the PMU in one of the relevant ministries. Independent of PMU location, and as mentioned above, the project will work in close coordination with all key national counterparts.

Efficiency and effectiveness

The market and sector analysis supporting PROREFISH design shows substantial efficiency and effectiveness. The mix of soft and hard investment will fill-in the gaps in innovative technologies, knowledge and skills (public and private) to overcome market failures (adaptation barriers, FP para 33). The three interlinked components will strengthen (i) fisher folks' livelihoods resilience, (ii) fisheries eco systems, (iii) linkages to markets and (iv) national capacity to address climate change.

Community Fisheries Centres and Community Forest Management Centres will receive a significant set of assets, such as climate-proofed landing facilities, low emissions fish processing equipment (84% of C2 or 57% of the total cost), as well as tenure over improved mangrove forests, to improve their livelihoods in a sustainable manner. Specialized trainings for artisanal fisher folk and women and equitable partnerships building with commercial buyers ("invest in fisheries" roundtables) will generate increased margins and value addition, especially for high-end local consumption and export (FP para 87).

Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel

The AE acknowledges iTAP overall assessment and recommendation for the Board approval.

FAO confirms that the proposed iTAP conditions can be met prior to second disbursement.

FAO would like to confirm that the project's logframe includes relevant indicators for monitoring progress, including key outcomes on improved resilience of fishing communities' livelihoods and of fisheries ecosystems.

Regular surveys (Activity 3.1.2), together with the baseline survey (to be carried out in year 1) and the annual outcome surveys, will track key indicators covering i) fisherfolk livelihoods-related information, gender disaggregated; ii) ecosystem resilience-related aspects, and access to basic services; iii) food security. The project will also develop the Government's capacity to engage in nation-wide monitoring of mangrove forests to assess leakage.

The results of the baseline survey will serve to provide additional information for a dedicated focused policy analysis on artisanal fisheries' livelihoods and related value chain development, carried out in the first year of the project (Activity 3.2.2). This will include an updated and complementary identification of policy and regulatory framework constraints to the climate resilience of artisanal fisheries in the Gambia.

Gender documentation for FP188

Annex 8

Gender Assessment and Action Plan

For the GCF-FAO Project “Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement”

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AF	Adaptation Fund
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANR	Agriculture and natural resources
CC	Climate Change
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFC	Community Fisheries Center
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis (whooping cough) and Tetanus
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FASDEP	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project
FGM	Female genital mutilation
FTT	FAO-Thiaroye Fish Processing Technique
GABECE	Gambia Basic Certificate Examination
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GAMHOPE	Association of Horticultural Producers and Exporters of The Gambia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMCC	Inter-ministerial Climate Committee
LGA	Local Government Area
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoFWRNAM	Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NAATIP	National Agency against Trafficking in Persons
NAT	National Assessment Test
NCC	National Climate Committee
NCCC	National Climate Change Council
NFCS-GAM	The Gambia National Framework for Climate Services
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NWC	National Women's Council
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PMIU	Project Management and Implementation Unit
SEAH	sexual exploitation, abuse and harrasment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USD	United States Dollar

WASSCE
WB
WHO
WMO
World Bank

West African Senior School Certificate Examination
Women's Bureau
World Health Organization
World Meteorological Organization
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(IBRD)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TRANSFORMING GENDER ASSESSMENT INTO ACTION PLAN FOR MAINSTREAMING

Women comprise a **great majority** of the workers in the **fishery sector** in The Gambia at about 80% of the sector's labor force. Women do not participate in all subsectors of fishery, as **work is differentiated by gender**. The Gambian women are not involved in capture of marine resources, except for shellfish which is reserved for them. **Processing and selling** of fish and shellfish for the **domestic market** have **lower profit margins** than for the export market and are women's domain. The widespread **illiteracy** among women (information, technical and financial barriers) makes it difficult for them to **access the formal sector**, which includes export markets (market barrier). The latest **infrastructure**, without which export would be difficult, is more than often constructed with men in mind (technical and institutional barriers). **Productive activities** are commonly **defeminized** when the activities start **attracting investment**, especially in the form of **machinery**. **Extension services** for women's subsectors are rare (technical and institutional barriers), and illiteracy forces women to cede the **Treasurer's positions** of their organizations to men (informational barrier).

Despite these setbacks, women processors and sellers in the fishery sector **generate more income** than their husbands. They have complete autonomy over their incomes and finance almost **single-handedly** their children's **education** and **everyday household needs**. Men's monetary contribution to these matters is on an *ad hoc* basis (financial barrier against women). Regardless, many women swallow their words when there is **disagreement** with their **husbands** so that the **marriage** is not negatively affected (social barrier). **Close to 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 (social barrier). As girls in the rural areas have very limited opportunities to study or earn a living, the only **option left** for them is usually **early marriage**, which perpetuates the vicious circle for women (social barrier).

The **most fundamental constraints** that the women in the fishery sector face are **gender imparity** of **decision-making power** and **illiteracy**. The **impacts of climate change** on women are considered **much larger** than on men, as their lack of literacy and numeracy skills make women inept at conceiving **strategic actions** that are required for effective adaptation to climate change. Limited decision-making power and access to productive resources among women do not give them the **full range of adaptation options** that would be available under **gender parity**, and thus negatively affecting their business as well as management of the environment and ultimately the **adaptation capacity** of the **entire society**.

The project tackles these **root causes** through activities to improve **decision-making parity**, involving women, men and community gatekeepers and applying household methodology. The discussions under this methodology will include sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) and gender-based violence (GBV), as appropriate, and the community gatekeepers will be sensitized and mobilized for community-driven support measures against them. These measures are to mitigate the possibilities that the engagement of women in new activities and their acquisition of new skills upset the current gender-based power-balance in the household and community to provoke SEAH or GBV. The Grievance Redress Mechanism of FAO Gambia will be strengthened to handle such incidents in an inclusive, survivor-centered and gender responsive manner. **Referral pathways** for **gender-based violence** will be established and **professionals trained** for their operationalization. The effectiveness of these interventions rests on the willingness of the targeted groups to learn from the trainings and dialogues, which in turn partly depends on the skills of trainers/facilitators.

The project will make use of **rural young women** with intermediate level of education – the group which suffer from one of the highest unemployment rates – to help the **older generation of women** to gain **literacy and numeracy skills**. Women will also be trained on **sustainable environmental management under climate change** and **negotiation skills**. 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 restoration and conservation**, including **monitoring and evaluation** of mangroves; and be part of **planning and executing** various **campaigns** as well as **community-level decision making**.

LEGAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND SPIRITUAL FRAMEWORK

Constitution and National Laws: The Constitution of The Gambia 1997 declares that women and men are equal in all domains of life, but also incorporates the customary law and *shari'a*, which are not entirely compatible with gender equality. Many national legislations on women, youth and children draw from the treaties that the country ratified, but their effective implementation has been hampered by the time-honored patriarchal norms and beliefs.

Policies: Both the National Gender Policy 2010-2020 and Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) Policy 2017-2026 recognize the importance of women in agriculture sector as well as the low productivity of female farmers. One of the objectives of the ANR Policy is to improve participation and representation of female and youth farmers. Lack of negotiation skills among women is among the concerns highlighted by the ANR Policy.

The National Climate Change (CC) Policy 2016 aims for achieving, among others, environmental justice and “addressing social inequalities, particularly relating to gender, age, infirmity and socioeconomic status, which would be aggravated by climate change[.]” With respect to forests, the Policy underlines the necessity of adopting fuel-efficient cooking stoves and forest restoration, such as that of mangrove systems.

The National Youth Policy 2019-2028 recognizes the youth as the most important and valuable resource as well as the agriculture as the source of employment. It lists “[t]he increasingly high number of school drop-outs, forced and early marriages and teenage pregnancies” as issues that deserve attention. The ANR Policy sees out-migration of rural youths as an obstacle to the vibrancy of the sector. According to the CC Policy, the youth are vitally important in the country’s response to climate change.

Government Officials: In connection with women and youth, the government officials interviewed were most concerned about the loss of livelihoods due to climate change and lack of capacity to cope with it. According to them, fishery specific issues were: illegal fishing by industrial fleets; and lack of mangrove restoration. Other general obstacles observed were lack of: bargaining power and marketing/literacy/numeracy skills; access to funds; and voice. Additional problems identified were: gender-based domestic violence; unbalanced work responsibilities between genders; penury of freshwater in the rural areas; and unsustainability of projects due to insufficient integration of local knowledge in design and implementation. Landing Site Managers did not consider women as landing site users, although they are physically present at the landing sites to purchase fish which they process or sell. The youth being a relatively new topic to the policymakers, the officials consulted often saw the problems of women and youth together.

Religion: Religions do not rule every aspect of the lives of the Gambians, but are the cornerstones with respect to women’s reproductive health, marriage and inheritance.

GENDER AND YOUTH IN RURAL GAMBIA

Women and the youth – including both male and female – are often treated together as one group. While rural women face particularly disadvantaged conditions and deserve attention as a group on its own, their plight is usually in the shadow of broader issues of women or development. According to the latest Census in 2013, 35% of the total population were aged 13-30 and most of them lived outside the capital. In 2020, it was estimated that slightly over 40% of the population lived in the rural areas.

Basic Statistics – Gender Parity: According to the Human Development, Gender Development and Gender Inequality Indices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Gambia was one of the least developed and the least gender unequal in the world in 2019. Gender inequality is said to be manifestation of social stratification on a larger scale in the Gambian society.

Basic Statistics – Population: The population growth rate peaked in 1988 at 5.0% and was 2.9% in 2019, which resulted in a large youth population (about 35% in 2013). More than 60% of youths lived in the rural areas at the time of last Census in 2013.

Basic Statistics – Literacy and Education: A mere 34% of women aged 15 and above and 51% of men aged 15 and above were literate in 2013, but the rates for women and men aged 15-24 were much higher at 64% and 71%, respectively in 2015. The school enrolment rate increased rapidly, but a non-trivial proportion of children were still out of school in 2017, with higher percentage for girls. The dropout rate has been higher for girls; the possible contributing factors were preference for boys’ education, early and forced marriages, teenage pregnancy and child labor. The numeracy skills of children trailed behind their reading skills; less than 9% of children demonstrated satisfactory level in 2018. Girls who had satisfactory numeracy skills led boys by three percentage-points in the country, but the rural girls with satisfactory skills were less than 2%.

Basic Statistics – Poverty: UNDP identifies multiple deprivations suffered by individuals in three dimensions: health, education and standard of living. An average Gambian in 2018 lived practically in severe multidimensional poverty. It is estimated that the latest pandemic has added a great number of additional people into poverty.

Basic Statistics – Employment: It is believed that 70% of Gambian women are engaged in low productivity rural subsistence agriculture. Informal employment is higher for women at all education levels, but the gender gap is the largest when the highest education level attained is intermediate. Around 2000, less than half of the persons aged 13-30 were economically active and comprised 70% of all unemployed. Gender gap among the youth who are not in education, employment or training is the largest when the highest education level attained is intermediate. Rural unemployment is low for all ages. Emigration is widespread, generating 15% of Gross Domestic Product in 2019.

Basic Statistics – Marriage: Nearly 10% of women aged 15-49 were married before the age of 15 in 2018, compared to 0.3% of the male counterparts. In 2018, more than half of the women aged 15-24 and married had a spouse who was older by ten years or more. For women, more than often there are no meaningful alternatives to marriage including work opportunities in the rural areas. The statistics imply

that women's empowerment influences the types of unions, including involvement in transactional intimacy, as they depend on gendered economic inequalities.

Basic Statistics – Religion: Well over 95% of the population in the country were estimated Muslims in 2019. It was estimated in 2018 that the tensions along the ethnic, regional and religious lines had reached high levels, which are likely to affect proportionally more the most vulnerable.

Labor Division: Women and men are not only different actors of the same value chains, but also operate on different scales and serve different markets. Anything meant for local consumption is women's work and is of low profit margin. Household chores and caregiving are almost entirely women's responsibilities. Most households engage in small-scale farming and livestock raising on a subsistence basis, even if their main livelihood is in fishery sector. Commercial sex in the tourist sector, human trafficking and related exploitation appear to continue, and their targets tend to be women rather than men.

Decision Making and Autonomy: Men are by default the heads of households. Women and youth are consulted in decisions related to their work, but do not have the same decision-making power as adult men. In case the parents are involved in the same work as the youth, the parents speak for all. At home, women make decisions on day-to-day issues and are consulted for bigger family matters such as inheritance, but the husband is the ultimate decision makers of each household. Women have complete autonomy over their own income, which is used to run the household, supplemented by husband's income. Women do not own any of big-ticket assets.

About one in three women in The Gambia experience sexual or physical violence in their lifetime. The latest pandemic has led to loss of jobs and possibility of questioning men's authority, which is likely to have driven men to violence. In 2018, more than three-quarters of girls and women aged 15-49 had undergone female genital mutilation. Child marriage remains common among girls, especially in the rural areas. Nearly 50% of women were of the opinion in 2018 that beating the wife was justified when: the wife neglects the children; she burns the food; she argues with him; she goes out without telling him; or she refuses to have sex with him. Women allow men to have power in the household, because they know that otherwise men may be discontented and create problems for the marriage and the household. All community leaders interviewed emphasized the importance of dialogues in conflict resolution.

Access to Resources and Services: Women do not own land and access is given through their male family members. The so-called women's crops and animals are usually for subsistence purposes. Women are often allotted the least attractive units of infrastructure. Extension services are unsatisfactory, in particular for subsectors dominated by women. Climate information services are not available for women or men. Formal credit is hard to come by in the rural areas, and combined with illiteracy, women rely on borrowing from family and friends. Women's access to mobile phones was on par with that of men's. Gender and rural-urban gaps were pronounced for computer access, with the largest gaps observed among the youth, the group with the highest access. The most popular media was the radio for both women and men. There is no organized information on markets or extension services that is diffused by the media and accessed by women.

Women in fishery know that mangroves are indispensable for their livelihoods, but many continue to harvest the mangroves for fuel and roofing, while being aware that the mangroves will continue to diminish with the current management practices. Women listed insufficient quantity as one of the most concerning issues of water, but they were also willing to engage in aquaculture if proposed by a donor. Gender-based division of work confers on women less profitable markets and little investment.

Water and Sanitation: More than 90% of the population had access to an improved source of water in 2018. The time required to reach an improved drinking-water source was 30 minutes or more in the rural areas. It was women over 15 years of age who collected water. Less than 2% of households in the rural areas had access to an improved drinking-water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed. Improved sanitation was observed less among rural than among urban households.

Energy: The vast majority used solid fuel, and little over half used three stone stove or open fire. The fuel was primarily wood and charcoal; almost all was wood in the rural areas. It was the women who collected or purchased fuel. Artisanal smoking and drying of fish were estimated larger in terms of fuel use than the rest of the sector and inefficient per landed fish. Electric lighting was available to over half of the population.

Health: Life expectancy at birth in 2018 for Gambian women and men was roughly on par with the Sub-Saharan average. More than half of the deaths were caused by communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal and nutrition conditions, implying the unsatisfactory state of the health services. The prevalence of undernourishment was 12%; the rate has been constantly below the Sub-Saharan average. Micronutrient deficiencies were considered widespread and affected women and under-five children most. The country was evaluated medium by the World Health Organization (WHO) Classification of malnutrition for stunting and for wasting, while high for underweight in 2018.

Women aged 15-24 from the poorest households engaged more in sex than women of the same age group but from wealthier households. Sexual activities diminished progressively with wealth. For men, the level of education attained or household wealth did not clearly affect their behavior as they did for women; men's engagement in sex slightly increased with education level and was the highest for those from the richest households, although the poorest was the second highest. The overall fertility rate declined from 6.4 in 1983 to 4.4 in 2018. The adolescent fertility rate expressed as number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 also declined from 200 in 1983 to 67 in 2018; the number remained high in the rural areas at 108. Health services are underutilized by the adolescents, and unsafe abortion is considered a major factor in the high maternal mortality rate.

Coping with Negative Shocks: Limitations in fiscal, monetary and financial buffers do not allow the country to establish a full-fledged system of social safety nets. The practice of informal social protection is based on the tradition of kinship-support through cash or in-kind transfers; it is the most preferred and used method in the rural areas.

Aspirations of the Youth: Many youths believe that self-employment through small enterprises is the way to improve their lives and mentioned acquiring skills. For training and capital for such endeavors, donor support was expected. Prosperity was the social goal for them.

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION OF RURAL GAMBIAN WOMEN

Rural Women's Voice in Politics: Gambian women have made a big progress in terms of political representation at the regional and national level – about 10% of National Assembly members and nearly 15% of regional governors/mayors were women in 2015 – but women's voice was not as prominent at the local level – slightly over 1% of local ward councilors were women in 2015.

Harvester/Processor/Seller and Farmer Organizations: The fish and oyster harvesters, processors and sellers belong to a local association comprised of women of the same profession. Fees are collected from the members, and some associations use the fees for equipment purchase and also as revolving funds. The President and the Secretary of these associations are women, but that of the Treasurer is often assume by a man, owing to illiteracy among women in the profession.

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES FACING RURAL GAMBIAN WOMEN

Livelihoods under Climate Change: The women in the fishery sector are mostly illiterate and acquired professional skills by helping their mothers in the same profession. They are aware of the effects of climate change on their work, but do not have a concrete strategy for the future. The youth facing a similar situation are also yet to embark on a new career adapted to climate change. Aquaculture could help the women and youth in the fishery sector to make use of their knowledge and skills.

New Activities and Unpaid Work: If women are to take up new activities, household members who are not participating in household chores and caregiving must shoulder some of the women's share. If the country is to make the best use of its human resources, all must be given decision making power regardless of gender, in particular equal power between wife and husband. Open dialogues will help guide them to more equitable participation in family life. The project personnel may use their power related to the project and engage in sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment (SEAH), or gender based violence (GBV). The engagement of women in new activities and their acquisition of new skills may upset the prevailing gender-based power-division and provoke SEAH and GBV by their male family members and other men in the community. For prevention of SEAH and GBV, the project trains project-related personnel on the subject. FAO Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be strengthened so that SEAH and GBV related grievances are adequately managed in inclusive, survivor-centred and gender-responsive ways through training of GRM respondents and linking of GRM to GBV referral pathways. GBV pathways will be established and operationalized to provide timely services and redress to survivors. The issue of unequal gender relations will be approached using a household methodology, whose unit is a household, at the community level. Additional mitigation measures against risks outside their homes include: sensitization and involvement of community gatekeepers; and gender training of project personnel (including some of their supervisors) and professionals along the GBV referral pathways.

Awareness of Community Leaders: Sensitization of community gatekeepers will be necessary for them to understand the *soft* issues that prevent women from achieving their full potential and to approve equal distribution of decision-making power between wives and husbands. The community gatekeepers will also be involved in community-driven support measures against SEAH and GBV.

Limitations from Illiteracy: Many women are astute enough to generate more income than their husbands, but are limited by lack of literacy and numeracy skills, especially when it comes to finance. Women are also reluctant to expand their business and enter the formal sector. Their business acumen could be further sharpened with more information, but unlikely if written information remains off-limits to them.

Negotiation Skills: Lack of negotiation skills is often cited as one of the prominent factors that hinders women from realizing their full economic potential. While female-headed households without male relatives are rare in the rural areas, equipping them with negotiation skills will give them access to same income generating opportunities as other women.

Social Integration of Female Youth: Poverty and patriarchy pose high risks to female youth of falling victim to violence and of being deprived of opportunities for self-fulfillment. Meaningful employment is rare; the unemployment rate for female youths with intermediate level of education is higher than for male youths with the same level of education or for female youths with other levels of education. Teenage pregnancy rate is high. Young women in the rural areas could be integrated in the society through work that makes good use of their strength: higher literacy and numeracy skills compared to that of rural women of older generations.

Ownership, Sustainability and Empowerment: Involvement of women users in location selection, design, installation and maintenance of equipment to be introduced will not only improve ownership and sustainability of the equipment, but also empower women by equipping them with the knowledge and skills related to the tools of their trade. Women do not think they are responsible for safeguarding the environment, limiting the sustainability of their actions.

PRINCIPLES OF PROJECT FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Principles of Project Formulation: Women will be enabled for strategic decision making and actions, while female youths will be engaged as agents of change by focusing on their strength – stronger literacy and numeracy skills than the women of the older generations. Negotiation skills, often highlighted in various gender assessments of the country as the weak points, will be included in professional trainings of the project. Sustainability of the project will be ensured by creating sufficient ownership.

Principles of Project Implementation: The project will build on and enhance the strengths of women by filling the investment gap left by the society. Female youths will be recognized as a distinct group with their own strengths, which can be leveraged for the whole communities. Gender empowerment will be supported by strengthened capacity on gender – including capacity related to sexual exploitation, abuse harassment and gender-based violence – of technical officers, executing agencies and community gatekeepers. The Grievance Redress Mechanism of the FAO Country Office will be strengthened to manage such incidents in an inclusive, survivor-centred and gender-responsive way. The project will support establishment and operations of referral pathways for gender based violence. Awareness on the environment among women and female youth will be raised to make their decisions on business and household management sustainable by taking the environmental impacts into account. Stakeholders must be consulted for organizational/logistical matters and content of all activities, especially women, who have many more household obligations than men and whose needs and strengths tend to be seen as unimportant. The project's Technical Advisory Committee as a member will include as members a gender and social inclusion expert, the representatives of the Ministries of Women's Affairs, Youth and Sports and of female professional associations related to the project, such as oyster harvesters and lawyers.

The indicators of the Gender Action Plan will be monitored by the Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist for adaptive management.

PART I: GENDER ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Introduction from Gender Perspective

1 Between 25,000 and 30,000 people were engaged in artisanal fishery and about 2,000 people were employed in the industrial sub-sector in 2014¹ in a country of slightly over 2 million. The Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources estimates that about 80% of people engaged in the sector are women.² Small pelagic fish such as sardinella, bonga, horse mackerels and mackerel serve as important protein sources for the inhabitants, providing more than a half of total protein intake.^{3 4}

2 Around the world, a significant proportion of workers in the fishery and aquaculture sectors are women, mostly responsible for non-vessel related activities, such as processing and marketing,⁵ and that is indeed the case in The Gambia. Women and men are not only different actors of the same value chains, but also operate on different scales and serve different markets, which in some cases means differentiation of products by gender.⁶ Anything meant for local consumption is women's work and is of low profit margin; shellfish is only for the local market and women harvest them. Such demarcation is not limited to the fishery sector, but also exists in crop cultivation and animal raising, although the boundaries can be fluid for crops.

3 The division of economic activities by gender is based on the social norm that women are responsible for house chores and caregiving, which allow only work near the house.⁷ It also originates in unequal access to productive assets, which does not allow meeting the rigors of non-local markets. Women in the sector do not have formal schooling, except for the younger generations. They learned the trade from their mothers and are not equipped with other economic skills.⁸ Due to illiteracy, they are at a great disadvantage when the business concerns written documents, especially financial matters, putting them at the mercy of men.⁹

4 An evaluation of the fishery sector in The Gambia in 2014 identified integration of gender considerations into the design and implementation of infrastructure as a one of the most critical issues.¹⁰ The project proposes installation of the FAO-Thiaroye fish processing technique (FTT), which has been adopted in many Sub-Saharan countries¹¹ and reduces the amount of required fuel, a primary concern to

¹ UNCTAD, 2014. "The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women." https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditc2013d4_en.pdf (accessed March 2021).

² Interview with the Acting Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of the Fisheries and Water Resources, Banjul, March 12, 2021.

³ Olleros, X. and Hesling, L., 2019. "The women fish sellers of West Africa."

<https://chinadiialogueocean.net/8887-women-fish-sellers-gambia-west-africa/> (accessed March 2021).

⁴ Ragusa, G., 2014. "Overview of the Fisheries Sector in the Gambia." *Fisheries and Aquaculture Journal*. Vol. 5, Issue 3.

⁵ FAO, 2021. "The essential role of women in fisheries | Women's cooperative 'Belyounesh Wave.' " Gender.

<http://www.fao.org/gender/resources/videos/video-detail/en/c/1381720/> (accessed April 2021).

⁶ UNCTAD, "The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women."

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul, Blinting and Kartong landing sites, March 9-20, 2021.

⁹ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

¹⁰ UNCTAD, "The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women."

¹¹ Mindjimba, K., 2020. "Study of the profitability of fish smoking with FTT-Thiaroye kilns in Côte d'Ivoire." FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular No. 1155. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca8220en> (accessed April 2021).

the processors (all of whom are women).¹² It hence lessens generation of smoke, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and other substances harmful to health.¹³ The lack of proper ventilation at the smoking/drying facilities is a major problem at some landing sites.¹⁴

5 Women in the sector are well aware that their livelihoods are dependent on mangroves and that the trees have been diminishing, a trend that is likely to continue with the current management practices.¹⁵ They have not completely eliminated their habits to cut mangroves for fuel or house roofs,¹⁶ while knowing that the practice is subject to fine for good reasons. Some women who have been participating in a mangrove reforestation project recognize that the mangroves can be brought back to good health with their own efforts.¹⁷ The project proposes mangrove rehabilitation and environmental awareness raising involving women for sustainable management of the environment and their livelihoods.

6 Along the Gambian coast, the amount of fish and shellfish catch has been decreasing and the oyster season shortening, both of which have been attributed to climate change and overexploitation. The Gambian households do not specialize in one type of livelihood, and the farming households have the potential to accommodate aquaculture to supplement the declining source of protein for the country. The women and the youth consulted were willing to take up aquaculture if there is an opportunity, just as they took up vegetable gardening proposed by development partners in the past years, generating a considerable amount of cash income for the women involved.¹⁸

7 Full integration of aquaculture into women's daily activities will necessitate reduction of their other duties, as they are in charge of housekeeping and caregiving, in addition to their work for cash income. This implies that men will need to shoulder some of their unpaid work, in which they do not engage as the society does not prescribe to do so. Women harvesters, processors and sellers often earn more than men and put their children through school with their income, while men contribute to the daily household expenses as they see fit. Despite the economic achievement by many, close to half of the women believe that husband's beating his wife is justified when she neglects the children, argues with him, goes out without telling him, etc.¹⁹ They also let the men have the final say in strategic matters of the family so as not to cause problems in the family. For further gender equality, wives and husbands need to engage in honest conversations on what they wish for the family and construct a common vision as well as a roadmap.

8 Women put more rice on the table than their husbands, but they often delegate the role of treasurer of their professional associations to literate men. The lack of written numeracy skills also leave the women vulnerable to financial fraud. Women are reluctant to expand their small business and enter

¹² Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Tambi, March 9 and 10, 2021.

¹³ Mindjimba, Study of the profitability of fish smoking with FTT-Thiaroye kilns in Côte d'Ivoire."

¹⁴ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Bintang and Kartong landing sites, March 13 and 20, 2021.

¹⁵ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul, Tambi and Bintang, March 9-17, 2021.

¹⁶ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul, Bintang and Kartong landing sites, March 9-20, 2021.

¹⁷ Focused group discussion with women involved in farming, Jahally, March 17, 2021.

¹⁸ Focused group discussion with women involved in farming, Njoben and Medina Lamin Kanteh, March 12 and 18, 2021.

¹⁹ World Bank, 2021. "Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife (any of five reasons) (%) - Gambia, The." <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.VAW.REAS.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2019. "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report." https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS6/West%20and%20Central%20Africa/Gambia/2018/Survey%20findings/The%20Gambia%202018%20MICS%20Survey%20Findings%20Report_English.pdf (accessed March 2021).

the formal sector, as they view it as a men's world, most certainly intimidated because of their lack of competence in literacy and numeracy. The Gambian women are savvy enough to earn respectable amount of cash without being able to read, but they have little information outside their immediate circles and are limited in strategic planning.

1.2 Objective of the Assessment

1.2.1 Rationale

9 Climate change impacts the vulnerable members of the society proportionately more than others. It has been estimated that women and children are 14 times more likely to die during a disaster,²⁰ whose frequency and intensity are increasing due to climate change. At the same time, addressing the needs of these members in projects and policies is known to improve their outcomes.

10 The assessment examines the situation of female and youth workers engaged in fishery and farming with respect to climate change to find the most effective ways to reduce the vulnerability of the weak members of the society and also to maximize the benefits of the interventions. The youth represent an important disadvantaged group, half of which are women. The youth need to have the experience and training on the job today to be able to shoulder the national economy in the future.

11 The Gambia has ratified international agreements and goals related to the gender and children, most notably the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women²¹ and the Convention on the Rights of the Children. The national laws on women's and children's rights are based on the international treaties that the country has ratified, but other laws and the Constitution are not necessarily compatible with the treaties.²²

12 The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) recognizes that gender equality is key to its mandate to achieve food security for all. As evidenced by *FAO Policy on Gender Equality*,²³ the Organization is of one mind with a wide range of global agreements and conventions that guide FAO's work in recognizing gender equality as a building block towards sustainable development. Every one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) concerns the lives of women, youth and children, and The Gambia has adopted the Goals, whose overarching objective is to leave no one behind.

1.2.2 Objective

13 The Gender Assessment for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project, "Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement," studies the socioeconomic conditions of women and men targeted by the proposed project to shed light on gender-specific constraints and needs for a strategic approach to the integration of gender dimensions into the project. The Assessment also briefly examines the youth for the same, as many policies often treat them as one group. The strategies for both are summarized as the Gender Action Plan.

²⁰ UN Women, 2018. *Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. New York: UN Women.

²¹ UN, 2019. "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women." United Nations Treaty Collection. https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-8&chapter=4&clang=_en (accessed February 2021).

²² UN Women and Commonwealth Secretariat, 2020. *Towards Reversing Discrimination In Law: Mapping and Analysis of the Laws of the Gambia from a Gender Perspective*. New York: UN Women.

²³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2020. *FAO Policy on Gender Equality 2020-2030*. Rome: FAO.

14 The underlying theory of change is: the project will recognize the strengths, constraints and needs of the women so that their potential as agents of change will be realized for achieving the best outcomes possible under the proposed project. It will necessarily entail changes in access to and distribution of resources and decision-making power between women and men in the targeted communities. The same applies to the youth, as their capacities complementary to others' have not been fully taken advantage of.

15 While the proposed project focuses on one subsector of food production systems, i.e., fishery, the subsectors are connected in terms of inputs and outputs, especially for smallholders. The finite amount of labor and financial means must be divided among them and the by-products of one food production process are often used as inputs to others. The assessment examines the role of women in the food production systems, while keeping the focus on fishery. It will also touch upon the role of youth, a group which composed nearly one quarter of the total population in 2019,²⁴ but alienated and more likely to be unemployed than the older working population.²⁵

2. METHODOLOGY

16 The Gender Assessment focuses on the situation of women in fishery and crop agriculture in areas targeted by the proposed project: Banjul, Bintang and Kartong landing sites, Tambi Wetlands Complex, and the farming villages of Njoben, Jahally and Medina Lamin Kanteh. It also examines the situation of youth, who comprise another vulnerable social group and are likely to be affected by and affect the project.

17 Consultations were the primary means to determine the key issues pertaining to the lives of women involved in fishery and in crop farming (Section 8.2 lists the core questions asked). A total of 132 villagers in the target areas were consulted, of which 81 were women and 41 were aged 15-35. Women's views on livelihood related issues were collected through consultations exclusively for women. Institutional meetings were held at national levels with nine institutions and organizations. The issues thus identified were assessed in detail with the aid of literature search, whose results are summarized in this document. As a reference project on aquaculture, farmers involved in Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP) of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) in Nyaniberreh and Lamin were also consulted. The analysis elucidated the risks and opportunities for female workers engaged in fishery and crop agriculture under climate change and contributed to project formulation.

18 To the best extent possible, the assessment is based on official statistics and published research results pertaining to and field consultations conducted in the target regions. Where relevant information could not be found, it relies on that of the whole nation. Where no such information is available, the assessment may refer to the general consensus among the professionals in the field or anecdotes.

²⁴ World Bank, 2021. "Population ages 10-14, female (% of female population) – Gambia, The." <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.1014.FE.5Y?locations=GM> (accessed February 2021).
World Bank, 2021. "Population ages 10-14, male (% of male population) – Gambia, The." <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.1014.MA.5Y?locations=GM> (accessed February 2021).

²⁵ United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2017. "Africa's youth and prospects for inclusive development: Regional situation analysis report." <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Youth/UNEconomicCommissionAfrica.pdf> (accessed February 2021).

3. LEGAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND SPIRITUAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Equality, Inclusion and Protection: Women, Youth and Children

3.1.1 Treaties, Constitution and Laws

19 As is the case with the majority of the countries in the world, The Gambia has ratified the core international treaties that enshrine equality between women and men in all spheres of life, most notably the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). It has also ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Children African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Unlike other countries whose dominant population is of Muslim faith as is The Gambia, the country has not expressed reservations on the rights of women and children in view of contradiction with *shari'a*.²⁶ However, the country has not signed the Optional Protocols to the two major treaties on women and children which allow the respective Committee on the Convention to receive and consider complaints on the matter from persons in its jurisdiction.

Table 1: International Treaties on Women, Youth and Children

Title	Description	Status for The Gambia
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	Declares that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that they are endowed with reason and conscience. Sets a common standard of achievement to promote respect for these rights and freedoms.	Not part of the United Nations at the time of voting
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Ensures the equal right of women and men to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights.	Ratified
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Declares that all peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. Together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, they make up the International Bill of Human Rights, which promotes, protects and monitor human rights and fundamental freedoms.	Ratified
Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women	Eliminates discrimination against women in political and public life and promotes equal rights for women and men.	Ratified
Optional Protocol to the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women	A signatory state recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women -- the body that monitors States parties' compliance with the Convention -- to receive and consider complaints from individuals or groups within its jurisdiction.	Not signed
African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	Promotes and protects human rights and basic freedoms in the African continent.	Ratified

²⁶ Forced Migration, undated. "Who has signed what..."

<https://www.fmreview.org/sites/fmr/files/FMRdownloads/en/FMRpdfs/Human-Rights/signatories.pdf> (accessed February 2021).

Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol)	Ensures promotion, realization and protection of rights of women so that they can fully enjoy their human rights.	Ratified
Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa	Accelerates the implementation of the Maputo Protocol in areas such as women's health, gender-based violence, gender parity and women's land and property rights.	Adopted
African Youth Charter	Aims to strengthen and consolidate efforts to empower young people through meaningful youth participation and their equal partnership in driving Africa's development agenda.	Ratified/ Acceded
Convention on the Rights of the Child	Guarantees the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights that should be enjoyed by any human being under the age of eighteen, unless the age of majority is attained earlier under national legislation.	Ratified
Minimum Age Convention (with the specification that the minimum age is 14 for the country)	Sets the general minimum age for admission to employment or work at 15 years (13 for light work) and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict conditions), with the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed.	Ratified
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts	A signatory state commits not to involve children under the age of 18 in armed conflicts.	Ratified
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children child prostitution and child pornography	Strengthens implementation of the Convention and increases the protection of children from involvement in armed conflicts and from sale, prostitution and pornography.	Ratified
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	A signatory state recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Rights of the Child -- the body that monitors States parties' compliance with the Convention -- to receive and consider complaints from a child of her/his representative within its jurisdiction.	Not signed
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	Highlights the issues of greater importance to the African continent, such as child marriage and child soldiers, while building on the same basic principles as the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	Ratified

Primary source: UN Women (2009), United Nations (2021).

20 The Constitution of The Gambia 1997 declares under Section 28 Rights of Women that “[w]omen shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men” and “shall have the right to equal treatment with men, including equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities.” It also accords right to identity and education in conformity with the international treaties, but some clauses of the Constitution and national legislations remain discriminatory against women. On the one hand, Section 28 of the Constitution endorses the CEDAW by stating that women shall be accorded “full and equal dignity of the person with men” and “the right to equal treatment with men, including equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities.”²⁷ On the other hand, Section 33 (2) of the Constitution contradicts the CEDAW; it adds that “[s]ubject to the provisions of subsection (5), no law shall make any

²⁷ UN Women and Commonwealth Secretariat, *Towards Reversing Discrimination In Law*.

provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in effect[,]” but subsection (5) (c) and (d) rule out application of no-discrimination principle on “adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law” as well as “application in the case of members of a particular race or tribe of customary law with respect to any matter in the case of persons who, under that law, are subject to that law.”²⁸

21 The Constitution states under Section 27 Right to marry that: “(1) Men and women of full age and capacity shall have the right to marry and found a family. (2) Marriage shall be based on the free and full consent of the intended parties.”²⁹ It also guarantees the “freedom to practice any religion and to manifest such practice” under Section 25 Freedom of speech, conscience, assembly, association and movement.³⁰ Section 26 of the Constitution accords political rights to all persons in The Gambia “without unreasonable restrictions.”³¹ Similarly, the “Directive Principles of State Policy” of the Constitution contains most of the socioeconomic rights stipulated in the CEDAW, but the Constitution adds that “[t]hese principles shall not confer legal rights or be enforceable in any court,”³² nullifying their power on the ground.

22 The Constitution incorporates the customary law and *shari’a* by stipulating that “in addition to this Constitution, the laws of The Gambia consist of ... (e) Customary law so far as concerns members of the communities to which it applies; (f) The sharia as regards matters of marriage, divorce and inheritance among members of the communities to which it applies.” Over 95% of the population in the country were Muslims in 2011³³ and a higher proportion was estimated in 2019.³⁴ The Gambia’s legal system is thus based on English law, customary law and *shari’a*, where English law includes the common law, equity principles and statutory law.³⁵ The customary law and *shari’a* apply only to indigenous Gambians and Muslims.³⁶ The customary law is administered by the District Tribunals and *shari’a* by the *qadi* courts³⁷ on the matters of marriage, divorce and inheritance.³⁸ Both courts are placed under the Magistrates’ Courts.³⁹

23 The Alternative Dispute Resolution Act 2005 established an alternative dispute resolution secretariat to facilitate dispute resolution,⁴⁰ but most citizens are unaware of this mechanism and believe that court proceedings are the only manner to resolve disputes⁴¹ in case dialogues at the ground level turn out ineffective. Neither are lawyers, judges and magistrates equipped with sufficient knowledge of

²⁸ *ibid.*

²⁹ The Republic of The Gambia, 1997. *Constitution of the Republic of the Gambia, 1997.* http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=&p_isn=48490&p_country=GMB&p_count=44 (accessed February 2021).

³⁰ *ibid.*

³¹ UN Women and Commonwealth Secretariat, *Towards Reversing Discrimination In Law.*

³² *ibid.*

³³ Liu, J., 2011. “Table: Muslim Population by Country.” Religion & Public Life, Pew Research Center.

<https://www.pewforum.org/2011/01/27/table-muslim-population-by-country/> (accessed February 2021).

³⁴ US Department of State, 2019. “2019 Report on International Religious Freedom: The Gambia”

<https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-report-on-international-religious-freedom/the-gambia/> (accessed March 2021).

³⁵ Amie Bensouda & Co., 2019. “Legal System.” <http://www.amiebensoudaco.net/legal-system/> (accessed February 2021).

³⁶ *ibid.*

³⁷ *ibid.*

³⁸ Ngo-Martins, F.O., 2019. “UPDATE: Researching Gambian Legal Information.” GlobalLex.

<https://www.nyulawglobal.org/globallex/Gambia1.html> (accessed February 2021).

³⁹ Lexadin, 2010. “Courts and Cases Gambia.” The World Law Guide.

<https://www.lexadin.nl/wlg/courts/nofr/oeur/lxctgam.htm> (accessed February 2021).

⁴⁰ Ngo-Martins, “UPDATE: Researching Gambian Legal Information.” GlobalLex.

⁴¹ The West African Law Institute, undated. “Summary of Findings: Alternative Dispute Resolution in The Gambia.”

<http://www.undp.org/content/dam/gambia/docs> (accessed February 2021).

the Act.⁴² It also suffers from a structural problem, namely that the Secretariat is under the supervision and control of the Ministry of Justice.⁴³ The Secretariat is hence a governmental body and unlikely to be viewed as an independent body, a feature that is essential to successful dispute resolution by a neutral third party.⁴⁴

24 Many national legislations on women, youth and children largely draw from the treaties (Table 2), and some were amended to reflect the recommendations of the CEDAW Committee issued in response to the country report submitted in 2012;⁴⁵ the Women’s Act and Children’s Act were revised in 2015 and 2016, respectively, to legally prohibit female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage.⁴⁶ Effective implementation of these laws has been hampered by the time-honored patriarchal norms and beliefs.⁴⁷

Table 2: National Legislations on Women, Youth and Children

Title	Description
Criminal Code 1933	Establishes a code of criminal and penal law.
Women’s Act 2010 (amended in 2015 to prohibit female genital mutilation)	Implements the legal provisions of the National Policy for the Advancement of Gambian Women and Girls, and incorporates and enforces the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.
Sexual Offences Act 2013	Protects all persons, especially vulnerable groups, including women, children and people who are mentally and physically disabled, against sexual crimes.
Domestic Violence Act 2013	Combats domestic violence and provides protection for the victims of domestic violence, particularly women and children.
African Youth Charter	Aims to strengthen and consolidate efforts to empower young people through meaningful participation and their equal partnership in driving Africa’s development agenda.
Labour Act 2007	Provides for equal employment opportunities for both women and men, ⁴⁸ prohibits exploitative labor of children and makes provisions for maternity leave and return afterward.
Trafficking in Persons Act 2007	Provides for the prosecution of perpetrators of trafficking in persons and for the treatment of victims of trafficking.
Tourism Offences Act	Defines offences which are tangential to the tourism sector, including unlawful sexual advances, sexual abuse of a child, and procurement of a child for sex, child pornography and sexual exploitation of a child.
Children’s Act 2005 (amended in 2016 to prohibit child marriage)	Protects children through placing the best interest of the child as the primary consideration in any matter concerning her or him, applying the Act to all children residing in The Gambia, regardless of nationality, and

⁴² *ibid.*

⁴³ The West African Law Institute, “Summary of Findings: Alternative Dispute Resolution in The Gambia.”

⁴⁴ *ibid.*

⁴⁵ UN Women and Commonwealth Secretariat, *Towards Reversing Discrimination In Law.*

⁴⁶ *ibid.*

⁴⁷ *ibid.*

⁴⁸ United Nations, 2015. “List of issues and questions in relation to the combined fourth and fifth periodic reports of the Gambia.” CEDAW/C/GMB/Q/4-5/Add.1 (accessed February 2021).

	stipulating the responsibilities of children towards their parents, elders, community and country. ⁴⁹
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Primary source: Law Hub Gambia (2018).

25 The Women’s Act 2010 covers a wide range of topics concerning women and was amended in 2015 to illegalize FGM, but does not prohibit practices harmful to women, such as levirate marriage and unequal inheritance.⁵⁰ The Act, like the Constitution, contains provisions which allow personal law to prevail in the areas of: health and health care; choice of matrimonial home; separation, divorce and annulment of marriage; widows’ rights; and inheritance.⁵¹ The Sexual Offense Act 2013 does not recognize marital rape, contrary to the *CEDAW General Recommendation No. 35 on Gender-Based Violence against Women, Updating General Recommendation No. 19* issued in 2017.⁵²

26 Various national laws are not necessarily in line with each other. The Women’s Act does not go beyond the Constitution on the subject of marriage. Hence, four types of marriages are recognized in the country: Muslim marriages, governed by *shari’a* law and the Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act 1941; Christian marriages, governed by the Christian Marriage Act 1862; civil marriages, governed by the Civil Marriage Act 1938; and customary marriages, influenced by *shari’a*.⁵³ At the same time, the Criminal Code 1933, which prohibits bigamy, is still in force. The Code also criminalizes abduction and “defilement” of girls under age 16.

27 While the Women’s Act stipulates six months of maternity leave for all pregnant women in Part V “Prohibition of Discrimination against Women in Employment,” the Labour Act provides for 12 weeks of maternity leave if the employee has “two years of continuous service with the same employer” or if her “period of service with the same employer has been interrupted by one or more periods, none of which exceeds seven months and who has in aggregate not less than eighteen months service with the same employer.”⁵⁴ The Wills Act 1992 provides that the voluntary order of property devolution cannot exceed the limits laid down by *shari’a*, which is one-third of the estate to a woman.⁵⁵ Exceptions similar to those in the Constitution and the Women’s Act are permitted in the Children’s Act 2005 in terms of the right to parental property.⁵⁶ It is subject to personal law and puts children born out of wedlock as well as girls at a disadvantage.⁵⁷ The exception clause of the Act could in principle also be applied to child marriage.⁵⁸

28 The Trafficking in Persons Act 2007, Section 28, stipulates a fine of no less than 50,000 Dalasi (roughly USD 970 in February 2021) and no more than 500,000 Dalasi (roughly USD 9,700) in addition to minimum imprisonment of 15 years and maximum for life.⁵⁹ Under the Tourism Offences Act 2003

⁴⁹ Child Protection Alliance, undated. “The Children’s Act 2005 of The Gambia: Provisions on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children.”

<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/90620/104569/F960858535/GMB90620%20Summary%20of%20Act.pdf> (accessed February 2021).

⁵⁰ UN Women and Commonwealth Secretariat, *Towards Reversing Discrimination In Law*.

⁵¹ *ibid.*

⁵² UN Women and Commonwealth Secretariat, *Towards Reversing Discrimination In Law*.

⁵³ Tahirih Justice Center, 2021. “Forced Marriage Overseas: The Gambia.”

<https://preventforcedmarriage.org/forced-marriage-overseas-the-gambia/> (accessed February 2021).

⁵⁴ UN Women and Commonwealth Secretariat, *Towards Reversing Discrimination In Law*.

⁵⁵ International Federation of Human Rights, 2005. “Note on the situation of Women in Gambia, 33rd session (5 – 22 July 2005) New York.”

https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/gm_cedaw2005a.pdf (accessed February 2021).

⁵⁶ UN Women and Commonwealth Secretariat, *Towards Reversing Discrimination In Law*.

⁵⁷ *ibid.*

⁵⁸ *ibid.*

⁵⁹ *ibid.*

(Section 13), buying, selling, procuring or trafficking in children or removing them from Gambia by tourists or any other person constitutes an offence.⁶⁰ Section 7 of the same Act states that “[a]ny person who gets or finds a child so that he or she can be sexually abused by another person or so that the child can be used as a prostitute can be imprisoned for 10 years.”⁶¹ The Trafficking in Persons Act 2007, Part X Application of Certain Enactments, assures coherency with the Extradition Act, Children’s Act 2005 and the Criminal Code, but the Trafficking Act imposes a penalty of five years’ imprisonment for trafficking of a child (Section 13), while the Children’s Act 2005 stipulates life imprisonment for trafficking of a person under age 18 (Section 39).

3.1.2 Treaties, Constitution and Laws in Practice

29 In spite of Section 28 (Rights of Women) of the Constitution, a testimony of two women is equal to that of one man under the influential *shari’a*.⁶² In practice, inheritance is governed mostly by *shari’a* and customary law.⁶³ The patriarchal and patrilineal nature of customary law has resulted in exclusion of women from land inheritance, and *qur’an* allocates daughters half the share of their brothers.⁶⁴ According to customary law, a wife cannot inherit her husband’s property unless she remarries a member of her husband’s family.⁶⁵ Women are thus increasingly taking their grievances over inheritance issues to the *qadi* courts than to the District Tribunals, but those who do so are frowned upon and occasionally shunned by the male members of their families.⁶⁶

30 Under the customary law, it is the husband who owns the house of the couple and decides whether the wife may claim the rights to the house after separation, divorce or annulment of marriage, while the Women’s Act stipulates that both parties “have the right to equitable sharing of the joint property derived from the marriage.”⁶⁷ The decisions are usually made without taking into account the wife’s contribution to the acquisition of the property.⁶⁸ Upon annulment of marriage, women are often asked to return the gifts and dowry from the former partner.⁶⁹

31 Most marriages are not registered with the government and many instances of forced marriage are not reported.⁷⁰ Polygamy is most commonly found in West and Central Africa, and The Gambia ranks the third highest in the region of 16 countries at 30% of individuals belonging to polygamous households in contrast to 2% worldwide.⁷¹ Thirty percent of them in The Gambia are Muslims and 12% Christians.⁷²

⁶⁰ International Labour Organization, undated. “Demande directe (CEACR) – adoptée 2010, publiée 100ème session CIT (2011).” http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/fr/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO::P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_LANG_CODE:2323062,en (accessed February 2021).

⁶¹ Child Protection Alliance, 2019. “Sexual Exploitation of Children in The Gambia : Submission for the Universal Periodic Review of the human rights situation in The Gambia.” <https://uprdoc.ohchr.org/uprweb/downloadfile.aspx?filename=6896&file=EnglishTranslation>

⁶² Wikigender, 2015. “Africa for Women’s Rights: Gambia.” <https://www.wikigender.org/wiki/africa-for-womens-rights-gambia/> (accessed February 2021).

⁶³ UN Women and Commonwealth Secretariat, *Towards Reversing Discrimination In Law*.

⁶⁴ *ibid.*

⁶⁵ Wikigender, “Africa for Women’s Rights: Gambia.”

⁶⁶ UN Women and Commonwealth Secretariat, *Towards Reversing Discrimination In Law: Mapping and Analysis of the Laws*.

⁶⁷ *ibid.*

⁶⁸ *ibid.*

⁶⁹ Wikigender, “Africa for Women’s Rights: Gambia.”

⁷⁰ Tahirih Justice Center, “Forced Marriage Overseas: The Gambia.”

⁷¹ Kramer, S., 2020. “Polygamy is rare around the world and mostly confined to a few regions.” <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/12/07/polygamy-is-rare-around-the-world-and-mostly-confined-to-a-few-regions/> (accessed February 2021).

⁷² Tahirih Justice Center, “Forced Marriage Overseas: The Gambia.”

32 The Sexual Offences Act 2013 stipulates the punishments of offenders and construction of a shelter for rehabilitation.⁷³ As of 2015, effective remedial and rehabilitation services were unavailable, mainly because of insufficient resources allocated to institutions mandated to provide such services.⁷⁴ As required by the Domestic Violence Act 2013, the Victims of Violence Advisory Committee was established, but its effective functioning had not been realized and thus the government was in violation of Part II Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 in 2015.⁷⁵ It remained difficult to access official data on how often these Acts have been invoked before the Courts.⁷⁶

33 The amended Children's Act prohibits child marriage and establishes the minimum age for marriage as 18 years.⁷⁷ The Criminal Code 1933 stipulates that "defilement" of girls under age 16 is an offence. Customary law allows girls of 13 years to be married off by their parents, especially in rural areas.⁷⁸ Around 2015, 26% of the girls in The Gambia were married before the age of 18 and 8% married before the age of 15.⁷⁹ Female genital mutilation (FGM) became illegal by the amendment of the Women's Act in 2015, but its prevalence rate was 76% in 2020.⁸⁰ The rate varies among ethnic groups; it is estimated that FGM affects 100% of Mandingo and the Soninke (Sarakole) women, 90% of Fula women and 65-70% of Jola women.⁸¹

34 Human rights is one of the priority areas of the latest national policy of the Gambia on gender 2010-2020⁸² (described in detail under 3.1.3 Gender Policy below). The policy states that it is "critical that matters relating to customary and religious laws are addressed, as these fall within the realm of 'personal law', which is expressly made applicable by virtue of the constitution and other laws of The Gambia." It identifies a related challenge as "how to ensure that the constitutional principles that accord equal dignity of the person to both man and woman, prevail over the other constitutional provisions that recognize customary laws and practices, that tend to subjugate and abrogate these fundamental rights that women should enjoy." The policy resolves to "address these inconsistencies, because most of the discrimination against women arises directly from the discriminatory practices perpetuated under the guise of religious and customary laws."

3.1.3 Gender Policy

35 The Gambia Gender National Policy 2010-2020,⁸³ the latest of its kind, was developed "as an integral part of the national development objectives to enhance the overall government strategy of

⁷³ The Association of Non-Governmental organizations, Women's Rights Organizations and Civil Society Organizations, 2015. "The Gambia Shadow Report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): List of Issues and Questions in Relation to the Combined Fourth and Fifth Periodic Reports of The Gambia." <https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/GMB> (accessed February 2021).

⁷⁴ *ibid.*

⁷⁵ *ibid.*

⁷⁶ *ibid.*

⁷⁷ Girls Not Brides, 2021. Gambia.

<https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/child-marriage/gambia/> (accessed February 2021).

⁷⁸ Wikigender, "Africa for Women's Rights: Gambia."

⁷⁹ Girls Not Brides, Gambia.

⁸⁰ UNICEF, 2020. "Joint statement by UNFPA, UNICEF on International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation." <https://www.unicef.org/gambia/press-releases/joint-statement-unfpa-unicef-international-day-zero-tolerance-female-genital> (accessed February 2021).

⁸¹ Wikigender, "Africa for Women's Rights: Gambia."

⁸² Ministry of Women's Affairs, undated. "The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020."

<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/1958/Gambia%20national%20gender%20policy.pdf> (accessed March 2021).

⁸³ *ibid.*

growth through poverty eradication.” The vision of the Policy is that all attain dignified living standards. The four missions of the Policy are to: achieve gender equity and equality at policy, programme and project levels in all institutions across all sectors; achieve sustainable eradication of gendered poverty and deliver an acceptable quality of life; eliminate all forms of gender-based discrimination and violence; and empower women to be able to take their rightful position in national development. The guiding principles are: gender equity and equality; women-in-development and gender-and-development approaches;⁸⁴ affirmative action; partnership; cultural pluralism and tolerance.

36 It notes that the Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MWA), National Women’s Council (NWC) and the Women’s Bureau (WB) are mandated to spearhead the formulation, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the gender policy and that the responsibility of the policy implementation rests with each of these institutions in accordance with its mandate. It also notes that the role of the Gender Policy is to enhance gender sensitive implementation of institutional policies.

37 It sets its priority areas as: education; health; sustainable livelihoods development; governance; human rights; and poverty reduction and economic empowerment. Under sustainable livelihoods development, the Policy states that it focuses on “gender issues in agricultural production to redress the constraints women and men face that limits their productivity.” It recognizes that women play a key role in smallholder agriculture by constituting over 50% of full time farmers and accomplishing nearly 70% of all the agricultural work and food production, but that their productivity is limited by lack of access, control and ownership of productive resources, such as land, credit, and improved technology and extension services, among others. Under sustainable development, the Policy has: nutritional security; agricultural production; water resources and supply; and fisheries.

38 The goal of agricultural production under sustainable development of the Policy is to “ensure equal access to productive resources (land, capital, farming implements and skill and inputs) by 2020[,]” which is supported by following six objectives, aligned with the Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy 2017-2026, but with more nuanced description on gender:

1. To promote national efforts for food self-sufficiency;
2. To lobby for increased access to and control of land by women and men in both matrilineal and patrilineal systems;
3. To encourage increased access by women to agricultural extension services;
4. To advocate for increased availability, access and control of credit by disadvantaged farmers particularly women;
5. To lobby for increased accessibility to processing and marketing of agricultural produce; and
6. To advocate for the generation of appropriate and affordable gender sensitive technologies.

Fisheries under sustainable development does not have a goal, but its objective is “[t]o encourage the participation of indigenes, men and women in fish farming, processing and marketing.” With respect to the priority area, poverty reduction and economic empowerment, the goal is to “[r]educe national poverty level by 30% and ensure equitable distribution of national resources between male and female by 2020.”

⁸⁴ The Policy describes the women-in-development approach as: “mainstreaming of development so as to improve their condition and bridge gender gaps.” It describes the gender and development approach as a strategy to “support women and men in their roles in development through advocating for structural transformation in reproductive and productive spheres.”

39 The Mid-Term Review of the National Gender Policy 2010-2020 conducted in 2017 found that among the 11 strategies under the sub-theme – Agriculture, Business and Industry – “to create an enabling environment for the elimination of gender disparities in access to training, credit, appropriate ICT technologies, value adding, labour saving devices, and markets for the expansion of agricultural production and productivity and Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)[,]” over 10% were fully implemented.⁸⁵ The sub-theme of Fisheries aimed “to enhance the participation of indigenes, men, women and youths in fish farming, processing, marketing and post harvesting techniques[,],” and all three strategies were under implementation in 2017.⁸⁶ The Review identified challenges under these two sub-themes: “gender insensitivity” at institutional and policy levels; lack of equipment for aquaculture among women; and dependence on donor funds for gender related activities, among others.⁸⁷

3.1.4 Youth Policy

40 The National Youth Policy of The Gambia 2019-2028⁸⁸ is a manifestation of the government of The Gambia to “lead the process and coordinate the creation of knowledgeable, skilful [*sic*] and properly comported youths who can contribute optimally to national development.” It notes that it also demonstrates the government’s commitment to all international conventions and charters that affect the youth and the country has signed. The Policy intends “to provide guidelines and direction for all stakeholders involved in the implementation of policies, programs and projects for the development of youths in The Gambia.”

41 Following the African Union’s African Youth Charter, The Gambia defines youth or young people as every person between the ages of 15 and 35 years. The Policy also recognizes several categories of people relevant to this age group which deserve special attention: potential youths (persons of ages 0-14); students in secondary, tertiary and higher educational institutions; out-of-school youth; unemployed and under-employed youth; female youth; rural youth; youth that are differently-abled; youth engaged in social crimes and delinquency; commercial sex workers; and fully employed youth. Under female youth, the document underlines that “[t]he increasingly high number of school drop-outs, forced and early marriages and teenage pregnancies recorded across the country is also an indication that young women require specific support measures in this regard.” Under rural youth, it notes that the young in the urban areas are much more likely to be unemployed than in the rural areas and adds that the agriculture sector plays an important role in absorb young rural workers.

42 The Policy’s main guiding principles and core values are: needs of potential youth (0 –14 years) formation; youth as the most important and valuable resource of the nation; national commitment to mainstream youth issues with sectoral differences in mind; government commitment to integrate the youth in economic and development planning; youth-driven and -centered programmes for youths; national commitment to youth participation in the democratic process. The Policy goal is to “establish a holistic and harmonious youth cohort imbued with adequate knowledge and competencies, strong professional ethics, spiritual and moral values; and a level of independence, patriotism and commitment that gives them life options to choose development and progress in alignment with the national vision.”

⁸⁵ Women’s Bureau, 2017. “Mid-Term Review Report of the National Gender And Women Empowerment Policy 2010 - 2020.”

⁸⁶ *ibid.*

⁸⁷ *ibid.*

⁸⁸ Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2019. “National Youth Policy of The Gambia 2019.”

<https://nyc.gm/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/National-Youth-Policy-of-The-Gambia-2019-2028-Final.pdf> (accessed March 2021).

Its vision is to “empower and render the Gambian youth capable and willing to make sustainable life choices.” While the policy priority areas are defined, it falls short of providing an action plan to indicate activities, responsible parties and timelines.

43 The Gambia Gender National Policy 2010-2020 also touches upon youth and contains goals, objectives and strategies, such as: “[e]nsure gender parity at all levels and equitable access to equality education and appropriate livelihood skills for women and men, girls and boys by 2015” (goal); “advocate for the development of specific integrated programmes on counseling in family life, behavioral change and moral education and reproductive health for adolescents and youths”(objective); “reduce maternal and infant morbidity and mortality rate by 30%” (objective); “[e]stablish and strengthen existing post-abortion care and counseling to the youth”(one of the strategies for the objective on the material and infant morbidity and mortality rate); “encourage the creation of increased employment opportunities for the youths”(objective); and “advocate for the improvement of the socioeconomic status of vulnerable groups such as women, children, youths and people with disabilities”(objective). A specific policy on children does not exist for The Gambia.

44 The Mid-Term Review of the National Gender Policy 2010-2020⁸⁹ examined the implementation of the objective “to ensure equal employment opportunities and benefits for women, men and youth” under the sub-theme of employment. It reported that four out of five strategies associated with the objective were under implementation in 2017.

3.1.5 Gender, Youth and Ethnic Minorities Protection

45 The relationships among various social groups have been maintained and mediated by themselves in a traditional and historical context – a mechanism which includes the directions given by the leaders, such as chiefs, imams and elders – to result in strong tolerance and conflict-enduring capacity.⁹⁰ The mechanism is used within and between communities and often among family members.⁹¹ For legal matters related to women, organizations such as the Female Lawyers Association of The Gambia offer legal counseling and other services relating to their statutory rights, gender violence, family maintenance and child custody.⁹²

46 The Constitution Part 7 on Political Parties states that “[n]o association shall be registered or remain registered as a political party if (a) it is formed or organised on an ethnic, sectional, religious or regional basis.” There is no national policy aimed at protecting ethnic minorities in The Gambia.

47 Ethnic, regional and religious sentiments have been stirred up during the Second Republic for political purposes, weakening the social fabric that so far spared the country from falling into major internal conflicts.⁹³ It was estimated in 2018 that the tensions along the ethnic, regional and religious lines have reached “toxic levels,” which are likely to affect proportionally more the most vulnerable, which includes ethnic minorities, young women and young men.⁹⁴ In the same year, it was noted that “[o]f

⁸⁹ Women’s Bureau, “Mid-Term Review Report of the National Gender And Women Empowerment Policy 2010 -2020.”

⁹⁰ Government of The Gambia, 2018. “Conflict and Development Analysis – The Gambia.”

https://peaceinfrastructures.org/Home%20Documents/Conflict%20and%20Development%20Analysis-The%20Gambia/GovernmentGambiaWANEPJointProgramme_CDTheGambia_2018.pdf (accessed March 2021).

⁹¹ *ibid.*

⁹² Republic of the Gambia, 2012. “The Gambia National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.”

<https://www.lse.ac.uk/women-peace-security/assets/documents/2019/NAP/Gambia-NAP-2012.pdf> (accessed February 2021).

⁹³ Government of The Gambia, “Conflict and Development Analysis – The Gambia.”

⁹⁴ *ibid.*

particular concern are the embedded patterns of mistrust and divisions amongst ethno-linguistic groups, which have been fostered and engineered by the state through intentionally unequal access to goods and services, and through the active fomenting of disparities and divisions based on ethnicity, tribal, and political affiliation.”

48 The concern seems to remain today; an observer remarked that the fears of political-power monopolization by certain ethnicities are disproportional to organized attempts to do so and that accusatory politics are salient, but neglected, features of ethnic dynamics in Africa.⁹⁵ Consequently, observations on the relative numbers of tribes have become contentious, as there exists no absolute majority tribe covering the entire country.

3.1.6 Religion in Legal Sphere

49 As discussed above, the Constitution of The Gambia 1997 declares that women and men have equal rights but also incorporates the customary law and *shari'a*, which are not necessarily compatible with the provision of equal rights. Religions do not rule every aspect of the lives of the Gambians, but are the cornerstones with respect to women’s reproductive health, marriage and inheritance, which are reinforced by the patriarchal nature of the society. Under one of its priority areas, human rights, the last Gambia Gender National Policy⁹⁶ lists a strategy to “[e]nsure the review of all harmful customary practices perpetuated under the disguise of religion.”

3.2 Fishery, Crop Agriculture, Livestock and Climate Change Policies on Women and Youth

3.2.1 Gender and Policy on Agriculture and Natural Resources

50 The Agricultural and Natural Resources (ANR) Policy 2017-2026 of The Gambia⁹⁷ is concerned about the declining share of agriculture and natural resources in employment and exports while the sector remains of primary importance to the economy. All products from the sector have been increasingly reliant on importation, except fruits, vegetables, onions, milk and fish. Given the disintegration of the Association of Horticultural Producers and Exporters of The Gambia (GAMHOPE), which jolted the horticulture subsector, the Policy deems it indispensable to strengthen the involvement of the private entities and women if the country wishes to revitalize the subsector.

51 As for the factors contributing to the economic decline of the ANR sector, the Policy lists: climate change; declining primary commodity prices; and inadequate domestic policy on poverty and food security. In view of these factors, the Policy emphasizes the importance of an enabling environment which promotes private sector participation, diversification of the production base, domestic savings, healthy environment and mainstreaming of women in the development process, and at the same time, discourages rural-urban migration and natural resources degradation.

52 Ten constraints related to the system and institutions are identified in the Policy: technical departments; farmer organizations; extension; agricultural research; rural finance and input/output marketing; agricultural mechanization; land and water resources; gender and youth; household food

⁹⁵ Hultin, N. and Sommerfelt, T., 2020. “Anticipatory tribalism: accusatory politics in the ‘New Gambia’.” *The Journal of Modern African Studies*. Vol. 58, No. 2, 257-279.

⁹⁶ Ministry of Women’s Affairs, “The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020.”

⁹⁷ The Republic of Gambia, 2017. “The Agricultural and Natural Resources Policy 2017-2026.”

https://www.gafspfund.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/6.%20The%20Gambia_Ag%20and%20Food%20Security%20Strategy_0.pdf (accessed March 2021).

security; and the environment. Under the constraints related to gender and youth, the Policy states that their contribution to agriculture and household welfare is limited by: lack of property rights; small-scale of operations; use of traditional production technologies; low access to productive resources including capital and improved inputs; lack of access to technical information and knowledge; and inadequate distribution and marketing systems. The constraints related to land and water resources include land tenure system that discriminates against women and leads to degradation of the resources.

53 The Policy recognizes in its rationale that the majority in the sector are smallholders and hence should aim for improvement of their efficiency and surplus generation, in particular among women farmers and operators. Its vision includes narrowing the gender gap in capacity. Based on the above rationale and vision, the Policy defines five objectives, one of which is to achieve wider and more effective participation and representation of subsistence farmers/operators especially women and youths in modern and commercial production, agribusiness and trade.

54 One of the strategies of the Policy – greater role of the private sector – include expanding market outlet for small-scale producers especially women farmers. The Policy also contains sixteen sub-sector/enterprise policies: macroeconomic policy; food and cash crop policy; seed production system; gender and youth mainstreaming policy; livestock and range management sub-sector policy; feed production system; ANR Institution/services policy; forestry policy; parks and wildlife policy; marketing policy; food security policy; horticulture sub-sector policy; fisheries sub-sector policy; agricultural mechanization policy; environmental management policy; and land and water use policy.

55 Under food and cash crop policy, women farmers are referred to under sweet potato cultivation that they are able to produce two crops a year by taking advantage of seasonal moisture of the soil as well as water from shallow wells. Other parts of food and cash crop policy does not make reference to women or youth.

56 With respect to the gender and youth mainstreaming policy, the Policy proposes six threads which it considers are in line with the country's commitments under the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): land tenure; access to credit; appropriate technologies for female and youth farmers; reliable sources of water; training and marketing. The second thread of the gender and youth mainstreaming policy pays attention to women in the fishing industry by proposing support in their bargaining and purchasing fish for processing with their own capital and notes that this measure requires establishment of female fish monger groups and cooperatives.

57 Another thread entitled training touches upon training on formation of self-managed (*kafo*) groups to negotiate prices in the markets. The thread also points out the necessity of awareness raising on food and nutritional security as well as training in food preservation and processing to ensure food and nutritional security all year around. The sixth thread – marketing – also emphasizes the importance of women's forming groups for price negotiation.

58 Under livestock and range management sub-sector policy, women are mentioned in relation with small ruminants and poultry, which are considered "women's animals." While women are also involved in feeding, washing and milking of other animals, such as cattle (excepting the free-range cattle), horses, donkeys, pigs, ducks, turkeys, guinea fowls and rabbits, they are not mentioned in relation with them in the Policy. Topics such as food production system, ANR institutions/services policy, forestry policy, parks and wildlife policy, marketing policy, food security policy do not refer to women.

59 The horticulture sub-sector policy included in the ANR Policy proposes establishment of a National Horticultural Development Authority, whose main objective is to provide organized production and marketing systems for horticultural crops mainly produced by small growers, especially women. While it is a sub-sector highly dominated by female producers, they are not mentioned under all production systems: only in pomology, and not under oreliculture or floriculture. Similarly, fisheries sub-sector policy, agricultural mechanization policy, environmental management policy or land and water use policy do not make any explicit reference to women.

3.2.2 Youth and Policy on Agriculture and Natural Resources

60 As mentioned in the analysis of women in Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy, the youth appears together with women under institutional support services and system-wide constraints, one of the objectives of the Policy, and gender and youth main streaming policy (access to credit, appropriate technologies and training). Although information specific to the youth is not found in these sections, the second of the six rationales of the ANR Policy refers to aging farm labor “due to exodus of able-bodied rural youths” and the youth’s “preference for non-farm jobs.”

3.2.3 Gender and Climate Change Policy

61 The National Climate Change Policy of The Gambia 2016⁹⁸ provides directions to implement national development strategies in a climate-resilient manner through institutional arrangements for coordination and mainstreaming: an integrated approach to resource mobilization and human resources development. The Policy vision is: to “[a]chieve a climate-resilient society, through systems and strategies that mainstream climate change, disaster risk reduction, gender and environmental management, for sustainable social, political and economic development.”

62 The Policy is based on the following principles: equity and social inclusion; inter-generational equity; cooperation; precautionary and preventive; polluter pays; sustainable development; environmental justice; informed participation; evidence-based; innovation; and duty to maintain a decent environment. One of them – environmental justice – is on “addressing social inequalities, particularly relating to gender, age, infirmity and socioeconomic status, which would be aggravated by climate change, and enabling access to justice for all.”

63 The four focal areas of the Policy are:

1. Climate resilient food systems and landscapes: Agriculture, food security, forestry and natural resources, including water, biodiversity and wildlife;
2. Low emissions and resilient economy: Energy, transport, infrastructure, and the key economic sectors of tourism and financial services;
3. Climate resilient people: Health, education, equitable social development, and human settlements; and
4. Managing coastlines in a changing environment: climate-aware Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

⁹⁸ Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water, Forestry and Wildlife, 2016. “The National Climate Change Policy of The Gambia.” <http://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/article/national-climate-change-council-inaugurated> (accessed March 2021).

64 The Policy objectives are:

1. Advance the understanding, capacity and social empowerment of all Gambians so that they can adequately respond to climate change;
2. Ensure adequate climate change research for informed decision making, and promote timely access to climate information and early warning of climate risks;
3. Put in place sound and equitable adaptation and mitigation measures that promote effective management of ecosystems and biodiversity, reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to achieve sustainable low-carbon socio-economic development;
4. Effectively integrate climate change into all sectors and across all scales, through mainstreaming climate risks and opportunities into national and sectoral frameworks, and through effective policy coordination and implementation;
5. Build the resilience of communities and ensure health and welfare through participatory, equitable and pro-poor approaches to climate change that emphasize the meaningful inclusion of women and vulnerable groups;
6. Integrate community-based adaptation with ecosystem-based approaches to strengthen people's adaptive capacities and develop more climate-resilient livelihoods, by investing in sustainable natural resource management initiatives; and
7. Coordinate national and international financial resource mobilization to address climate change by mainstreaming climate finance readiness and identifying, developing and promoting innovative financing mechanisms.

65 For establishing climate resilient food systems and landscapes (first focal area), the Policy proposes: participatory integrated watershed management; adaptation strategies in agriculture, forestry, fishery, water and parks/wildlife/biodiversity sectors; participatory sustainable forest management; and restoration of the River Gambia watershed. The adaptation strategies in agriculture include: selection and promotion of crop varieties with short maturity, improved and stable yields, and tolerance to stresses such as drought, pests, diseases and soil toxicities; product diversification; and sustainable use of irrigation water. Forest sector strategies include: fuel-efficient cook stoves; and afforestation and reforestation (e.g., restoration of mangrove systems).

66 The strategies of fishery sector are: sustainable fishery management (e.g., use of appropriate fishing methods); capacity development of the Fisheries Department; awareness raising among the public; improved access to microfinance for artisanal operators, including young women processors; and so on. The first water sector strategy is to: improvement in adaptive capacity to river salinity increase through a flow regulation system and water-use regulations. Other strategies include: adaptation to diminishing groundwater recharge through cross-sectoral planning; and development of small-scale rainwater harvesting systems.

67 Besides the references above to gender under the principle of environmental justice and to young female processors in connection with climate change adaptation, women or gender are explicitly or implicitly mentioned with respect to National Climate Change Council (NCCC) and Inter-ministerial Climate Committee (IMCC), whose members include the Minister on gender, and to the National Climate Committee (NCC), which is composed of representatives of farmers, women, scientific community,

children’s and youth groups, communities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, non-governmental organizations, and local authorities.⁹⁹

68 The Policy also proposes collaborative implementation with the civil society and the private sector. In this context, it suggests the role of non-governmental entities as the ones to lead in tracking climate change expenditure in the national budget “with a strong focus on gender equality and informed inclusion of women.” The Policy states that the indicators and outcomes will be disaggregated by age and gender “to ensure correct targeting and to guide responses towards assisting the poorest and most vulnerable people and groups.”

3.2.4 Youth and Climate Change Policy

69 According to the National Climate Change Policy of The Gambia 2016,¹⁰⁰ the youth are represented at the national level on the topic of climate change; the Minister on youth issues is a member of the National Climate Change Council (NCCC) and Inter-ministerial Climate Committee (IMCC), and youths are members of National Climate Committee (NCC). The Policy states under collaborative implementation with the civil society and the private sector that the youth represent “a vitally important sector in the response to climate change, and their meaningful participation in planning climate change responses should be ensured.” It adds that “[y]outh entrepreneurs and leaders should be engaged in all policy development and review initiatives, as well as in capacity development, monitoring and tracking progress.” The Policy otherwise does not mention the youth, except for identifying them as a vulnerable group.

3.2.5 Mechanism for Gender Mainstreaming

70 The National Gender Policy 2010-2020¹⁰¹ defines the National Gender Machinery as composed of the Ministry of Women’s Affairs and Gender, the National Women’s Council and the Women’s Bureau,¹⁰² which are mandated to spearhead the formulation, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the Policy. It also states that individual stakeholders shall be responsible for the implementation of components relevant to its institutional mandate, while noting that the Policy does not replace institutional policies but enhances their implementation process and ensures their gender sensitivity.

71 Under the Policy, each stakeholder organization must nominate a gender focal point and establish gender units. The network composed of gender focal points is responsible for: advising the Ministry and institutions in each relevant field on gender; providing feedbacks for effective monitoring and evaluation; identifying priority gender issues; planning for relevant interventions; and assessing and reviewing

⁹⁹ The Council and Committees are national-level bodies for climate change policy implementation. The NCCC governs the Gambia Climate Change Fund, IMCC assists the NCCC in carrying out its functions and NCC advises the Climate Change Secretariat on climate change-related questions and provides its views on complementary and related issues. The Climate Change Secretariat is mandated to work with sectors and institutions on integrating climate change into the national and sub-national plans, and coordinating Policy implementation. The Secretariat is housed in the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water, Forest and Wildlife and works closely with the Ministry of Planning, Policy and Development and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.

¹⁰⁰ Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water, Forestry and Wildlife, “The National Climate Change Policy of The Gambia.”

¹⁰¹ Ministry of Women’s Affairs, “The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020.”

¹⁰² The Policy states that the Ministry of Women’s Affairs and Women’s Bureau are to be renamed as the Ministry of Women’s Affairs and Gender and Gender Bureau, respectively. The names used in March 2021 is the Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Children and Social Welfare and the Women’s Bureau.

progress in Policy implementation. The Gender Machinery is to assist the training of staff in the gender unit on gender analysis, gender budgeting, advocacy and gender mainstreaming strategies. According to a report in 2012, the Women's Bureau succeeded in ensuring that gender mainstreaming is strategically relevant in the policy making and planning agendas of member institutions of the network.¹⁰³ The Policy further details institutional structure roles and responsibilities for Policy implementation.¹⁰⁴

72 The government bodies consulted at their headquarters for the formulation of the proposed project were: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (National Environment Agency, Department of Forestry and Department of Parks and Wildlife);¹⁰⁵ Ministry of Fishery and Water Resources; Ministry of Agriculture; the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs; and Women's Bureau (a body responsible for giving policy guidance and proposals to the national government on issues affecting women).¹⁰⁶ All officials consulted were aware of the CEDAW, except the Departments of Forestry, Parks and Wildlife and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.

73 Although without the knowledge of the fundamental convention on the rights of women, the Departments of Forestry and Parks and Wildlife were well aware of the role of women and projects targeting women in their domain of work. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs indicated that the International Monetary Fund had offered to support them on gender budgeting – an approach to budgeting that uses fiscal policy and administration to promote gender equality as well as girls' and women's development¹⁰⁷ – but had not had the opportunity to take it up. Most of the officials participated in the interviews were aware of the National Gender Policy 2010-2020, but few were not.

74 All interviewed – except the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, which is the National Designated Authority – asserted that the gender dimension was integrated into their work, which was backed by their understanding of the problems that women face in their field of expertise. The most salient points raised were: women and the youth are losing their livelihoods due to climate change (National Environment Agency, Departments of Forestry and Parks and Wildlife); and they do not have

¹⁰³ Republic of the Gambia, "The Gambia National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325."

¹⁰⁴ The major ones are those of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Gender which is tasked to: oversee coordination and harmonization of various stakeholders' actions; establish appropriate mechanism for coordination of gender mainstreaming at all levels; lobby, advocate and mobilize resources for Policy implementation; and provide support to gender units and focal points. Those of the Women's Bureau are to: provide technical support on gender mainstreaming to ministries, institutions, organizations local government bodies, CSOs and the private sector; coordinate, monitor and evaluate Policy implementation; provide backstopping support in critical areas; and set standards, develop guidelines and disseminate and monitor Policy operations. The National Women's Council's roles and responsibilities are to: advise the government on gender; oversee Policy implementation at the decentralized level; lobby and advocate for policy reviews and law enactment for gender mainstreaming; and sensitize and advocate on gender at grassroots level.

As for the Ministries and parastatals, they are to: translate the Policy into institutional specific policies, strategies and programmes; support gender units and focal points by building their capacity in gender analysis, planning and providing budget lines for their operations; monitor, evaluate and provide disaggregate data on sector programmes and their impact on gender equity; institute and implement affirmative actions on a short term basis to reduce gender gaps; partner with the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Gender and the Women's Bureau; mobilize, allocate and release resources for gender mainstreaming; and ensure that institutional policies and programmes are gender sensitive and benefit women and men. The NGOs, CSOs and CBOs also are tasked to translate the Policy into institutional specific policies, strategies and programmes, to develop and implement programmes addressing key areas of the Policy, etc.

¹⁰⁵ The Tambi Wetland Complex, an important location in terms of wilderness, is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks and Wildlife. There are many subsistence activities taking place in the Complex, one of which is oyster harvesting.

¹⁰⁶ Interviews with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (the National Environment Agency, the Department of Forestry and the Department of Parks and Wildlife), the Ministry of Fishery and Water Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs and the Women's Bureau March 5-24, 2021.

¹⁰⁷ Stotsky, J. G., 2016. "Gender Budgeting: Fiscal Context and Current Outcomes." IMF Working Paper. WP/16/149 <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2016/wp16149.pdf> (accessed March 2021).

the capacity to cope with the changing climate (Women’s Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Parks and Wildlife).

75 Fishery specific issues that affected women’s lives were: illegal fishing by industrial fleets (Department of Fishery) and lack of mangrove restoration at the Tambi Wetland Complex (Department of Parks and Wildlife). Other more general obstacles observed were lack of: bargaining power and marketing/literacy/numeracy skills (Ministry of Agriculture); access to funds (Department of Parks and Wildlife and Ministry of Agriculture); and voice (Departments of Fishery and Forestry). Gender-based domestic violence was also raised as a major issue by the Women’s Bureau. Unbalanced work responsibilities between genders were pointed out by the Department of Fisheries and the Ministry of Agriculture. The Department of Fishery was of the opinion that penury of freshwater in the rural areas was a major issue. Unsustainability of projects were attributed to not integrating local knowledge in design and implementation (National Environment Agency and Department of Forestry). Landing Site Managers who belong to the Ministry of Fishery and Water Resources, on the other hand, did not consider women as landing site users and could not provide information on the conditions of fish processors who are physically present at the landing sites to purchase fish.¹⁰⁸

76 One each of national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) was interviewed with respect to their views and activities on gender and youth: Agency for the Development of Women and children; and Action Aid International.¹⁰⁹ They were well aware of CEDAW in addition to the country’s National Gender Policy, partly due to donors’ being the main source of funds for gender related projects. The organizations asserted their commitment to strengthening the capacity of women and youth, but the collaboration mechanism in place under the Policy was not very clear to them.

77 When asked about the challenges that women and the youth face, the community leaders interviewed for the project formulation (those of landing sites and farming villages) did not refer to separate issues for both, expect in terms of material needs, which matched well with what each group expressed themselves.^{110 111} All asserted that women and the youth are important participants in decision-making; they are consulted, but not authorized to make final decisions.

3.2.6 Mechanism for Youth Mainstreaming

78 The National Youth Policy of The Gambia 2019-2028¹¹² identified the lack of mechanisms for mainstreaming youth development and empowerment issues in sector policies and strategies as one of the obstacles in attaining the objectives of the previous Youth Policy. In recognition of this hurdle, the current Policy is “based on a common understanding of the need for deliberate formation of desirable quality youths, mainstreaming their empowerment in national development through formal and informal formation, and imbuing them with a set of core fundamental values and beliefs that determine how aptitude and character can be created in them for given societal purpose.”

79 One of the ten priority areas of the Policy is to advocate for mainstreaming youth in economic planning and programming as prerequisites to growth and employment creation. As for a mechanism to mainstream youth, the Policy states under the topic of coordination that “[t]he task of effectively forming

¹⁰⁸ Interview with Landing Site Managers, Banjul and Bintang, March 9-13, 2021.

¹⁰⁹ Interviews with the Agency for the Development of Women and Children and Action Aid International, April 1-7, 2021.

¹¹⁰ Interviews with community leaders, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Jahally, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

¹¹¹ Focused group discussions with harvesters/processors/sellers and youth, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Jahally, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

¹¹² Ministry of Youth and Sports, “National Youth Policy of The Gambia 2019.”

and mainstreaming youths in national development is by default a partnership task between institutions, and must be coordinated effectively. This coordination task forms the core task and responsibility of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and its satellite institutions especially the National Youth Council.” Further details are not found in the Policy.

80 The youth being a relatively new topic to the policymakers, the seven government bodies consulted often saw the problems of women and youth together. The Women’s Bureau was the only one among the consulted to raise a specific concern regarding the youth, namely low quality of education. The national government has been encouraging the youth to take up various livelihoods – farming, tailoring, carpentry and so on – in the country, instead of emigration. Their efforts have reached as far as large towns in the rural areas.

81 The community leaders (those of landing sites and farming villages) distinguished the youth from women with respect to material needs, which was in line with what each group identified as their needs.¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ Women and the youth are recognized by all as important stakeholders in decision-making, but the power to make final decisions lie with adult men. Some community leaders were concerned about male youths’ lack of livelihood skills, which was also expressed frequently by the youth, while one in Jahally explicitly referred to lack of education among female youth.

4. GENDER AND YOUTH IN RURAL GAMBIA

4.1 Basic Statistics

4.1.1 Gender Parity

82 Gambia was categorized as one of the “Low Development” countries in 2019 – a group consisting of 33 countries and territories among 189 worldwide – according to the United Nations Development Programme’s Human Development Index (HDI), a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.¹¹⁵ Between 1990 and 2019, the value of the Index steadily improved, supported by increases in life expectancy and education attained while the Gross National Income per capita stagnated.¹¹⁶ In terms of overall ranking only a slight improvement was observed during 2014-2019, ending in the 172th in 2019.¹¹⁷ When the HDI value is accounted for inequality, the value is lowered by 32.5%, slightly over the average loss due to inequality among low HDI countries and that among Sub-Saharan African countries, which are 31.4% and 30.5%, respectively.¹¹⁸

83 The Gender Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – which measures gender inequalities in health, education and command over economic resources – puts the country in Group 5, a group of countries with the least gender equality.¹¹⁹ Table 3 demonstrates the

¹¹³ Interviews with community leaders, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Jahally, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

¹¹⁴ Focused group discussions with harvesters/processors/sellers and youth, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Jahally, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

¹¹⁵ UNDP, 2020. *Human Development Report 2020: The next frontier – Human development and the Anthropocene*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

¹¹⁶ UNDP, 2020. “Human Development Report 2020 *Briefing note for countries on the 2020 Human Development Report* Gambia.” <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/GMB.pdf> (accessed March 2021).

¹¹⁷ UNDP, *Human Development Report 2020: The next frontier – Human development and the Anthropocene*.

¹¹⁸ UNDP, “Human Development Report 2020 *Briefing note for countries on the 2020 Human Development Report* Gambia.”

¹¹⁹ *ibid*.

gender gap which constitute the Gender Development Index.¹²⁰ In a country where overall human development is low and not evenly distributed, it points to the critical situation for women, especially for those with scant socioeconomic means.

Table 3: Human Development of Women and Men¹²¹

Human Development Index		Life Expectancy at Birth		Expected Years of Schooling		Mean Years of Schooling		Gross National Income per capita	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0.448	0.530	63.5	60.7	10.0	9.8	3.4	4.6	1,145	3,207

Source: UNDP (2020).

84 The Gender Inequality Index reflects gender-based inequalities in reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity, which can be interpreted as the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in the these three dimensions.¹²² The statistics – 597.0 deaths from pregnancy related causes for every 100,000 live births, 78.2 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19, 10.3% of parliamentary seats held by women, 31.5% of adult women having attained secondary level of education or more compared to 44% of the same among adult men, labor market participation rate of 51.2% for women and 68.0% for men – placed the country the 148th among 162 countries in 2019 (Table 4).

Table 4: Gender Inequality Index and Its Components¹²³

Gender Inequality Index Ranking	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Adolescent Birth Rate	Female Seats in Parliament (%)	Population with at least some secondary education (%)		Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	
				Female	Male	Female	Male
148 out of 162	597.0	78.2	10.3	31.5	44.0	51.2	68.0

Source: UNDP (2020).

85 It is thought that the situation of rural women is not given the recognition it deserves and tends to be subsumed under the general discussion of women and development issues.¹²⁴ Because of their geophysical location, they are socially excluded from mainstream development initiatives that can strategically improve their lives.¹²⁵ Neither are the cultural customs in their favor.

¹²⁰ *ibid.*

¹²¹ *ibid.*

¹²² Reproductive health is measured by maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates; empowerment by the share of parliamentary seats held by women and attainment in secondary and higher education by each gender; and economic activity by the labor market participation rates for women and men.

¹²³ UNDP, "Human Development Report 2020 *Briefing note for countries on the 2020 Human Development Report Gambia.*"

¹²⁴ The Association of Non-Governmental organizations, Women's Rights Organizations and Civil Society Organizations, "The Gambia Shadow Report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)."

¹²⁵ *ibid.*

4.1.2 Population, Ethnic Groups and Languages

86 **General and Female Population:** The population in The Gambia has been steadily increasing since 1960 to reach over 2.3 million in 2019,¹²⁶ of which 50.4% are women.¹²⁷ The population growth rate peaked in 1988 at 5.0% and was 2.9% in 2019, higher than that in 1961 and the world average in 2019 (2.0% and 1.1%, respectively),¹²⁸ which will lead to doubling of the population in slightly less than 25 years if the rate is maintained. The population density is one of the highest in Africa with nearly 180 persons per square kilometers.¹²⁹ High concentration of the population in the peri-urban areas, especially the growing seats of local administration, began in the early 2000s,¹³⁰ and close to 60% of the total population today is estimated to live in the urban and peri-urban areas.¹³¹ The population of seven Districts that contain the target areas are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Population in Target Districts¹³²

Local Government Area	Population
Banjul (and Tambi Wetlands)	31,054
Brufut	21,766
Tanjeh	14,531
Sanyang	12,572
Karthong	3,322
Bintang	773
Jahally	2,066
National Total	1,857,181

Source: Gambia Bureau of Statistics (2013)

87 **Youth:** The Gambia today defines youth or young people as every person between the ages of 15 and 35 years, following the African Union’s African Youth Charter, but at the time of 2013 Population and Housing Census, the youth was defined as persons aged 13-30.¹³³ The analysis in this subsection is based on the former definition of 13-30. According to the 2013 Census, the sources of data inaccuracy include: age misreporting; age heaping around zeroes and fives; and use of proxy respondents.¹³⁴

88 Between the two Censuses in 2003 and 2013, the youth population increased by 41.1% or 3.4% yearly to 690,836 persons, which is slightly faster than the national annual population growth rate of 3.1% during the same period.¹³⁵ In 2013, the youth comprised roughly 35% of the total population. The latest Census showed that 52.8% of the youth were females and 47.2% were males.¹³⁶ Among the youth, 12.0% were aged between 13 and 14 years, 31.0% between 15 and 19 years, 26.6% between 20 and 24 years,

¹²⁶ World Bank, 2021. “Population, total – Gambia, The.” <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

¹²⁷ World Bank, 2021. “Population, female (% of total population) – Gambia, The.” <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

¹²⁸ World Bank, 2021. “Population growth (annual %) – Gambia, The.” <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW?locations=GM> (accessed March 2012).

¹²⁹ World Bank, 2020. “The World Bank in Gambia: the Overview.” <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/gambia/overview> (accessed March 2012).

¹³⁰ Republic of the Gambia, “The Gambia National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.”

¹³¹ World Bank, “The World Bank in Gambia: the Overview.”

¹³² Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2013. *2013 Population and Housing Census: Directory of Settlement*. Banjul: Republic of Gambia.

¹³³ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2013. *2013 Population and Housing Census: Youth Report*. Banjul: Republic of Gambia.

¹³⁴ *ibid.*

¹³⁵ *ibid.*

¹³⁶ *ibid.*

23.1% between 25 and 29 years and 7.3% aged 30 years. At the time of the last Census, 63.0% of the male youth lived in the urban areas while 60.3% of the female youth did, reflecting the higher tendency among males to migrate than females. About 2% of the total youth lived in Banjul, which was the lowest among the Local Government Areas (LGAs). The 2013 Census characterized the youth in Gambia as the most mobile age-group among the population, which migrates for various reasons, such as employment, education, family formation and reunification.

89 **Ethnic Groups:** The Gambia River basin has been a focal point for immigrants fleeing the western Sudanic wars dating from the 12th century.¹³⁷ The people with the longest history of the residence are the Jola, mostly located in the western part of the country.¹³⁸ The Wolof are predominant in Banjul as in Senegal.¹³⁹ The Fula in the upriver areas established a kingdom and was a major power in the late 19th century.¹⁴⁰ The upstream also hosts concentration of Soninke. The 2013 Census distinguishes ten categories of ethnic groups: Mandinka/Jahanka; Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo; Wollof (Wolof); Jola/Karoninka; Sarahule; Serere; Creole/Aku; Manjago; Bambara; and other.¹⁴¹ As the table below indicates, the ethnic composition has lately been in a flux.

Table 6: Ethnicity Distribution¹⁴²

Ethnicity	Population Share in Year (%)				
	1973	1983	1993	2003	2013
Mandinka/Jahanka	42.3	40.8	39.5	35.9	34.4
Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo	18.2	19.0	18.8	21.9	24.1
Wollof (Wolof)	15.7	13.7	14.6	14.5	14.8
Jola/Karoninka	9.5	10.4	10.6	11.4	10.5
Sarahule	8.7	8.3	8.9	8.1	8.2
Serere	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1
Creole/Aku	1.3	1.7	0.8	2.0	0.5
Manjago	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.9
Bambara	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.5	1.3
Other	–	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.5
Not indicated	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.0

Source: Gambia Bureau of Statistics (2013)

90 The official language of the country is English, but Mandinka and Wolof are widely spoken as the *lingua franca*.¹⁴³ Other languages spoken include: Pulaar (Fulbe), Serer, Jola and Soninke.¹⁴⁴

¹³⁷ Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2021. "The Gambia"

<https://www.britannica.com/place/The-Gambia/Government-and-society> (accessed March 2021).

¹³⁸ *ibid.*

¹³⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁴⁰ *ibid.*

¹⁴¹ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2013. *2013 Population and Housing Census: Spatial Distribution Report*. Banjul: Republic of Gambia.

¹⁴² *ibid.*

¹⁴³ Encyclopaedia Britannica, "The Gambia"

¹⁴⁴ *ibid.*

4.1.3 Literacy and Education

91 **Literacy:** The literacy rates according to gender and age indicate that The Gambia is catching up with other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (Table 7); the percentage-point difference by gender for the adult total literacy rate was 12.7 in 2015, but 7.2 for the youth total literacy rate in the same year. The percentage-point difference for female youth literacy between Gambia and Sub-Saharan African average was smaller than that for male youth literacy, while the situation is reversed for adult literacy, implying that women are advancing faster than men in terms of relative literacy in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 7: Literacy Rates according to Gender and Age¹⁴⁵

Literacy Indicator	Year of Latest Gambian Data	Gambia	Sub-Saharan Africa (in the same year)
Adult total (% of peoples aged 15 and above)	2015	50.8	63.5
Adult female (% of peoples aged 15 and above)	2013	33.6	54.5
Adult male (% of peoples aged 15 and above)	2013	51.4	70.4
Youth total (% of peoples aged 15 and above)	2015	67.2	74.4
Youth female (% of peoples aged 15-24)	2015	64.4	70.5
Youth male (% of peoples aged 15-24)	2015	70.7	78.3
Gender Parity Index	2013	0.85	0.89

Source: World Bank (2021)

92 **Education:** The Right to Education Section of the Constitution states that the basic education shall be free, compulsory and available to all,¹⁴⁶ but slightly less than one-third of the youth had never attended school in 2013.¹⁴⁷ Another one-third was attending school and slightly over one-third had attended in the past at the time of 2013 Census.¹⁴⁸ During 2015-2019, the enrolment rate increased progressively for all education levels at an annual rate of 6.9%.¹⁴⁹ The National Study on Out-of-School Children in The Gambia 2017 indicated that 16.7% and 24.2% of girls and boys aged 7-12, respectively, were out of school.¹⁵⁰ Most children aged 5-14 both work and attend school, and children with work often do not seek education beyond primary school or never attend school.¹⁵¹ Around 2005, education was deemed by the great majority of poor 10-19 year-olds as the single most important factor in progressing to a 'good career,' but the 20-29 year olds tended to reckon that academic qualifications beyond basic literacy in English had done little to advance their employment or earning opportunities and that what mattered more was social

¹⁴⁵ World Bank, 2021. "Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) - Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021)

and other literacy related data from the World Bank Data site (accessed March 2021).

¹⁴⁶ The Republic of The Gambia, *Constitution of the Republic of the Gambia, 1997*.

¹⁴⁷ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, *2013 Population and Housing Census: Youth Report*.

¹⁴⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁴⁹ Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, 2019. "Education Statistics Summary Report 2019." <http://www.edugambia.gm/reports/download> (accessed March 2021).

¹⁵⁰ Republic of Gambia, 2017. "National Study on Out-of-School Children in The Gambia."

<https://www.unicef.org/gambia/media/636/file/National-Study-of-Out-of-School-Children-in-The-Gambia-2017.pdf> (accessed March 2021).

¹⁵¹ Newgardner, S., 2021. "10 Facts about Child Labor in Gambia." The Borgen Project.

<https://borgenproject.org/10-facts-about-child-labor-in-the-gambia/> (accessed March 2021).

networks.¹⁵² Many without any experience in formal schooling think of it as an investment not worth the time.^{153 154} Nonetheless, the primary school completion rate was 70% in 2019.¹⁵⁵

93 In 2019, 82.9% of lower basic education schools had access to safe drinking water, 79.4% of all schools (lower and upper basic education and senior secondary education schools) had adequately separated toilets, and 94.2% had permanent classrooms.¹⁵⁶ Improved safety and hygiene conditions in schools are ensuring that more girls are enrolled and retained in school.¹⁵⁷ In the same year, 60% of senior secondary education school had access to electricity.¹⁵⁸ The number of students per teacher ratio improved between 2015 and 2019 for upper basic education level from 23 to 18.¹⁵⁹ During the same period, the ratios remained at the same moderately high to low levels for lower basic education and senior secondary education, 35 and 23, respectively.¹⁶⁰

94 In 2018, the percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrated basic reading skills was low at below 20% for all subgroups: female/male; and rural/urban.¹⁶¹ The rural areas lagged behind the urban areas by 9-11 percentage points, and the gender gaps were minimal in both areas.¹⁶² While boys' skills did not improve with mothers' educational level, girls' skills responded to their mothers' higher education.¹⁶³ So was the case with the wealth level; boys' skills did not respond, but the girls' did.¹⁶⁴ The results for basic numeracy skills were worse overall at 8.6% of children demonstrating satisfactory levels, where girls led boys by three percentage-points.¹⁶⁵ The situation was at worrying 2.6% for rural areas and 1.9% for rural girls.¹⁶⁶ The relationships of children's skills to mothers' education level and to wealth appeared inconclusive, except for that between girls' skills and wealth.¹⁶⁷

95 National Assessment Test (NAT) for Grade 3 students in 2019 was taken by 95% of the registered students. The passing rates for English and mathematics were 61.3% and 55.9%, respectively.¹⁶⁸ The NAT test for Grade 8 in 2019 was taken by 93.3% of the registered students, and 70.1% passed the English test and 16.6% the mathematics test.¹⁶⁹ The Gambia Basic Certificate Examination (GABECE) is a national examination which marks the end of nine years of basic education and grants access to senior secondary

¹⁵² Chant, S. and Jones, G.A., 2005. "Youth, Gender and Livelihoods in West Africa: Perspectives from Ghana and The Gambia." *Children's Geographies*, Vol. 3, No. 2, 185–199.

¹⁵³ Newgarden, "10 Facts about Child Labor in Gambia."

¹⁵⁴ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, *2013 Population and Housing Census: Youth Report*.

¹⁵⁵ Newgarden, "10 Facts about Child Labor in Gambia."

¹⁵⁶ Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, "Education Statistics Summary Report 2019."

¹⁵⁷ The Association of Non-Governmental organizations, Women's Rights Organizations and Civil Society Organizations, 2015. "The Gambia Shadow Report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)."

¹⁵⁸ Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, "Education Statistics Summary Report 2019."

¹⁵⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁶⁰ *ibid.*

¹⁶¹ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

¹⁶² *ibid.*

¹⁶³ *ibid.*

¹⁶⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁶⁵ *ibid.*

¹⁶⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁶⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁶⁸ Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, "Education Statistics Summary Report 2019."

¹⁶⁹ *ibid.*

education in the Gambia.¹⁷⁰ In 2018, less than half of the students who took the exam passed.¹⁷¹ The “very poor performance” in English and mathematics was noted by the examiners.¹⁷²

96 According to the 2013 Census, 16% of the youth had attained primary education, 23% lower secondary education, while 24% reached upper secondary level.¹⁷³ Only 1% had vocational education and 3% reached tertiary level, painting a problematic picture in terms of their future employability and employment.¹⁷⁴ Students were most likely to leave school when they are between 15 and 19 years old.¹⁷⁵ In the rural areas, the years spent in school was shorter than in the urban areas;¹⁷⁶ 73% of 15-17 year olds in urban areas were still in school, against 61% in rural areas.¹⁷⁷ Formal education was limited outside cities, and for higher quality education and training, the students needed to migrate to the Greater Banjul Area or overseas.¹⁷⁸ The drop in school attendance did not match with increase in employment, which indicates that the students become inactive after dropping out of school.¹⁷⁹

97 The West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE) is for senior secondary school students from the five Anglophone countries in West Africa: The Gambia, Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Liberia.¹⁸⁰ This examination marks the end of senior secondary education and grants admission to universities and other higher institution of learning.¹⁸¹ In 2018, 12,121 candidates (54.6% female) registered for the examination in 32 subjects, and 3.2% of female students obtained credit passes in five subjects or more, including English and mathematics, while the rate for male students was 4.0%.¹⁸² Among all students, 1.7% obtained credit passes in nine subjects and 17.6% in one subject, and the overall performance was judged worse compared to the year before.¹⁸³

98 The statistics on education paints a picture that women are slightly ahead of men in The Gambia as is the case with literacy. In 2019, the gross enrolment rate for the low basic education attained gender parity of 1.08.¹⁸⁴ The expected years of schooling (the number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child’s life) is already higher for girls. The expected years of schooling for female children is 1.3 years longer than the average of the group of Low Human Development Countries, to which The Gambia belongs. The mean years of schooling is only 0.6 years shorter than the average of the same countries, while for male the mean years are 1.4 years shorter. However, the actual mean years of schooling is shorter for girls than for boys (Table

¹⁷⁰ *ibid.*

¹⁷¹ The West African Examinations Council, 2018. “The Gambia Basic Education Certificate Examination May 2018 Chief Examiners’ Reports.”

<https://www.waecgambia.org/Portals/0/C%20E%20Report%20GABECE%202018%20FINAL%20.pdf> (accessed March 2021).

¹⁷² *ibid.*

¹⁷³ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, *2013 Population and Housing Census: Youth Report.*

¹⁷⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁷⁵ Ministry of Youth and Sports, “National Youth Policy of The Gambia 2019.”

¹⁷⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁷⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁷⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁷⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁸⁰ Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, “Education Statistics Summary Report 2019.”

¹⁸¹ *ibid.*

¹⁸² Freedom Newspaper, 2018. “Gambia: Breaking News: 90 Percent of Gambian Students Who Sat for This Year’s WAEC Exams Failed Miserably!” Freedom Newspaper. July 30, 2018.

<https://www.freedomnewspaper.com/2018/07/30/gambia-breaking-news-90-percent-of-gambian-students-who-sat-this-years-waec-exams-failed-miserably/> (accessed March 2021).

¹⁸³ Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, “Education Statistics Summary Report 2019.”

¹⁸⁴ *ibid.*

8). The higher dropout rate for girls at all levels of education, both in rural and urban areas,¹⁸⁵ is attributed to: preference for boys' education; early and forced marriages; teenage pregnancy; and child labor.¹⁸⁶ Given that each of the girls' completion rates of lower basic, upper basic and senior secondary education were higher than for boys in the same year,¹⁸⁷ the dropout rate among girls is rapidly declining and female youth is closing the gap.

Table 8: Expected and Mean Years of Schooling in 2019¹⁸⁸

	Expected Years of Schooling		Mean Years of Schooling	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
The Gambia	10.0	9.8	3.3	4.6
Low Human Development Countries	8.7	10.1	3.9	6.0
World	12.9	12.7	8.5	9.2

Source: UNDP (2020).

99 Against the background that the population is predominately Muslim, Madrassa education continuous to flourish.¹⁸⁹ The flexible teaching-learning approach widely employed by Madrassas is convenient and attractive to the less privileged and marginalized populations who invariably pursue education and livelihood needs at the same time.¹⁹⁰ The system provided access to education to hundreds of thousands of children, out-of-school youths and adults over the years.¹⁹¹ General Secretariat for Islamic/Arabic Education was established in 1996 under the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, which resulted in harmonization of the syllabi, alignment of the Madrassa's educational activities with national development goals and widening the scope of Islamic Education to include technical and vocational skills training.¹⁹² The improved quality and standardization of learning outputs have led to higher adult literacy rates in the country.¹⁹³ Between 2003 and 2004, about 162 Madrassa were in operation in Gambia with a total enrolment of 55,685 learners (21,859 females and 28,234 males) and about 20% of school-age children were attending Madrassa in 2014.¹⁹⁴

100 Little less than a quarter of children aged 7-14 could not attend class in 2018, with higher proportion among girls than boys and among rural children than urban children.¹⁹⁵ The most common reasons were teacher strike or absence (74.0% of the children aged 7-14) and teacher absence (29.9% for the same).¹⁹⁶ The inability to attend decreased with mother's education level and also with wealth, suggesting the poor's worse access to education or their tendency for truancy.¹⁹⁷

¹⁸⁵ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, *2013 Population and Housing Census: Youth Report*.

¹⁸⁶ The Association of Non-Governmental organizations, Women's Rights Organizations and Civil Society Organizations, "The Gambia Shadow Report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)."

¹⁸⁷ Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, "Education Statistics Summary Report 2019."

¹⁸⁸ UNDP, *Human Development Report 2020: The next frontier – Human development and the Anthropocene*.

¹⁸⁹ Ministry of Women's Affairs, "The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020."

¹⁹⁰ UNESCO, 2014. "Islamic Education System in The Gambia, Gambia."

<https://uil.unesco.org/case-study/effective-practices-database-litbase-0/islamic-education-system-gambia-gambia> (accessed March 2021).

¹⁹¹ *ibid.*

¹⁹² UNESCO, "Islamic Education System in The Gambia, Gambia."

¹⁹³ Ministry of Women's Affairs, "The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020."

¹⁹⁴ UNESCO, "Islamic Education System in The Gambia, Gambia."

¹⁹⁵ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

¹⁹⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁹⁷ *ibid.*

4.1.4 Poverty

101 Gambian economy is an overwhelmingly agricultural one, with groundnuts as the most important cash crop. Tourism and remittances are also important sources of foreign exchange and contributed to about 12% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the early 2010s.¹⁹⁸ In 2019, GDP per capita in Gambia was USD 778, less than half of the Sub-Saharan average, even when we exclude the high-income countries in the region.¹⁹⁹ Purchasing Power Parity GDP per capita had more or less continued to increase from 1990 to 2010, but it took a sharp dive in 2011, because of the deepest and most widespread recession in half a century²⁰⁰ and the decline continued until 2014.²⁰¹ It was yet to recover to the 2010 level in 2019.²⁰² Poverty is higher in the rural than in the urban areas.²⁰³

102 UNDP identifies multiple deprivations suffered by individuals in three dimensions: health, education and standard of living.²⁰⁴ If the score is greater or equal to 20%, but less than 33.3%, the household and its members are vulnerable to multidimensional poverty, if the deprivation score is 33.3% or greater, they are classified as multidimensionally poor, and if the score is greater than or equal to 50%, they live in severe multidimensional poverty.²⁰⁵ In 2018, 41.6% of the population were multidimensionally poor and an additional 22.9% were vulnerable to multidimensional poverty; an average Gambian's deprivation score was 49% and hence practically in severe multidimensional poverty.²⁰⁶

103 The level of poverty in The Gambia increased between 1992 and 2003 from 31% to 58%²⁰⁷ and has stayed stable at 48% in the last five years.²⁰⁸ During 1993-2003, the disparity between the rural and urban areas also widened.²⁰⁹ The Gini index was 35.9 in 2015, but historical data does not exist.²¹⁰ The latest data of a neighboring country, Senegal, is 40.3 in 2011, showing larger income inequality.²¹¹ The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to have dampened GDP growth in The Gambia to between 2.5% and negative 2.4%²¹² and deepened the inequality gap in 2020. The economic impacts of the pandemic have stemmed from fewer tourists, trade disruption and lower commodity prices.²¹³

4.1.5 Employment

104 **Women versus Men:** Since the 1990s, the unemployment rate for Gambian women stayed slightly above 12%, while that for women in Sub-Saharan Africa also remained nearly constant around 6%; the

¹⁹⁸ Republic of the Gambia, "The Gambia National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325."

¹⁹⁹ World Bank, 2021. "GDP per capita (current \$) – Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

²⁰⁰ OECD, 2010. *African Economic Outlook 2010*. Paris: OECD.

²⁰¹ World Bank, 2021. "GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$) – Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

²⁰² *ibid.*

²⁰³ Republic of the Gambia, "The Gambia National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325."

²⁰⁴ UNDP, "Human Development Report 2020 *Briefing note for countries on the 2020 Human Development Report* Gambia."

²⁰⁵ *ibid.*

²⁰⁶ *ibid.*

²⁰⁷ Ministry of Women's Affairs, "The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020."

²⁰⁸ World Food Programme, 2021. "Gambia." <https://www.wfp.org/countries/gambia> (accessed March 2021).

²⁰⁹ Ministry of Women's Affairs, "The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020."

²¹⁰ World Bank, 2021. "Gini index (World Bank estimate) – Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=GM>

²¹¹ *ibid.*

²¹² World Bank, "The World Bank in Gambia: the Overview."

²¹³ *ibid.*

rates were 12.0% and 6.4%, respectively in 2019.²¹⁴ The unemployment rates have evolved differently for males; almost steady decline from above 7.1% in 1990 to 6.5% in 2019 for the Gambians, and from 6.4% to 6.1% during the same period for Sub-Saharan Africans as a whole.²¹⁵ The latter had seen rapid gains in employment, only to lose them between 2002 and 2008; its unemployment rate has been climbing since 2015, unlike for the Gambians.²¹⁶ The unemployment rate for the total population of the country and that for the Sub-Saharan average moved in parallel with each other and in line the respective male unemployment rates; the male unemployment rates showed larger swings and stayed approximately 3 percentage points lower than the rates for the total populations at around 5-7%.²¹⁷

105 The comparative history of the unemployment rates implies that female employment in Sub-Saharan Africa is insulated from the world economy; its informal nature and strong connection to local economies persist. It is believed that 70% of Gambian women are engaged in low productivity rural subsistence agriculture.²¹⁸ The employment of Gambian men also appears grounded in local economies, albeit to a lesser extent. Overall, the employment in The Gambia is much more informal than the Sub-Saharan average.

106 **Youth:** The picture changes when the focus is narrowed to the youths. Trajectories similar to the total unemployment rates were observed for female unemployment among youths aged 15-24 in The Gambia alone and also in Sub-Saharan Africa, which indicates greater integration of the youth in the economies outside the borders.²¹⁹ The rate at 16.7% in 2019 was much higher than 12.0% for the female total in The Gambia or 13.1% for the Sub-Saharan average for female aged 15-24.²²⁰

107 For male youths aged 15-24, the Gambians fared better than the Sub-Saharan average by 2-3 percentage points throughout the period 1990-2019; the unemployment rate in 2019 was 8.9% and 12.2%, respectively, for The Gambia and Sub-Saharan average,²²¹ although the rates were higher than those for the corresponding total male population.^{222 223} The gap between the two has been growing since 2015, as unemployment for 15-24 year olds is abated in the Gambia and soars in Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole.²²⁴ Around 2000, 39.5% and 46.7 % of female and male youths, respectively, were economically

²¹⁴ World Bank, 2021. "Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national estimate) - Gambia, The, Sub-Saharan Africa."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=GM-ZG> (accessed March 2021).

²¹⁵ World Bank, 2021. "Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO estimate) - Gambia, The, Sub-Saharan Africa."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.MA.ZS?locations=GM-ZG> (accessed March 2021).

²¹⁶ *ibid.*

²¹⁷ World Bank, 2021. "Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate) - Gambia, The, Sub-Saharan Africa."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=GM-ZG> (accessed March 2021).

²¹⁸ Touray, O., 2016. "Review of the Livestock/Meat and Milk Value Chains and Policy Influencing Them in The Gambia."

<http://www.fao.org/3/i5262e/i5262e.pdf> (accessed March 2021).

²¹⁹ World Bank, 2021. "Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24) (modeled ILO estimate) - Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.1524.FE.ZS?locations=GM-ZG> (accessed March 2021).

²²⁰ *ibid.*

²²¹ World Bank, 2021. "Unemployment, youth female (% of male labor force ages 15-24) (modeled ILO estimate) - Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.1524.MA.ZS?locations=GM-ZG> (accessed March 2021).

²²² *ibid.*

²²³ World Bank, 2021. "Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO estimate) - Gambia, The, Sub-Saharan Africa."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.MA.ZS?locations=GM-ZG> (accessed March 2021).

²²⁴ World Bank, "Unemployment, youth female (% of male labor force ages 15-24) (modeled ILO estimate) - Gambia, The."

active, proportions comparable to all women in the country, but the unemployed youths aged 13-30 comprised 70% of all unemployed.²²⁵

108 **Types of Employment:** The unemployment rates segregated by gender and education level (Table 9) show that informal employment is higher for women at all education levels, but the gender gap is the largest when the highest education level attained is intermediate. The share of youth not in education, employment or training, segregated by gender, also points to the same situation. The informal sector was described in 2009 as vibrant, as poor women and men start micro and small businesses for family survival;²²⁶ it is the informal sector that provides the majority of work for women.

Table 9: Various Unemployment Rates in 2018²²⁷

Unemployment Related Rate	Percentage
Unemployment with advanced education (% of female labor force with advanced education)	n/a
Unemployment with advanced education (% of total labor force with advanced education)	7.0
Unemployment with advanced education, male (% of male labor force with advanced education)	5.9
Unemployment with intermediate education, female (% of female labor force with intermediate education)	23.8
Unemployment with intermediate education, male (% of male labor force with intermediate education)	13.4
Unemployment with basic education, female (% of female labor force with basic education)	14.7
Unemployment with basic education, male (% of male labor force with basic education)	9.7
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, female (% of female youth population)	53.5
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, male (% of male youth population)	45.3

Source: World Bank (2021).

109 In the early 2000s, 45% of economically active population were women, representing 16.4% in fisheries, 22.1% in manufacturing, 41.3% in hotels and restaurants, 2.7% in financial services, 7.0% in storage and communication, 40.0% in commercial, social and personnel services and 43.5% in wholesale and retail.²²⁸ Female youths aged 13-30 were more likely than male youths to be self-employed or unpaid family worker than males of the same age group.²²⁹

110 Urban youths were more likely to be employed for payment than rural youths,²³⁰ but unemployment rate itself was higher in the urban areas.²³¹ In fact, rural unemployment is low for all ages, which implies the ability of the agriculture to tap into labor that rural area provides, including youth labor.²³² Urban unemployment is the highest for those aged 20 to 24 years, and young workers tend to

²²⁵ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, *2013 Population and Housing Census: Youth Report*.

²²⁶ Ministry of Women's Affairs, "The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020."

²²⁷ World Bank, 2021. Data ("Unemployment with advanced education (% of total labor force with advanced education) – Gambia, The." etc.

<https://data.worldbank.org> (accessed March 2021).

²²⁸ Ministry of Women's Affairs, "The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020."

²²⁹ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, *2013 Population and Housing Census: Youth Report*.

²³⁰ *ibid.*

²³¹ Ministry of Youth and Sports, "National Youth Policy of The Gambia 2019."

²³² *ibid.*

be employed in jobs of low quality and high levels of informality.²³³ The agriculture sector is considered the key when investing in the youth; the sector accounted for 41.5% of employed youth aged 13-30 years, 52.2% of female and 30.7% of male.²³⁴ Agriculture is also responsible for 66.3% of employment of this age group in the rural areas versus 7.5% in urban areas.²³⁵ In the urban areas, the service sector employs this age group as much as agriculture in the rural areas at nearly 65%.²³⁶

111 **Child Workers:** Among the male population aged 7 years and older at the time of 2013 Census, 53.2% were economically active compared to 37.8% of their female counterparts.²³⁷ The economically active population for the age bracket 7-9 was 10.1% for males and 7.3% for females.²³⁸ In 2019, it was estimated that over 60% of the population were under the age of 25 with the median age of 17 and that 20% of children worked in the country, 95% of them in the agriculture sector.²³⁹ As The Gambia chose the lower age limit option provided by the Minimum Age Convention, the general minimum age for admission to employment or work is 14, but 12 for light work.

112 **Migration:** The country has been historically a hub for migration, including transatlantic slave trades during the 15th-20th centuries, because of its geographical location.²⁴⁰ Rural-urban migration has been high and the proportion of urban population increased from 58% to 37% between 1993 and 2010, principally owing to youths relocating to the urban areas in search of work.²⁴¹ In 2017, internal migration was estimated to involve more than a quarter of the population.²⁴² The economic instability has fueled emigration among all segments of the society, in particular nurses and doctors; the skilled emigration rate at 63% in 2000 was among the 20 highest rates in the world and the second highest in Africa.²⁴³ More than 90,000 Gambians were estimated to live abroad in 2017: half of them in the United States, Spain or the United Kingdom, a quarter in other West African countries, and the last quarter in other European countries.²⁴⁴

113 Many Gambians emigrate along “back way” routes out of Africa, passing through Mali or Niger and to Libya in order to cross the Mediterranean Sea.²⁴⁵ In 2016, 6.6% of people arrived by sea in Italy were Gambians, mostly men aged 15-40. Among the minors who arrive by sea in Italy, Gambia was one of the most common nationalities, together with Nigeria and Eritrea.²⁴⁶ Remittances constituted 15.1% of GDP in 2019.²⁴⁷

²³³ *ibid.*

²³⁴ *ibid.*

²³⁵ *ibid.*

²³⁶ *ibid.*

²³⁷ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, *2013 Population and Housing Census: Youth Report.*

²³⁸ *ibid.*

²³⁹ Newgarden, “10 Facts about Child Labor in Gambia.”

²⁴⁰ Kebbeh, C. O., 2013. “The Gambia: Migration in Africa’s ‘Smiling Coast.’” *The Online Journal of the Migration Policy Institute.* https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2429807 (accessed March 2021).

²⁴¹ Kebbeh, C. O., 2013. “The Gambia: Migration in Africa’s ‘Smiling Coast.’” *The Online Journal of the Migration Policy Institute.* https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2429807 (accessed March 2021).

²⁴² Armitano, F., 2017. “Migration in the Gambia: a Country Profile 2017.” Dakar: IOM (accessed March 2021).

²⁴³ Kebbeh, C. O., 2013. “The Gambia: Migration in Africa’s ‘Smiling Coast.’” *The Online Journal of the Migration Policy Institute.* https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2429807 (accessed March 2021).

²⁴⁴ Armitano, F., 2017. “Migration in the Gambia: a Country Profile 2017.” Dakar: IOM (accessed March 2021).

²⁴⁵ *ibid.*

ibid.

²⁴⁷ World Bank, 2021. “Personal remittances, received (% of GDP) – Gambia, The.”

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

4.1.6 Marriage

114 **Age:** The 2013 Census showed that well over half of Gambian women, but only slightly over 10% of men, were married before the age of 25.²⁴⁸ Before turning 30, approximately 80% of women and 30% of men had been married.²⁴⁹ The gender gap closed for the age group 30-34 and further for the age group 40-44: 97.0% of women and 89.6% of men were married or had been married at some time in their lives before the age of 45.²⁵⁰ Around 2015, 36% of women aged 20-24 reported that they were married before the age of 24, ranking it the 9th highest among 16 West African countries, a region which contains some of the highest rate of child marriage in the world.²⁵¹ According to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018, 9.6% of women aged 15-49 were married before the age of 15, compared to 0.3% of the male counterparts.²⁵² In 2018, more than half of the women aged 15-24 and married had a spouse who was older by ten years or more, and the proportion was higher for women aged 15-19 than for those aged 20-24.²⁵³ Early marriage among women proportionally increases roughly with the distance from the coast.²⁵⁴

115 In a study that targeted urban Muslim poor in The Gambia and Tanzania, it was concluded that education was an important factor in delaying marriage but that the perception of both parents and the girls themselves (that the drawbacks outweighed benefits) and the hidden costs of schooling (extra fees, transportation, uniforms and books) were preventing girls' longer education.²⁵⁵ The girls and their families in urban Gambia and Tanzania saw three contributing factors to early marriage which are intertwined: poverty, cost of education and prevalence of premarital sexual activity.²⁵⁶ Often early marriage is considered by the parents and the girls as the best available option for girls among the urban poor,²⁵⁷ and more than often there are no meaningful alternatives to marriage including work opportunities in the rural areas.²⁵⁸ Education is acknowledged to delay marriage by urban families who can afford schooling and whose girls do well in school.²⁵⁹ Girls who have no access to education or have lost the motivation to attend school often engage in intimate relationships, either to obtain financial support from boyfriends or to fill the time;²⁶⁰ gendered economic inequalities facilitates transactional intimacy.²⁶¹ The fear of premarital sex is also an important element in early marriage among girls,²⁶² ²⁶³ and girls are becoming increasingly more sexually active, at least in the urban areas.²⁶⁴ The prevalence of child marriage differed

²⁴⁸ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2013. *2013 Population and Housing Census: Gender Report*. Banjul: Republic of Gambia.

²⁴⁹ *ibid.*

²⁵⁰ *ibid.*

²⁵¹ OECD, 2016. "West African Girls are Being Married Off Too Young." Maps and Facts, No 33. Sahel and West Africa Club. <https://www.oecd.org/countries/chad/33-child%20marriage.pdf> (accessed March 2012).

²⁵² Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

²⁵³ *ibid.*

²⁵⁴ UNFPA, 2020. "Adolescents and Youth Dashboard – Gambia."

<https://www.unfpa.org/data/adolescent-youth/GM> (accessed March 2021).

²⁵⁵ Jouhki, J. and Stark, L., 2017. "Causes and Motives of Early Marriage in The Gambia and Tanzania Is New Legislation Enough?" University of Jyväskylä, Poverty and Development Working Papers 1/2017.

<https://jyx.jyu.fi/bitstream/handle/123456789/55704/978-951-39-7225-7.pdf?sequence=1> (accessed March 2021).

²⁵⁶ *ibid.*

²⁵⁷ *ibid.*

²⁵⁸ Lowe, M. *et al.*, 2020. "Social and cultural factors perpetuating early marriage in rural Gambia: an exploratory mixed methods study." (Version 3)

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6974925/> (accessed March 2021).

²⁵⁹ Jouhki and Stark, "Causes and Motives of Early Marriage in The Gambia and Tanzania Is New Legislation Enough?"

²⁶⁰ *ibid.*

²⁶¹ *ibid.*

²⁶² *ibid.*

²⁶³ Lowe *et al.*, "Social and cultural factors perpetuating early marriage in rural Gambia: an exploratory mixed methods study."

²⁶⁴ Jouhki and Stark, "Causes and Motives of Early Marriage in The Gambia and Tanzania Is New Legislation Enough?"

within countries among various ethnicities in the late 1990s,²⁶⁵ and that is thought to be the case in The Gambia today.^{266 267}

116 **Types of Union:** The 2013 Census indicated that 66.6% of the ever-married population aged 12 years and older were in monogamous relationships, while 30.3% were in polygamous (more precisely, polygynous) unions.²⁶⁸ The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018 reported that 36.2% of women aged 15-49 were in polygynous unions,²⁶⁹ implying increase in the practice from 2013 to 2018. In 2013, polygamy was more common among the ever-married female population than males (36.4% and 28.7%, respectively), which the Census explained as a fact of polygamy (more precisely, polygyny); when a man takes on three wives for example, three women would be reported as being in polygamous union.²⁷⁰

117 Among the persons in polygynous unions in 2013, the most common occupation was agriculture for both women and men (67.3% and 40.4%, respectively),²⁷¹ implying higher prevalence of polygyny in the rural areas. In 2018, 43.6% and 32.3% of women aged 15-49 in rural and urban areas, respectively, were in polygynous marriages/unions.²⁷² The most common level of educational attainment was pre-primary or none in 2018, when 45.8% of women with such level of educational attainment were in polygynous relationships.²⁷³ The most common education level was none at 75% among persons in polygynous unions in 2013, but no education was also the most common among the monogamous persons at 54.5% in the same year.²⁷⁴ The Survey in 2018 indicated that women with handicaps were more likely to be in a polygynous relationship; 48.9% and 36.4% of women aged 18-49, with and without functional difficulties, respectively, were involved in polygyny,²⁷⁵ implying the effects of empowerment on types of unions.

118 A survey conducted in the late 1990s in four Sub-Saharan countries (Ghana, Kenya, Senegal and Zimbabwe) concluded that the husband's education was a contributing factor in monogamous marriages, while it was observed that the higher the level of social modernity, the more the wife's education mattered.²⁷⁶ Comparing the ethnicity of the head of household, Gambian women aged 15-49 were most likely to be in a polygynous marriage when the head was Sarahule (56.5%) and least likely when the head was Jola (25.6%).²⁷⁷ Other Gambian groups compared – Mandinka, Wolof, Fula and other ethnic groups – showed rates higher than 30%.²⁷⁸ Women were more likely to be divorced, separated or widowed than men; 6.6% among rural women and 1.0% among rural men, and slightly higher for both groups in the urban areas.²⁷⁹

²⁶⁵ Hayase, Y. and Liaw, K-L., 1997. "Factors on Polygamy in Sub-Saharan Africa: Findings Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys." *The Development Economics*. Vol. 35, No.3, 293-327.

²⁶⁶ Lowe *et al.*, "Social and cultural factors perpetuating early marriage in rural Gambia: an exploratory mixed methods study."

²⁶⁷ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

²⁶⁸ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, *2013 Population and Housing Census: Gender Report*.

²⁶⁹ *ibid.*

²⁷⁰ *ibid.*

²⁷¹ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, *2013 Population and Housing Census: Gender Report*.

²⁷² Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

²⁷³ *ibid.*

Gambia Bureau of Statistics, *2013 Population and Housing Census: Gender Report*.

²⁷⁵ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

²⁷⁶ Hayase and Liaw, "Factors on Polygamy in Sub-Saharan Africa: Findings Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys."

²⁷⁷ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

²⁷⁸ *ibid.*

²⁷⁹ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, *2013 Population and Housing Census: Gender Report*.

119 The Census commented that polygamy is a “long-standing cultural practice” which “is deeply rooted in the African society and is widely practiced among Muslims and Christians alike in many parts of the continent.”²⁸⁰ It has helped various tribes survive in a rather unproductive and hostile physical environment.²⁸¹ The rationales for polygamy (more precisely, polygyny) in Africa are that it is a remedy for: female infertility; menopause, pregnancy and nursing (in some societies, sex with women in these conditions are forbidden); social exclusion (the social norm is to be married and have children, leading to levirate marriage in some cases); acquisition of labor; lack of male heir; sick, absent or working mothers (who cannot engage in household work and caregiving); and sexual incompatibility.²⁸² These reasons are seen primarily from men’s point of view to overcome inconveniences and fulfill desires.

120 When women initiate divorce, husbands often do not respect court rulings in terms of child support, and in most cases the child is left under the custody of the mother without any contribution from the father.²⁸³ The application and reinforcement of court outcomes are not given sufficient attention because *qadi* courts are presided over by men,²⁸⁴ and it is said that there is reluctance to appoint female *qadi*.²⁸⁵ Under customary law, a wife needs to remarry a member of her husband’s family in order to inherit her husband’s property.²⁸⁶

4.1.7 Religion

121 According to an estimate in 2019, 95.7% of the population is Muslim, whose majority consists of Sunni.²⁸⁷ The religious minorities include: Christians (4.2% of the population); Ahmadi Muslims; Baha’is; Hindus; and Eckankar (the last four together constitute less than 1% of the population).²⁸⁸ Some follow indigenous beliefs blended with Islam and Christianity.²⁸⁹ The Constitution Section 17 provides for Protection of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms and states that “[e]very person in the Gambia, whatever his or her race, colour, gender, Language, religion, political or other opinion, National or social origin, property, birth or other status, shall be entitled to the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the individual contained in this chapter, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest.” No law requires public or private schools to include religious instructions in their curricula.²⁹⁰

122 The Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education assigns teachers on religion to public schools for an academic course on major world religions, which is offered by the majority of public schools and attended by most students.²⁹¹ Some private schools also offer similar classes.²⁹² Following the harmonization and upgrading of curricula by the government which started in the late 1990s, most Gambian Madrassa provide, besides Islamic studies, instructions on a range of subjects in common with

²⁸⁰ *ibid.*

²⁸¹ Hayase and Liaw, “Factors on Polygamy in Sub-Saharan Africa: Findings Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys.”

²⁸² Baloyi, E. M., 2013. “Critical reflections on polygamy in the African Christian context.” *Missionalia*. (Online) Vol.41, No. 2. http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0256-95072013000800006 (accessed March 2012).

²⁸³ The Association of Non-Governmental organizations, Women’s Rights Organizations and Civil Society Organizations, “The Gambia Shadow Report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).”

²⁸⁴ *ibid.*

²⁸⁵ *ibid.*

²⁸⁶ Wikigender, “Africa for Women’s Rights: Gambia.”

²⁸⁷ US Department of State, “2019 Report on International Religious Freedom: The Gambia”

²⁸⁸ *ibid.*

²⁸⁹ *ibid.*

²⁹⁰ *ibid.*

²⁹¹ *ibid.*

²⁹² *ibid.*

the secular national curriculum: languages (Arabic, English and local languages); history; geography; mathematics; life skills (conflict resolution, peace-building, tolerance, etc.); vocational education and training; science and health; social and environmental studies; and physical education.²⁹³ The primary focus of the Madrassa remains the Islamic studies, as the government allows flexibility over time allocation per subject area,²⁹⁴ which may be a reflection of possible penury of qualified instructors on secular subjects in a religious context.

123 The government in place continues to make efforts for interfaith unity, spanning various Muslim faiths and Christianity.²⁹⁵ The Supreme Islamic Council (SIC), a religious body to provide Islamic religious guidance in the country, continued to state that the Ahmadiyya community did not belong to Islam and did not include the community in its events and activities.²⁹⁶ Interfaith marriages remain common and accepted by the society.²⁹⁷ The Constitution of The Gambia 1997 incorporates the customary law and *shari'a*, which leads to curtailing the rights of women with respect to reproductive health, marriage and inheritance, despite its commitment to equal rights between women and men.

124 In recent years, *Tablighi Jama'at*, a global educational and missionary movement whose primary purpose is to encourage Muslims to be more religiously observant,²⁹⁸ has become popular among the Gambian youths.²⁹⁹ Similar to Pentecostal Christianity, *Tablighi Jama'at* followers are reformists whose primary goal is spiritual rebirth and remaking of religious practice by breaking from the local traditions and extricating the practice from the local cultural context,³⁰⁰ which is not seen favorably by the elders and parents.³⁰¹ Like the Pentecostals, the *Tablighi Jama'at* believers are provided with new ways of integrating modernity into religious practices, which encompass access to economic networks, material goods, modern lifestyles and transnational links and allow them to relate to India and Saudi Arabia, countries which are viewed to have succeeded in reconciling religiosity with prosperity.³⁰²

4.2 Labor Division, Decision Making and Autonomy

4.2.1 Fishery

125 In 2014, between 25,000 and 30,000 people were engaged in artisanal fishery and about 2,000 people were employed in the industrial sub-sector.³⁰³ Another 200,000 persons were indirectly dependent on fisheries and related activities³⁰⁴ in a country of slightly over 2 million. Of all engaged in the

²⁹³ UNESCO, "Islamic Education System in The Gambia, Gambia."

²⁹⁴ *ibid.*

²⁹⁵ US Department of State, "2019 Report on International Religious Freedom: The Gambia"

²⁹⁶ *ibid.*

²⁹⁷ *ibid.*

²⁹⁸ Pew Research Center, 2010. "Tablighi Jama'at."

<https://www.pewforum.org/2010/09/15/muslim-networks-and-movements-in-western-europe-tablighi-jamaat/#fn-5877-41> (accessed March 2021).

²⁹⁹ Janson, M., 2015. "How, for God's sake, can I be a good Muslim?" Gambian Youth in Search of a Moral Lifestyle." *SAGE in Ethnography*. Vol. 17, Issue: 1, 22-46.

³⁰⁰ *ibid.*

³⁰¹ Janson, M., 2016. "We don't despair, since we know that Islam is the truth: New Expressions of Religiosity in Young Adherents of the Tablighi Jama'at in the Gambia." In Gomez-Perez, M. and LeBlanc M. N. (eds.), *L'Afrique des générations : Entre tensions et négociations*. Paris: Karthala.

³⁰² Janson, "How, for God's sake, can I be a good Muslim?" Gambian Youth in Search of a Moral Lifestyle."

³⁰³ UNCTAD, "The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women."

³⁰⁴ *ibid.*

fishery sector, about 76% were estimated to be Gambian nationals.³⁰⁵ The Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources estimates that about 80% of people engaged in the sector are women.³⁰⁶ Small pelagic fish such as sardinella (*Sardinella aurita* and *Sardinella maderensis*), bonga (*Ethmalosa fimbriata*), horse mackerels (*Trachurus tracaе*, *Trachurus trachurus* and *Caranx rhoncus*) and mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) serve as important protein sources for the inhabitants along the coast and also inland.³⁰⁷ More than a half of protein intake in the country is from fish.³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ An evaluation of selected pelagic fish in 2018 found that sardine stock was not-fully exploited, chub-mackerel and anchovy stocks fully exploited, while sardinella, bonga, Atlantic horse mackerel (*Trachurus trachurus*) and Cunene horse mackerel (*Trachurus trecae*) stocks were overexploited.³¹⁰

126 As a rule, women and men produce different products, operate on different scales and serve different markets.³¹¹ Shellfish are harvested by women and fish caught by men, although a few women have their own fishing unit or provide funding and equipment to other fishers.³¹² Processing of fish meant for domestic market, mostly pelagic, is the work of women and other export-oriented fish are handled by men. It was estimated that 80% of fish processors were women and half of the small-scale fish traders were women.³¹³ These numbers overestimate the proportion of men, since most of them are not engaged in these tasks themselves, but hire women to do the work. Women deal in the domestic market for fresh and cured fish products; raw fish is bought from large-scale mongers at landing sites in small quantities and directly sold to consumers, with or without processing, on a daily basis with low profit margins.³¹⁴ Roughly 2,000 people worked in the industrial subsector in 2007, mainly in processing factories³¹⁵ and well over half of them were women.³¹⁶ Men are involved in operations with higher profits margins, which serve markets further away and are capital intensive.³¹⁷ Some of them export unprocessed fish³¹⁸ – about 80% of which is destined to the European Union (EU) and the rest mainly to Africa and Asia³¹⁹ – as well as smoked and dried fish --- to neighboring West African countries.³²⁰ ³²¹ The artisanal catch of high value fish species (shrimps, soles, sea-brems, lobsters and cephalopods) are usually purchased by the industrial fishing companies for processing in the factories and exported mainly to the EU.³²²

³⁰⁵ Avadí, A. *et al.*, 2020. “Fisheries Value Chain Analysis in The Gambia. Report for the European Union, DG-DEVCO. Value Chain Analysis for Development Project.” europa.eu > file > download (accessed March 2021).

³⁰⁶ Interview with the Acting Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of the Fisheries and Water Resources, Banjul, March 12, 2021.

³⁰⁷ Olleros and Hesling, “The women fish sellers of West Africa.”

³⁰⁸ *ibid.*

³⁰⁹ Ragusa, “Overview of the Fisheries Sector in the Gambia.”

³¹⁰ FAO, 2018. “Fishery Committee for The Eastern Central Atlantic, Scientific Sub-Committee, Eighth Session, Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, 23-26 October 2018, Status Summary For Small Pelagic Stocks In The Northern Area of the Eastern Central Atlantic – Cefac.” CECAF/SSCVIII/2018/2

³¹¹ UNCTAD, “The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women.”

³¹² Avadí *et al.*, “Fisheries Value Chain Analysis in The Gambia. Report for the European Union, DG-DEVCO. Value Chain Analysis for Development Project.”

³¹³ UNCTAD, “The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women.”

³¹⁴ *ibid.*

³¹⁵ Ragusa, “Overview of the Fisheries Sector in the Gambia.”

³¹⁶ Avadí *et al.*, “Fisheries Value Chain Analysis in The Gambia. Report for the European Union, DG-DEVCO. Value Chain Analysis for Development Project.”

³¹⁷ UNCTAD, “The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women.”

³¹⁸ *ibid.*

³¹⁹ Ragusa, “Overview of the Fisheries Sector in the Gambia.”

³²⁰ UNCTAD, “The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women.”

³²¹ Ragusa, “Overview of the Fisheries Sector in the Gambia.”

³²² *ibid.*

127 Such gender-based division of the economic sphere, which has consequences in terms of income generation, is based on the social norm that women are responsible for household chores and caregiving, restricting them to small-scale work around and near the house.³²³ It also stems from the inequality in access to productive assets; women tend to be allotted less attractive assets and work in units with less favorable conditions.³²⁴ At the Banjul landing site, for example, the processing unit used by women had a leaking roof, although their task was to smoke or dry fish, and no drinking water was available.³²⁵ The site had one toilet for all workers,³²⁶ but when asked, women answered that there was none on site.³²⁷ No secure storage facility existed for them, which resulted in occasional theft of their products.³²⁸ A similar situation existed at the Bintang landing site, which is located inland unlike Banjul on the coast.³²⁹ The smoking facility at Bintang was built by the EU, but without ventilation mechanism that could accommodate the intensified use, and the entire structure has dilapidated.³³⁰ ³³¹ The one toilet at the landing site was used by men only.³³² Defeminization of the activities is common when they start attracting investments.³³³

128 Almost all women involved in the sector, except for the younger generation, do not have formal schooling. They were trained in the trade by their mothers and do not have other livelihood skills.³³⁴ ³³⁵ As a consequence, they are strongly committed to their occupation, and their biggest concern is the dramatic reduction in the amount of fish available for catch in the past few years.³³⁶ ³³⁷ Due to illiteracy, they are at a great disadvantage when the business concerns written documents, especially financial matters which men tend to control.³³⁸

4.2.2 Crop Agriculture

129 Agriculture in The Gambia is rainfed, subsistence, of low degree of diversification and about 50% self-sufficient.³³⁹ Nearly 40% of the foreign exchange earnings owe to the crop subsector, which also generates about 75% of total household income.³⁴⁰ The subsector employs 70% of the labor force and accounts for slightly less than one-third of GDP.³⁴¹ According to the latest Agricultural Census of The Gambia 2011/2012, the largest primary occupation at the national level was crop farming with 90.6% of

³²³ UNCTAD, "The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women."

³²⁴ *Ibid.*

³²⁵ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

³²⁶ Interview with land site manager, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

³²⁷ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

³²⁸ *Ibid.*

³²⁹ Focused group discussion with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling, Bintang landing site, March 13, 2021.

³³⁰ *Ibid.*

³³¹ Interview with community leader, Bintang landing site, March 13, 2021.

³³² Interview with land site manager, Bintang landing site, March 13, 2021.

³³³ UNCTAD, "The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women."

³³⁴ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

³³⁵ Focused group discussion with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling, Bintang landing site, March 13, 2021.

³³⁶ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

³³⁷ Focused group discussion with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling, Bintang landing site, March 13, 2021.

³³⁸ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

³³⁹ FAO, 2021. "Gambia at a Glance." FAO in Gambia.

<http://www.fao.org/gambia/gambia-at-a-glance/en/> (accessed March 2021).

³⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

³⁴¹ *Ibid.*

the total population aged 10 or above and engaged.³⁴² Close to half of the same population named crop farming as their secondary occupation.³⁴³

130 Women in The Gambia appear to devote less time than the average African women to agriculture at 30%, compared to 60-80% in Cameroon.³⁴⁴ Nonetheless, approximately half of the full-time farmers are estimated to be women, who contribute to about 70% of all crop food production despite their low productivity, which is caused by lack of access, control and ownership of productive resources (e.g., land, credit, technology and extension services).³⁴⁵ Around 2010, women produced 80% of vegetables and 99% of rice,³⁴⁶ crops which are considered women's. It is not women alone who take care of all stages of vegetables and rice production. Men prepare the land for both vegetables and rice. They also join women in rice harvesting.

131 Men are heavily involved in cultivation of cash crops, such as groundnut, as well as *coos* (pearl millet),³⁴⁷ cassava and corn,³⁴⁸ which are considered men's crops. As is the case with vegetables and rice, men are *not* exclusively responsible from land preparation to sale; for example, shelling of groundnuts is done mainly by women.³⁴⁹ In other words, "women's" and "men's" crops refer to those that each group has control over and for which they solicit the others' help as necessary.³⁵⁰ In areas where rice production has become impossible due to saltwater intrusion, women grow the same crops as men, but independently.³⁵¹

132 The separation of tasks is such that the knowledge on crops is also gender dependent.³⁵² Women and men from the same compound work independently from one another without sharing labor and other inputs that are applicable to both.³⁵³ One motivation for such separation is thought to be prevention of control exertion concerning what is considered their own production processes, especially for women.³⁵⁴ In fact, rice used to be a women's crop, but the adoption of centralized pump irrigation transformed rice into a community crop under the authority of the male compound head, although the irrigation was designed and introduced to benefit women.³⁵⁵ It was also noted that women in The Gambia are willing to trade some autonomy in exchange for greater male participation in shelling groundnuts, which eased the post-harvest bottleneck and reduced drudgery for women.³⁵⁶ They also saw it as an opportunity to

³⁴² Republic of The Gambia, 2012. "Report of the Agricultural Census of The Gambia, 2011/2012: Volume 1: Background and Methodology."
http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess_test_folder/World_Census_Agriculture/Country_info_2010/Reports/Reports_6/GAM_REP_ENG_2011_2012.pdf (accessed March 2021).

³⁴³ *ibid.*

³⁴⁴ Palacios-Lopez, A. *et al.*, 2017. "How much of the labor in African agriculture is provided by women?" *Food Policy*. Volume 67, 52-63.

³⁴⁵ Ministry of Women's Affairs, "The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020."

³⁴⁶ *ibid.*

³⁴⁷ *ibid.*

³⁴⁸ Nuiten, E., 2010. "Gender and management of crop diversity in The Gambia," *Journal of Political Ecology*. Vol. 17, Issue 1, 42-58.

³⁴⁹ Orr, A., *et al.*, 2015. "What do we mean by 'women's crops'? Commercialisation, gender, and the power to name" Presented at the International Conference of Agricultural Economists, Milan, 8-15 August 2015.
<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/219473864.pdf> (accessed March 2021).

³⁵⁰ *ibid.*

³⁵¹ Nuiten, "Gender and management of crop diversity in The Gambia."

³⁵² *ibid.*

³⁵³ *ibid.*

³⁵⁴ *ibid.*

³⁵⁵ Doss, C.R. 1999. *Twenty-Five Years of Research on Women Farmers in Africa: Lessons and Implications for Agricultural Research Institutions; with an Annotated Bibliography*. CIMMYT Economics Program Paper No. 99-02. Mexico D.F.: CIMMYT

³⁵⁶ Orr *et al.*, "What do we mean by 'women's crops'? Commercialisation, gender, and the power to name."

increase income for the household and not as a threat which may erode their control over operations and finance.³⁵⁷

133 When vegetable gardens were introduced in The Gambia, there was a debate over whose crops they should be.³⁵⁸ It is said to have ended in a compromise but with significant power given to women,³⁵⁹ as witnessed by the gender categorization of vegetables today. While vegetable gardens promoted by development agencies are generally believed to have contributed significantly to economic empowerment of women,³⁶⁰ some think many of them are white elephants without adequate water supply, fences or proper organization among women for the task.³⁶¹ Some men are quite willing to venture into the trade, as they see well equipped plots and the income it generates.³⁶² Vegetables grown include: tomatoes, onions, eggplant, bitter tomatoes, sweet pepper, lettuce, and hot pepper.³⁶³ Okra was grown by 63.1% of the agricultural households in the country, followed by 56.5% growing hot pepper in 2011/2012.³⁶⁴

4.2.3 Livestock

134 According to the latest Agricultural Census of The Gambia 2011/2012, 0.8% of the population aged 10 and above engaged in livestock work as their primary occupation.³⁶⁵ Over 3% of the same population were engaged in livestock keeping as a secondary occupation.³⁶⁶ When compared with the previous Census 2001/2002, the number of cattle increased by roughly 20% and so did sheep and goats.³⁶⁷ Nearly 40% of households owned cattle, over 60% goats, over 35% sheep, 40% donkeys, over 10% horses, 0.9% pigs, over 40% chicken and other poultry in 2011/2012.³⁶⁸ Many households in Banjul keep pigeons and some keep ducks³⁶⁹ and sheep.³⁷⁰ Horses and donkeys are widely used for transport operations in both urban and rural areas, pulling a two-wheel cart to carry people and various goods, in addition to field and farm work.³⁷¹ It is common for each household to keep several types of animals.³⁷²

135 While cattle is considered “men’s” animal, well over 10% of cattle was owned by women.³⁷³ Although small ruminants, such as goats and sheep, are “women’s” animal, only roughly a quarter to one-

³⁵⁷ *ibid.*

³⁵⁸ *ibid.*

³⁵⁹ *ibid.*

³⁶⁰ Nuiten, “Gender and management of crop diversity in The Gambia.”

³⁶¹ Adaptation Fund Board, 2019. “Proposal for The Gambia.”

https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/AFB.PPRC_.25.21-Proposal-for-the-Gambia.pdf (accessed March 2021).

³⁶² Focused group discussion with youth, Bintang landing site, March 13, 2021.

³⁶³ Sabab Lou, 2017. “The Gambia – Vegetable gardens are in full bloom.”

<https://www.sabab-lou.de/en/vegetable-gardens-in-bloom/> (accessed March 2021).

³⁶⁴ Republic of The Gambia, “Report of the Agricultural Census of The Gambia, 2011/2012: Volume 1: Background and Methodology.”

³⁶⁵ *ibid.*

³⁶⁶ *ibid.*

³⁶⁷ *ibid.*

³⁶⁸ *ibid.*

³⁶⁹ Wilson, R.T., 2018. “Domestic Livestock in African Cities: Production, Problems and Prospects.” *Open Urban Studies and Demography Journal*. Vol. 4, 1-14.

<https://openurbanstudiesanddemographyjournal.com/VOLUME/4/PAGE/1/FULLTEXT/> (accessed March 2021).

³⁷⁰ Focused group discussion with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling, Bintang landing site, March 9-10, 2021.

³⁷¹ Wilson, “Domestic Livestock in African Cities: Production, Problems and Prospects.”

³⁷² *ibid.*

³⁷³ Republic of The Gambia, “Report of the Agricultural Census of The Gambia, 2011/2012: Volume 1: Background and Methodology.”

third of them were owned by women in 2011/2012.³⁷⁴ Women in the rural areas identified sheep and goats as the most important animals for them.³⁷⁵ Women participate in keeping of all animals in one way or another, except for cattle reared in the open. Women are involved in collecting milk, which is a process of low efficiency due to lack of: easy access to the market; hygienic containers and cooling facilities.³⁷⁶ There were eight dairy cooperatives in the country in 2016, through which women produced yoghurt and ghee.³⁷⁷

4.2.4 Household Work

136 Data pertaining to less than 40% of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators are collected in The Gambia, including unpaid care and domestic work.³⁷⁸ The focus groups discussion with women processors associated with the Banjul landing site revealed that while they spend their time processing/selling at the site, their female relatives or hired-hands take care of the household work and caregiving, with the processors/sellers themselves supplementing two hours per day.³⁷⁹ During the weekends, they spent about eight hours per day; men did not help in household chores or caregiving.³⁸⁰ The female youth joined their cash-earning mothers when the workload become heavy, such as during the oyster seasons in Tambi.³⁸¹

137 In rural communities, women depended on female relatives for household work and caregiving, while women with outside work spent up to four hours per day to cook.³⁸² If there were no elderly women or children old enough to take care of younger siblings at home, mothers took children with them to their work location,³⁸³ which was perceived as a difficult situation.³⁸⁴ Such labor division between women who earn cash income and those who stay at home, usually the young, to look after the house is common in The Gambia.³⁸⁵

138 Gambian girls regularly perform a wide range of activities including cooking, cleaning, washing, sewing and looking after younger siblings, whereas boys are expected to sweep the compound, to run errands, or to accompany younger brothers and sisters to school; this gender disparity is in line with the social norm that domestic chores are women's work.³⁸⁶ One young man in Bintang said he helps his wife with work around the house, such as sweeping and cooking.³⁸⁷

³⁷⁴ *ibid.*

³⁷⁵ Focused group discussion with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling, Bintang, Njoben, Jahally, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 12-20, 2021.

³⁷⁶ Touray, "Review of the Livestock/Meat and Milk Value Chains and Policy Influencing Them in The Gambia."

³⁷⁷ *ibid.*

³⁷⁸ UN Women, 2021. "Gambia," Women Count.

<https://data.unwomen.org/country/gambia> (accessed March 2021).

³⁷⁹ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

³⁸⁰ *ibid.*

³⁸¹ Focused group discussion with women involved in oyster harvesting and processing, Tambi, March 9 and 10, 2021

³⁸² Focused group discussion with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling, Bintang landing site, March 13, 2021.

³⁸³ *ibid.*

³⁸⁴ UNCTAD, "The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women."

³⁸⁵ Chant and Jones, "Youth, Gender and Livelihoods in West Africa: Perspectives from Ghana and The Gambia."

³⁸⁶ *ibid.*

³⁸⁷ Focused group discussion with youth, Bintang landing site, March 13, 2021.

4.2.5 Supplementary Income

139 An overwhelming majority of households report crop agriculture as primary occupation, and the most prevalent secondary occupation is crop farming.³⁸⁸ Most families have diverse sources of income; non-farm employment (especially trade) and remittances are important sources besides crop agriculture.³⁸⁹

140 In general, children start participating in unpaid work around the house, including family farm plots, at around 7-8 years of age.³⁹⁰ As many as half of the children aged 11-12 in 2005 were likely to have engaged in part-time remunerated work – such as assistance to relatives at market stalls and in small family businesses – or engagement in own-account informal services and commerce – such as running errands or street-vending.³⁹¹ Children may devote to these activities 1-2 hours before or after school hours as well as weekends;³⁹² nearly one-fifth of children aged 5-11 worked at least one hour per week in 2018, with higher frequency among boys than girls and in the rural than in the urban areas.³⁹³ Among children aged 12-14, 12.8% worked 14 hours or more per week, with almost equal participation between girls and boys.³⁹⁴ Among those aged 15-17, 0.9% worked 43 hours or more per week: 1.5% among boys and 0.4% among girls.³⁹⁵ The children's engagement in work roughly decreases with the mothers' education and wealth, but not smoothly, suggesting variety in the nature of work that the children undertake.

141 The children's eagerness to contribute to household income was said to be not only motivated by poverty, but also by strong sense of obligation to return to their parents what they owe for their existence.³⁹⁶ Muslim youth in The Gambia believe that the more one does for one's parents, the more blessings one accrues.³⁹⁷ Nowadays their own material well-being also plays a factor.

142 In 2018, about a quarter of the children aged 5-17 were involved in child labor: girls slightly more than boys, proportionately more than twice as much rural children as urban children, and proportionately more children from poorer households.³⁹⁸ Over 15% of the same age group worked under hazardous conditions: boys slightly more than girls, proportionately more than twice as much in the rural than in the urban areas, and proportionately more from poorer households.³⁹⁹ Overall 13.6% of children worked at or above age-specific threshold; the proportion of children working above age-specific threshold decreased with household wealth.⁴⁰⁰

143 The majority of children participate in household chores across age groups, and the gender gap is about 10 percentage-points or less for each age group: 5-11, 12-14 and 15-17 years old.⁴⁰¹ Neither the

³⁸⁸ Republic of The Gambia, "Report of the Agricultural Census of The Gambia, 2011/2012: Volume 1: Background and Methodology."

³⁸⁹ *ibid.*

³⁹⁰ Chant and Jones, "Youth, Gender and Livelihoods in West Africa: Perspectives from Ghana and The Gambia."

³⁹¹ *ibid.*

³⁹² *ibid.*

³⁹³ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

³⁹⁴ *ibid.*

³⁹⁵ *ibid.*

³⁹⁶ Chant and Jones, "Youth, Gender and Livelihoods in West Africa: Perspectives from Ghana and The Gambia."

³⁹⁷ *ibid.*

³⁹⁸ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

³⁹⁹ *ibid.*

⁴⁰⁰ *ibid.*

⁴⁰¹ *ibid.*

mothers' education nor wealth level seemed seem to reflect the amount of household chores. About 4% of them engaged in household chores above age-specific threshold: girls overwhelmingly more than boys, and more in the rural than in the urban areas.⁴⁰²

144 Human trafficking, involving both nationals and foreigners, has been a long-standing issue in The Gambia and has not yet shown a clear sign of abatement.⁴⁰³ As of 2018, no conviction has been made under the Trafficking in Persons Act 2007,⁴⁰⁴ and the reported cases of human trafficking and forced labor according to the government has been less than 20 per year for the period of 2011-2016.⁴⁰⁵ Concerning mostly women and girls, some are trafficked abroad, while others are subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor in street vending and domestic work.⁴⁰⁶ Although boys are involved to a lesser extent, the number of boys exploited in sex trafficking is estimated to be on the rise.⁴⁰⁷ Gambian children were found by NGOs in forced labor in neighboring West African countries.⁴⁰⁸ Gambian migrants attempting to travel to Europe through irregular routes are vulnerable to trafficking and abuse.⁴⁰⁹ Between January 2017 and October 2018, an international organization repatriated at least 3,500 Gambians from Libya, many of whom were at risk for trafficking.⁴¹⁰ The National Agency against Trafficking in Persons (NAATIP) with the assistance of international partners such as UNICEF has organized training activities for law enforcement officials to build capacity in the prevention and detection of human trafficking.⁴¹¹ NAATIP also organizes sensitization missions for communities around border posts on the dangers of human trafficking.⁴¹²

145 Commercial sexual exploitation is said to take place in the Tourism Development Area – around hotels, restaurants and nightclubs – and in densely populated and impoverished areas.⁴¹³ Some corrupt Madrassa teachers are said to force their male students into begging, street vending, and agricultural work.⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ Children living and working on the streets and beaches, in addition to stateless and undocumented children are exposed to high risks of trafficking and exploitation.⁴¹⁶ So are the children working in family farms, in the informal sector, in petty trading and in domestic work at home, as well as children forced to work in the farms of *marabout*⁴¹⁷ (religious teacher). There is no comprehensive data regarding children on the streets.⁴¹⁸

⁴⁰² *ibid.*

⁴⁰³ U.S. Department of State, 2020. "2020 Trafficking in Persons Report: The Gambia."

<https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-trafficking-in-persons-report/gambia/> (accessed February 2020).

⁴⁰⁴ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2021. "End of mission statement of the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, on her visit to The Gambia (21- 29 October 2019)."

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25235&LangID=E> (accessed February 2021).

⁴⁰⁵ United Nations, 2018. "List of issues in the absence of the second periodic report of the Gambia, Addendum: Replies of the Gambia to the list of issues." Human Rights Council, 123rd Session, 2-27 July 2018. CCPR/C/GMB/Q/2/Add.1

⁴⁰⁶ U.S. Department of State, "2020 Trafficking in Persons Report: The Gambia."

⁴⁰⁷ *ibid.*

⁴⁰⁸ *ibid.*

⁴⁰⁹ *ibid.*

⁴¹⁰ *ibid.*

⁴¹¹ United Nations, "List of issues in the absence of the second periodic report of the Gambia, Addendum: Replies of the Gambia to the list of issues."

⁴¹² *ibid.*

⁴¹³ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, "End of mission statement of the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, on her visit to The Gambia (21- 29 October 2019)."

⁴¹⁴ U.S. Department of State, "2020 Trafficking in Persons Report: The Gambia."

⁴¹⁵ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, "End of mission statement of the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, on her visit to The Gambia (21- 29 October 2019)."

⁴¹⁶ *ibid.*

⁴¹⁷ *ibid.*

⁴¹⁸ *ibid.*

4.2.6 Decision Making and Autonomy

146 **Overall:** Men are by default the heads of households, about 84% of the households in The Gambia.⁴¹⁹ According to focus group discussions and interviews with community leaders, women and youth are consulted in decisions related to their work, but they do not have the same decision making power as adult men.⁴²⁰ In case the parents are involved in the same work as the youth, the parents speak for all.⁴²¹ At home, women make decisions on day-to-day issues^{422 423} and are consulted for bigger family matters such as inheritance, but the husband is the ultimate decision maker of each household.⁴²⁴ In 2013, close to 40% of women aged 15-49 participated in making decisions on all of: own health care; major household purchases; and visiting family.⁴²⁵

147 **Income:** Women keep the income obtained through their own economic activities, and some in the urban areas use the income to hire a worker to take care of the household work.⁴²⁶ The husbands give a portion of their incomes to wives, who use the money and their own income to purchase food as well as clothes for themselves and the children.⁴²⁷ Some put their children through school with their income, especially in the urban areas.⁴²⁸ It is common that the everyday needs of the household is met mainly by the wives' income with husbands' supplementing as they wish.

148 In contrast to cattle, income from the sale of small ruminants is mainly managed by women owners.⁴²⁹ It was reported that a 2019 qualitative study on gender and intra-household allocation in The Gambia showed that 58% of respondents, which included women and men, preferred husbands to receive cash transfers.⁴³⁰ When a group of women establishes a bank account to keep their funds, it is commonly a man who is assigned the role of signatory of the accounts.⁴³¹ According to another survey published in 2019, between 75% and 90% of women were the sole decision maker on how to use their savings, loans, and remittances, and most of them did not access formal loans.⁴³² For formal loans, a guarantor is required, but not restricted to a male person. In sum, women are mostly in control of their own earnings, but tend to shy away from assuming control when it involves official institutions, implying that it is the

⁴¹⁹ Republic of the Gambia, "The Gambia National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325."

⁴²⁰ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling and interviews with community leader, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Njoben, Jahally, Medina Lamin Kenteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁴²¹ Interview with community leader, Tambi, March 9 and 10, 2021

⁴²² Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

⁴²³ Focused group discussion with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling, Bintang landing site, March 13 2021.

⁴²⁴ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling and interviews with community leader, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Njoben, Jahally, Medina Lamin Kenteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁴²⁵ World Bank, 2021. "Women participating in the three decisions (own health care, major household purchases, and visiting family) (% of women age 15-49) – Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.DMK.ALLD.FN.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

⁴²⁶ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

⁴²⁷ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling and interviews with community leader, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Njoben, Jahally, Medina Lamin Kenteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁴²⁸ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

⁴²⁹ The Republic of Gambia, "The Agricultural and Natural Resources Policy 2017-2026."

⁴³⁰ Bah, T., 2020. "From the smiling coast of Africa to the world: What The Gambia can teach us about women and household empowerment." World Bank Blogs.

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/african/smiling-coast-africa-world-what-gambia-can-teach-us-about-women-and-household-empowerment> (accessed March 2021).

⁴³¹ Focused group discussion with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling, Bintang landing site, March 13, 2021.

⁴³² UNCDF, 2019. "PoWER assessment of Women's Economic Empowerment in The Gambia."

<https://www.uncdf.org/Download/AdminFileWithFilename?id=9423&cultureId=127&filename=091019-wee-thegambia-powerpdf> (accessed March 2021).

widespread illiteracy among women that is preventing them from taking advantage of formal financial services.

149 **Assets:** The Constitution of The Gambia 1997 declares that women and men have equal rights but also incorporates the customary law and *shari'a*, which are not necessarily compatible with the provision of equal rights. It has been observed that the political will is not strong enough to repeal the provisions of Section 33(5) of the 1997 Constitution and the like in other laws, such as the Women's Act, which allows personal law to supersede and renders discrimination laws inapplicable to adoption, marriage, burial and devolution of property on death.⁴³³

150 Land tenure systems are governed by statutory norms and customary practices, and the latter prevails in the rural areas.⁴³⁴ Under the customary tenure arrangements, heads of lineages and households tightly control the use, lending, rental and inheritance of land.^{435 436} Inheritance is governed mostly by *shari'a* and customary law; *qur'an* allocates daughters half the share of their brothers, and customary law excludes women from land inheritance, while for widows inheritance of her husband's property is possible through remarrying a member of her husband's family.⁴³⁷ The focus group discussions indicated that the Inheritance issues are discussed by the family but the husbands make the final decisions.⁴³⁸ Women may establish bank accounts to keep their funds, but it is the men who become the signatories of the accounts, partly because of higher prevalence of illiteracy among women.⁴³⁹ Women own the tools and equipment that they bought for their own trade, commonly except for boats.⁴⁴⁰

151 **Farming:** Men are mainly responsible for physically demanding work (e.g., land preparation), and women for work that requires dexterity (e.g., groundnut shelling), but some tasks (e.g., rice harvesting) are done by both. Men may become involved in processing⁴⁴¹ if it has a clear possibility of bringing in cash. There are women's crops and animals, as well as men's crops and animals to designate which group has the ultimate control. Men's crops and animals usually generate more income, whereas the women's receive less attention and investment.⁴⁴² Although vegetables are considered mostly women's crops, men are ready to engage in it thanks to the assistance by the donors and the earning that the products bring.⁴⁴³

152 **Health:** About two-fifths of women of reproductive age had decision-making power over their own reproductive health, but wives viewed sexual relations as something that husbands were justly entitled to. Nearly 40% of women aged 15-49 in 2013 participated in making decisions on all of: own health care; major household purchases; and visiting family.⁴⁴⁴ Over 40% of the same age group of women

⁴³³ The Association of Non-Governmental organizations, Women's Rights Organizations and Civil Society Organizations, "The Gambia Shadow Report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)."

⁴³⁴ FAO, 2021. "Gambia." Gender and Land Rights Database.

http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/country-profiles/countries-list/land-tenure-and-related-institutions/en/?country_iso3=GMB (accessed March 2021).

⁴³⁵ *ibid.*

⁴³⁶ Focused group discussion with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling, Bintang landing site, March 13, 2021.

⁴³⁷ Wikigender, "Africa for Women's Rights: Gambia."

⁴³⁸ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling and interviews with community leader, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Njoben, Jahally, Medina Lamin Kenteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁴³⁹ Focused group discussion with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling, Bintang landing site, March 13, 2021.

⁴⁴⁰ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling and interviews with community leader, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Njoben, Jahally, Medina Lamin Kenteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁴⁴¹ Orr *et al.*, "What do we mean by 'women's crops'? Commercialisation, gender, and the power to name."

⁴⁴² UNCTAD, "The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women."

⁴⁴³ Focused group discussion with youth, Njoben, March 12, 2021.

⁴⁴⁴ World Bank, 2021. "Women participating in the three decisions (own health care, major household purchases, and visiting family) (% of women age 15-49)."

made their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.⁴⁴⁵ In the same year, 44.7% of women believed that a husband is justified in beating his wife when she refuses to have sex with him.⁴⁴⁶

153 **Violence:** It was estimated in 2020 that about one in three women in The Gambia experience sexual or physical violence in their lifetime, similar to the global prevalence rate.⁴⁴⁷ In 2013, 7.3% of Gambian women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months.⁴⁴⁸ Sexual and gender-based violence is thought to have become a common practice at households, community and state levels.⁴⁴⁹ Men see their ability to provide, food, shelter and clothing for their households as the source of their legitimacy as an authority over their household.⁴⁵⁰ The latest pandemic has led to loss of jobs and possibility of questioning the authority, which is likely to drive men to violence in order to ensure that they continue to exert power and authority over their wives and households.⁴⁵¹ The incidents are largely unreported due to impunity, silence, stigma and fear.⁴⁵²

154 In 2018, 75.7% of girls and women aged 15-49 had undergone female genital mutilation (FGM).⁴⁵³ The practice was more prevalent in the urban areas (77.3%) than in the rural areas (71.1%) and so was the opinion among women that it should be continued (44.6% of urban women versus 42.5% of rural women).⁴⁵⁴ Women who were aware of the law prohibiting FGM were 93.1% and 89.2% in the urban and rural areas, respectively, and those against FGM were 47.7% and 52.0% in the urban and rural areas, respectively.⁴⁵⁵ Each age group of women were approximately evenly split between for and against FGM.⁴⁵⁶ The majority of women who had no FGM experience thought it should be discontinued (86.0%), while the majority with the experience thought it should be continued (55.7%).⁴⁵⁷ Among the ethnicities compared (Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, Jola, Sarahule and other ethnic groups), Mandinka (95.3%) and Sarahule (94.0%) women aged 15-49 were most likely to have gone through FGM, while Wolof women of

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.DMK.ALLD.FN.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

⁴⁴⁵ World Bank, 2021. "Women making their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (% of women age 15-49) - Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.DMK.SRCR.FN.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

⁴⁴⁶ World Bank, 2021. "Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she refuses sex with him (%) - Gambia, The"

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.VAW.REFU.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

⁴⁴⁷ The Commonwealth, 2020. "The Gambia announces plans to launch national 'NO MORE' campaign against domestic violence."

<https://thecommonwealth.org/media/news/gambia-announces-plans-launch-national-%E2%80%98no-more%E2%80%99-campaign-against-domestic-violence> (accessed March 2021).

⁴⁴⁸ World Bank, 2021. "Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of women age 15-49)." <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.VAW.1549.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

⁴⁴⁹ Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa and the Gambia Center for Victims of Human Rights Violations, 2020. "Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in The Gambia: A Handbook."

<https://www.ihrda.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Handbook-on-SGBV-in-The-Gambia-FINAL.pdf> (accessed March 2021).

⁴⁵⁰ UNFPA, 2020. "The Parallel Pandemic: Domestic and Gender Based Violence during COVID-19 in The Gambia."

https://gambia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Policy%20Brief%20on%20The%20Parallel%20Pandemic_%20Domestic%20and%20Gender%20Based%20Violence%20during%20COVID-19%20in%20The%20Gambia.pdf (accessed March 2021).

⁴⁵¹ *ibid.*

⁴⁵² The Commonwealth, "The Gambia announces plans to launch national 'NO MORE' campaign against domestic violence."

⁴⁵³ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

⁴⁵⁴ *ibid.*

⁴⁵⁵ *ibid.*

⁴⁵⁶ *ibid.*

⁴⁵⁷ *ibid.*

the same age were much less likely (13.7%).⁴⁵⁸ The second less likely Gambian group was other smaller ethnic groups at 49.4%.⁴⁵⁹ In terms of wealth, it was the least approved by the poorest and the richest quintiles (slightly over 40%) and most approved by the middle quintile at 63.4%.⁴⁶⁰

155 Child marriage remains common; in 2018, 9.5% of women aged 15-49 were married before turning 15, and the rate was 12.9% in the rural areas. By contrast, only 0.3% of men aged 15-49 were married before the age of 15 in the same year.⁴⁶¹ Most marriages are not officially registered and many instances of forced marriage are not reported.⁴⁶²

156 In 2015 and 2016, the Women's Act and Children's Act were revised to legally prohibit FGM and child marriage.⁴⁶³ Various organs were also established in the recent years in relation to violence against women: a gender unit in 2014 by the Attorney General's Chambers to train police officers, prosecutors and law enforcement on gender and sexual and gender-based violence; Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare in 2019; National Human Rights Commission in 2019; community child protection committees; and youth neighborhood watch groups.⁴⁶⁴ Effective enforcement of these laws is weak due to: lack of awareness of the existence of these laws with ensuing penalties; lack of adequate human, technical financial and administrative capacity to oversee and respond to reported cases, including child-friendly services and assistance to victims.⁴⁶⁵ The fear or concern that girls may engage in premarital sex is considered the main reason for FGM and early marriage.⁴⁶⁶ Where one of the two is common, the other is practiced less, indicating interchangeable nature.⁴⁶⁷ The culture favors informal settling of problems and sees sex as a taboo subject between generations, deterring children from reporting their experiences.⁴⁶⁸ As of 2019, no alleged perpetrator of sale, sexual abuse/exploitation or human trafficking was known to have been prosecuted or convicted.⁴⁶⁹

157 Nearly a quarter of mothers and caretakers of children aged 1-14 believed in 2018 that physical punishment is required to raise and educate a child properly, and the rate was slightly higher in rural than in urban areas.⁴⁷⁰ The rate decreased with the mothers' and caretakers' education to about 20% and a similar trend was seen for the wealth level.⁴⁷¹

158 Women think that violence inflicted by the husbands is justified when the wife neglects the children (35.3% in 2013 and 34.6% in 2018),⁴⁷² when she burns the food (10.6% in 2013 and 11.8% in

⁴⁵⁸ *ibid.*

⁴⁵⁹ *ibid.*

⁴⁶⁰ *ibid.*

⁴⁶¹ *ibid.*

⁴⁶² Tahirih Justice Center, "Forced Marriage Overseas: The Gambia."

⁴⁶³ UN Women and Commonwealth Secretariat, *Towards Reversing Discrimination In Law*.

⁴⁶⁴ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, "End of mission statement of the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, on her visit to The Gambia (21- 29 October 2019)."

⁴⁶⁵ *ibid.*

⁴⁶⁶ Lowe *et al.*, "Social and cultural factors perpetuating early marriage in rural Gambia: an exploratory mixed methods study."

⁴⁶⁷ *ibid.*

⁴⁶⁸ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, "End of mission statement of the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, on her visit to The Gambia (21- 29 October 2019)."

⁴⁶⁹ *ibid.*

⁴⁷⁰ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

⁴⁷¹ *ibid.*

⁴⁷² World Bank, 2021. "Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she neglects the children (%) - Gambia, The"

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.VAW.NEGL.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

2018),⁴⁷³ when she argues with him (24.1% in 2013 and 22.1% in 2018),⁴⁷⁴ when she goes out without telling him (42.0% in 2013 and 31.8% in 2018)⁴⁷⁵ and when she refuses to have sex with him (44.7% in 2013 and 36.5% in 2018).⁴⁷⁶ Nearly 60% of women in 2013 and 50% in 2018 were of the opinion that any of these five reasons was justified in beating the wife.⁴⁷⁷ In 2018, women in the poorest quintile in wealth were most approving of beating by the husband (52.1%) and the approval rate diminished with increasing wealth (11.8% for the richest).⁴⁷⁸ Among the ethnicities compared (Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, Jola, Sarahule and other ethnic groups), Sarahule women (59.2%) were most likely to approve of beatings, while Jola women much less likely (14.8%).⁴⁷⁹ Such condonation of violence from the husbands may be partly explained by women’s desire to maintain their marriage and their belief that the key is to keep the husband content by allowing him have his way.

159 The men themselves were much less likely to think that beating was justified for any of the above reasons (Table 11). The attitude of men mirrored that of women of the same ethnicity, but at a much lower level of approval of domestic violence; 26.6% for Sarahule men and 5.6% for Jola men.⁴⁸⁰ The younger the men were, the more likely to be approving of violence, although the rate saw a small resurgence for the age group 35-39.⁴⁸¹ The attitude among women was more stable among various age groups.⁴⁸²

Table 11: Attitude toward Domestic Violence⁴⁸³

	Percentage of persons aged 15-49 who think believe a husband is justified in beating his wife if she:											
	neglects the children		burns the food		argues with him		goes out without telling him		refuses to have sex with him		Any of the five reasons	
Year	2013	2018	2013	2018	2013	2018	2013	2018	2013	2018	2013	2018
Women	35.3	34.6	10.6	11.8	24.1	22.1	42.0	31.8	44.7	36.5	58.4	49.9
Men	n.a.	15.4	n.a.	3.7	n.a.	8.8	n.a.	12.1	n.a.	12.3	n.a.	26.3

Source: Gambia Bureau of Statistics (2019) and World Bank (2021).

⁴⁷³ World Bank, 2021. “Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she burns the food (%) - Gambia, The.”

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.VAW.BURN.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

Gambia Bureau of Statistics, “The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report.”

⁴⁷⁴ World Bank, 2021. “Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she argues with him (%) - Gambia, The.”

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.VAW.ARGU.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

Gambia Bureau of Statistics, “The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report.”

⁴⁷⁵ World Bank, 2021. “Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she goes out without telling him (%) - Gambia, The.”

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.VAW.GOES.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

Gambia Bureau of Statistics, “The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report.”

⁴⁷⁶ World Bank, 2021. “Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife when she refuses sex with him (%) - Gambia, The.”

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.VAW.REFU.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

Gambia Bureau of Statistics, “The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report.”

⁴⁷⁷ World Bank, “Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife (any of five reasons) (%) - Gambia, The.”

Gambia Bureau of Statistics, “The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report.”

⁴⁷⁸ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, “The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report.”

⁴⁷⁹ *ibid.*

⁴⁸⁰ *ibid.*

⁴⁸¹ *ibid.*

⁴⁸² *ibid.*

⁴⁸³ World Bank, “Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife (any of five reasons) (%) - Gambia, The.”

Gambia Bureau of Statistics, “The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report.”

4.2.7 Conflict Resolution

160 **Community:** All community leaders interviewed, be it the landing-site user communities or villages, emphasized the importance of dialogues in conflict resolution and not escalating the case to the formal court.⁴⁸⁴ The landing-site community manager at Banjul added that dialogues are important for unity among the members, which is a moral lesson to be bequeathed to the future generation.⁴⁸⁵ The leader in Jahally reported grievance resolution by the Village Development Committee – which is required by the government to have at least 30% female members – before resorting to the formal system.⁴⁸⁶ In Medina Lamin Kanteh, a council of elders were in charge of conflict resolution for most cases, including those related to aid projects, but a committee of Muslim elders, involving elders from other communities, made judgements on more weighty issues, such as land conflict.⁴⁸⁷ The leaders were all male and asserted that both women and youth are consulted in the decision making process.

161 **Household:** When asked who in the family is responsible for material needs, women tend to answer that it is the husband, as did the women in Jahally.⁴⁸⁸ In practice, it is the women who spend their income for daily family needs supplemented by whatever proportion of their own income that husbands give to the wives. Women are consulted on decisions regarding assets, inheritance and marriage, but it is the husbands who have the final say. Women allow men to have such power, because they know that otherwise men may be discontented and create problems for the marriage and the household. If women are dissatisfied with a donor’s project, they are willing to go to the officials themselves to have them resolved as long as it does not inconvenience their husbands.

4.3 Access to Resources and Services

4.3.1 Land, Crops, Animals, Equipment and Infrastructure

162 As discussed above, women do not own or inherit land, but have access to land through their male family members and shoulder a fair share or more of the agricultural work.⁴⁸⁹ The land in the rural areas is customarily controlled by the traditional chiefs (*alkalo*) who allocates parcels within the village boundaries to villagers according to their needs; conflicts erupt when outsiders gain access. The so-called women’s crops are mainly non-cash crops, but vegetables are an exception to the rule. Women’s animals are also small ruminants and poultry, which tend to bring in less cash and whose ownership belonged overwhelmingly to men in 2011/2012.⁴⁹⁰

163 Women are often allotted the least attractive units of infrastructure, which tends to receive less attention and investment.⁴⁹¹ Equipment and related infrastructure may be donated explicitly for women, but since the users are not sufficiently consulted, they may turn out to be inconvenient or not properly functional to the extent that they are abandoned by the intended users. In Tambi, for example, the donated oyster roasters are not in use, as the distance between the flame and the oysters cannot be adjusted to consume less fuel.⁴⁹² The smoking facility constructed by a donor in Bintang does not have

⁴⁸⁴ Interviews with community leaders, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Jahally, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁴⁸⁵ Interview with community leader, Banjul landing site, March 9-10, 2021.

⁴⁸⁶ Interview with community leader, Jahally, March 17, 2021.

⁴⁸⁷ Interview with community leader, Medina Lamin Kanteh, March 18, 2021.

⁴⁸⁸ Focused group discussions with women involved in rice farming, Jahally, March 17, 2021.

⁴⁸⁹ Ministry of Women’s Affairs, “The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020.”

⁴⁹⁰ Republic of The Gambia, “Report of the Agricultural Census of The Gambia, 2011/2012: Volume 1: Background and Methodology.”

⁴⁹¹ UNCTAD, “The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women.”

⁴⁹² Focused group discussion with women involved in oyster harvesting and processing, Tambi, March 9 and 10, 2021

appropriate ventilation mechanism, putting women's health at risk.⁴⁹³ Some of the smoking ovens have disintegrated from use over the years, but women do not have the capacity to repair them.⁴⁹⁴ Women own instruments needed for harvesting and processing oysters⁴⁹⁵ as well as fish processing,^{496 497} but not the boats which are necessary for oyster harvesting.⁴⁹⁸

4.3.2 Extension Services

164 **Fishery:** The Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources provides extension services in fishery and aquaculture through its Department of Fisheries.⁴⁹⁹ In 2010, the Department had 33 extension staff, covering about 25,000 rural households.⁵⁰⁰ The female processors/sellers at the Banjul and Bintang landing sites reported that they are trained by the extension workers of the Department of Forestry on management and fish handling.^{501 502} The processors/sellers in Bintag indicated that any important issue related to their work is also communicated to them by the extension workers.⁵⁰³ Those in Banjul saw halting the overexploitation of small fish by industrial fishermen more important to their livelihoods than trainings.⁵⁰⁴

165 Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project (FASDEP), a FAO project funded by the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), contained technical assistance on aquaculture, but the content was not reported.⁵⁰⁵ The farmers involved had ponds created under the project, but the sustainability of their aquaculture activities is yet to be seen, as the interviewed farmers did not seem to have clear ideas on how to proceed without the inputs from the project.⁵⁰⁶

166 **Agriculture:** Agricultural extension workers and services have been widely acknowledged as scarce and inadequate in the country by all stakeholders.^{507 508} The Ministry of Agriculture counted 829 extension officers, which meant one officer per 1,000 farmers, according to a report in 2019.⁵⁰⁹ The

⁴⁹³ Focused group discussion with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling and interview with community leader, Bintang landing site, March 13, 2021.

⁴⁹⁴ *ibid.*

⁴⁹⁵ Focused group discussion with women involved in oyster harvesting and processing, Tambi, March 9 and 10, 2021

⁴⁹⁶ Focused group discussion with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling and interview with community leader, Bintang landing site, March 13, 2021.

⁴⁹⁷ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

⁴⁹⁸ Focused group discussion with women involved in oyster harvesting and processing, Tambi, March 9 and 10, 2021

⁴⁹⁹ Qamar, M. K., 2014. "Gambia." Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services.

<https://www.g-fras.org/en/world-wide-extension-study/africa/western-africa/gambia.html#extension-providers> (accessed March 2021).

⁵⁰⁰ *ibid.*

⁵⁰¹ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

⁵⁰² Focused group discussion with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling, Bintang landing site, March 13, 2021.

⁵⁰³ *ibid.*

⁵⁰⁴ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

⁵⁰⁵ FAO, 2020. "Technical Assistance Component of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme in The Gambia, the Gambia Project: Findings and Recommendations."

https://www.gafspfund.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/GAM029GAM-FinalVersZZ_0.pdf (accessed April 2021).

⁵⁰⁶ Interview with FASDEP beneficiaries in Nyaniberreh and Lamin, April 8, 2021.

⁵⁰⁷ The Point, 2013. "Extension services key to agriculture." *The Point*. 23 July 2013.

<https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/article/extension-services-key-to-agriculture> (accessed March 2021).

⁵⁰⁸ Adaptation Fund Board, 2019. "Proposal for The Gambia."

https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/AFB.PPRC_.26.b.7-Proposal-for-The-Gambia.pdf (accessed March 2021).

⁵⁰⁹ FAO and ECOWAS Commission, 2019. "National Gender Profile of Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods – The Gambia." Banjul: FAO.

activities of the Communication, Extension and Education Services Unit of the Ministry included: printing of leaflets, booklet, posters, etc.; design and facilitation of the training-of-trainers; planning and coordination of sensitization programmes and national farmer training programmes with regional offices.⁵¹⁰ The topics covered by the service were: agricultural inputs; soil and water management; food and nutrition management; horticulture; training; and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).⁵¹¹

167 The lackluster performance of the extension system was attributed in 2017 to: inadequate training on outreach activities on a continuous basis; inadequate resources; large extension worker/famer ratio; limited knowledge and skills of some extension workers in sustainable agricultural production; and lack of robust mobility system that enables timely and effective delivery of the services.⁵¹² Around 2019, the Ministry of Agriculture identified three constraints in the sector, one of which was insufficient extension services, and the Department of Community Development of the Ministry of Lands and Regional Government indicated that their community engagement skills need to be updated to meet the differential needs of women, the youth, the disabled and so on.⁵¹³

168 Around 2020, the Planning Support Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture pointed to the low number and inadequate organization of extension workers as well as lack of transportation means.⁵¹⁴ One NGO stated that the extension workers have university degrees but without practical experiences, and another NGO reported that the extension workers who originate from the area are suited to the job.⁵¹⁵ An international NGO working in The Gambia has its own extension workers.⁵¹⁶ A National Extension Services Policy, a first of its kind for the country, was drafted and reviewed in 2019,⁵¹⁷ but has not been finalized as of February 2022. An Adaptation Fund (AF) project which includes an activity to train extension officers, along with women and the youth, on climate change adaptation was under review by the AF's Project/Programme Review Committee as of March 2021.

169 Historically and around the world, extension services have been geared toward men, and women have constituted a very small fraction of all recipients of extension services, as low as 5%.⁵¹⁸ Although data and other information on extension services and women in The Gambia are not readily available, it is known that most of the extension workers are men and that services are mostly meant for male-dominated activities, such as production of cash crops.⁵¹⁹ It has been noted that extension workers in horticulture (which concerns mainly women) and livestock (which concerns women, except for cattle raised in the open) subsectors are less strong than in other subsectors.⁵²⁰ Little extension services geared

⁵¹⁰ *ibid.*

⁵¹¹ *ibid.*

⁵¹² The Republic of Gambia, "The Agricultural and Natural Resources Policy 2017-2026."

⁵¹³ Adaptation Fund Board, 2019. "Proposal for The Gambia."

https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/AFB.PPRC_.25.21-Proposal-for-the-Gambia.pdf (accessed March 2021).

⁵¹⁴ *ibid.*

⁵¹⁵ *ibid.*

⁵¹⁶ *ibid.*

⁵¹⁷ FAO, 2019. "The first ever Extension Policy draft in the history of The Gambia receives support from FAO experts from Rome." FAO in Gambia.

<http://www.fao.org/gambia/news/detail-events/en/c/1206661/> (accessed March 2021).

⁵¹⁸ FAO, undated. "Women, agriculture and food security." <http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsummit/english/fsheets/women.pdf> (accessed March 2021).

⁵¹⁹ FAO and ECOWAS Commission, "National Gender Profile of Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods – The Gambia."

⁵²⁰ *ibid.*

toward women is considered one of the factors contributing to low productivity of women in agriculture.⁵²¹

170 The National ANR Policy⁵²² stated in 2017 that training of extension workers on gender sensitivity will be necessary if they are to encourage women to form groups and enable them to bargain their selling price. It implies that the current state of extension services is inadequate when it comes to female operators in the sector and that female extension workers are probably very few in number, if they exist. The Policy also envisions women’s working with potential buyers – who are commercial producers – as contract farmers, for which the extension workers are expected to help assure compliance with the demands of the commercial partners. Although the youth received little attention then, the government has been appealing lately to the youths to take up agriculture.

4.3.3 Climate Information Services

171 The Third World Conference of Ministers and Heads of State of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) launched a process in 2009 to create a Global Framework for Climate Services, and an Intergovernmental Council on Climate Services was established to oversee the implementation of the framework.⁵²³ The Council in turn urged WMO Member States to establish national frameworks; The Gambia responded in 2018 to formulate a National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS-GAM), which is a framework for exchange between experts “in producing information on weather, climate and water (in this case Department of Water Resources) and other experts in the sectors concerned, but also with end-users.”⁵²⁴ The other main institutional stakeholders include: National Disaster Management Agency, National Environment Agency (NEA), Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Health Services, Department of Energy, Action-Aid The Gambia, Gambia Civil Aviation Authority, Department of Fisheries, and Ministry of Tourism.⁵²⁵ The overarching goal of the NFCS-GAM is “[t]o enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change at all levels, through development and incorporation of science based climate information and prediction services into planning, policy and practice.”⁵²⁶

172 The NFCS-GAM and the Action Plan (2020-2024) analyze that “the drivers of rural vulnerability include the absence of capacity to overcome the impacts of climate change, particularly the increasingly shortening of the growing period with late onset and early cessation of rains; the growing migration flux of young people, the main workforce, towards the urban centres and abroad, enlarging the number of women headed households[,]” “and the deficient technical support to adopt adaptive options that would enhance resilience to the shortening of the growing period.” It also notes that “[g]ender has not been significantly main-streamed into the existing ANR policy’s sub-sector policies and strategies though female-headed households are the main work-force in agriculture and should be a key focus of ‘rural resilience’ efforts.” It adds that “[t]his is a significant departure from the Gender and Women Empowerment Policy 2010-2020 which calls for the effective mainstreaming of gender perspectives into emerging crises such as climate change, disaster management and food crises.” Under the section devoted to “Priority Activities to be Undertaken to Reduce Gaps and Meet User Needs,” the NFCS-GAM identifies as a key challenge the “last mile” of an early warning system, “i.e., in reaching the most remote

⁵²¹ Ministry of Women’s Affairs, “The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020.”

⁵²² The Republic of Gambia, “The Agricultural and Natural Resources Policy 2017-2026.”

⁵²³ Republic of The Gambia, undated. “The Gambia National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS-GAM) and Implementation Action Plan (2020-2024).”

https://gfcs.wmo.int/sites/default/files/NFCS_GAM-June_2019.pdf (accessed March 2021).

⁵²⁴ *ibid.*

⁵²⁵ *ibid.*

⁵²⁶ *ibid.*

and vulnerable population with timely, meaningful, and actionable warning information and in integrating a gender perspective into” the system. It adds that “gaps persist due to weak coordination among the actors and agencies concerned, limited public awareness and participation as well as insufficient political commitment.”

173 Gender differentiated needs for climate information have been documented in Africa: by content and means of access in Senegal (stronger demand among women for information on the onset of rainy season, through radio and less through SMS)⁵²⁷ and by means of access in Ghana (men had higher access as their larger financial resources allowed them to purchase phones).⁵²⁸ Gender differences are also noted elsewhere in the world; a Cambodian commune, where literacy rate is lower at 59% for women compared to 76% for men, 52% of female-headed households did not trust and act on early warnings on climate compared to 38 % of male-headed households.⁵²⁹ While the perception of the climate change did not seem to differ in Ghana,⁵³⁰ gender differences in perception of weather impacts on crops and in how they receive, share, understand, and act upon weather-related information were observed in Vietnam.⁵³¹ While the NFCS-GAM alludes to such differences between women and men, the accompanying Action Plan 2020-2024 does not include direct reference to women or gender.

174 The NFCS-GAM analyzes the state of the youth in Gambia, citing the unemployment rates among the youth in 2012, which was 38% against 30% for the overall population.⁵³² It adds that female youth are less likely to be employed or in education: 31% of female youth neither employed or in school against 27% of male youth in the same situation. The resulting high rate of exodus to Europe among the young, together with low labor productivity, high poverty and fertility rates, are identified as factors contributing to an “extremely challenging development context.” A project in The Gambia of the United Nations Environment Programme financed by the Global Environment Facility on an early warning system is said to have given hope to the youth and encouraged them to stay in the rural areas.⁵³³ The Action Plan 2020-2024 does not have reference to the youth.

4.3.4 Credit

175 Both women and men in the informal sector face constraints in accessing financial services, especially credit.⁵³⁴ The principal providers of finance are the twelve commercial banks and microfinance institutions, but their interest rates are high and unsuited for smallholders.⁵³⁵ Most financial service providers rely on their branches in the urban areas as the main delivery channel, and the number of field

⁵²⁷ Diof, N.S. *et al.*, 2019. “Factors influencing gendered access to climate information services for farming in Senegal.” *Gender, Technology and Development*. Vol. 23, Issue 2. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09718524.2019.1649790> (accessed March 2021).

⁵²⁸ Partey, S.T. *et al.*, 2019. “Gender and climate risk management: evidence of climate information use in Ghana.” *Climatic Change*. No. 158, 61–75. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-018-2239-6> (accessed March 2021).

⁵²⁹ Clingeffer, K., 2020. “Gender Learning Report: ‘Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Cambodia to Support Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change’ project.” https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/cambodia_cIEWS_project_gender_learning_report_final_september_2020.pdf (accessed march 2021).

⁵³⁰ Partey *et al.*, “Gender and climate risk management: evidence of climate information use in Ghana.”

⁵³¹ Duong, T.M. *et al.*, 2017. Gender-differences in Agro-Climate Information Services.” CIGAR. <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/rest/bitstreams/retrieve> (accessed March 2021).

⁵³² Republic of The Gambia, “The Gambia National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS-GAM) and Implementation Action Plan (2020-2024).”

⁵³³ United Nations Environment Programme, 2018. “Sowing Hope in the Gambia.”

<https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/sowing-hope-gambia> (accessed March 2021).

⁵³⁴ Touray, “Review of the Livestock/Meat and Milk Value Chains and Policy Influencing Them in The Gambia.”

⁵³⁵ *ibid.*

officers and agents is insufficient to reach the underserved communities and women.⁵³⁶ Very few financial products target women.⁵³⁷ Although the situation is improving for women, the barriers remain higher for them due to higher illiteracy, cultural attitudes and practices.⁵³⁸ Even when women have access, they may not control the credit, particularly in the rural areas.⁵³⁹ In a survey published in 2019, the distance to bank branches was the most frequently cited barrier by respondents when asked about the main challenges to accessing savings products at formal financial institutions.⁵⁴⁰

176 The women in the focus group discussions indicated that when in need of money they resort to funds pooled among them (*osusu*) or borrow from their family and friends.⁵⁴¹ ⁵⁴² The processors in Banjul expressed the need of capital to: construct fish drying platform and drying area; and to purchase a boatful of fish directly from the fishermen and not from the middlemen, whose presence allows purchase in smaller quantities but with markups.⁵⁴³ Collective purchase of fish by the boat used to be practiced in Banjul, but no longer, most likely due to disputes among the members.⁵⁴⁴ The Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources launched a fund of GMD 11,000,000⁵⁴⁵ (whose sources are fees on fishing rights, licenses, etc.) to support women and youth in the sector in January 2021; five individuals, three of whom are women, have received funds as of March 2021.⁵⁴⁶

4.3.5 Mobile Phone, Computer and Internet

177 According to the 2013 Census on information and communication technology (ICT), nearly 80% of both female and male Gambians had access to a mobile phone (Table 12).⁵⁴⁷ The proportion of population with access was around 90% for male aged 20-69. For women, no age group marked the 90% access rate, but it was above 88% for age group 20-49.⁵⁴⁸ The mobile ownership exhibited a much larger gender gap than access (Table 13), indicating that more women with access to mobile phones do not own the phones than men with access. The gender gap in access to computer was much higher and most pronounced for the age groups with the highest access, indicating that women were being left behind not only in traditional literacy, but also in digital literacy in 2013 (Table 14); the high access rates to mobile phones among women do not indicate their literacy, even when they have 3G phones or higher, since they use the phones primarily for making calls through Whatsapp. Mobile cellular prescription has increased from 94.2 per 100 persons in 2013 to 139.5 in 2018.⁵⁴⁹

⁵³⁶ UNCDF, "PoWER assessment of Women's Economic Empowerment in The Gambia."

⁵³⁷ *ibid.*

⁵³⁸ Ministry of Women's Affairs, "The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020."

⁵³⁹ *ibid.*

⁵⁴⁰ UNCDF, "PoWER assessment of Women's Economic Empowerment in The Gambia."

⁵⁴¹ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

⁵⁴² Focused group discussion with women involved in oyster harvesting and processing, Tambi, March 9 and 10, 2021.

⁵⁴³ Focused group discussion with women involved in processing/selling, Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

⁵⁴⁴ *ibid.*

⁵⁴⁵ Interview with the Acting Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, Banjul, March 12, 2021.

⁵⁴⁶ *ibid.*

⁵⁴⁷ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2013. *2013 Population and Housing Census: Access to ICT*. Banjul: Republic of Gambia.

⁵⁴⁸ *ibid.*

⁵⁴⁹ World Bank, 2021. "Mobile cellular subscriptions – Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.CEL.SETS.P2?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

Table 12: Access to Communication Technology in 2013⁵⁵⁰

Proportion of Population with Access (%)					
Mobile Phone		Landline Phone		Computer	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
78.5	79.7	4.8	5.1	8.8	13.2

Source: Gambia Bureau of Statistics (2013).

Table 13: Mobile Phone Ownership in 2013⁵⁵¹

Proportion of Population Who Owns Mobile Phone (%)					
Female			Male		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
49.4	36.8	58.6	58.0	46.1	65.7

Source: Gambia Bureau of Statistics (2013).

Table 14: Access to Computer by Age Group in 2013⁵⁵²

Age Group	Proportion of Population with Access to Computer (%)			
	Female	Male	Rural	Urban
15-19	12.4	13.6	3.6	19.5
20-24	15.3	21.1	5.5	24.7
25-29	12.4	21.3	4.9	22.9
30-34	9.9	19.8	4.2	20.3
35-39	8.4	18.0	3.9	18.3
40-44	7.6	16.8	3.6	17.6
45-49	7.2	15.7	3.6	16.6
50-54	6.1	12.8	2.6	14.6
55-59	6.7	12.4	2.8	14.9

Source: Gambia Bureau of Statistics (2013).

178 Access to mobile phone was higher in the urban (81.3%) than in the rural areas (76.1%), and so were ownership of mobile phones (58.0% and 49.4% for urban and rural areas, respectively) and access to computer (16.4% and 3.0% for urban and rural areas, respectively).⁵⁵³ As with the gender gap, the rural-urban gap in access to computer was much higher than that for mobile phones and most pronounced for the age groups with the highest access; the rural areas were left behind in traditional and digital literacy in 2013 (Table 14).⁵⁵⁴

179 The proportion of the total Gambian population with access to internet has been steadily increasing and reached nearly 20% in 2017 from 14% in 2013.⁵⁵⁵ The 2013 Census indicated that persons

⁵⁵⁰ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2013. *2013 Population and Housing Census: Access to ICT*. Banjul: Republic of Gambia.

⁵⁵¹ *ibid.*

⁵⁵² *ibid.*

⁵⁵³ *ibid.*

⁵⁵⁴ *ibid.*

⁵⁵⁵ World Bank, 2021. *Individuals using the Internet (% of population) - Gambia, The.* <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

with internet access were most likely to access either daily or weekly, both in the rural (65.1%) and urban areas (83.6%).⁵⁵⁶

4.3.6 Traditional Sources of Information

180 Access to the traditional media – newspaper, radio and television – was much better represented among both female and male populations in the country, except for newspaper, in 2013.⁵⁵⁷ The most popular was the radio, reflecting the rates of literacy and poverty; access to newspaper is limited by illiteracy and that to television by economic means to purchase a television set.⁵⁵⁸ The same pattern persisted five years later, but barring differences in methodologies employed by two surveys, access overall seemed decreasing except for men’s access to television. Access is further constrained in the rural areas because of low circulation of newspaper and magazines and unavailability of electricity needed for television.⁵⁵⁹ The gender gap was thus the largest for newspapers and magazines.⁵⁶⁰ The access to newspapers and magazines was 5.9% in the rural areas versus 21.3% in the urban areas, while that for radio was 88.8% in the rural areas versus 84.6% in the urban areas.⁵⁶¹

Table 15: Access to Information Media⁵⁶²

Proportion of Population with Access (%)						
Year	Newspaper/Magazine ⁵⁶³		Radio		Television	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2013	11.9	18.3	87.3	86.9	67.6	68.9
2018	5.8	14.8	60.1	72.7	61.8	70.2

Source: Gambia Bureau of Statistics (2013, 2019).

181 The women processors who participated in the focus discussion groups also named radio and television as their sources of information, including news on weather.⁵⁶⁴ Other major information sources are family and friends and may include extension workers.⁵⁶⁵ The women reported that there is no organized information that is diffused related to their work and that they learn what sells, why and when by observing.⁵⁶⁶ The women in Jahally do not have enough information on how to grow quality vegetables, which results in consumers’ turning to imported products.⁵⁶⁷ They also lack information on how oversupply, leading to low selling prices, could be avoided.⁵⁶⁸ The lack of business information is often cited as one of the important impediments to economic empowerment of women.⁵⁶⁹

⁵⁵⁶ World Bank, 2021. Individuals using the Internet (% of population) - Gambia, The.”

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

⁵⁵⁷ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2013. *2013 Population and Housing Census: Access to ICT*. Banjul: Republic of Gambia.

⁵⁵⁸ *ibid.*.

⁵⁵⁹ *ibid.*

⁵⁶⁰ *ibid.*

⁵⁶¹ *ibid.*

⁵⁶² Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2013. *2013 Population and Housing Census: Access to ICT*. Banjul: Republic of Gambia.

Gambia Bureau of Statistics, “The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report.”

⁵⁶³ For 2018, newspaper only.

⁵⁶⁴ Focused group discussions with harvesters/processors/sellers, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Jahally, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁵⁶⁵ *ibid.*

⁵⁶⁶ *ibid.*

⁵⁶⁷ Focused group discussion with women involved in rice farming, Jahally, March 17, 2021.

⁵⁶⁸ *ibid.*

⁵⁶⁹ Ministry of Women’s Affairs, “The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020.”

4.3.7 Environmental Awareness: Climate Change and Ecosystems

182 The women who participated in focused group discussions had first-hand experiences in climate change: dwindling number and quantity of fish species in the ocean and river; loss of oyster habitat near the coast; low crop harvests; changes in weather in general and in ambient temperature.⁵⁷⁰ They heard the topic quite often on the television and radio, but did not know what was causing the changes. The women in Jahally were involved in reforestation (mangroves on the coast and other trees inland) as climate change mitigation/adaptation strategy through a government's project. The women were willing to start aquaculture if the fish stocks kept on shrinking due to climate change and if a development partner wants to introduce the practice.

183 On the one hand, women in fishery knew that mangroves are important for the lives of fish and oysters and hence for their livelihoods. They knew that their grandchildren would not have as much mangroves as their grandparents did. On the other hand, many appeared to continue harvesting the mangroves as fuel and roofing material despite the fine imposed by the government in such instances. The processors at the Banjul site use charcoal from inland areas for their smoking and drying, but sometimes husks from coconuts and groundnuts.

184 The availability of drinking water at home was not completely satisfactory; many expressed problems such as out-of-order pumps, insufficient number of water points in the village, lack of water source in the compound and insufficient quantity of water available. At the same time, they suggested water for the new project of aquaculture to come from the same or new boreholes and were willing to take the opportunity to engage in an activity which serves as an alternative source of income.

4.3.8 Access to Markets

185 Women do not have access to products and markets with high return, due to gender-based division of crops and animals as well as markets, which allocates women the less profitable. This division is accentuated by little attention and investment devoted to what is considered female products or markets. Higher profits are found in markets abroad or locations further away from the production site, which puts women at a great disadvantage as they are without capital and cannot afford proper storage facilities or long-distance transportation. They are also without connection with dealers in foreign markets, who are most likely men. The Gambian diaspora who visited the country served as a pseudo foreign market for smoked and dried fish of the kind processed by women, but the travel restrictions imposed by the latest pandemic has greatly diminished this outlet.

186 No organized market information was available to women who participated in the focused discussion groups, but they did not seem to take it as a disadvantage as they have always coped by making direct observations themselves. Whereas markets for fish and oyster products were not an issue, those for vegetables were considered insufficient in size by women farmers.⁵⁷¹ This was partly caused by foreign products of higher quality which become available during certain times of the year, crowding out the vegetables of inferior quality grown in the country. The women indicated that they did not know how to find markets for their products and appeared unaware of possible solutions: acquisition of quality seeds; diversification of crops; collaboration with the tourist industry which imports vegetables, and so on. In

⁵⁷⁰ Focused group discussions with women involved in processing/harvesting/selling and farming, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Jahally, Njoben, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁵⁷¹ Focused discussion groups with women involved in vegetable farming, Njoben and Medina Lamini Kanteh, March 12, 18, 2021.

general, the low investment that the society accords its women in terms of literacy appears to be compounding their disadvantaged situation.

4.3.9 Other Professional Needs

187 The common unmet needs expressed by women and community leaders concerned infrastructure, equipment and tools for their work: jetty, canoes, smoking and storage facilities for women in fishery and land, ploughs/tractors for those in crop agriculture.⁵⁷² Women whose inputs were fish indicated that middlemen who bought boatfuls of fish from fishermen and sold to the women in smaller quantities with markups were one of the biggest problems, but the issue was not raised by the landing-site community leaders, who were otherwise informed about the plight of women working at the sites. Women at the landing sites also indicated that lack of toilets and drinking water at the sites was a problem, another angle overlooked by the community leaders.

188 Lack of capital as one of the largest obstacles was mentioned by women at all three landing sites visited, in addition to the community leader of the Banjul site. They did not appear to be aware that their chances of obtaining capital would increase by many folds if they became functionally literate. When asked about the major challenges in their work, women invariably added that the problems would be overcome with the support of development partners. The smoking facility in Bintang was built by a donor a couple of decades ago, but two of the ovens are out of order and have not been repaired; the community is waiting for a new facility to be built by a donor. At the same time, women engaged in farming were willing to take up a new project, such as poultry and aquaculture, if a donor would give them an opportunity. Many women are astute and know well how to run their small business, but insufficient ownership of past aid projects seemed to have deprived them of the capacity to plan strategically, which is likely exacerbated by their illiteracy, lack of formal education and patriarchal culture.

4.4 Water and Sanitation

189 **Water:** According to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018,⁵⁷³ 90.4% of the population had access to an improved source of water, such as piped water, tube well, borehole, protected well and bottled water. The access rates for the poorest and richest quintiles in wealth were 76.6% and 99.9%, respectively, and for the rural and urban areas were 86.9% and 92.2%, respectively.⁵⁷⁴ The time required to an improved drinking-water source was 30 minutes or more for the households in the rural areas: 66.8% reported up to 30 minutes and 12.9% more than 30 minutes.⁵⁷⁵ Over 60% of urban households reported that improved drinking water was available on premises, while 27.5% needed to spend 30 minutes to reach a source.⁵⁷⁶ Almost all households of the richest quintile in wealth had water on premises (98.1%), but for more than half of the households in the three poorest quintiles up to 30 minutes of travel was required.⁵⁷⁷ It was overwhelmingly women over 15 years of age who collected water: 85.1% in the country and 90.5% and 77.8% in the rural and urban areas, respectively.⁵⁷⁸

⁵⁷² Focused group discussions with women involved in processing/harvesting/selling and farming, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Jahally, Njoben, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁵⁷³ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

⁵⁷⁴ *ibid.*

⁵⁷⁵ *ibid.*

⁵⁷⁶ *ibid.*

⁵⁷⁷ *ibid.*

⁵⁷⁸ *ibid.*

190 Overall, the proportion of households which had access to an improved drinking-water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed was low at 33.8%: 49.8% in urban areas and 1.9% in rural areas.⁵⁷⁹ While sufficient amounts of drinking water was mostly available (87.3% overall, 82.2% in rural and 89.8% in urban areas), the unavailability of sources affected more than 10% of the rural households.⁵⁸⁰ The quality of drinking water measured by *E. coli* count per 100ml was alarming; 92.1% and 63.5% of rural and urban households, respectively, drank water that contained the bacteria.⁵⁸¹ About 70% and 40% of the drinking water of rural and urban households, respectively, indicated high (between 11 and 100 per 100ml) or very high (over 100 per 100ml) contamination.⁵⁸² The great majority of the households did not treat water: 71.3% in the rural areas and 86.9% in the urban areas.⁵⁸³

191 **Sanitation:** Almost all households in the country had some kind of handwashing facility.⁵⁸⁴ Improved sanitation – flush toilets, pour-flush toilets, ventilated improved pit latrine and pit latrine with slab – was observed less among rural households (36.6%) than among urban households (73.9%).⁵⁸⁵ Open defecation was observed among 2.0% of rural households and 0.6% of urban households.⁵⁸⁶ Improved sanitation facilities tended to be shared, especially in rural settings; 28.7% and 55.9% of rural and urban households, respectively, did not share improved facilities.⁵⁸⁷ The situation of not sharing was reversed for unimproved facilities: 43.9% (rural) and 17.6% (urban).⁵⁸⁸ Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities was observed among less than 1% of households,⁵⁸⁹ which suggests that another type of drinking water contamination is responsible for the high level of contamination observed. Safe disposal of children’s stool is not complete, which is a likely contributing factor; 83.1% of children had their last stools disposed of safely in the rural areas and 74.1% of the same in the urban areas.⁵⁹⁰

192 Approximately 95% of women in the country used appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, and the rate was higher at 98.0% for rural women.⁵⁹¹ The National Development Plan 2018-2021 aspires to increase the proportion of population with access to safe drinking water to 100%, improve sanitation facilities to 75%, and become open defecation free by 2021.⁵⁹²

4.5 Energy

193 Only 1.2% of households in 2019 relied primarily on clean fuels and technology for cooking in The Gambia, all in the urban areas.⁵⁹³ The vast majority used solid fuel, little over half using three stone stove or open fire.⁵⁹⁴ The poorer the household, the more likely it used these devices; 94.1% of the poorest

⁵⁷⁹ *ibid.*

⁵⁸⁰ *ibid.*

⁵⁸¹ *ibid.*

⁵⁸² *ibid.*

⁵⁸³ *ibid.*

⁵⁸⁴ *ibid.*

⁵⁸⁵ *ibid.*

⁵⁸⁶ *ibid.*

⁵⁸⁷ *ibid.*

⁵⁸⁸ *ibid.*

⁵⁸⁹ *ibid.*

⁵⁹⁰ *ibid.*

⁵⁹¹ *ibid.*

⁵⁹² Africa Finance Ministers’ Meeting, 2020. “The Gambia Country Overview.”

https://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/sites/default/files/2020-12/2020%20Country%20Overview_The%20Gambia.pdf (accessed March 2021).

⁵⁹³ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, “The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report.”

⁵⁹⁴ *ibid.*

wealth quintile and 2.9% of the richest quintile.⁵⁹⁵ In contrast, the use of manufactured solid fuel stove increased with wealth: 4.9% among the poorest to 88.0% among the richest.⁵⁹⁶ The fuel was primarily wood (71.3%) and charcoal (24.6%).⁵⁹⁷ In the rural areas, it was 98.1% wood;⁵⁹⁸ the women who participated in focused group discussions reported charcoal use for cooking in Banjul, Tambi and Njoben and wood elsewhere, collected by men.⁵⁹⁹ As for lighting, more than half had access to electricity, and the next most common was battery-powered at 24.6%.⁶⁰⁰

194 Fish smoking and drying as well as oyster boiling, the major occupations of women in the fishery sector, consume a great amount of fuel; fuel consumption by artisanal smoking and drying of fish of about 6,600 tonnes was estimated larger than the rest of the sector in 2014-2018 and inefficient in terms of fuel use per landed fish.⁶⁰¹ For wood as fuel for processing, it appeared that women themselves procure from the forests, if not buying from men in the trade.⁶⁰² Since the national government has prohibited cutting of mangroves for their protection, the main source for processors is non-mangrove wood from inland.⁶⁰³ The pressure has simply shifted from the coast to inland, as the Department of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources has expressed strong concerns about overexploitation of non-mangrove forests.⁶⁰⁴

4.6 Health

4.6.1 General Health

195 **Overview:** In 2018, life expectancy at birth for Gambian women was at par with the Sub-Saharan average at 63 years and it was also the case for Gambian male at 60 years; about ten years shorter than the world average for both gender (Table 16). The mortality rates for adults were lower than the Sub-Saharan average for both female and male, although higher than the world average in 2018. The gap between the Gambian and world rates were slightly larger for women.

196 More than half of the deaths were caused by communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal and nutrition conditions, and about two-fifths by non-communicable diseases; non-communicable diseases are considered under-diagnosed and underreported as a cause of illness and deaths.⁶⁰⁵ While the proportion of deaths by communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal and nutrition conditions in The Gambia was somewhat lower than that for the Sub-Saharan average and has decreased significantly from 64.2% in 2000,⁶⁰⁶ it is well above the world average of 18.4%; it indicates high prevalence of deaths from

⁵⁹⁵ *ibid.*

⁵⁹⁶ *ibid.*

⁵⁹⁷ *ibid.*

⁵⁹⁸ *ibid.*

⁵⁹⁹ Focused group discussions with harvesters/processors/sellers and youth, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Jahally, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁶⁰⁰ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

⁶⁰¹ Avadí *et al.*, "Fisheries Value Chain Analysis in The Gambia. Report for the European Union, DG-DEVCO. Value Chain Analysis for Development Project."

⁶⁰² Focused Groups Discussion with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling, Kartong landing site, March 20, 2021.

⁶⁰³ Focused Groups Discussions with women involved in harvesting/processing/selling, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang and Kartong, March 9, 10, 13 and 20, 2021.

⁶⁰⁴ Interviews with officials the Department of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources, March 8, 2021.

⁶⁰⁵ Sine, J. *et al.*, 2019. "Assessment of the Health System in the Gambia: Overview, Medical Products, Health Financing, and Governance Components." Washington, D.C.: USAID.

⁶⁰⁶ World Bank, 2021. "Cause of death, by communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal and nutrition conditions (% of total) - Gambia, The."

preventable diseases and hence unsatisfactory health system in the country. Nonetheless, the country is much less afflicted by major diseases than the average of Sub-Saharan Africa, most of whose countries post higher GDP than The Gambia (Table 17).

Table 16: Basic Health Statistics⁶⁰⁷

Indicator	Year	Female (The Gambia/ Sub-Saharan Africa/World)	Male (The Gambia/ Sub-Saharan Africa/World)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	2018	63/63/74	60/60/70
Mortality rate, adult (per 1,000 adults)	2018	224/243/121	280/303/175
Death by communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal and nutrition conditions (% of total deaths)	2019	52.2/53.6/18.4	
Death by non-communicable diseases (% of total deaths)	2019	37.1/36.4/73.6	
Death by injury (% of total deaths)	2019	10.7/10.0/8.0	

Source: World Bank (2021).

Table 17: Prevalence of Major Diseases⁶⁰⁸

Indicator	Year	The Gambia	Sub-Saharan Africa
Incidence of HIV, ages 15-49 (per 1,000 uninfected population ages 15-49)	2019	1.62	1.77
	1990	0.38	5.49
Adults (ages 15-49) newly infected with HIV	2019	1,900	n.a.
Incidence of HIV, ages 15-24 (per 1,000 uninfected population ages 15-24)	2019	0.89	1.58
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	2019	0.6	1.8
Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)	2019	0.2	0.8
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	2019	158	226
Tuberculosis treatment success rate (% of new cases)	2018	88	82
Tuberculosis detection rate (% , all forms)	2019	71	57
Incidence of malaria (per 1,000 population at risk)	2018	66	219

Source: World Bank (2021)

197 The proportion of the population affected by Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) has been historically very low compared to other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, and many more women of age 15-24 are infected than their male counterparts as is the case in Sub-Sahara. However, it was reported that 54% of women and 46% of men live with HIV/AIDs around 2007.⁶⁰⁹ With respect to tuberculosis, both the detection and treatment are at higher success rates than the average of Sub-Saharan Africa. The incidence of malaria is also quite contained compared to Sub-Saharan average.

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DTH.COMM.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

⁶⁰⁷ World Bank, 2021. "Data on health."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/> (accessed March 2021).

⁶⁰⁸ World Bank, "Data on health."

⁶⁰⁹ Ministry of Women's Affairs, "The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020."

198 **Food Security and Nutrition:** The country produces only half of its food consumption needs today;⁶¹⁰ food sufficiency has declined since 2011/12 when it depended 37.9% of its staple food to imports and 8.6% to external food aid.⁶¹¹ Self-sufficiency in rice – the country’s staple crop – has fallen from about 50% in 2011/12⁶¹² to less than 10%.⁶¹³ The poverty rate has been stable at 48% in the last five years, but food insecurity rate has risen from 5% to 8% of total population.⁶¹⁴ In 2016, 0.6% of households were severely food insecure, 7.4% moderately food insecure, 29.1% marginally food secure and 62.8% food secure.⁶¹⁵ The majority of the food insecure households were mostly in the rural areas of Central River, Upper River, North Bank and Lower River regions.⁶¹⁶ Female-headed households were more food secure than male-headed ones (68.7% and 61.7%, respectively), and there were proportionately less severely food insecure households headed by women than those by men (0.0% and 0.8%, respectively).⁶¹⁷

199 A third of the total population had food intake short of minimum energy requirements, with cereals contributing 53% of the total energy supply, animal products 6%, added oils 20% and fats 2% around 2010.⁶¹⁸ Approximately two in every three households had a highly diverse diet and the urban households enjoyed higher diversity than the rural ones in 2016.⁶¹⁹ The households with lower diversity were in Upper River Region North and Central River Region North.⁶²⁰ Women are believed less nutritionally secure at household level compared to men.⁶²¹ The prevalence of undernourishment was 11.9% in The Gambia, while it was 17.5% in Sub-Saharan Africa and 8.9% in the world in 2018; the rate has been constantly below the Sub-Saharan average and the gap is widening.⁶²² Micronutrient deficiencies (iron, vitamin A and iodine) were considered widespread and affected women and under-five children most.⁶²³ It was estimated that the cost of undernutrition to the economy through health, education and labor productivity in 2018 was equivalent to 5.1 % of GDP.⁶²⁴

200 **Children:** The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018 indicates that under-five mortality was 57, infant mortality 41, and neonatal mortality 31, all per 1,000 live births⁶²⁵ and all considerably above world average rates of 39, 29 and 18, respectively, in 2018.⁶²⁶ The rates were higher in the rural areas than in urban areas, except for neonatal mortality rate.⁶²⁷ Mother’s education did not seem to influence neonatal

⁶¹⁰ FAO, 2021. “the Gambia.” FAO in emergencies.

<http://www.fao.org/emergencies/countries/detail/en/c/148707> (accessed March 2021).

⁶¹¹ The Republic of Gambia, “The Agricultural and Natural Resources Policy 2017-2026.”

⁶¹² *ibid.*

⁶¹³ FAO, “the Gambia.” FAO in emergencies.

⁶¹⁴ World Food Programme, “Gambia.”

⁶¹⁵ World Food Programme *et al.*, 2016. “Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, The Gambia.”

<https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp290335.pdf> (accessed March 2021).

⁶¹⁶ *ibid.*

⁶¹⁷ *ibid.*

⁶¹⁸ The Republic of Gambia, “The Agricultural and Natural Resources Policy 2017-2026.”

⁶¹⁹ World Food Programme *et al.*, “Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, The Gambia.”

⁶²⁰ *ibid.*

⁶²¹ Ministry of Women’s Affairs, “The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020.”

⁶²² World Bank, 2021. “Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population) - Gambia, The, Sub-Saharan Africa.”

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS?locations=GM-ZG> (accessed March 2021).

⁶²³ African Union Commission *et al.*, 2018. “The Cost of Hunger in Africa: The Gambia.”

https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000119677/download/?_ga=2.163304895.2073215127.1616498648-1289744897.1614764057 (accessed March 2021).

⁶²⁴ *ibid.*

⁶²⁵ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, “The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report.”

⁶²⁶ World Bank, 2021. “Data related to child mortality.”

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/> (accessed March 2021).

⁶²⁷ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, “The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report.”

and infant mortality rates.⁶²⁸ The rates for boys exceeded or were equal to those for girls,⁶²⁹ indicating natural patterns. Among the West African countries which are known for high under-five mortality, Gambia was one of the countries with lower rates of deaths by eight common infectious diseases in 2015: pneumonia (14% of all under-five deaths); sepsis (9%); tetanus (0%); diarrhea (9%); malaria (4%); AIDS (2%); measles (0%); and meningitis (2%).⁶³⁰ In 2019, 23.9% of children under five years old had an episode of fever in the 12 months preceding the survey and 23.7% an episode of diarrhea in the same period.⁶³¹

Table 18: Basic Statics of Child Health⁶³²

Indicator	Year	The Gambia	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births)	2019	32	47	26
Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births)	2019	40	57	30
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	2019	85	69.6	85.7
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	2019	88	73.5	85.7
Prevalence of anemia among children (% of children under 5)	2016	75.7	59.9	41.7
Prevalence of severe wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	2018 – The Gambia 2019 – Sub-Saharan Africa	1.3	1.7	n.a.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	2018 – The Gambia 2019 – Sub-Saharan Africa	6	6.8	n.a.

Source: World Bank (2021).

201 Immunization rates for children were close to or even exceeded the world average, while the prevalence of wasting was slightly lower and anemia among children much higher than the Sub-Saharan average (Table 18). Stunting of children under five years old was greatly reduced from 24.5% in 2013 to 15.7% in 2018.⁶³³ Similarly underweight under five fell to 10.6% from 16.2% and wasting to 5.8% from 11.5% in the same period.⁶³⁴ The country was evaluated medium by the World Health Organization (WHO) Classification of malnutrition for stunting (15.7% of children under age five) and for wasting (5.8% of the same), while high for underweight (10.6% of the same) in 2018.⁶³⁵ The proportion of children wasted or underweight was slightly higher in the rural areas and for boys.⁶³⁶ The rural-urban and female-male gaps

⁶²⁸ *ibid.*

⁶²⁹ *ibid.*

⁶³⁰ Sanyang, Y, 2019. "Prevalence of under-five years of age mortality by infectious diseases in West African region." *International Journal of Africa Nursing Sciences*. Volume 11, 100175.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214139119300198> (accessed March 2021).

⁶³¹ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

⁶³² World Bank, "Data on health."

⁶³³ African Union Commission *et al.*, "The Cost of Hunger in Africa: The Gambia."

⁶³⁴ *ibid.*

⁶³⁵ *ibid.*

⁶³⁶ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

were larger for stunting.⁶³⁷ Mother’s education was most positively related to stunting and less to underweight.⁶³⁸ It did not show a clear relationship to wasting.⁶³⁹

4.6.2 Reproductive Health

202 Unlike diseases prevalence and various mortality rates among the general population, the maternal mortality ratio in 2017 remained higher than the Sub-Saharan average at 597 and 534, respectively, per 100,000 live births (Table 19).⁶⁴⁰

Table 19: Reproduction related Mortality⁶⁴¹

Indicator	Year	The Gambia	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	2019	597	534	211
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2019	51.7	75.8	37.7
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	2019	35.9	51.7	28.2
Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)	2019	27.1	27.5	17.5

Source: World Bank (2021).

203 **Fertility:** The overall fertility rate declined from 6.4 in 1983 to 5.9 in 2013⁶⁴² and further to 4.4 in 2018.⁶⁴³ The adolescent fertility rate expressed as number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 also declined from 200 in 1983, 86 in 2013,⁶⁴⁴ and to 67 in 2018,⁶⁴⁵ but well above the world average of 42.⁶⁴⁶ The number was quite high in the rural areas at 108, compared to 51 in the urban zones.⁶⁴⁷

204 **Sexual behavior:** The percentage of women aged 15-24 who had ever had sex in 2018 was 39.3% for the country.⁶⁴⁸ More women in the rural areas were engaged in sexual activities than in the urban areas (52.2% versus 34.0%), but rural women were more likely to be in monogamous relationships; 1% and 16% of rural and urban women, respectively, had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months.⁶⁴⁹ For over half of both groups, the partners were more than ten years older.⁶⁵⁰ The higher the educational level attained, the less women aged 15-24 engaged in sex; for those with pre-primary or no education, the percentage was 71.5%, while for those with secondary education or higher, it was 25.6%.⁶⁵¹ In addition, women aged 15-24 from the poorest households engaged more in sex (51.6%) than women

⁶³⁷ *ibid.*

⁶³⁸ *ibid.*

⁶³⁹ *ibid.*

⁶⁴⁰ World Bank, 2021. “Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) - Gambia, The, Sub-Saharan Africa” <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.MMRT?locations=GM-ZG> (accessed March 2021).

⁶⁴¹ World Bank, “Data on health.”

⁶⁴² Gambia Bureau of Statistics, *2013 Population and Housing Census: Gender Report.*

⁶⁴³ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, “The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report.”

⁶⁴⁴ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, *2013 Population and Housing Census: Gender Report.*

⁶⁴⁵ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, “The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report.”

⁶⁴⁶ World Bank, 2021. “Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19).”

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.ADO.TFRT> (accessed March 2021).

⁶⁴⁷ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, “The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report.”

⁶⁴⁸ *ibid.*

⁶⁴⁹ *ibid.*

⁶⁵⁰ *ibid.*

⁶⁵¹ *ibid.*

of the same age group but from wealthier households.⁶⁵² Sexual activities diminished progressively with wealth to 26.1% for the richest wealth quintile.⁶⁵³ About 9% of women aged 15-24 had engaged in sex without ever being married or in a union.⁶⁵⁴

205 The male counterparts were less sexually active than the women in 2018, as was the case in 2005,⁶⁵⁵ and there was no large difference in the proportion of those who were active in the rural and urban areas.⁶⁵⁶ The percentage of 15-24 year old males who ever had sex in the country, the rural and urban areas were: 35.7%, 36.0% and 34.3% respectively.⁶⁵⁷ Men of the same age groups were more likely to have multiple partners, especially in the urban areas; 55% of the sexually active 15-24 year old had multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months, compared to 14% of the same in the rural areas.⁶⁵⁸ The level of education attained or household wealth did not clearly affect the behavior as they did for women.⁶⁵⁹ Rather, men's engagement in sex slightly increased with education level.⁶⁶⁰ It was the highest for those from the richest households, although the poorest was the second highest and the percentages were in the range of 30-40% for all wealth quintiles.⁶⁶¹ Together with the profile for women of the same age group, the statistics suggest that young women's sexual activities are related to economic necessities and men's mostly to economic luxury.

206 Over 95% of both women and men aged 15-49 had heard of HIV and over 70% of them had good knowledge of what would prevent its transmission, but less had the correct knowledge on exact pathways.⁶⁶² Women tended to be marginally more knowledgeable than men, and urban inhabitants more than the rural counterparts.⁶⁶³ Education and wealth levels were positively related to knowledge for both women and men.⁶⁶⁴ Only 22.7% of women and 19.7% of men aged 15-24 were judged to have comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS.⁶⁶⁵

207 The percentage of women who have had a live birth or were pregnant with their first child constituted 12.0% of women aged 15-19 in 2018, while 0.0% of men of the same age had fathered a child.⁶⁶⁶ Nearly all women aged 15-49 had access to a provider of antenatal care of some kind.⁶⁶⁷ Close to 90% of the group reported having received post-natal health checks for the newborns and the same percentage for checks for the mother.⁶⁶⁸ The government recognizes that delayed pregnancy indicates improved education and career opportunities as well as later marriage in life: women's empowerment.⁶⁶⁹

⁶⁵² *ibid.*

⁶⁵³ *ibid.*

⁶⁵⁴ *ibid.*

⁶⁵⁵ Ministry of Women's Affairs, "The Gambia National Gender Policy 2010-2020."

⁶⁵⁶ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

⁶⁵⁷ *ibid.*

⁶⁵⁸ *ibid.*

⁶⁵⁹ *ibid.*

⁶⁶⁰ *ibid.*

⁶⁶¹ *ibid.*

⁶⁶² *ibid.*

⁶⁶³ *ibid.*

⁶⁶⁴ *ibid.*

⁶⁶⁵ *ibid.*

⁶⁶⁶ *ibid.*

⁶⁶⁷ *ibid.*

⁶⁶⁸ *ibid.*

⁶⁶⁹ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, *2013 Population and Housing Census: Gender Report.*

208 **Contraception:** Use of contraception among women of reproductive age (15-49) is very low at 16.8%, although almost all uses employ a modern method.⁶⁷⁰ Male condom is used by 0.1% of the same group.⁶⁷¹ The proportion increased with education and the number of living children in the family, but barely with wealth.⁶⁷² Less than half of the women who were of reproductive age and married (or in a union) expressed the need for contraception, and less than one-third claimed that their need for family planning was unmet.⁶⁷³ Among women of the same age group, but not married or in a union, more than 90% desired contraception and over 60% reported that their needs were not met;⁶⁷⁴ unsafe abortion is considered a major factor in the high maternal mortality rate.⁶⁷⁵ In 2014, 41% of women aged 15-49 made their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.⁶⁷⁶

4.6.3 Health System

209 The government's health expenditure per capita, in purchasing power parity terms, was USD 24.7 in 2018, very low compared to the average of Sub-Saharan Africa or of the world, which were USD 84.8 and 846.8, respectively.⁶⁷⁷ The current health expenditures as percentage of GDP in 2018 were 3.1% (The Gambia), 5.1% (Sub-Saharan Africa) and 9.85% (the world).⁶⁷⁸ Together with the high immunization rates among children, these statistics suggest strong dependence on external aid in the health sector; the external health expenditure⁶⁷⁹ was considerable at 35.1% of the current health expenditure in 2018 in The Gambia (against 12.3% of the same for Sub-Saharan Africa in 2018), although it had more than halved in proportion in less than two decades.⁶⁸⁰

210 In 2014, public health care services were provided through: seven public hospitals at the tertiary level; six major health centers and 41 minor health centers at the secondary level; 40 community clinics and 634 Primary Health Village at the primary level.⁶⁸¹ Over 60 health care providers of other types – private, NGO and community managed – complemented the system; most of the private and NGO actors were located in Banjul and its environs.⁶⁸² Private pharmacies existed in a large number and provided health services as did traditional healers.⁶⁸³

⁶⁷⁰ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

⁶⁷¹ *ibid.*

⁶⁷² *ibid.*

⁶⁷³ *ibid.*

⁶⁷⁴ *ibid.*

⁶⁷⁵ The Association of Non-Governmental organizations, Women's Rights Organizations and Civil Society Organizations, "The Gambia Shadow Report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)."

⁶⁷⁶ World Bank, 2021. "Women making their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (% of women age 15-49) - Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.DMK.SRCR.FN.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

⁶⁷⁷ World Bank, 2021. "Domestic general government health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$) - Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.XPD.GHED.PP.CD?locations=GM-ZG> (accessed March 2021).

⁶⁷⁸ World Bank, 2021. "Current health expenditure (% of GDP) - Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.XPD.CHEX.GD.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

⁶⁷⁹ Direct foreign transfers and foreign transfers distributed by government, encompassing all financial inflows into the national health system from outside the country.

⁶⁸⁰ World Bank, 2021. "External health expenditure (% of current health expenditure) - Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.XPD.EHEX.CH.ZS?locations=GM> (accessed March 2021).

⁶⁸¹ Republic of The Gambia, 2014. "National Master Plan for Neglected Tropical Diseases 2015-2020."

https://espen.afro.who.int/system/files/content/resources/GAMBIA_NTD_Master_Plan_2015_2020.pdf (accessed March 2021).

⁶⁸² *ibid.*

⁶⁸³ *ibid.*

211 The number of hospital beds per 1,000 people is small, the latest available data indicating 1.1 (2011).⁶⁸⁴ There were fewer community health workers in 2008, 0.73 per 1,000 people, which showed a small decline from the previous year.⁶⁸⁵ In 2018, the caregivers of well over one-third of children, who were aged less than six and with diarrhea in the last two weeks, did not seek advice or treatment, with slightly higher proportion for girls (39.8%) than boys (38.0%). The behavior was not related to the mothers' level of education, and the richer tended to seek less advice or treatment.⁶⁸⁶ The result was similar for acute respiratory infection, while slightly higher percentage of no advice or treatment for boys and in the urban areas was observed.⁶⁸⁷ No relation was found to the mothers' education or household wealth level with respect to advice/treatment of acute respiratory infection.⁶⁸⁸ The percentage of the same for fever was higher at above 40% for both girls and boys, regardless of residential area.⁶⁸⁹ Care-seeking slightly increased with the mothers' education, but not with wealth.⁶⁹⁰ Almost all women, who had a live birth in the two years preceding the 2018 survey, took intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) for malaria during pregnancy, regardless of residence area, education or wealth.⁶⁹¹

212 The Gambia's health care sector is characterized by emphasis on the tertiary level, which received nearly half of the national health budget in 2014; it came at the expense of the rural areas, which received 20% of the budget.⁶⁹² As a result, the health and nutrition services are mostly accessed by the better off in the urban and coastal areas.⁶⁹³ Services related to maternal and child health and nutrition was said to be of poor quality.⁶⁹⁴ The country lacks a comprehensive and feasible strategy for human resources in the sector to recruit, train, deploy, maintain and monitor a satisfactory number of providers in health facilities and communities; the attrition of skilled workers is high and the geographical distribution of providers is inadequate.⁶⁹⁵

213 Equipment, medicines, fuel, and commodities are inadequately or inconsistently supplied to both health facilities and in communities.⁶⁹⁶ Such items run from electricity, safe water, cold storage capacity to delivery kits, growth reference charts, service manuals, birth control consumables, transportation for supervision, emergency evacuation plans and needs forecasting.⁶⁹⁷ Some of the prevailing health practices are harmful and result in delayed treatment and ineffective contact with the professional in modern medicine. The health services are also underutilized by the adolescents.

⁶⁸⁴ World Bank, 2021. "Hospital beds (per 1,000 people) - Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.MED.BEDS.ZS?locations=GM-ZG> (accessed March 2021).

⁶⁸⁵ World Bank, 2021. "Community health workers (per 1,000 people) - Gambia, The."

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.MED.CMHW.P3?locations=GM&view=chart> (accessed March 2021).

⁶⁸⁶ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

⁶⁸⁷ *ibid.*

⁶⁸⁸ *ibid.*

⁶⁸⁹ *ibid.*

⁶⁹⁰ *ibid.*

⁶⁹¹ *ibid.*

⁶⁹² Republic of The Gambia, "National Master Plan for Neglected Tropical Diseases 2015-2020."

⁶⁹³ *ibid.*

⁶⁹⁴ *ibid.*

⁶⁹⁵ *ibid.*

⁶⁹⁶ *ibid.*

⁶⁹⁷ *ibid.*

4.7 Coping with Negative Shocks

214 **Social Protection:** Various social protection projects, schemes and programmes exist in The Gambia,⁶⁹⁸ but limitations in fiscal, monetary and financial buffers do not allow the country to establish a full-fledged system of social safety nets.⁶⁹⁹ The most notable gaps are: long-term cash transfer to the extreme poor that is predictable, comprehensible in reach and adequate in amount; unemployment insurance and maternity benefits for the employees in the formal sector; national health insurance programme; crop insurance;⁷⁰⁰ and programmes targeting the fishery sector.

215 The percentage of women aged 15-49 with health insurance in 2018 was a meagre 2.4%, and it was the employers who provided the insurance to 93.2% of them.⁷⁰¹ The coverage was somewhat better for men of the same age group at 3.9% with 92.6% of them covered by their employers.⁷⁰² In other words, the vast majority of the population who work in the informal sector do not have any health insurance.

216 **Informal Social Protection:** The practice of informal social protection is based on the time-honored tradition of kinship-support through cash or in-kind transfers.⁷⁰³ All women who participated in focused group discussions depended on information social protection, which consisted of borrowing money from the extended family and friends,⁷⁰⁴ although the custom is said to be in decline.⁷⁰⁵ More structured, but still informal, mechanisms are also in place, such as *kafo*, *osusu* (both are types of revolving funds) and *zakat* (charitable giving by the Muslim better-off),⁷⁰⁶ but *kafo* and *osusu* appeared not as widely used as simple borrowing.⁷⁰⁷ Although the extended family is likely to be hit by the same economic shocks, people always find ways to cope by relying on the kins.⁷⁰⁸

217 Two exceptions among the seven discussion groups were Njoben and Kartong. In Njoben, women had access to the Social Development Fund, a national NGO which operates as a microfinance institution with reasonable rates, but relied also on borrowing from families and friends.⁷⁰⁹ At Kartong landing site, the self-formed professionals' association operated revolving funds for the members, while having access to microfinance.⁷¹⁰

218 **Sources of Negative Shocks:** The female and youth participants in the focused group discussions asserted that catch from the sea was diminishing, which reduced the volume of their merchandise and

⁶⁹⁸ Government of The Gambia, undated. "The Gambia National Social Protection Policy 2015-2025." <https://www.unicef.org/gambia/media/606/file/The-Gambia-National-Social-Protection-Policy-2015-2025.pdf> (accessed March 2021).

⁶⁹⁹ World Bank, "The World Bank in Gambia: the Overview."

⁷⁰⁰ Government of The Gambia, "The Gambia National Social Protection Policy 2015-2025."

⁷⁰¹ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report."

⁷⁰² *ibid.*

⁷⁰³ Government of The Gambia, "The Gambia National Social Protection Policy 2015-2025."

⁷⁰⁴ Focused group discussions with women involved in processing/harvesting/selling and farming, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Jahally, Njoben, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁷⁰⁵ Government of The Gambia, "The Gambia National Social Protection Policy 2015-2025."

⁷⁰⁶ Government of The Gambia, "The Gambia National Social Protection Policy 2015-2025."

⁷⁰⁷ Focused group discussions with women involved in processing/harvesting/selling and farming, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Jahally, Njoben, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁷⁰⁸ Focused group discussions with women involved in processing/harvesting/selling and farming, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Jahally, Njoben, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁷⁰⁹ Focused group discussions with women involved in farming, Njoben, March 12, 2021.

⁷¹⁰ Focused group discussions with women involved in processing/harvesting/selling, Kartong, March 20, 2021.

directly affected their livelihoods.⁷¹¹ They were aware that climate change was one of the important factors, but were unaware of the cause of climate change.⁷¹² Some also pointed to overfishing by industrial fleets as a major detrimental factor.⁷¹³ The most often cited economic hardship by the participants in the discussions were ceremonies, such as weddings, which required large cash payments in a short period.⁷¹⁴

4.8 Aspirations of the Youth

219 In the rural areas around the world, female youth often belong more to the group of women, instead of to the youth, and that is also the case in The Gambia. The youths who participated in the focused group discussions were aged 15-35, whose occupations were: fishing, fish selling and boat building at landing sites; both fishing and farming in Jahally; and farming at other villages.⁷¹⁵ Some identified the current work as the ideal for them, while the others were of the opinion that better opportunities existed in the urban areas and abroad. The former group was comprised of those involved in fishery, and the latter included those in Njoben, Jahally and Medina Lamin Kanteh, which were further inland and away from the capital than others, in addition to Kartong on the coast. The Bintang youths pointed out that their profession allows attainment of food security.

220 The youths who worked in fishery had noticed the diminishing amount of catch, which they attributed to insufficient policing of the fishing activities and climate change. They did not expect the climate change to be reversed and the plenty of the previous times would return. They were also of the opinion that their lives were at the whim of the changing weather over which they do not have control. The Banjul youths asserted that the measures taken so far to combat climate change were ineffective and unsustainable. The youths who worked at landing sites were willing to try their hand at new types of livelihoods; the youth in Banjul preferred something related to fishery.

221 For the youth, economic hardships were caused by celebrations, e.g., wedding. The youths in Kartong thought such events should be controlled in one way or another, as they took place sometimes on a weekly basis, whereas the youth in Bintang thought they were infrequent. On such occasions, they borrowed money from the extended families. The economic hardships were more directly related to the climate change by the youths engaged in farming in Jahally, but the youths in Njoben and Medina Lamin Kanteh – both farming communities – were less informed about climate change. Youth farmers mentioned engaging in petty trade, construction work and migrating to the urban areas in the times of economic distress, unlike their fishery counterparts who borrowed money from their relatives.

222 The youths in both sectors were aware that they have more livelihood options than their parents. Some mentioned that they had access to more information. Many believed that self-employment through small enterprises was the way to improve their lives and mentioned acquiring skills (e.g. carpentry, tailoring, restaurant operation), while the fisher youth preferred fish related activities and skills. For training and capital for such endeavors, donor support was expected. Prosperity was the social goal for

⁷¹¹ Focused group discussions with women involved in processing/harvesting/selling, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁷¹² *ibid.*

⁷¹³ *ibid.*

⁷¹⁴ Focused group discussions with women involved in processing/harvesting/selling and farming, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Jahally, Njoben, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁷¹⁵ Focused group discussions with youths, Banjul, Bintang, Jahally, Njoben, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

them, who did not mention peace, harmony, equity and equality, or balance between livelihoods and ecology.

5. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION OF RURAL GAMBIAN WOMEN

5.1 Rural Women’s Voice in Politics

223 Women’s voice is heard increasingly more in The Gambia. The country has a good number of female lawyers in practice, the most celebrated case being the Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, who is a former Attorney General and Minister of Justice.⁷¹⁶ Among the 12 new judicial appointments to the superior courts of The Gambia a few years ago, five judges were women.⁷¹⁷ Of the newly re-constituted Gambia Court of Appeal, four out of the seven Justices of appeal were women in 2018.⁷¹⁸ A woman was named a Justice of the Supreme Court of The Gambia, the highest court in the country.⁷¹⁹ The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations, the Gambia National Olympic Committee and the Gambia Christian Council have enshrined in their Constitutions that in case the President is a man, the Vice-President should be a woman.⁷²⁰ The remarkable progress concerns primarily the upper tier of the society at the national level; in the early 2000s and in 2015, women were much less represented at lower levels (Table 20).

Table 20: Women’s Representation in Governance^{721 722}

Position	Percentage of Women	
	Early 2000s	2015
Cabinet Ministers	33.0	20.0
National Assembly Members	10.0	9.3
Regional Governors/ Mayors	0	14.3
District Chiefs	0	0
Local Ward Councilors	n.a.	1.3
Mediators of Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat, Ministry of Justice	13.6	n.a.
Village Chiefs	0.3	n.a.

Source: Republic of The Gambia (2012). The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations, Women’s Rights Organizations and Civil Society Organizations (2015).

224 All of five Regions and eight Local Government Administrations (Area Councils and Municipalities), 39 Districts were headed by men, including one paramount Chief in the early 2000s.⁷²³ Marginal improvement in gender balance was seen in 2015, as a woman was chosen as one of the Regional Governors/Mayors.⁷²⁴ The Local Government Act 2002 calls for gender equality in village and ward

⁷¹⁶ Republic of the Gambia, “The Gambia National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.”

⁷¹⁷ United Nations, “List of issues in the absence of the second periodic report of the Gambia, Addendum: Replies of the Gambia to the list of issues.”

⁷¹⁸ *ibid.*

⁷¹⁹ *ibid.*

⁷²⁰ Republic of the Gambia, “The Gambia National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.”

⁷²¹ *ibid.*

⁷²² The Association of Non-Governmental organizations, Women’s Rights Organizations and Civil Society Organizations, “The Gambia Shadow Report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).”

⁷²³ *ibid.*

⁷²⁴ The Association of Non-Governmental organizations, Women’s Rights Organizations and Civil Society Organizations, “The Gambia Shadow Report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).”

development committees, but since the Area Councils – whose role is to address the social needs of the population – are male dominated, the rural women’s voices are still not effectively heard.⁷²⁵ Of 1,873 villages, five women assumed the role of *alkalo* (traditional village head) in the early 2000s.⁷²⁶ Women were represented much less than men in the formal private sector, with less than one-third of employees and less than one-fifth of managers.⁷²⁷ The Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat under the Ministry of Justice had three female mediators out of 22 in the country.⁷²⁸

225 Gender inequality is said to be manifestation of social stratification on a larger scale in the Gambian society, which assigns jobs and functions to particular families and gender as well as renders family and community structures hierarchical.⁷²⁹ Social stratification excludes the selected segments of the society, including women, from taking part in public discussions and decisions to impede the country from making the best use of its human resources and to slow its development.⁷³⁰

5.2 Harvester/Processor/Seller and Farmer Organizations

226 As of 2017, it was reported that 60 years of cooperative development efforts in The Gambia did not succeed in institutionalizing viable economic groups.⁷³¹ The key constraints identified were: involvement of the government in excess to harness the collective strengths for political ends; lack of evolution of farmer groups into producer cooperatives; and lack of sustainable financing mechanism for the groups’ investments.⁷³²

227 The professionals working at each site, including not only women and but also men who work as fishermen, middlemen, etc., has a common leader,⁷³³ uniting the landing-site users under one informal organization. Whereas Land Site Managers, who are officials of the Ministry of Fishery and Water Resources, did not consider women as part of the community defined by landing sites and lacked information on female users of the sites,⁷³⁴ the community leaders were well aware of the hardships that women face and their material needs, such as canoes.⁷³⁵ Their concerns did not include what may require negotiations with men, such as the presence of middlemen at landing sites, as reported by women as one of the biggest problems for them at all three landing sites visited. The leader in Banjul cited the working capital, however, as one of the needs of women and hence made an indirect reference to the middlemen issue. The problems of women and the youth were not always distinguished by the community leaders, but some differentiated them by needs (Kartong and Bintang landing sites and Medina Lamin Kanteh).

228 The fish and oyster harvesters, processors and sellers, who participated in the focused group discussions for the proposed project preparation, invariably belonged to a local association comprised of

⁷²⁵ Republic of the Gambia, “The Gambia National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.”

⁷²⁶ *ibid.*

⁷²⁷ *ibid.*

⁷²⁸ *ibid.*

⁷²⁹ Republic of the Gambia, “The Gambia National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.”

⁷³⁰ *ibid.*

⁷³¹ The Republic of Gambia, “The Agricultural and Natural Resources Policy 2017-2026.”

⁷³² *ibid.*

⁷³³ Focused group discussions with women involved in processing/harvesting/selling at Banjul, Bintang and Kartong landing sites, March 9-20, 2021.

⁷³⁴ Focused group discussions with women involved in processing/harvesting/selling at Banjul and Bintang landing sites, March 9-13, 2021.

⁷³⁵ Focused group discussions with women involved in processing/harvesting/selling at Banjul, Bintang and Kartong landing sites, March 9-20, 2021.

women of the same profession.⁷³⁶ These associations were formed among themselves and officially registered; the advocacy of donors to create such organizations is thought to have had positive impact. Fees are collected from the members, and some associations use the fees collected for equipment purchase (e.g., canoes for oyster harvesters) and also as revolving funds.⁷³⁷ In case a harvester who is not a member wishes to use the canoe, s/he must pay a fee to the association. Such active use of member dues was not universal among the women participated in the discussions.

229 The President and the Secretary of these associations were women, but that of the Treasurer was often assumed by a man, owing to illiteracy among women in the profession. Rice or vegetable growers too belonged to a local growers' association, which included a few men as members, unlike the associations for landing sites. For these associations, it was usually a male member who became the President.

230 TRY Oyster Women's Association is an organization on the coast that was established in 2007 with 50 women as a community organization.⁷³⁸ It grew in a few years into one involving 500 members and 15 communities, attracting the funds of USAID⁷³⁹ and Global Environment Facility.⁷⁴⁰ The activities include trainings on fishery management, oyster cultivation techniques and conflict resolution between oyster harvesters and other resource users⁷⁴¹ as well as planting of mangrove seedlings over seven hectares of coastal areas.⁷⁴² The members also participate in community meetings to learn their roles in and responsibilities for managing the fishery and in development of co-management plans.⁷⁴³ In 2012, it was awarded the Equator Prize of the United Nations Development Programme for its outstanding community efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.⁷⁴⁴ The strength of the organization is that of the female members, but the leadership and fundraising accomplished by the Association leader appears to be equally crucial, if not more.⁷⁴⁵ Funds pooling will allow smokers and dryers at the Banjul landing site to purchase fish in bulk, skipping the middlemen who do not add value but price margin. The processors/sellers are well aware of the benefits of such pooling and it was practiced some years ago, but problems among members arose and the women have not been resumed it since.⁷⁴⁶

6. RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR RURAL WOMEN FACING CLIMATE CHANGE

231 **Livelihood Skills:** The women in the fishery sector are mostly illiterate and acquired the skills to harvest and process marine products by helping their mothers who also worked as harvesters and

⁷³⁶ Focused group discussions with women involved in processing/harvesting/selling and farming, Banjul, Tambi, Bintang, Jahally, Njoben, Medina Lamin Kanteh and Kartong, March 9-20, 2021.

⁷³⁷ Focused group discussions with women involved in processing/harvesting/selling at Kartong landing site, March 20, 2021.

⁷³⁸ US AID, 2013. "TRY Association Aims High to Improve The Lives Of Gambian Oyster Women."

<https://www.usaid.gov/global-waters/may-2011/try> (accessed March 2021).

⁷³⁹ *ibid.*

⁷⁴⁰ Global Environment Facility, 2012. "TRY Oyster Women's Association Celebrates Receiving the UNDP Equator Prize 2012."

<https://www.thegef.org/news/try-oyster-women-s-association-celebrates-receiving-undp-equator-prize-2012> (accessed March 2012).

⁷⁴¹ US AID, "TRY Association Aims High to Improve The Lives Of Gambian Oyster Women."

⁷⁴² Global Environment Facility, "TRY Oyster Women's Association Celebrates Receiving the UNDP Equator Prize 2012."

⁷⁴³ US AID, "TRY Association Aims High to Improve The Lives Of Gambian Oyster Women."

⁷⁴⁴ University of Rhode Island, undated. "Ba Nafaa: Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project."

https://www.crc.uri.edu/stories_page/try-oyster-womens-association-of-the-gambia-wins-equator-prize/ (accessed March 2021).

⁷⁴⁵ US AID, "TRY Association Aims High to Improve The Lives Of Gambian Oyster Women."

⁷⁴⁶ Focused group discussions with women involved in processing/harvesting/selling at Banjul landing site, March 9 and 10, 2021.

processors. As they have clearly noticed, the primary input necessary for their profession is decreasing, but they do not have a concrete strategy for the future. The youth facing a similar situation dream of acquiring skills that would enable them to become self-employed in trade, such as carpentry and tailoring. The government has promoted vocational training, which has reached as far as regional capitals.

232 With climate change reducing the amount of fish available, at least some of the women currently engaged in harvesting, processing and selling wild oysters and fish will need to engage in new activities. Aquaculture could help the women and youth in the fishery sector to make use of the knowledge and skills that they have already.

233 **Empowerment and Decision Making Power:** Most women in the fishery sector earn more than their husbands and many put their children through school with their income alone, but their economic empowerment has not been accompanied by more equal decision-making power between wives and husbands. The women may be consulted on strategic issues, such as purchase and sale of assets, inheritance and marriage, but the final decisions are made by men. Women allow such arrangements to continue, since marriage is important to them and wish not to create troubles in the family. Such sentiment is reflected in the fact that a significant proportion of women themselves think that men are justified in beating their wives if they neglect their children, go out without telling their husbands, etc. Domestic violence is rarely reported. When it comes to problems related to their work, but not directly with the family, women do not hesitate to go to the officials to lodge their complaints.

234 If women are to take up new activities under the project, household members who are not participating in household chores and caregiving must shoulder some of the women's share to give them the time to devote to additional activities. If the country is to make the best use of its human resources, all must be given decision-making power regardless of gender, in particular equal power between wife and husband. Given the gender-based assignments of work, crops and animals, women and men work mostly independently of each other, while they help the other at certain gender-determined stages of production. As a result, resources are not used efficiently at the household level; the availability of some equipment for "men's" crop or animal does not necessarily mean that it will be available for "women's" crop or animal, even in the same household. Open dialogues between wife and husband to construct a common vision for the family will help understand the roles, responsibilities and contributions of each household member and guide them to more equitable participation in family life.

235 The project personnel may be tempted to engage in sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment (SEAH), or even gender based violence (GBV), as they acquire new power from being associated with the project. The engagement of women in new activities and their acquisition of additional skills may tilt the prevailing gender-based power-division in favor of women and provoke SEAH and GBV by men at home and in the community. Men may perceive so even if that is not the case and interpret the changes as a threat to their identity, driving them to resort to SEAH and GBV. For prevention of such incidents, the project trains project-related personnel on the subject, including some of their supervisors who have stronger decision-making power compared to the personnel directly involved in the project. FAO Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be strengthened through training of GRM respondents and linkage to GBV referral pathways 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. The issue of unequal gender relations will be approached using a household methodology, whose unit is a household, at the community level. Additional mitigation measures against risks outside their homes include: sensitization and involvement

of community gatekeepers; and gender training of project personnel (including some of their supervisors) and professionals along the GBV referral pathways.

236 **Community Gatekeepers:** Men assume the role of landing site managers, who belong to the Ministry of Fishery and Water Resources. Although they oversee the entire landing sites, they do not regard women who work on the sites as part of the site community. The informal landing-site community leaders and *alkalo* are much more aware of the obstacles that women face, but reported only material related difficulties and not the low prices of the products that women handle compared to men. Sensitization of community gatekeepers will be necessary for them to understand the *soft* issues that prevent women from achieving their full potential. Sensitization is also required if they are to approve equal distribution of decision-making power between wives and husbands; equal distribution would not be fully achieved without the consent and encouragement of the gatekeepers.

237 **Literacy and Numeracy:** Many women are astute and know how to run their small business well enough to generate more income than their husbands. They are limited by lack of literacy and numeracy skills, especially when it comes to financial matters, leaving them vulnerable to men who wish to take advantage of their inability. Women may fill the posts of President and Secretary of their local professional associations, but often the role of Treasurer is given to a man, because of their illiteracy. Women are said to be reluctant to expand their successful small business and enter the formal sector, reasoning that it is a men's world. Since paperwork is the norm in the formal sector, their great disadvantage in, if not incapacity of, navigating in settings ruled by documents and paperwork must also be playing a role.

238 Women have conducted business with information obtained through direct observing and exchanged among themselves, that is without receiving structured periodical information on markets. Their business acumen could be further sharpened with more information, but that is unlikely if written information is off-limits to them.

239 The lack of decision-making opportunities at a strategic level at home, coupled with lack of literacy and numeracy skills, appears to have deprived the women of the capacity to make strategic planning with respect to their livelihoods, e.g., finding new markets and adapting to climate change. It may have been exacerbated by insufficient ownership of past aid projects. Without long-term visions accompanied by strategic thinking, it will be difficult to adjust their livelihoods to climate change which is increasingly exerting negative effects.

240 **Negotiation Skills:** Negotiation skills are often mentioned as an important skill set that most women in the primary sector lack and impede their economic achievement. While rare in the rural areas,⁷⁴⁷ the most affected in the fishery sector are women who are heads of households and do not have a male relative to supply them the fish that they process or trade. They are dependent on men outside the family and are often given less fish than they could have obtained if they were competent in negotiating.

241 **Female Youth:** The female youth are very often subsumed under the larger category of women, and their distinguishing qualities (e.g., higher literacy and numeracy) are not highlighted unlike the male youth who are differentiated from older men. Meaningful employment for female youth is rare; the unemployment rate for female youths with intermediate level of education is higher than for other levels or for male youths. Teenage pregnancy rate is high in the rural areas. Poverty and patriarchy pose high risk of their falling victim to violence and of being deprived of opportunities for self-fulfillment. Young

⁷⁴⁷ World Food Programme, 2016. "Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis."

rural women could be engaged in work that makes good use of their strength: higher literacy and numeracy skills compared to that of rural women of older generations.

242 **Ownership and Sustainability:** As has been noted by the National Environment Agency and the Department of Forestry, the knowledge and skills on the ground have not been sufficiently integrated in many of the aid projects, leading to unsatisfactory and unsustainable results. Women and *alkalo* in Bintang pointed out the insufficient ventilation of a smoking structure built by a donor, which appears to be partly caused by their use that is more frequent than prescribed as a result of population increase since the construction. Women in Tambi reported that they abandoned the new oyster boiling stoves provided by the donor, because it required more fuel than they could afford.

243 Involvement of women users in location selection, design, installation and maintenance of equipment to be introduced will not only improve ownership and sustainability of the equipment, but also empower women by equipping them with the knowledge and skills related to the tools of their trade.

244 **Safeguarding the Environment:** Women who participated in the focused group discussions knew that climate was changing and that it would not revert to what it was before. They were also aware that the mangroves were important habitats for fish and oysters, on which their livelihoods depended. Knowing these facts, they did not discontinue using mangroves for roofing and fish drying, and did not express, at least explicitly, concerns about their conflicted interests with respect to mangroves.

245 They described unsatisfactory situations with respect to drinking water at home; out-of-order pumps, insufficient number of water points in the village, lack of water source in the compound and insufficient quantity of water available. At the same time, they were willing to engage in aquaculture if a donor is to propose an aquaculture project, with the assumption that water will be found and pipes laid by the donor. Smoke generated when smoking fish is a health hazard, but women did not seem aware that it can also repel insects, including mosquitoes. In sum, women do not think they are responsible for safeguarding the environment, which will limit the sustainability of their actions.

7. PRINCIPLES OF PROJECT FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Principles of Project Formulation

7.1.1 Enabling Women for Strategic Decision Making

246 Climate change is a social challenge profound enough that it does not allow leaving human capital underutilized as it has been to date. It demands both women and men to make strategic decisions at all levels so that their livelihoods are well adapted to the changes. Women, however, have not had the experience or given the power to make such decisions. The proposed project strengthens the capacity of women so that they will be able to effectively and strategically plan for the future. Empowerment of women needs to be accepted at home and in the community; men and community gatekeepers will be sensitized on the issue and will take part in gender empowerment for their acceptance and ownership.

7.1.2 Enabling Women for Strategic Actions

247 Climate change requires strategic decision making, which leads to strategic actions for livelihoods. Women are savvy enough to have survived and even flourished without literacy and numeracy, but also have been limited to the informal sector and low-productivity products with meagre profit margins. Some

of the crucial factors that enable women to go beyond these limits are their access to formal information and systems and acquisition of negotiation skills

7.1.3 Female Youth as Agents of Change

248 The female youth are not recognized as a distinct group among women or the youth, and their particular vulnerability as well as strengths are hardly taken into account in planning at any level. Focusing on the high unemployment among female youth with intermediate education, the proposed project will integrate this social segment more clearly into the society by taking advantage of their literacy, both traditional and ICT (information and communication technology), and numeracy to help their mothers and aunts obtain the skills. They will also be trained on the environment and participate in environmental management, together with the older generation. The project also makes use of the characteristics of the youth that they are more motivated than the older generations to transform the society for the better.

7.1.4 Ensuring Sustainability through Ownership

249 Not only the needs of women, but also their knowledge and skills are often insufficiently considered in various kinds of projects, generating little ownership among targeted women. Without ownership, projects are seen as gifts and hence a one-off activity, after which the pre-project condition prevails. Women do not have good knowledge of the environment, which prevents them from sustainably managing it and that to their advantage; they do not have ownership of the environment. The proposed project will integrate women's inputs, and at the same time, equip them with knowledge necessary to assume full ownership of the equipment and the environment that are essential to their livelihoods.

7.2 Principles of Project Implementation

250 Based on the above project formulation principles, the project activities will be implemented as below to enhance the participation of women and female youth in fishery with decision-making power. All activities and mitigation measures will be in accordance with FAO and Green Climate Fund Policies on gender and related issues: FAO Accountability Policy (2014); FAO Whistleblower Protection Policy (Administrative Circular N°2019/06); GCF Policy on the Protection of Whistleblowers and Witnesses (2018); FAO Policy on Gender Equality 2020-2030; GCF Gender Policy (2019); FAO Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (PSAE) N° 2013/27; FAO Policy on the Prevention of Harassment, Sexual Harassment and Abuse of Authority N° 2015/03 (2015); GCF Revised Policy on the Prevention and Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment (2021); FAO Policy against Fraud and other Corrupt Practices N° 2015/08 (2015); and GCF Policy on Prohibited Activities (2019). A gender and social inclusion expert will be a member of the project's Technical Advisory Committee. The aspects concerning women and youth of the project will be monitored according to the indicators in the Gender Action Plan.

7.2.1 Building on and Enhancing the Strengths of Women

251 The project will fully integrate inputs from women and engage them as much as possible in activities that are related to equipment and facilities for processors. The beneficiaries and the procurement/installation team will discuss site-specific needs, including what is the best time, location and work sequence for installation, and the beneficiaries will be allowed to observe the team's work on the site and be updated on the progress on a weekly basis. Women will be consulted on various aspects of aquaculture, such as types of fish, location and dimensions of aquaculture waterbodies. Any training

with female participants will involve them from the planning stage and allow instructors and beneficiaries to jointly define the content for enhanced effectiveness of the training and alignment of expectations.

7.2.2 Investment in Women

252 To make full use of the human capital in the country, the proposed project will compensate for the investment that the society had the tendency to neglect; it will provide literacy and numeracy trainings to female beneficiaries. The skills will encourage women to venture into the formal sector and capture the market segments that are more profitable, as they are already equipped with some business acumen. In the long term, the empowerment of women through these fundamental skills is expected to lead to transformation of the domestic market, whose sellers and consumers are overwhelmingly women, into one with higher productivity and profits.

253 Women will be thoroughly consulted beforehand for organization/logistics – including childcare and transportation needs and timing of activities – and content of all activities, as they have many more house-bound obligations than men and their needs and strengths are more than often set aside. All trainings and consultations under the proposed project will have slots reserved for women, including those on: rights and obligations of community forest tenure; technical, O&M and organizational aspects of equipment and fish handling facilities; and fish-feed production. Women will be involved in review and agreement preparation related to community forest tenure. They will be invited to take part in dredging for expansion of the Banjul landing site and aquaculture to encourage experiencing tasks commonly restricted to men. Training on sustainable management of clam and oyster culture as well as on quality standards, marketing, export rules, etc. for artisanal fish processors will specifically target women. In order to accommodate the women’s needs for extension information, e-extension service will have a voice-over version.

254 Trainings for government officials and technicians will similarly consult women officials and technicians and include female youth participants. All will also be trained on gender issues so that they can more effectively accompany the process of gender empowerment.

7.2.3 Female Youth as a Distinct Group

255 The female youth will be recognized as a distinct group with its own strengths and weaknesses. Their strength in traditional and ICT literacy and numeracy will be tapped to empower their mothers’ generation who constitute the main actors in fish processing/selling and oyster harvesting/processing/selling. Given that girls with satisfactory numeracy skills comprised only 1.9% of the age group 7-14 years in the rural areas, the female youth will be trained on numeracy and pedagogy, in addition to environmental management.

256 All trainings and consultations as well as activities for women under the proposed project will have slots reserved for female youth, in addition to slots for youth-led establishment of fish-feeding units. The government officials and technicians who are female youths will be given opportunities in a similar manner. By contributing to women’s empowerment in this manner, the female youth will be better integrated in the society.

7.2.4 Social Acceptance of Gender Empowerment

257 Culturally prescribed roles along gender lines drive women and men to pursue different household strategies, often disjointed. The household methodology shifts our focus from what women

do not possess to what the family members aspire to, in particular, what they want to become, what they want to be engaged in and how they can achieve these goals. The methodology's objective is for family members to create a common vision for the household through guided dialogues among them, which allow women and men to understand and challenge gender norms and their connection to poverty. The methodology facilitates reflection, behavioral change and household planning through gender-sensitive participation. The topics discussed will include sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) and gender-based violence (GBV), where appropriate. The project proposes application of household methodology to the beneficiaries involved in aquaculture, whose needs for gender equality at home will be greater than other female beneficiaries.

258 The important last mile in ensuring sustainable behavioral change is that the community gatekeepers and other key figures give a stamp of approval to the changes that have taken place, especially among men, who need to be assured that they have not been emasculated and that the changes are welcome to the entire community. The community leaders will be sensitized on the positive effects of gender empowerment at the household and community levels so that they may effectively endorse the changes in behavior. How effective these measures will be in terms of gender empowerment depends on the interest of the targeted groups and the skills of the trainers/facilitators to suscitate the interest and to guide them over time.

7.2.5 Sexual Exploitation, Harassment and Abuse and Gender-Based Violence

259 Gender empowerment is not complete if there is no effective mechanism that transmits the message that Sexual Exploitation, Harassment and Abuse (SEAH) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) would not be condoned, while the project introduces additional possibilities of SEAH/GBV. The project personnel may use their power related to the project and engage in SEAH/GBV. The involvement of women in new activities and their acquisition of new skills may upset the prevailing gender-based power-division and provoke SEAH and GBV by their male family members and other men in the community. It is widely accepted that SEAH and GBV occur due to the aggressor's desire to assert his/her supremacy over the victim. The trigger for SEAH and GBV can be anything that the perpetrator perceives as a threat to his/her power over the ones whom he/she thinks is, or should be, inferior to him/her. In other words, there is no situation without risk of SEAH/GBV, and much will depend on the thinking/mentality of the potential aggressor (i.e., his/her perception of threat, or non-existence thereof, to his/her supremacy). This includes prostitution in which the client assumes that he/she is free to use the other's body as he/she wishes with money, a type of supremacy over the service provider.

260 It is also well known that some socially respected persons or organizations can be perpetrators. In other words, SEAH/GBV can occur anywhere, anytime and in any way; what matters is the perception of the potential perpetrator. In recognition of this characteristics of SEAH and GBV, the proposed project integrates the household methodology, which includes re-examination of power relationships between gender, generation, etc., based on dialogues, the time-honored method of conflict resolution in The Gambia. The project will implement this methodology at the community level so that women are protected also from men who are not their family members (Activity 3.2.3). Community gatekeepers who tend to set the tone for the community men are sensitized and involved in community-led measures against SEAH and GBV (Activity 3.2.3).

261 The project also acknowledges that the understanding of SEAH and GBV by the Gambian society and the international community does not neatly overlap. While the conflicts at community levels are resolved in an inclusive manner through dialogues among the members, the prevailing norm with respect to SEAH and GBV may be based on patriarchal traditions. According to the Gambia Multiple Indicator

Cluster Survey 2018,⁷⁴⁸ close to half of the women believe that husband's beating his wife is justified when she neglects the children, argues with him, goes out without telling him, etc., despite the economic achievement by many women. The same survey found that 75.7% of girls and women aged 15-49 had undergone female genital mutilation. The practice was more prevalent in the urban areas (77.3%) than in the rural areas (71.1%) and so was the opinion among women that it should be continued (44.6% of urban women versus 42.5% of rural women). It is neither effective nor culturally sensitive to work according to the definition of SEAH/GBV of the international community without agreeing with the local population what constitutes SEAH/GBV.

262 For these reasons, the project tackles the issues at their root to change the mentality of potential aggressors/victims and emphasizes prevention, which is a more effective mitigation measure than after-event management. The household methodology, based on dialogues, is adopted to allow the beneficiaries to examine which of their attitudes/behaviors/actions could be considered aggression/unwelcome by the victims and why such attitudes/behaviors/actions should be changed. In the event that SEAH takes place, the project will, as after-incident management (the other type of mitigation), 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.

263 The risk of SEAH/GBV starts at home; gender-based domestic violence was raised as a major issue by the Women's Bureau of The Gambia, but not harassment/violence by strangers/acquaintances, implying the gravity of the former compared to the latter. Men in the family are not necessarily supportive of empowerment of their own women; the household methodology is used to sensitize men on gender and gender empowerment. Once the men in the family gain better understanding of the issue, the family can come up with strategies to overcome the threats that women may face at workplace and on the road. For most women under the project, the main place of work is the landing/mangrove site, which is used by the entire community. The household methodology, consisting of dialogues between women and men and across generations, is applied with a household as a unit and at a community level.

264 The FAO Gambia's Ethics Focal Point and Alternate Focal Point, Project Management Unit and other executing agencies – Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters – will be trained on the subject in line with the GCF and FAO policies on SEAH and GBV,⁷⁴⁹ and will participate in the community dialogues as needed. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) of FAO will be strengthened so that SEAH and GBV incidents are properly managed; GRM

⁷⁴⁸ Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2019. "The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report." https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS6/West%20and%20Central%20Africa/Gambia/2018/Survey%20findings/The%20Gambia%202018%20MICS%20Survey%20Findings%20Report_English.pdf (accessed March 2021).

⁷⁴⁹ GCF, 2021. "Revised Policy on Prevention and Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse and Harassment." <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/seah-policy.pdf> (accessed March 2022).

FAO, 2013. "Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (PSEA)." Administrative Circular, 2013/27.

FAO, 2015. "Policy on the Prevention of Harassment, Sexual Harassment, and Abuse of Authority." Administrative Circular, 2015/03.

FAO, 2019. "Policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment." Administrative Circular, 2019/01.

respondents will be trained and the GRM will be linked to GBV referral pathways. The country offices of FAO and UNFPA in The Gambia are drafting an agreement to collaborate on establishing operational referral pathways and making Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits available. Professionals who would be involved in operationalizing referral pathways – such as the police, medical doctors, psychologists, lawyers and social workers – will be trained on GBV and campaigns will be carried out to inform the general population about GBV and the referral pathways. The project will ensure that GRM and GBV pathways take an inclusive, survivor-centered and gender-responsive approach.

7.2.6 Integration of the Environment in Business

265 Awareness on the environment among women and female youth will be raised to make their decisions on business and household management sustainable by taking the environmental impacts into account. Trainings on the subject will build on the knowledge that women already possess, supplementing it with western science. It will focus on enhancing their ability to observe nature, monitor and respond with climate change in mind. The importance of educating children on the environment will also be emphasized. As with the trainings related to equipment and facilities, female beneficiaries will be involved from the planning stage and allow instructors and beneficiaries to jointly define the content and align expectations. Women will also participate in mangrove restoration and conservation activities, including site selection, monitoring and evaluation and related campaigns. They will also serve as forest management committee members and contribute to citizen monitoring of fishery sector and associated ecosystems.

8. FIELD CONSULTATION: PARTNERS AND QUESTIONS

8.1 Consultation Partners

Date	Local Government Area	District	Village/City	Type of Stakeholders	Participants	
					Female	Male
March 9-10, 2021	Banjul	n.a.	Banjul	Fish smokers and driers working at the Banjul landing site	23	0
				Youths aged 17-34 working at the Banjul landing site	0	8
				Community leader of the Banjul landing site	0	1
March 9-10, 2021	Brikama	Kombo North/Saint Mary	Tambi	Oyster harvesters/processors/sellers	4	0
				Community leader of the Tambi oyster harvesters/processors/sellers	1	0
March 12, 2021	Kuntaur	Niani	Njoben	Vegetable farmers in Njoben	9	0
				Youths aged 25-34	0	8
March 13, 2021	Brikama	Foni Bintang Karenai	Bintang	Fish Smokers and oyster harvesters/processors working at the Bintang landing site	7	0
				Youths aged 18-35 working at the Bintang landing site	0	4
				<i>Alkalo</i> (traditional chief) of Bintang	0	1
March 17, 2021	Jajambureh	Niamina East	Jahally	Rice farmers in Jahally	23	0
				Youths aged 20-30 in Jahally	0	8
				Representative of <i>Alkalo</i> of Jahally	0	1
				Head of Jahally Development Association (informal CBO)	0	1
March 18, 2021	Kuntaur	Niani	Medina Lamin Kanteh	Vegetable farmers in Medina Lamin Kanteh	6	0
				Youths aged 15-35 in Medina Lamin Kanteh	0	7
				<i>Alkalo</i> (traditional chief) of Medina Lamin Kanteh	0	1
March 20, 2021	Brikama	Kombo South	Kartong	Fish smokers and oyster harvesters/processors/sellers at the Kartong landing site	6	0
				Youth aged 17-25 working at the Kartong landing site	1	6
				Community leader of the Kartong landing site	0	1
April 8, 2021	West Coast	Kombo Central	Nyaniberreh	Farmers involved in Food and Agriculture Sector Development Project of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	1	3
		Kombo North			Lamin	0

Date	Local Government Area	District	Village/City	Type of Stakeholders	Participants	
					Female	Male
Total					81	51

Date	Location	Institution		Persons Consulted
		Name	Description	
March 5, 2021	Banjul	National Environment Agency (NEA), Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources	Government body to promote, coordinate and propose environmental policy to the National Environmental Management Council.	<p>Lamin Komma (Programme Officer, Coastal and Marine Services) +220 9939748 komma16@yahoo.com</p> <p>Modou Sanneh (Programme Officer, Agriculture and Natural Resources) +220 9922215 modoun.Sanneh@gmail.com</p> <p>Lamin Camara (Senior Programme Officer, Environment Impact Assessment) +220 9821995 blmncamara64@gmail.com</p> <p>Alhagie Sarr (Senior Programme Officer) +220 9866975 alagiesarr42@gmail.com</p>
March 8, 2021	Banjul	Department of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources	Government body to involve all residents in forest protection and to promote participatory forest protection and management.	<p>Sisawo Sabally (Assistant Unit Head, Participatory Forest Management Unit) +220 7974907 sisawo90@gmail.com</p> <p>Modou Colley (Senior Forest Ranger) +220 3600939 colleymodou23@yahoo.com</p> <p>Malang Jatta (Data Management Officer)</p>

Date	Location	Institution		Persons Consulted
		Name	Description	
				+220 3150442 mjatta04@yahoo.com Gherno Gaye (Unit Head, Participatory Forest Management Unit) chernogaye71@yahoo.com
March 9, 2021	Banjul	Women's Bureau	Government body responsible for giving policy guidance and proposals to the Gambia Government on issues affecting women.	Siaka Marong (Assistant Director Projects and Programmes) + 220 9969889 smarong2@yahoo.co.uk Sainey Cham (Assistant Monitoring and Evaluation Officer) +220 9992937 chamdemba73@yahoo.co.uk
March 9-10, 2021	Banjul	Ministry of Fishery and Water Resources	Government body responsible for fishery, including aquaculture, and water resources.	Babou Cham (Landing Site Manager) +220 7335479
March 12, 2021	Banjul	Ministry of Fishery and Water Resources	Government body responsible for fishery, including aquaculture, and water resources.	Omar S. M. Gibba (Acting Permanent Secretary) + 220 7050000 gibbaosm97@gmail.com
March 13, 2021	Bintang	Ministry of Fishery and Water Resources	Government body responsible for fishery, including aquaculture, and water resources.	Momodou Gassama (Landing Site Manager) +220 7703413
March 22, 2021	Banjul	Ministry of Agriculture	Government body responsible for agriculture, including livestock.	Bintou Gassama (Deputy Permanent Secretary) + 220 9815564 bintougjammeh@gmail.com
March 24, 2021	Banjul	Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources	Government body responsible for protecting and conserving the country's wild fauna as well as their natural environment.	Lamin Saine (Park Manager) +220 9069090 sainelamin98@gmail.com Dawda Jallow

Date	Location	Institution		Persons Consulted
		Name	Description	
				(Assistant Park Manager) dawdabjallow@gmail.com Isatou Njie (Park Ranger) +220 7660083 ishan9705@gmail.com Essa Jallow (Park Ranger) +220 7710794
March 24, 2021	Banjul	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	Government body responsible for setting the national government's overall economic policy objectives and the legal and institutional framework for achieving the objectives. The National Designated Authority of the proposed project.	Maria Azzi Tamedou (Principal Economist) + 220 7704440 missmazzi@yahoo.com
April 1, 2021	Banjul	Agency for the Development of Women and Children	National non-government body for improving the quality of life of vulnerable people, in particular, women and children.	Masamba Joof (Executive Director) +220 9915217 msjoof2014@gmail.com
April 7, 2021	Banjul	Action Aid International	A global federation working for a world free from poverty and injustice, in particular to achieve social justice and gender equality and to eradicate poverty.	Sarjo camara (Empowering Children Project Coordinator) +220 9929214 Sarjo.Camara@actionaid.org Fanta Jatta Sow (Head of Programms and Policy) +220 7901234 fantajatta.sowe@actionaid.org

8.2 Consultation Questions

8.2.1. Core Consultation Questions for Institutions

Gender, ethnic minorities and youth

- Understanding of gender/youth issues, including legislations, regulations and international conventions
 - Are you aware of the international agreement commitments made by the government pertaining to equal rights, access to resources and opportunities?
 - Are you aware of the National Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan?
 - Which components of the National Gender Policy and Action Plan does your office support?
 - Does your work take various policies, regulations and international conventions into account?
 - Do you make specific efforts to consider issues faced by gender/youth?
- Knowledge of formal rights, laws, regulations, and commitment of the country to international conventions and agreements
 - The country has policies, laws and regulations to safeguard the rights of all persons, regardless of gender, belief and age, including National Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan. Are you aware of them?
 - Which components of the National Gender Policy and Action Plan does your work support?
- What are the problems that rural women face in Gambia today?
- Do you have information indicating that women's conditions and needs are different from men's?
- Do you promote your gender concerns at meetings, internal and external, including these objectives?
- How do you encourage private commercial entities to consider the needs of women at all stages of their operation?
- Do you consider gender aspects when assessing and monitoring your programmes by differentiating the impacts on women and men?
- Do your publications clearly state your focus, priorities and activities on women and youth?
- Have the objectives led to improved situations for women and youths?

Governance and grievance resolution

- What is the mechanism for the community members to communicate the problems under your jurisdiction?
- Do you think the community members are well aware of the relevant laws and your mandate?
- How are the problems brought to you solved?
- How do you monitor whether the solutions that you provide are well implemented?

8.2.2 Core Consultation Questions for Female Harvesters/Processors/Sellers Farmers

Roles and responsibilities in production and livelihood systems

- Types of livelihoods: fishery, fish-landing related, processing/marketing, oyster (or other mangrove related), agriculture, livestock
 - What is the main livelihood of your household?
 - What is your work?
 - What is the work of other household members?
 - What is the biggest problems related to your work?
 - Are you part of producers' groups or cooperatives?

- What are the benefits of being part of producers' groups/cooperatives? Drawbacks?
- [for coastal communities] What may be the benefits? Drawbacks? Obstacles?
- Management of various natural resources: responsibilities and resultant social status
 - What are the crops cultivated for consumption at home? For sale?
 - Which livestock is raised for consumption at home? For sale?
 - Who is responsible for drinking water, including animals?
 - Who is responsible for fuel?
 - Are mangroves important for day-to-day?
 - Do you think you have the same amount of mangroves/fish/shellfish as your grandparents did?
 - Do you think your grandchildren will have the same amount of mangroves/fish/shellfish as your grandparents did?
- Food security and other basic needs (to clothe, etc.): financial and procurement responsibilities
 - Who is responsible for finding/purchasing food? Who pays for it?
 - Who is responsible for finding/purchasing clothes? Who pays for it?

Access to and control of resources

- Productive and household assets: ownership, access and control
 - What are the assets that are used to generate income (e.g., boat, fishing gear, hatchery, drying oven/rack, land, livestock)?
 - Who owns those assets?
 - Should each asset belong to one family?
 - What are the benefits of operating assets/facilities (e.g., fishing/drying/smoking gear) co-owned by all households in the village? If owned by several villages?
 - What may be the difficulties? If owned by several villages?
- Income and expenditure: primary and secondary sources, items and control
 - Who decides on how to spend income?
- Access to resources: water
 - What is the source of drinking water (e.g., well, river, pond)?
 - Is it shared by livestock and other animals?
 - Do people and animals bathe in the water used for drinking?
 - What do you think about water quality?
 - Do you have enough water for all your needs?
 - Has the amount of available water changed?
 - Are you interested in creating a pond for raising fish?
 - Where will the pond be located?
 - Where will the water for the pond come from?
 - How will it be carried to the pond?
 - What may be the benefits from raising fish in a pond? Drawbacks? Obstacles?
- Access to resources: fuel
 - What is the source of cooking fuel?
 - If you use charcoal, which trees are used?
 - From whom do you buy them?
- Access to markets: purchase and sale
 - Who goes to the market for purchase?
 - Who goes to the market for sale?
- Access to means of transportation: service frequency, cost, possibility of independent travel
 - What kind of transportation is available? For what purpose? For women/handicapped?

- Is the frequency of the available transportation satisfactory?
- Is the cost of the available transportation reasonable?
- Access to agricultural services: extension, (rural) finance, (agricultural) marketing, etc.
 - Is extension service (agriculture, fishery, livestock) available? Is the service useful?
 - Are there credits and insurance available for fish, shellfish, crops and livestock? Are they useful?
 - Is there enough information on what sells, why, and when?

Skills, knowledge and information

- Knowledge on health, sanitation and nutrition
 - Do you think there is a link between what we eat and our health?
 - Do you think eating variety of food items improves our health?
 - Do you think there is a link between how we keep things clean and our health?
 - Do you think there is a link between health of the animals that we keep and our health?
 - Do you think the way fish/shellfish is processed may make it not safe to eat (e.g., washing with unclean water, smoking)?
- Access to electronic devices for information
 - Do you have a mobile phone? A smart phone?
 - Do you have access to the internet?

Decision-making and governance

- Roles in decision-making: home, groups, community, producer and community-based organizations, and local government
 - Who makes what kind of decisions at home?
 - ... in the community?
- Nature of decision-making: income use, commons use, means of income generation, food distribution, marriage, number of children, inheritance, etc.
 - Who decides on purchases of goods for the entire family?
 - Who decides how to distribute food among family members?
 - Who decides on the marriage of family members?
 - Who decides who inherits what and how much?
- Conflict resolution mechanism: among individuals and different social groups, including violence
 - How are conflicts resolved within the family?
 - When you have a problem in the community, to whom do you go?
 - Are the solutions provided satisfactory to all parties?
 - What are the differences between problem solving by communities and formal institutions?
 - Are women/youth involved in providing solutions or mediating?

Living conditions

- Main health problems
 - What are the main health problems?
 - What may be the causes?
- Health services: public/private, number of nurses/doctors per population, distance to nearest hospital, affordable medicine, number of medical specialists
 - How many public clinics/hospital are there in the vicinity?
 - How far are they from the community?

Economic hardship

- Events leading to economic hardship: frequency, cause, nature (loss/damage of house/boat/landing facilities/hatchery/crops/livestock), predictability
 - What are the events that cause financial problems?
 - How frequent are they?
- Coping mechanism: use of event-specific/all-purpose saving, borrowing from relatives/friends/informal lender/formal lender, monetary/non-monetary aid from charity/government/NGO, sale of land/house/livestock/other, premature termination of schooling, change in food intake/expenses/living arrangement/occupation, migration
 - How do you cope with financial difficulties?
 - What kind of opportunities are good (e.g., aquaculture, craft making)?

Climate change

- Changes observed on the ground: temperature, water availability, floods/droughts, weather patterns, crop flowering/maturing, insect egg-laying/hatching/maturing, non-crop plants, plant/animal diseases, effects on product quality/quantity
 - Has there been any change in the weather/climate in the past years?
 - What are the effects on the fish/shellfish catch? Crop development? Animal behavior?
 - What are the effects on fish/shellfish diseases? Crop diseases? Animal diseases?
 - How is the fish/shellfish catch/production affected? Crop production? Milk/egg/meat production?
- Changes learned through other sources: mass media, communication with CBO/NGO staff/local government officials, participation in trainings/meetings
 - Do you hear about changes in weather/climate?
 - From which sources?
 - Do you think the climate will go back to what it was during your grandparents' time?
- Adapted coping mechanism: alteration of practices/crop types/occupation, migration
 - How do you deal with changes in weather/climate?
 - Are the measures effective?
 - If the weather/climate keeps on changing, will that affect the availability of food?

8.2.3 Core Consultation Questions for Youths

Vocation

- Job opportunities
 - What kind of work do you do?
 - Is your current work is different from your ideal occupation?
 - Does the urban areas or foreign countries offer good opportunities?

Economic hardship

- Family responsibility
 - What are the events that cause financial problems to the family?
 - How frequent are they?
 - What is expected of you during such times?
 - Have you heard about climate change? Do you think it is affecting your livelihood?
 - Do you think climate will go back to what it was during your grandparents' time?
- Coping mechanism: use of event-specific/all-purpose saving, borrowing from relatives/friends/

informal lender/formal lender, monetary/non-monetary aid from charity/government/NGO, sale of land/house/livestock/other, premature termination of schooling, change in food intake/expenses/living arrangement/occupation, migration

- How do you cope with financial difficulties?
- What makes you take up new opportunities to increase household income?
- What kind of opportunities are good?

Climate change

- Changes observed on the ground: temperature, water availability, floods/droughts, weather patterns, crop flowering/maturing, insect egg-laying/hatching/maturing, non-crop plants, plant/animal diseases, effects on product quality/quantity
 - Has there been any change in the weather in the past years?
 - What are the effects on the fish/shellfish catch? Crop development?
 - How is the fish/shellfish catch/production affected? Crop production?
- Changes learned through other sources: mass media, communication with CBO/NGO staff/local government officials, participation in trainings/meetings
 - Do you hear about changes in weather/climate?
 - From which sources?
 - Do you think the climate will go back to what it was during your grandparents' time?
- Adapted coping mechanism: alteration of practices/crop types/occupation, migration
 - How do you deal with changes in weather/climate?
 - Are the measures effective?

Community and society

- Contribution of the youth
 - Do you think the youth are very different from their parents?
 - What are the strength of youth? Weakness?
 - How can they best contribute to household/community/society?
 - What do you think is the common aspiration for Gambian male youth? Female youth?
- Future and pathways
 - What kind of community is best for Gambia? Society?
 - What are the pathways for creating such communities? Society?

8.2.4 Core Consultation Questions for Community Leaders

Concerns and aspirations

- What is the biggest concern of your community with respect to women?
- ... female youths?
- ... male youths?
- Are the concerns shared by all in the community?
- How do you think the concerns can be resolved?
- How do you think they may be related to the project?
- What is your future aspiration for the community with respect to women?
- ... female youths?
- ... male youths?
- Are the aspirations share by all in the community?
- How do you think they can be achieved?

- How do you think they may be related to the project?

Governance and grievance resolution

- Are women involved in community decision making?
- If not, what will be the benefits from involving them?
- Are youths involved in community decision making?
- If not, what will be the benefits from involving them?
- How are the grievances in the community solved?
- Are the decisions different if the case is solved in the community or brought to the local official court?
- What are the benefits of each one?

PART II: GENDER ACTION PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

266 The day-to-day implementation of the Gender Action Plan for the project will be led by a full-time Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist, who will be recruited by the project, an arrangement which will strengthen integration of gender aspects in safeguards; experiences on the ground indicate unsatisfactory gender mainstreaming when the responsibilities of overall safeguards are given to one professional and those on gender to another. The Specialist will work as part of the Project Management and Implementation Unit (PMIU), and thus under the direct supervision of the Project Coordinator. The Specialist will closely collaborate with other project-recruited staff responsible for the implementation of project activities at national and village levels. The Specialist will also collaborate with the Technical Advisory Committee to ensure adequate integration of gender-differentiated needs as well as those of youth into the complementary support that the Entities provide for the project. The Specialist will be responsible for the monitoring and quarterly reporting of the indicators under the Gender Action Plan and for adaptive management, as well as informing GCF of the project’s environmental and social performance as part of FAO’s reporting to GCF.

267 FAO Ethics Focal Point, Ethics Alternate Focal Point, Gender Focal Point and Gender Alternate Focal Point and other project-related personnel at executing agencies will be trained to ensure that the proposed project will prevent and deal with sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment as well as gender-based violence that may be and have been triggered by the project implementation. FAO Gambia is in discussion with UNFPA Gambia to secure their assistance in GBV related issues, e.g., establishment and operationalization of referral pathways. Trainings will involve mediation skills to effectively participate in community level dialogues for conflict resolution. Technical Advisory Committee will include as members a gender and social inclusion expert, the representatives of the Ministries of Women’s Affairs, Youth and Sports and of female professional associations related to the project, such as oyster harvesters and lawyers.

268 For organization/logistics and content of all activities, female beneficiaries will be consulted sufficiently prior to the event so that their household obligations, needs and strengths, which are numerous and essential in the lives of all, but often taken lightly, would be well accommodated. Such matters include childcare and transportation needs and timing of activities. The budget column of the Gender Action Plan indicates the amounts that are to be spent directly on women and female youths. The total amount of funds that women and female youths benefit from is larger than what is shown in the Gender Action Plan below. The table that follows indicates the timeline and milestones of activities.

269 The table from the funding proposal is reproduced below to demonstrate how gender and youth are mainstreamed in the entire project proposal. The indicators in the Gender Action Plan have separate targets for women overall and female youths.

Table B-1 [From Funding Proposal] Summary of the adaptation barriers and the project’s response interventions

	Adaptation barriers	How the project will address the identified barriers
Information barrier	Very limited data and analysis on CC impacts and weak knowledge on adaptation measures	Under Output 3.1 , the project will disseminate the comprehensive climate analysis study done as part of the project preparation and will train public sector experts on climate change and adaptation and mitigation measures.

	Ambiguous separation between CC impacts and fisheries over-exploitation issues	Under Output 3.1 , the project will also support the country's capacity for monitoring fish stocks and landings, data collection on water parameters, mangrove cover and degradation to better document and separate human action effects and climate change impacts.
	Lack of systematic information relay mechanisms to reach fisher folk	Under Output 3.1 , the project will introduce an e-extension for the fisheries sector, using automated text messaging. In addition, investments will be made in strengthening the linkages between the MoFWRNAM and the community fisheries committees in terms of information dissemination and data collection. In addition, fisherfolk, farmers and project beneficiaries will receive dedicated training, capacity development and knowledge transfer to ensure strengthening their capacities in relation to technology transfers and adaptation to climate change (in Output 2.1 and Output 2.2).
	Widespread lack of literacy and numeracy skills among women	Under Output 3.2 , rural women in the fishery sector will be trained on literacy and numeracy skills.
Technical barriers	Limited knowledge about technologies proven successful	The range of investments in coastal infrastructure and equipment (Output 2.1) and in aquaculture (Output 2.2) has been designed based on the best available practices and technologies in the West Africa region and beyond. Each investment is complemented by a series of trainings for producers (e.g. Fisheries/Aquaculture Field Schools (FFS) with technical, operation and maintenance, marketing modules). Under Output 2.2 , public sector agents will be trained in these practices and technologies.
	Mixed past experience with improved fisheries and aquaculture technologies	Site selection of aquaculture activities under Output 2.2 will be done in consultation with the local communities and after a full technical assessment, in particular in terms of water access and quality.
	Insufficient availability of quality inputs for aquaculture production	Under Output 2.2 , the project will support the upgrading of the Jahally Aquaculture Centre's fingerling production capacity and the scaling of fish feed production at four mills.
	Lack of extension services tailored to women's needs and capacities	Under Output 3.1 , rural women in the fishery sector will be consulted on their needs and be provided with voice-over e-extension services addressing these.
	Infrastructure for women's business receives less attention and finance	Under Outputs 1.1, 2.1 and 2.2 , infrastructure investments will be made for rural women in the fishery sector; mangroves for both women and men (Output 1.1), landing sites improvement for both women and men (Output 2.1), fish smoking and drying equipment for women (Output 1.1), aquaculture related infrastructure for both women and men (Output 2.2). Under Outputs 3.1 and 3.2 , public service personnel and technicians will be sensitized on gender issues. Under Output 3.2 , roundtable discussions on private investment will aim to discuss investment for women at least 40% of the time and rural women in the fishery sector will be trained on literacy and numeracy skills.

Financial barriers	No disposable income for investing and weak access to credit	<p>Recognising the financial difficulties that a matching grant approach would impose on beneficiaries, the project will fully finance the adaptation packages under Output 2.2. The four aquaculture and fisheries packages have been carefully designed with a focus on ensuring sufficient working capital and profitability and most suitable and interested farmers⁷⁵⁰ will be engaged by the project. In addition, platforms to facilitate market access and linkages with subsequent segments of fisheries value chains will be facilitated in Output 3.2.</p> <p>Similarly, the investments under Output 2.1, which mostly represent communal equipment, will also be financed fully by the project. Completing these investments, the group trainings will focus on strengthening the local committees' capacity for fee collection and maintenance and replacement savings.</p> <p>Under Output 3.2 strengthening beneficiaries' financial literacy for improved access to finance if suitable financial products and system will be made available. Moreover, Output 3.2 will include dedicated public-private policy dialogue and capacity strengthening of public and private sector including financial institutions aimed at de-constraining the inclusive value chains development, thereby improving the availability of appropriate financial services for smallholder producers and their organizations. Under Output 3.1 policy dialogue will be active to stimulate policy and regulations reforms needed also to improve financial inclusion.</p>
	Financial leeway for women is much smaller than for men	Under Output 3.2 , women and men will examine their goals as a family and the roles they would play in reaching those goals, which serves as sensitization on the women's responsibilities, needs and strengths and creates understanding of gender issues by men. The youth members in the family will be encouraged to participate for their empowerment and strategic mapping of their lives.
Market barriers	Poor quality standards for fish products and insufficient linkages between fish value chain actors (producers) and buyers	Under Output 2.1 , the project will invest in improved fish processing equipment, designed to both reduce losses and to improve the quality of the products. Similarly, the improved water access will ensure that fresh fish is sold in more hygienic conditions. Fisher folk will also be trained in quality standards (including for export) under Output 2.1 and Output 3.2, as well as supported to organize themselves into common interest groups/cooperatives. In addition, linkages with the buyers (especially in the tourism and catering sectors) will be promoted under Output 3.2.
	Gender-based segregation of markets	Under Output 3.2 , women and men will examine their goals as a family and the roles they would play in reaching those goals, which serves as sensitization on the women's responsibilities, needs and strength and creates understanding of gender issues by men. The youth in the family will be encouraged to take part for reexamining their role in the family and life plan. Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment will also be discussed. As mentioned above, Under Outputs 3.1 and 3.2 , public service personnel and technicians will be sensitized on gender issues, and roundtable discussions on private investment will aim to discuss investment for women 40% of the time.
	Entrenched patriarchal norms among all in the society.	Under Output 3.2 , women and men will examine their goals as a family and the roles they would play in reaching those goals, which serves as sensitization on the women's responsibilities, needs and strength and creates understanding of gender issues by men. The youth in the family will be encouraged to take part for reexamining their role in the family and life plan. Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment will also be discussed.
	Early marriages for girls borne by lack of viable life alternatives in rural areas	

⁷⁵⁰ Beneficiaries selection will be done also in collaboration with co-financier ROOTS project (IFAD), which has a strong focus on the poorest and most vulnerable households.

Institutional barriers	Insufficient capacity for natural resource management	<p>Under Output 3.1, the project will finance the identified capacity development activities to boost the ability of the public sector to better manage Gambia’s natural resources, while integrating climate change in its policies and regulations, including climate-resilient construction standards for fish landing sites and related infrastructure.</p> <p>In addition, under Output 1.2, the communities involved in the mangrove (fisheries habitat) restoration will be equipped to engage in sustainable ecosystem management at local level, with support from national institutions.</p>
	Lack of systematic inter-sectoral coordination	<p>As part of its coordination and implementation arrangements, the project will create a multi-stakeholder Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The meetings and activities of these two bodies will be financed by the Government’s in-kind contribution. The project will propose the gradual transformation of these two bodies into permanent inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms.</p>
	Target beneficiaries and formulators of policies, plans and interventions	<p>Under Outputs 3.1 and 3.2, public service personnel and technicians will be sensitized on gender issues, including sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.</p> <p>Under Output 3.2, roundtable discussions on private investment will aim to discuss investment for women at least 40% of the time.</p>

2. GENDER ACTION PLAN

Expected Result ⁷⁵¹	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Budget
<i>Fund-level impacts</i>				
<i>GCF core indicator</i>	<p>Core indicator 2: direct and indirect beneficiaries reached.</p> <p><u>Direct:</u> <i>Baseline: 0 (0 women; 0 men)</i> <i>Target: 25,000 (42.0% women, including female youths; 58% men, including male youths)</i></p> <p><u>Indirect:</u> <i>Baseline: 0 (0 women; 0 men)</i> <i>Target: 2.1 million (50.4% women, including female youths; 49.6% men, including male youths)</i></p>	By end of Project Year 6	FAO (as Executing Entity), particularly: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.	Included in budget.
	<p>Number of direct beneficiaries relative to total population.</p> <p><u>Direct:</u> <i>Baseline: 0% (0% of total women; 0% of total men)</i> <i>Target: 1.1 % (0.92% of total women, including female youths; 1.29% of total men, including male youths)</i></p> <p><u>Indirect:</u> <i>Baseline: 0% (0% of total women, 0% of total men)</i> <i>Target: 8.9 % (8.9% of total women, including female youths; 8.9% of total men, including male youths)</i></p>	By end of Project Year 6	FAO (as Executing Entity), particularly: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.	Included in budget.
ARA 1: <i>Most vulnerable people and communities</i>	<p>Supplementary indicator 2.1: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options</p> <p><i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: Sustainable ecosystem management: 2,160 women and 2,370 men by Year 3; 6,524 women and 5,926 men by Year 6</i> <i>Climate-proofed coastal infrastructure: 24,178 women and 21,963 men by Year 3; and 60,455 women and 54,908 men by Year 6</i> <i>Aquaculture development: 4,871 women and 4,425 men by Year 3; and</i></p>	By end of Project Year 3 and 6	FAO (as Executing Entity), particularly: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.	Included in budget.

⁷⁵¹ **Note:** All rows in the Gender Action Plan shaded in green include indicators and targets that are included in the overall project logframe. These constitute the higher-level results to which the actions in the Gender Action Plan will contribute. Progress in achieving these results will be assessed by the Project Monitoring Specialist. Rows that are not shaded in green include indicators and targets that are specific to the Gender Action Plan. The Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist will bear overall responsibility for delivering the Gender Action Plan, including: (i) working with other project-recruited staff and partners to ensure gender considerations and support are integrated into project support in a manner that enables achievement of the targets included in this plan; and (ii) monitoring progress against these targets and reporting to the PMIU (and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist in particular).

	12,178 women and 11,062 men by Year 6, Improved climate adaptation capacities: 3,479 women and 3,161 men by Year 3; and 8,968 women and 7,902 men by Year 6.			
ARA 2: Health, well-being, food and water security	Supplementary 2.2: Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security Baseline: 10,000 households (83,000 individuals, of which 43,492 women) Target: 14,139 households (117,354 individuals, of which 61,493 women, and equivalent to 70% of beneficiary households) by Year 3 18,178 households (150,887 individuals, of which 79,065 women, and equivalent to 90% of beneficiary households) by Year 6	By end of Project Years 3 and 6	FAO (as Executing Entity), particularly: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.	Included in budget.
Project/Programme Co-Benefit Indicator Intra-households and societal gender based discriminations are reduced	Percentage of women who first marry or enter marital union before age 15 in rural areas⁸⁷ Baseline: 12.9% Target: 12% by Year 3 and 10% by Year 6	By end of Project Year 3 and 6.	FAO (as Executing Entity), particularly: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.	Included in budget.
Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Budget
Component 1: Strengthening restoration capacity and community management of artisanal fisheries habitats				USD 1,593,675
Output 1.1: Mangrove ecosystems sustainably restored in fisheries priority areas⁷⁵²				USD 1,186,850
Activity 1.1.1: Reforestation of 1,100 ha of degraded mangrove areas in key fisheries hotspots Sub activities 1.1.1.1 Select planting sites within targeted mangrove areas 1.1.1.2 Supporting the sensitization and training of communities surrounding the mangrove reforestation sites on mangrove conservation and sustainable utilization of	Since the activity benefits the entire community, half of the budget is considered for women. The following measures that ensure sufficient involvement of women do not require additional funding. 1.1.1.1 Proportion of female/female youth stakeholders (oyster harvesters/processors/sellers and fish processors/sellers) consulted for planting site selection. Baseline: 0 Target: 50%/20% of stakeholders consulted 1.1.1.2-1.1.1.5 Proportion of female/female youth stakeholders consulted for participation logistics. Baseline: 0 Target: 80%/80% of stakeholders consulted	All by end of: Project Year 2, Quarter 1 for the first 200ha; PY3 Q1 for the following 300ha; PY4, Q1 for the following 300 ha; and PY5, Q1 for the last 300 ha.	FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.	USD 671,250

⁷⁵² The target group of women includes female youths.

<p>resources (co-financed and executed by FAO)</p> <p>1.1.2.3 Mobilize local communities (identify and train planting teams) and determine planting plan</p> <p>1.1.1.4 Equip participating communities with restoration toolkits in each reforestation area</p> <p>1.1.1.5 Community-led planting campaigns</p> <p>1.1.1.6 Monitor, evaluate and replace dead plants</p> <p>Deliverables</p> <p>10 degraded mangrove areas restored through a mix of reforestation and assisted natural regeneration, for a total of 2,250 ha</p>	<p>1.1.1.2-1 Proportion of female/female youth stakeholders consulted for training content, including use of mangroves and other goods and services from mangrove ecosystems. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of stakeholders consulted</p> <p>1.1.1.2-2 Proportion of female/female youth stakeholders participating in sensitization and trainings on mangrove reforestation and conservation. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of participants</p> <p>1.1.2.3 Proportion of female/female youth planting team members. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of planting team members</p> <p>1.1.1.4 Proportion of women/female youth among restoration toolkit recipients. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of toolkit recipients in each reforestation area</p> <p>1.1.1.5 Proportion of women/female youth involved in planning and execution of community-led campaigns. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of all community members involved in planning and execution of community-led campaigns.</p> <p>1.1.1.6 Proportion of women/female youth involved in monitoring, evaluation and replacement of dead mangroves. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in monitoring, evaluation and replacement of dead mangroves.</p>			
<p>Activity 1.1.2: Support assisted natural regeneration (ANR) on 1,250 ha of moderately degraded mangroves in key fisheries hotspots</p>	<p>Since the activity benefits the entire community, half of the budget is considered for women. The following measures that ensure sufficient involvement of women do not require additional funding.</p> <p>1.1.2.1 Proportion of female/female youth stakeholders (oyster harvesters/processors/sellers and fish processors/sellers) consulted for</p>	<p>All by end of: Project Year 2, Quarter 1 for the first 200ha; PY3 Q1 for</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 515,600</p>

<p>Sub activities: 1.1.2.1 Identify ANR sites and site-specific ANR measures within targeted mangrove areas 1.1.2.2 Support the sensitization and training of communities surrounding the mangrove ANR sites on mangrove conservation and sustainable utilization of resources (<i>co-funded and executed by FAO</i>) 1.1.2.3 Mobilize local communities (identify, train and equip work teams) and determine work plan 1.1.2.4 Equip participating communities with restoration toolkits in each ANR area 1.1.2.5 Community-led ANR campaigns 1.1.2.6 Monitor, evaluate and replace dead plants 1.1.2.7 Joint planning and execution of mangrove restoration (co-funded and executed by MoA)</p> <p>Deliverables: 10 degraded mangrove areas restored through a mix of reforestation and assisted natural regeneration, for a total of 2,250 ha</p>	<p>natural regeneration site selection. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of stakeholders</p> <p>1.1.2.2-1.1.2.5 Proportion of female/female youth stakeholders consulted for participation logistics. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of stakeholders consulted</p> <p>1.1.2.2-1 Proportion of female/female youth stakeholders consulted for training content, including use of mangroves and other goods and services from mangrove ecosystems. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of stakeholders consulted</p> <p>1.1.2.2-2 Proportion of female/female youth stakeholders participating in sensitization and trainings on mangrove reforestation and conservation. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of participants</p> <p>1.1.2.3 Proportion of female/female youth work-team members. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of work members.</p> <p>1.1.2.4 Proportion of women/female youth among restoration toolkit recipients <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of toolkit recipients in each ANR area</p> <p>1.1.2.5 Proportion of women/female youth involved in planning and execution of ANR campaign. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in planning and execution of ANR campaign</p> <p>1.1.2.6 Proportion of women/female youth involved in monitoring, evaluation and replacement of dead mangroves. <i>Baseline: 0</i></p>	<p>the following 350ha; PY4, Q1 for the following 350 ha; and PY5, Q1 for the last 350 ha.</p>		
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	<p><i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in monitoring, evaluation and replacement of dead mangroves</p> <p>1.1.2.7-1 Proportion of women/female youth involved in joint planning and execution of mangrove restoration. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in joint planning of mangrove restoration.</p> <p>1.1.2.7-2 Proportion of women/female youth involved in execution of mangrove restoration. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in execution of mangrove restoration.</p>			
Output 1.2: Local communities equipped for sustainable ecosystem management⁷⁵³				USD 406,825
<p>Activity 1.2.1: Capacity development for local communities</p> <p>Sub activities: 1.2.1.1 Provide trainings on mangrove monitoring, conservation and sustainable resource use 1.2.1.2 Establish community forest management committees (CFMCs) at each intervention site</p> <p>Deliverables: CFMCs established at each intervention site half of whose members are female.</p>	<p>Since the activity benefits the entire community, half of the budget is considered for women. The following measures that ensure sufficient involvement of women do not require additional funding.</p> <p>1.2.1.1-1 Proportion of women/female youth consulted on the training content and participation logistics of mangrove monitoring, conservation and sustainable resource use. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of women/female youth of the mangrove community.</p> <p>1.2.1.1-2 Proportion of women/female youth trained on mangrove monitoring, conservation and sustainable resource use. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members trained on mangrove monitoring, conservation and sustainable resource use</p> <p>1.2.1.2 Proportion of female/female youth forest management committee members. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of forest management committee members</p>	<p>1.2.1.1 By end of: Project Year 1, Q4 for one training; PY2 Q4 for another three trainings; and PY3 Q4 for the last three trainings. 1.2.1.2 By end of PY6.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	USD 30,000

⁷⁵³ The target group of women includes female youths.

<p>Activity 1.2.2: Support the establishment of community forest status (where applicable) for the interventions sites and the transfer of tenure to the local communities</p> <p>Sub activities: 1.2.2.1 Review forest situation, determine boundaries and establish community forest status 1.2.2.2 Prepare and enact forest tenure agreements 1.2.2.3 Conduct awareness raising workshops for communities on rights and obligations</p> <p>Deliverables: Transfer of tenure for 10 community forests</p>	<p>Since the activity benefits the entire community, half of the budget is considered for women. The following measures that ensure sufficient involvement of women do not require additional funding.</p> <p>1.2.2.1-1.2.2.3 Proportion of female/female youth stakeholders consulted for participation logistics. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of stakeholders consulted</p> <p>1.2.2.1 Proportion of women/female youth involved in review. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in review</p> <p>1.2.2.2 Proportion of women/female youth involved in preparation and enactment of forest tenure agreements. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in preparation and enactment of forest tenure agreements</p> <p>1.2.2.3 Proportion of female/female youth participants in awareness raising workshops. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community member participants in awareness raising workshops on rights and obligations</p>	<p>All by end of each Project Year 2, 3, 4 and 5.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist..</p>	<p>USD 48,125</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.3: Provide technical support to the execution of the mangrove restoration activities and ensuring environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>Sub activities: 1.2.3.1 Supervision and extension for fisheries activities(co-funded and executed by MoFWRNAM)</p>	<p>Since the activity benefits the entire community, half of the budget is considered for women. The following measures that ensure sufficient involvement of women do not require additional funding.</p> <p>1.2.3.1 Proportion of women/female youth involved in identification of site-specific priority needs. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 90%/90%</i> of female/female youth landing site users</p> <p>1.2.3.2-1 Proportion of women/female youth consulted for the content of capacity development and participation logistics. <i>Baseline: 0</i></p>	<p>All except 1.2.3.3-2 by end of Project Year 2 Quarter 2 for one site; PY3 Q2 for another three sites; PY4 Q2 for another three sites; and PY5 Q2 for the last</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 328,700</p>

<p>1.2.3.2 Provision of capacity development to local communities on NRM / Mangrove forestry</p> <p>1.2.3.3 Supervise and ensure the correct application of environment and social safeguards (ESS)</p> <p>Deliverables: Communities in 10 degraded mangrove areas receiving support and technical expertise</p>	<p><i>Target: 80%/80% of female/female youth of participants.</i></p> <p>1.2.3.2-2 Proportion of women/female youth participating in capacity development. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20% of female/female youth of participants.</i></p> <p>1.2.3.2-3 Proportion of capacity development time spent on women's activities. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50% of capacity development time.</i></p> <p>1.2.3.3-1 Proportion of environmental and social safeguards items considered for compliance and directly related to women's activities. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50% of safeguard items</i></p> <p>1.2.3.3-2 Proportion of women in the targeted communities who diversify their livelihoods using non-timber forest products of mangroves. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 20% of women in the targeted communities..</i></p>	<p>three sites. 1.2.3.3.-2 by Project Year 6.</p>		
<p>Component 2: Climate resilient fisheries infrastructure and aquaculture development</p>				<p>USD 12,288,800</p>
<p>Output 2.1: 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)⁷⁵⁴</p>				<p>USD 5,992,300</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.1: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), detailed design and supervision for all sites</p> <p>Sub-activities: 2.1.1.1 Conduct ESIA for all sites 2.1.1.2 Detailed design of all construction works 2.1.1.3 Supervision of</p>	<p>Since the activity benefits the entire community, half of the budget is considered for women. The following measures that ensure sufficient involvement of women do not require additional funding.</p> <p>2.1.1.1 Proportion of female landing site users consulted for each site on possible environmental and social impacts. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 90%/90% of female/female youth users of each landing site</i></p> <p>2.1.1.2 Proportion of female landing site users consulted for each site on design of construction works. <i>Baseline: 0</i></p>	<p>By end of Project Year 4 Quarter 2.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 351,200</p>

⁷⁵⁴ The target group of women includes female youths.

<p>construction works</p> <p>2.1.1.4 Provision of capacity development on environmental and social safeguards for artisanal fisherfolk, including on their role in implementing the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).</p>	<p><i>Target: 90%/90% of female/female youth users of each landing site</i></p> <p>2.1.1.3 Proportion of female/female youth landing site users periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/50% of female/female youth users of each landing site</i></p> <p>2.1.1.4-1 Proportion of female/female youth site users consulted for content of capacity development and participation logistics. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80% of female/female youth users of each landing site</i></p> <p>2.1.1.4-2 Proportion of female/female youth landing site users participating in capacity development. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20% of female/female youth users of each landing site</i></p> <p>2.1.1.4-3 Proportion of capacity development time spent on women’s activities. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50% of capacity development time</i></p>			
<p>Activity 2.1.2: Expand the Banjul landing site to accommodate loss of capacity at other climate impacted sites</p> <p>Sub activities:</p> <p>2.1.2.1 Mobilization and dredging</p> <p>2.1.2.2 Piling works</p> <p>2.1.2.3 Installation of 4 new pontoons for fish landing</p> <p>2.1.2.4 Installation of shore facilities for fish handling</p> <p>Deliverables:</p> <p>Operational, expanded landing coastal site</p>	<p>Since the activity benefits the entire community, half of the budget is considered for women. The following measures that ensure sufficient involvement of women do not require additional funding.</p> <p>2.1.2.1 Proportion of women/female youth invited to take part in dredging to encourage crossing the task division line defined by gender. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 30%/20% of community members involved in dredging</i></p> <p>2.1.2.2-2.1.2.3 Proportion of female/female youth Banjul landing site users periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/50% of female/female youth Banjul landing site users</i></p> <p>2.1.2.4 Proportion of female Banjul landing site users consulted. <i>Baseline: 0</i></p>	<p>All by end of Project Year 3, Quarter 3.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 1,347,500</p>

	<i>Target: 90%/90% of female/female youth Banjul landing site users</i>			
<p>Activity 2.1.3: Introduce climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the Brufut, Tanji and Gunjur landing sites</p> <p>Sub activities: 2.1.3.1 Installation of improved fish smoking units 2.1.3.2 Installation of improved solar fish driers 2.1.3.3 Installation of solar-powered sea water fish rinsing lines</p> <p>Deliverables: Four operational, climate-proofed coastal landing sites (all smoking and drying units are for women)</p>	<p>This activity targets professionals who smoke and dry fish; they are as a rule women. To ensure sufficient involvement of women at all stages, the following is proposed.</p> <p>2.1.3.1 Proportion of female/female youth landing site users consulted to reflect user perspectives. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 90%/90% of female/female youth Brufut/Tanji/Gunjur landing site users</i></p> <p>2.1.3.2 Proportion of female/female youth landing site users consulted to reflect user perspectives. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 90%/90% of female/female youth Brufut/Tanji/Gunjur landing site users</i></p> <p>2.1.3.3 Proportion of female/female youth landing site users consulted to reflect user perspectives. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 90%/90% of female/female youth Brufut/Tanji/Gunjur landing site users</i></p>	<p>All by end of Project Year 3, Quarter 1 for one site; PY3 Q2 for the second site; and PY3 Q3 for the third site.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 1,724,000</p>

<p>Activity 2.1.4: Develop flood-proof measures and introduce climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the Kartong landing site</p> <p>Sub activities: 2.1.4.1 Platform level raising works 2.1.4.2 Piling works and installation of floating pontoons 2.1.4.3 Installation of improved solar fish driers 2.1.4.4 Installation of improved fish smoking units 2.1.4.5 Installation of solar-powered sea water fish rinsing lines</p> <p>Deliverables: One operational, climate-proofed coastal landing site (all smoking and rinsing units are for women)</p>	<p>This activity targets professionals who smoke and dry fish; they are as a rule women. To ensure sufficient involvement of women at all stages, the following is proposed.</p> <p>2.1.4.1-2.1.4.5 Proportion of female/female youth landing site users periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/50%</i> of female/female youth Kartong landing site users</p> <p>2.1.4.3 Proportion of female/female youth landing site users consulted. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 90%/90%</i> of female/female youth Kartong landing site users</p> <p>2.1.4.4 Proportion of female/female youth landing site users consulted. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 90%/90%</i> of female/female youth Kartong landing site users</p> <p>2.1.4.5 Proportion of female/female youth landing site users consulted. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 90%/90%</i> of female/female youth Kartong landing site users</p>	<p>All by end of Project Year 4, Quarter 1.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 1,253,300</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.5: Develop flood-proof measures at the Bintang landing site (Package 4)</p> <p>Sub activities: 2.1.5.1 Road level raising works 2.1.5.2 Piling works and installation of floating pontoons</p> <p>Deliverables: One operational, climate-proofed river landing site</p>	<p>Since the activity benefits the entire community, half of the budget is considered for women. The following measures that ensure sufficient involvement of women do not require additional funding.</p> <p>2.1.5.1-2.1.5.2 Proportion of female/female youth landing site users periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%</i> of female/female youth Bintang landing site users</p>	<p>All by end of Project Year 3, Quarter 3.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 348,800</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.6 Capacity development for the Community Fisheries Centers (CFCs)</p>	<p>Since the activity benefits the entire community, half of the budget is considered for women. The following measures that ensure sufficient involvement of women do</p>	<p>All by end of each Project Year 2, 3, 4</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 375,000</p>

<p>Sub-activities: 2.1.6.1 Trainings on equipment and technologies use, on organisational arrangements for equitable use and for user fee collection, on maintenance and repairs 2.1.6.2 Provision of capacity development for post harvest equipment management and maintenance (co-funded and executed by FAO) 2.1.6.3 Capacity development for the CFCs - organisational, O&M marketing including negotiation skills</p> <p>Deliverables: At least 7 CFCs received capacity development, half of which is for women</p>	<p>not require additional funding.</p> <p>2.1.6.1-1 Proportion of female/female youth site users consulted for training content and participation logistics related to equipment and technology use, etc. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 90%/90%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>2.1.6.1-2 Proportion of female/female youth site users participating in training on equipment and technology use, etc. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 70%/70%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>2.1.6.1-3 Proportion of training time spent on equipment, technologies, organizational arrangement, maintenance and repair related to women’s activities. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%</i> of training time</p> <p>2.1.6.2-1 Proportion of female/female youth site users consulted for content of capacity development and participation logistics on post-harvest equipment. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>2.1.6.2-2 Proportion of female/female youth landing site users participating in capacity development on post-harvest equipment. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>2.1.6.2-3 Proportion of training time spent on equipment related to women’s activities. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%</i> of training time</p> <p>2.1.6.3-1 Proportion of female/female youth site users consulted for training content and participation logistics related CFCs. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 90%/90%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p>	<p>and 5.</p>	<p>cial Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	
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	<p>2.1.6.3-2 Proportion of female/female youth participating in training on CFCs. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>2.1.6.3-3 Proportion of training time spent on capacity development related to women's activities. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%</i> of training time</p>			
<p>Activity 2.1.7 Introduce energy efficient technologies for fish handling and processing in 10 mangrove management communities</p> <p>Sub-activities: 2.1.7.1 Identify site specific priority needs of the mangrove communities to reduce firewood use and fish losses 2.1.7.2 Provide and install the necessary equipment 2.1.7.3 Install additional equipment (co-funded and executed by FAO) 2.1.7.4 Capacity development for (technical, O&M and organizational, including negotiation skills)</p> <p>Deliverables: Energy efficient technology packages in 10 communities, all of which are used by women</p>	<p>This activity targets professionals who smoke and dry fish; they are as a rule women. To ensure sufficient involvement of women at all stages, the following is proposed.</p> <p>2.1.7.1 Proportion of female/female youth site users consulted for location selection and periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 70%/70%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>2.1.7.2-2.1.7.3 Proportion of female/female youth site users consulted for design and installation of equipment to be introduced and periodically invited to the site to examine and learn about the installation process. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 70%/70%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>2.1.7.4-1 Proportion of female/male youth site users consulted on content of capacity development and participation logistics. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>2.1.7.4-2 Proportion of female/female youth participants in capacity development activities related to technical, O&M and organizational aspects of equipment. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 60%/60%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p>	<p>All by end of Project Year 2 Quarter 2 for one site; PY3 Q2 for another three sites; PY4 Q2 for another three sites; and PY5 Q2 for the last three sites.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 592.500</p>
<p>Output 2.2: Aquaculture activities introduced as adaptation measures for livelihood improvement of 2,800 smallholder rural households⁷⁵⁵</p>				<p>USD 6,296,500</p>

⁷⁵⁵ The target group of women includes female youths.

<p>Activity 2.2.1: Expand the Jahally Aquaculture Center</p> <p>Sub activities: 2.2.1.1 Upscale the fingerling production capacity (additional ponds, scale-up inputs) 2.2.1.2 Develop a training centre and a demonstration pond</p> <p>Deliverables: Operational Aquaculture Centre capable of progressively meeting fingerling, and training demand</p>	<p>Since the activity benefits the entire community, half of the budget is considered for women. The following measures that ensure sufficient involvement of women do not require additional funding.</p> <p>2.2.1.1 Proportion of female/female youth beneficiaries of aquaculture consulted on type of fish, etc. before the activity commences. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members consulted</p> <p>2.2.1.2 Proportion of female/female youth beneficiaries consulted on location and dimensions of ponds, etc. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members consulted</p>	<p>2.2.1.1 By end of Project Year 2 2.2.1.2 By end of Project Year 1</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 45,000</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.2: Promote the increase of fish feed production through four manufacturing units</p> <p>Sub activities: 2.2.2.1 Provide additional inputs for the full operationalization of existing units 2.2.2.2 Finance the creation of two additional, youth-led units 2.2.2.3 Provide training and quality control for fish feed production, including business aspects</p> <p>Deliverables: Four active fish feed units capable of progressively meeting feed demand</p>	<p>Since the activity benefits the entire community, half of the budget is considered for women. The following measures that ensure sufficient involvement of women do not require additional funding.</p> <p>2.2.2.1 Proportion of female/female youth oyster/fish harvesters/professors/sellers consulted on the effects of fish feed production on their livelihoods before and during the activity. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members consulted</p> <p>2.2.2.2 Proportion of female youths involved in creation of new units. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%</i> of youths involved in creation of new units</p> <p>2.2.2.3-1 Proportion of women/female youth consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of women/female youths of each community consulted</p> <p>2.2.2.3-2 Proportion of women/female youth trained on fish feed production and its business. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/30%</i> of training participants</p>	<p>All by end of Project Year 2, Quarter 2</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 70,000</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.3: Integrate catfish</p>	<p>The following measures that ensure that all beneficiaries are women as</p>	<p>All by end of</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing</p>	<p>USD</p>

<p>production in fish tanks in 30 communal vegetable gardens (aquaculture package 1)</p> <p>Sub activities: 2.2.3.1 Construction and infrastructure works (co-funded and executed by MoA) 2.2.3.2. Provide fish tanks, smoking ovens, shelters and start-up kits (tools and inputs) 2.2.3.3 Provide training and supervision for fish production and smoking, and use of water with fish excrements as fertilizer in horticulture and negotiation skills</p> <p>Deliverables: 30 producer groups equipped and trained for fish production in tanks, integrated with vegetable production, all of which are for women</p>	<p>stipulated by co-financier IFAD.</p> <p>2.2.3.1 Proportion of women/female youths invited to periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female/female youth of each community involved</p> <p>2.2.3.2 Proportion of women/female youths receiving equipment and inputs. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 100%/40%</i> of equipment and input recipients.</p> <p>2.2.3.3-1 Proportion of women/female youths consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female/female youths in each community involved</p> <p>2.2.3.3-2 Proportion of women/female youths receiving training and instructions. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 100%/40%</i> of training/instructions recipients</p>	<p>Project Year 2, Quarter 4 for five producer groups; PY3 Q4 for the next 10 POs; PY4, Q4 for another 10 POs; and PY5 Q4 for the last 5 POs.</p>	<p>Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>3,704,900</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.4: Introduce integrated rice-fish culture in 300 ha of new irrigated schemes (aquaculture package 2)</p> <p>Sub activities: 2.2.4.1 Contribute to the works of developing new irrigated schemes (top-up for additional cost of works) (co-funded and executed by MoA) 2.2.4.2 Provide technical assistance for developing the adjusted design and technical</p>	<p>The following measures that ensure that half of the beneficiaries are women.</p> <p>2.2.4.1 Proportion of women/female youths involved in developing new irrigated schemes (design, construction, operation, maintenance, etc.). <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in irrigation schemes</p> <p>2.2.4.2 Proportion of women/female youths consulted on the specifications of irrigation schemes. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in specification</p> <p>2.2.4.3 Proportion of women/female youth recipients of start-up kits</p>	<p>All by end of Project Year 1, Quarter 4 for 50 ha; PY2 Q4 for the next 150 ha; and PY3 Q4 for the last 100 ha.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 1,510,450</p>

<p>specifications for the integration of fish cultivation in the irrigated schemes</p> <p>2.2.4.3 Provide start-up kits to the beneficiaries (tools and inputs)</p> <p>2.2.4.4 Provide technical training and supervision for the beneficiaries of integrated rice-fish production and negotiation skills</p> <p>Deliverables: Adjusted technical specifications for rice-fish irrigated schemes</p> <p>600 rice producers (half of which are women) equipped and trained to produce fish in their irrigated fields, reducing the use of chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides)</p>	<p><i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in irrigation schemes</p> <p>2.2.4.3-1 Proportion of women/female youths consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of community members involved in irrigation schemes</p> <p>2.2.4.3-2 Proportion of women/female youths receiving training and instructions. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in irrigation schemes</p>			
<p>Activity 2.2.5: Fund the development of fish culture in 60 earthen ponds (aquaculture package 3)</p> <p>Sub activities:</p> <p>2.2.5.1 Improve water access and provide lining for 10 existing ponds and execute the works and provide equipment for 50 new ponds</p> <p>2.2.5.2 Provide start-up kits to the beneficiaries (tools and inputs)</p> <p>2.2.5.3 Provide technical training and supervision for fish pond</p>	<p>The following measures that ensure that half of the beneficiaries are women.</p> <p>2.2.5.1-1 Proportion of women/female youths consulted on selection of ponds, water access, etc. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in pond improvement/creation</p> <p>2.2.5.1-2 Proportion of women/female youths involved in pond improvement/creation work. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 30%/20%</i> of community members involved in pond improvement/creation work</p> <p>2.2.5.2 Proportion of women/female youth recipients of start-up kits. <i>Baseline: 0</i></p>	<p>All by end of Project Year 1 Quarter 4 for four ponds; PY2 Q4 for the next 14 ponds; PY3 Q4 for another 17 ponds; PY4 Q4 for another 15 ponds; and PY5 Q4 for the last 10 ponds.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 262,450</p>

<p>aquaculture, and negotiation skills to the beneficiaries</p> <p>Deliverables: 60 producers (half of which are women) equipped and trained in pond production</p>	<p><i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in aquaculture using improved/new ponds</p> <p>2.2.5.3-1 Proportion of women/youths consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80/80%</i> of women/female youths in each community of pond.</p> <p>2.2.5.3-2 Proportion of women/female youths receiving training and instructions. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in aquaculture using improved/new ponds</p>			
<p>Activity 2.2.6: Promote sustainable clam and oyster culture in 40 communities (aquaculture package 4)</p> <p>Sub activities: 2.2.6.1 Train 30 women’s groups in clam and cockle culture on mudflats and train 10 women’s groups in oyster culture and negotiation skills 2.2.6.2 Provide necessary inputs for clam rearing on mudflats (cultivation beds), canoes, necessary material and motorized canoes</p> <p>Deliverables: 40 women groups equipped and trained in sustainable clam and oyster culture</p>	<p>This activity targets professionals who harvest clams and oysters; they are as a rule women. To ensure sufficient involvement of women at all stages, the following is proposed.</p> <p>2.2.6.1-1 Proportion of women and female youths consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 90%/90%</i> of women/female youths in each community.</p> <p>2.2.6.1-2 Proportion of female youth participants in training. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 35%</i> of participants</p> <p>2.2.6.2 Proportion of female youths receiving inputs. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 35%</i> of participants</p>	<p>All by end of Project Year 1 Quarter 2 for seven groups; PY2 Q2 for the next 14 groups; PY3 Q2 for another 14 groups; PY4 Q2 for the last five groups.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 305,000</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.7 Provide technical support to the execution of the aquaculture activities and ensuring environmental and social safeguards</p>	<p>Since the activity benefits the entire community, half of the budget is considered for women. The following measures that ensure sufficient involvement of women do not require additional funding.</p>	<p>All by end of each Project Year 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender</p>	<p>USD 398,700</p>

<p>Sub-activities: 2.2.7.1 MoFWRNAM’s provision of supervision and extension expertise for aquaculture activities (co-funded and executed by MoFWRNAM) 2.2.7.2 Provision of technical assistance and guidance of aquaculture activities by a dedicated Specialist for the full implementation period of the project 2.2.7.3 Supervise environmental and social safeguards and monitor implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework</p>	<p>2.2.7.1-1 Proportion of women/female youth in the community consulted on which safeguards issues are important to them and why. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 90%/90% of women/female youths in each community.</i></p> <p>2.2.7.1-2 Proportion of supervision time spent on women’s activities. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 40% of supervision time</i></p> <p>2.2.7.1-3 Proportion of extension expertise tailored to women. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 40% of extension content</i></p> <p>2.2.7.2 Proportion of technical assistance and guidance tailored to women. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 40% of assistance and guidance content</i></p> <p>2.2.7.3 Proportion of supervision time spent on safeguard issues related to women. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 40% of supervision time</i></p>		Specialist.	
Component 3: Improved climate change adaptive capacities				USD 2,424,025
Output 3.1: Public services strengthened to facilitate local community capacity to prepare for and respond to climate change risks ⁷⁵⁶				USD 643,475
<p>Activity 3.1.1: Strengthen the sectoral institutions and policies and develop additional capacity to respond to climate risks</p> <p>Sub activities: 3.1.1.1 Short-term specialized trainings on climate risks, climate analysis and mainstreaming climate change in national policies and strategies</p>	<p>The following measures that ensure that at least 30% of the direct beneficiaries are women (due to low proportion of female technical professionals).3.1.1.1 Proportion of female/female youth participants in trainings on climate science and mainstreaming. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants</i></p> <p>3.1.1.1 Proportion of training time spent on women specific strengths and weaknesses. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 40% of training time</i></p>	<p>3.1.1.1 By end of each Project Year 1, 3 and 5.</p> <p>3.1.1.2 By end of each Project Year 1, 2 and 3.</p>	FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.	USD 81,000

⁷⁵⁶ The target group of women includes female youths.

<p>3.1.1.2 Development of updated curricula on fisheries, aquaculture and ecosystem management, integrating climate change, in partnership with local education institutions</p> <p>3.1.1.3 Design climate change content for Diploma/Advanced Diploma training for fisheries technicians</p> <p>3.1.1.4 Support for climate related sectoral studies and subsequent revision of national policies and strategies</p> <p>3.1.1.5 Organize institutional collaborations and facilitate interaction and decision making through policy and knowledge sharing</p> <p>Deliverables:</p> <p>50 technical staff (30% of which are women) trained</p> <p>5 technical staff (30% of which are women) obtaining specialized Diplomas/Advanced Diplomas from partner local education institutions</p> <p>2 national policies/strategies revised to include climate risk analysis and mitigation and adaptation directions</p>	<p>3.1.1.2 Proportion of female/female youth experts/practitioners consulted. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants</i></p> <p>3.1.1.3 Proportion of female/female youth experts/practitioners consulted. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants</i></p> <p>3.1.1.4 Inclusion of detailed analysis on and proposed strategies for women, including necessary data collection. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 40% of lengths of main texts</i></p> <p>3.1.1.5 Inclusion of analysis on and strategies for women, including necessary data collection. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 40% of lengths of meeting time</i></p>	<p>3.1.1.3 By end of each Project Year 3, 4 and 5.</p> <p>3.1.1.4 By end of Project Year 4.</p> <p>3.1.1.5 By end of Project Year 4.</p>		
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<p>Activity 3.1.2: Improve public sector capacities to monitor the fisheries sector and its associated ecosystems and integrate climate risks</p> <p>Sub activities: 3.1.2.1 Organise a Frame Survey with a strong climate vulnerability assessment component (co-funded and executed by MoFWRNAM) 3.1.2.2 Support the expansion of monitoring capacities for Gambia river water parameters 3.1.2.3 Strengthen major coastal CFCs to monitor and report fishing efforts and catches (co-funded and executed by MoFWRNAM) 3.1.2.4 Establish regular monitoring mechanism for mangrove forest cover and train relevant government staff 3.1.2.5 Organize trainings and on the job learning opportunities to national institutions on georeferenced monitoring</p> <p>Deliverables: Up-to-date fisheries, water resources and mangrove status information available</p>	<p>Since the activity benefits the entire community, half of the budget is considered for women. The following measures that ensure sufficient involvement of women do not require additional funding.</p> <p>3.1.2.1 Proportion of survey that concerns women’s vulnerability to climate change. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50% of survey questions</i></p> <p>3.1.2.2 Proportion of female/female youth citizens involved in monitoring. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants</i></p> <p>3.1.2.3 Proportion of female/female youth citizens involved in monitoring and reporting. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants</i></p> <p>3.1.2.4 Proportion of female/female youth citizens and female/female youth government staff involved in data collection. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20% of citizen participants and 30/15% of government staff</i></p> <p>3.1.2.5 Proportion of female/female participants in training and on-the-job training on georeferenced monitoring. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants</i></p>	<p>3.1.2.1 By end of Project Year 1</p> <p>3.1.2.2 By end of each Project Year 1 and 4 (training) and PY2 (equipment).</p> <p>3.1.2.3 By end of each Project Year 1 (training) and PY2 (equipment)</p> <p>3.1.2.4 By end of each Project Year 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6</p> <p>3.1.2.5 By end of each Project Year 1, 2 and 3.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 286,225</p>
<p>Activity 3.1.3: Establish an e-extension/out-reach system for fisheries and aquaculture</p> <p>Sub activities:</p>	<p>The following measure ensure that women benefit as much as men.</p> <p>3.1.3.1 Proportion of women/female youths consulted. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20% of community members consulted</i></p>	<p>3.1.3.1 By end of Project Year 1.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender</p>	<p>USD 276,250</p>

<p>3.1.3.1 Prepare the feasibility study and technical parameters for the system</p> <p>3.1.3.2 Set-up and test the system</p> <p>3.1.3.3 Registration of fisherfolk and other value chain actors</p> <p>3.1.3.4 National rollout</p> <p>3.1.3.5 Continuous operation and refinement of e-extension system (co-funded and executed by MoFWRNAM)</p> <p>Deliverables: Operational e-extension system, including one voice-over version for illiterate women</p>	<p>3.1.3.1 Existence of voice-over version for illiterate women. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: One</i> that covers all the contents available in written form.</p> <p>3.1.3.2 Proportion of women/female youths consulted. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members consulted</p> <p>3.1.3.3 Proportion of women/female youths registered. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female/female youth community members surveyed</p> <p>3.1.3.4 Proportion of women/female youths registered and find the service useful. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 60%/60%</i> of female/female youth community members registered</p> <p>3.1.3.5 National rollout of written and voice versions for women’s activities in the fishery sector. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: Two</i> rolled out at the same time</p> <p>3.1.3.6 Proportion of women/female youth consulted. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members consulted</p>	<p>3.1.3.2 By end of Project Year 2.</p> <p>3.1.3.3 By each of each Project Year 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.</p> <p>3.1.3.4 By end of Project Year 4.</p> <p>3.1.3.5 By end of Project Year 4.</p> <p>3.1.3.5 By end of Project Year 5 and 6.</p>	<p>Specialist.</p>	
<p>Output 3.2: Local communities, groups and HHs capacities to implement market driven adaptation measures are strengthened⁷⁵⁷</p>				<p>USD 1,780,550</p>
<p>Activity 3.2.1: Capacity development for field fisheries and forestry officers to support fisheries, aquaculture and mangrove investment</p> <p>Sub activities: 3.2.1.1 Trainings on aquaculture production (facilities and</p>	<p>The following measures that ensure that at least 30% of the direct beneficiaries are women (due to low proportion of female technical professionals).</p> <p>3.2.1.1-1 Proportion of female/female youth participants. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 30%/15%</i> of participating officers</p> <p>3.2.1.1-2 Proportion of training time spent on women specific strengths and weaknesses.</p>	<p>All by end of Project Year 1, 2 and 6</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 82,500</p>

⁷⁵⁷ The target group of women includes female youths.

<p>logistics) (co-funded and executed by MoFWRNAM)</p> <p>3.2.1.2 Provision of expertise for trainings on fisheries and aquaculture</p> <p>3.2.1.3 Trainings on mangrove monitoring, restoration and sustainable management</p> <p>3.2.1.4 Provision of technical equipment for effective monitoring of implementation</p> <p>Deliverables: 80 technical officers (30% of which are women) trained and equipped</p>	<p><i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 40% of training time</i></p> <p>3.2.1.2-1 Proportion of female/female youth participants. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants</i></p> <p>3.2.1.2-2 Proportion of training material on women’s activities. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50% of training material</i></p> <p>3.2.1.3-1 Proportion of female/female youth participants. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 30%/15% of participating officers</i></p> <p>3.2.1.3-2 Proportion of training time spent on women specific strengths and weaknesses. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 40% of training time</i></p> <p>3.2.1.4 Proportion of female/female youth officers consulted on selection (accuracy, utility of data generated, operation, maintenance, budget, etc.) of equipment. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 30%/15% of participating officers</i></p>			
<p>Activity 3.2.2: Support to private investment, value addition and integration with other sectors</p> <p>Sub activities: 3.2.2.1 Organize yearly Invest in Fisheries roundtables with private and public participation (co-funded and executed by MoFWRNAM)</p> <p>3.2.2.2 Support the organization of fisheries actors into cooperatives/producer</p>	<p>The following measures ensure that women benefit as much as men.</p> <p>3.2.2.1-1 Proportion of female/female youth participants. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants.</i></p> <p>3.2.2.1-2 Proportion of roundtable time spent on women specific activities. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 40% of roundtable time</i></p> <p>3.2.2.2 Proportion of female/female youth beneficiaries. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20% of beneficiaries</i></p> <p>3.2.2.3-1 Proportion of female/female youth processors consulted on training content and participation logistics.</p>	<p>3.2.2.1 By end of each Project Year 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.</p> <p>3.2.2.2 By end of each Project Year 2, 3, 4 and 5.</p> <p>3.2.2.3 By end of each Project Year 3, 4, 5</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 388,450</p>

<p>organizations (co-funded and executed by MoFWRNAM)</p> <p>3.2.2.3 Train artisanal fish processors on quality standards, marketing, export rules, etc. (co-funded and executed by MoFWRNAM)</p> <p>3.2.2.4 Promote partnerships between fisheries actors and the tourism sector</p> <p>3.2.2.5 Organize platforms of discussion between artisanal fisherfolks and private entrepreneurs (processors, markets, ...) including development of productive alliances</p> <p>3.2.2.6 Providing training (technical and entrepreneurial) to youth groups in production of fish feed</p> <p>3.2.2.7 Facilitating evidence based dialogue and sensitization on financial inclusion (including RurallInvest or other tools to support financial institutions)</p> <p>3.2.2.8 Providing capacity development to artisanal fisheries actors on development of entrepreneurial and business opportunities within the value chain, including negotiation skills.</p> <p>3.2.2.9 Supervise and ensure environment and social safeguards</p> <p>Deliverables:</p>	<p><i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female/female youth processors at each landing site.</p> <p>3.2.2.3-2 Proportion of female/female youth participants. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 90%/35%</i> of participants.</p> <p>3.2.3.4 Proportion of female/female youth in fishery and tourism involved. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of fishery participants and 40/10% of tourism.</p> <p>3.2.2.5-1 Proportion of female/female youth processors consulted on the content and participation logistics of discussion on linking production and business. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female/female youth processors at each landing site.</p> <p>3.2.2.5-2 Proportion of female/female youth participants in discussions on linking production and business. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of participants.</p> <p>3.2.2.6-1 Proportion of female youth processors consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%</i> of female youth processors at each landing site.</p> <p>3.2.2.6-2 Proportion of female youth participants. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%</i> of participants.</p> <p>3.2.2.7 Proportion of female/female youth participants in dialogue and sensitization on financial inclusion. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of participants.</p> <p>3.2.2.8-1 Proportion of female/female youth stakeholders (oyster harvesters/processors/sellers and fish processors/sellers) consulted for content of capacity development and participation logistics. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female youth processors at each landing site.</p>	<p>and 6.</p> <p>3.2.2.4 By end of each Project Year 2, 3, 4 and 5.</p> <p>3.2.2.5 By end of each Project Year 2, 3, 4 and 5.</p> <p>3.2.2.6 By end of each Project Year 2, 3, 4 and 5.</p> <p>3.2.2.7 By end of each Project Year 2, 3, 4 and 5.</p> <p>3.2.2.8 By end of each Project Year 2, 3, 4 and 5.</p> <p>3.2.2.9 By end of each Project Year 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.</p>		
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<p>5 Invest in Fisheries roundtables</p> <p>100 artisanal fish processors (all of which are women) trained</p>	<p>3.2.2.8-2 Proportion of female/female youth participants in capacity development. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants.</i></p> <p>3.2.2.9 Proportion of environmental and social safeguards items considered for compliance and directly related to women’s activities. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50% of safeguard items</i></p>			
<p>Activity 3.2.3: Support to gender and youth empowerment through the application of the Household Methodology</p> <p>Sub activities:</p> <p>3.2.3.1. Household Methodology Training of trainers</p> <p>3.2.3.2 Household Methodology large scale training (co-funded and executed by FAO)</p> <p>3.2.3.3 Facilitation of Household Methodology meetings with the project beneficiaries, sensitization of community gatekeepers prior to Household Methodology facilitated meetings on gender and community-led support measures against SEAH and GBV</p> <p>Deliverables:</p> <p>3-year gender and youth empowerment process for 600 households</p>	<p>3.2.3.1 Proportion of female/female youth/male youth participants. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50%/35%/35% of participants.</i></p> <p>3.2.3.1 - 3.2.3.3 Number of households meetings facilitated. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 10 households per session, four sessions a month, five months a year for three years for a total of 600households (200 households facilitated for five months in Project Year 2, 400 for five months in PY 3, 600 for five months in PY4, 400 for five months in PY5 and 200 in PY6)</i></p> <p>3.2.3.3-2 Number of community gatekeepers (from the community of training) separately sensitized prior to the training per trainer. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 2 community gatekeepers per session, four sessions a month, five months a year for three years.</i></p> <p>3.2.3.3-3 Proportion of communities where more than half of the women agree that the community gatekeepers are leading support measures against SEAH and GBV. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 40% in Project Year 3 and 60% in Project Year 5 of the communities whose gatekeepers are sensitized.</i></p> <p>3.2.3.3-4 Difference in hours spent per week engaged in household chores and caregiving by women and men. <i>Baseline: To be surveyed at the outset of the Activity implementation.</i> <i>Target: 50% reduction in difference for each household.</i></p>	<p>3.2.3.1 By end of each Project Year 1 and 4.</p> <p>3.2.3.2-1 and 3.2.3.2 200 households facilitated for five months in Project Year 2, 400 in PY 3, 600 in PY4, 400 in PY5 and 200 in PY6 (total 3 years of facilitation for 600 households).</p> <p>3.2.3.3-2 By end of end of each Project Year 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 929,600 (including FAO TCP 84,000 USD)</p>

	<p>3.2.3.3-5 Proportion of women who think their husbands' beating is unjustified under any circumstance. <i>Baseline: To be surveyed at the outset of the Activity implementation.</i> <i>Target: 50% reduction in each community targeted by the Activity.</i></p>	<p>3.2.2.3-3 By end of Project Year 3 and 5.</p> <p>3.2.2.3-4 and 3.2.2.3-5 By end of 3-year programme for each household (200 each in PY 4, 5 and 6).</p>		
<p>Activity 3.2.4: Implement a functional literacy and numeracy programme targeted to project female beneficiaries</p> <p>Sub activities: 3.2.4.1 Identification of participants and definition of approach (including TRY women groups involved in oyster production) 3.2.4.2 Training of trainers (younger, literate women in the community) 3.2.4.3 Functional literacy and numeracy classes</p> <p>Deliverables: 1,500 women completing the programme</p>	<p>3.2.4.1 Proportion of female experts/practitioners involved. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80% of participants.</i></p> <p>3.2.4.2 Proportion of rural female youth participants. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80% of participants.</i></p> <p>3.2.4.3-1 Number of rural women completing the 3-year programme. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 1,500 (500 each in Project Year 4, 5 and 6)</i></p> <p>3.2.4.3-2 Number of male treasurers of female professional organizations in the fishery sector replaced by women. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 50% of male treasurers</i></p>	<p>3.2.4.1 By end of each Project Year 1 and 3</p> <p>3.2.4.2 By end of each Project Year 1 and 3</p> <p>3.2.4.3-1 By end of Project Year 4, 5 and 6.</p> <p>3.2.4.3-2 By end of Project Year 6</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist.</p>	<p>USD 260,000</p>
<p>Activity 3.2.5: Train executing-agency personnel on gender in general, SEAH, establish and operationalize referral pathways</p>	<p>3.2.5.1-1 Proportion of male professionals at executing agencies involved in the project management directly or indirectly participate in each SEAH training. <i>Baseline: 0</i></p>	<p>3.2.5.1-1 By end of each Project Year 1 and 3.</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards</p>	<p>USD 120,000</p>

<p>for GBV and strengthen FAO GRM</p> <p>Sub activities: 3.2.5.1 Training of professionals from executing agencies, including strengthening of FAO GRM in handling SEAH and GBV incidents 3.2.5.2 Training of professionals along referral pathways 3.2.5.3 Establishment and operationalization of referral pathways 3.2.5.4 Communication of GBV and referral pathways to public</p> <p>Deliverables: 60 persons at executing agencies trained 20 professionals along each GBV referral pathway trained 1 GBV pathway each established and operationalized for each target district</p>	<p><i>Target: 80% of male professionals.</i></p> <p>3.2.5.1-2 Proportion of professionals at executing agencies involved in the project management indirectly as supervisors participate in each SEAH training. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 15% of participants.</i></p> <p>3.2.5.1-3 Proportion of SEAH and GBV incidents reported through FAO GRM correctly identified as such by the GRM personnel <i>Baseline: TBD</i> <i>Target: 75% (Project Year 2) and 95% (Project Year 4)</i></p> <p>3.2.5.2-1 Proportion of male professionals along the referral pathways participate in each SEAH and GBV training. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 80% of male professionals.</i></p> <p>3.2.5.2-2 Proportion of supervisors of professionals along the referral pathways participate in each SEAH and GBV training. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 15% of participants.</i></p> <p>3.2.5.3 Number of referral pathways established and operationalized with trained professionals, PEP kits and a complete list of contact information along each pathway. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 1 per each target District (2 pathways in each Project Year 1 and 2 and 3 pathways in Project Year 3).</i></p> <p>3.2.5.4 Number of information campaigns organized for the public on GBV and referral pathways. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 1 per each target District per Project Year 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.</i></p>	<p>3.2.5.1-2 75% of supervisors by end of Project Year 2 and 95% of supervisors by end of PY4.</p> <p>3.2.5.2 By end of each Project Year 1 and 3.</p> <p>3.2.5.3 By end of Project Year 3.</p> <p>3.2.5.4 1 per target District by each Project Year 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.</p>	<p>and Gender Specialist.</p>	
<p>Environmental and Social Management</p>				<p>USD 120,500</p>
<p>Gender</p>	<p>Training of FAO Ethics Focal Point, Ethics Alternate Focal Point, Gender Focal Point and Gender Alternate Focal Point on sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence and mediation skills – part of training under Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework</p>	<p>Each year until the end of Project Year 5</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity), led by: Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender</p>	<p>USD 2,500/year (total 12,500)</p>

			Specialist.	
	Engagement of an Environmental/Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	Each year until the end of Project year 6	FAO	USD 18,000/year (total 108,000)
Grand Total				USD 16.427,000

3. TIMELINE AND MILESTONES

3.1 Component 1: Strengthening Restoration Capacity and Community Management of Artisanal Fisheries Habitats

3.1.1 Output 1.1: Mangrove Ecosystems Sustainably Restored in Fisheries Priority Areas⁷⁵⁸

Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 1				Project Year 2			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 1.1.1: Reforestation of 1,100 ha of degraded mangrove areas in key fisheries hotspots					Female/female youth stakeholders (oyster harvesters/processors/sellers and fish processors/sellers) consulted for planting site selection. <i>Target: 50%/20% of stakeholders consulted for the first 200 ha</i>			
					Female/female youth stakeholders consulted for participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80% of stakeholders consulted</i>			
					Female/female youth stakeholders consulted for training content, including use of mangroves and other goods and services from mangrove ecosystems. <i>Target: 80%/80% of stakeholders consulted</i>			
					Female/female youth stakeholders participating in sensitization and trainings on mangrove reforestation and conservation. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants</i>			
					Women/female youth receiving restoration toolkits. <i>Target: 50%/20% of planting team members for the first 200 ha.</i>			

⁷⁵⁸ The target group of women includes female youths.

					<p>Women/female youth among restoration toolkit recipients. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of toolkit recipients for the first 200 ha.</p> <p>Women/female youth involved in planning and execution of community-led campaigns. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of all community members involved in planning and execution of community-led campaigns for the first 200 ha.</p> <p>Women/female youth involved in monitoring, evaluation and replacement of dead mangroves. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in monitoring, evaluation and replacement of dead mangroves for the first 200 ha.</p>			
<p>Activity 1.1.2: Support assisted natural regeneration (ANR) on 1,250 ha of moderately degraded mangroves in key fisheries hotspots</p>					<p>Female/female youth stakeholders (oyster harvesters/processors/sellers and fish processors/sellers) consulted for natural regeneration site selection. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of stakeholders for the first 200 ha</p> <p>Female/female youth stakeholders consulted for participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of stakeholders consulted</p> <p>Female/female youth stakeholders consulted for training content, including use of mangroves and other goods and services from mangrove ecosystems. <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of stakeholders consulted</p> <p>Female/female youth stakeholders participating in sensitization and trainings on mangrove restoration and conservation. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of participants</p> <p>Female/female youth planting team members.</p>			

					<p><i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of planting team members</p> <p>Women/female youth among restoration toolkit recipients. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of toolkit recipients in each reforestation area for the first 200 ha</p> <p>Women/female youth involved in planning and execution of ANR campaign. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in planning and execution of ANR campaign for the first 200 ha</p> <p>Women/female youth involved in monitoring, evaluation and replacement of dead mangroves. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in monitoring, evaluation and replacement of dead mangroves for the first 200 ha</p> <p>Women/female youth involved in joint planning and execution of mangrove restoration. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in joint planning of mangrove restoration for the first 200 ha.</p> <p>Women/female youth involved in execution of mangrove restoration. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in execution of mangrove restoration for the first 200 ha.</p>			
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Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 3				Project Year 4			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4

Activity 1.1.1: (continued PY3 and 4) Reforest 1,100 ha of degraded mangrove areas in key fisheries hotspots	The same milestones for the next 300 ha, which involves different communities. (Cumulative area covered 500 ha)				The same milestones for the next 300 ha, which involves different communities. (Cumulative area covered 800 ha)			
Activity 1.1.2: (continued PY3 and 4) Support assisted natural regeneration (ANR) on 1,250 ha in key fisheries hotspots	The same milestones for the next 350 ha, which involves different communities. (Cumulative area covered 550 ha)				The same milestones for the next 350 ha, which involves different communities. (Cumulative area covered 900 ha)			

Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 5				Project Year 6			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 1.1.1: (continued PY5) Reforest 1,100 ha of degraded mangrove areas in key fisheries hotspots	The same milestones for the last 300 ha, which involves different communities. (Cumulative area covered 1,100 ha)							

Activity 1.1.2: (continued PY5) Support assisted natural regeneration (ANR) on 1,250 ha in key fisheries hotspots	The same milestones for the last 350 ha, which involves different communities. (Cumulative area covered 1,250 ha)							
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3.1.2 Output 1.2: Local Communities Equipped for Sustainable Ecosystem Management⁷⁵⁹

Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 1				Project Year 2			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 1.2.1: Capacity development for local communities				Women/female youth consulted on the training content and participation logistics of mangrove monitoring, conservation and sustainable resource use. <i>Target: 80%/80% of women/female youth of the mangrove community</i> Women/female youth consulted on the training content and participation logistics of mangrove monitoring, conservation and sustainable resource use. <i>Target: 80%/80% of women/female youth of the mangrove community.</i>				The same milestones for the next three trainings, which involve different communities. (Cumulative number of training 4)

⁷⁵⁹ The target group of women includes female youths.

				<p>Women/female youth trained on mangrove monitoring, conservation and sustainable resource use. <i>Target: 50%/20% of community members trained on mangrove monitoring, conservation and sustainable resource use for one training</i></p>				
<p>Activity 1.2.2: Support the establishment of community forest status (where applicable) for the interventions sites and the transfer of tenure to the local communities</p>								<p>Female/female youth stakeholders consulted for participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80% of stakeholders consulted</i></p> <p>Women/female youth involved in review. <i>Target: 50%/20% of community members involved in review</i></p> <p>Women/female youth involved in preparation and enactment of forest tenure agreements. <i>Target: 50%/20% of community members involved in preparation and enactment of forest tenure agreements</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in awareness raising workshops. <i>Target: 50%/20% of community member participants in awareness raising workshops on rights and obligations</i></p>
Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 1				Project Year 2			

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 1.2.3: Provide technical support to the execution of the mangrove restoration activities and ensuring environmental and social safeguards						Women/female youth involved in identification of site-specific priority needs with a focus on NRM/mangrove forestry issues. <i>Target: 90%/90% of female/female youth of site users</i> Women/female youth consulted for the content of capacity development and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female/female youth of participants.</i> Women/female youth participating in capacity development. <i>Target: 50%/20% of female/female youth of participants.</i> Capacity development time spent on women’s activities. <i>Target: 50% of capacity development time.</i> Environmental and social safeguards items considered for compliance and directly related to women’s activities. <i>Target: 50% of safeguard items</i>		

Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 3				Project Year 4			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4

Activity 1.2.1: (continued PY3 and 4) Capacity development for local communities				The same milestones for the last three trainings, which involve different communities. (Cumulative number of training 7)				
Activity 1.2.2: (continued PY3 and 4) Support the establishment of community forest status (where applicable) for the interventions sites and the transfer of tenure to the local communities				The same milestones as in PY2, which should be met in each PY of the activity				The same milestones as in PY2, which should be met in each PY of the activity
Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 3				Project Year 4			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 1.2.3: (continued PY3 and 4) Provide technical support to the execution of the mangrove restoration activities and ensuring		The same milestones for another three sites. (Cumulative number of sites 4)				The same milestones for another three sites. (Cumulative number of sites 7)		

environmental and social safeguards									
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Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 5				Project Year 6			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 1.2.1: (continued PY5 and 6) Capacity development for local communities								Female/female youth engaged as forest management committee members. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of forest management committee members
Activity 1.2.2: (continued PY5) Support the establishment of community forest status (where applicable) for the interventions sites and the transfer of tenure to the local				The same milestones as in PY2, which should be met in each PY of the activity				

communities									
Activity	Timeline								
	Project Year 5				Project Year 6				
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Activity 1.2.3: (continued PY5) Provide technical support to the execution of the mangrove restoration activities and ensuring environmental and social safeguards		The same milestones for the last three sites. (Cumulative number of sites 10)							Proportion of women in the targeted communities who diversify their livelihoods using non-timber forest products of mangroves. <i>Target: 20% of women in the targeted communities..</i>

3.2 Component 2: Climate Resilient Fisheries Infrastructure and Aquaculture Production

3.2.1 Output 2.1: Critical Small Scale Fisheries Infrastructure Climate-Proofed and Improved ⁷⁶⁰

Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 1				Project Year 2			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 2.1.1: ESIA, detailed design and supervision for all sites								
Activity 2.1.2: Expand the Banjul landing site to accommodate loss of capacity at other climate impacted sites								
Activity 2.1.3: Introduce climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the Brufut, Tanji and Gunjur landing sites								
Activity 2.1.4: Develop flood-proof measures and								

⁷⁶⁰ The target group of women includes female youths.

introduce climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the Kartong landing site								
Activity 2.1.5: Develop flood-proof measures at the Bintang landing site								
Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 1				Project Year 2			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 2.1.6 Capacity development for the CFCs								<p>Female/female youth site users consulted for training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 90%/90%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>Female/female youth site users participating in training on equipment and technology use, etc. <i>Target: 70%/70%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>Training time spent on equipment, technologies, organizational arrangement, maintenance and repair related to women’s activities. <i>Target: 50%</i> of training time</p> <p>Female/female youth site users consulted for content of capacity</p>

								<p>development and participation logistics on post-harvest equipment. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female/female youth users of each landing site</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participating in training on post-harvest equipment. <i>Target: 50%/20% of female/female youth users of each landing site</i></p> <p>Training time spent on equipment, technologies, organizational arrangement, maintenance and repair related to women's activities. <i>Target: 50% of training time</i></p> <p>Female/female youth site users consulted for training content and participation logistics related CFCs. <i>Target: 90%/90% of female/female youth users of each landing site</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participating in training on CFCs. <i>Target: 50%/20% of female/female youth users of each landing site</i></p> <p>Training time spent on capacity development related to women's activities. <i>Target: 50% of training time</i></p>
Activity 2.1.7 Introduce energy efficient technologies for fish handling and processing in						Female/female youth site users consulted for location selection and periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process. <i>Target: 70%/70% of female/female youth</i>		

10 mangrove management communities						<p>users of landing site</p> <p>Female/female youth site users consulted for design and installation of equipment to be introduced and periodically invited to the site to examine and learn about the installation process. <i>Target: 70%/70% of female/female youth users of landing site</i></p> <p>Female/male youth site users consulted on content of capacity development and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female/female youth users of each landing site</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in capacity development activities related to technical, O&M and organizational aspects of equipment. <i>Target: 60%/60% of female/female youth users of each landing site</i></p>		
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Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 3				Project Year 4			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4

<p>Activity 2.1.1: (continued PY3 and 4) ESIA, detailed design and supervision for all sites</p>								<p>Female landing site users consulted for each site on possible environmental and social impacts. <i>Target: 90%/90%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>Female landing site users consulted for each site on design of construction works. <i>Target: 90%/90%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>Female/female youth landing site users periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process. <i>Target: 50%/50%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>Female/female youth site users consulted for content of capacity development and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>Female/female youth landing site users participating in capacity development. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of female/female youth users of each landing site</p> <p>Capacity development time</p>			
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						spent on women's activities. <i>Target: 50% of capacity development time</i>		
Activity 2.1.2: (continued PY3 and 4) Expand the Banjul landing site to accommodate loss of capacity at other climate impacted sites			<p>Women/female youth involved in dredging. <i>Target: 30%/20% of community members involved in dredging</i></p> <p>Female/female youth Banjul landing site users periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process for piling works and pontoon installation. <i>Target: 50%/50% of female/female youth Banjul landing site users for each operation</i></p> <p>Female Banjul landing site users consulted. <i>Target: 90%/90% of female/female youth Banjul landing site users</i></p>					
Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 3				Project Year 4			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4

Activity 2.1.3: (continued PY3 and 4) Introduce climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the Brufut, Tanji and Gunjur landing sites	Female/female youth landing site users consulted on installation of improved fish smoking units, improved solar fish driers, and solar-powered sea water fish rinsing lines to reflect user perspectives. <i>Target: 90/90% of female/female youth of the first site users for each device</i>	The same milestones for the second landing site. (Cumulative number of landing sites 2)	The same milestones as for the last landing site. (Cumulative number of landing sites 3)						
Activity	Timeline								
	Project Year 3				Project Year 4				
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1		Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 2.1.4: (continued PY3 and 4) Develop flood-proof measures and introduce climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the Kartong landing site					Female/female youth landing site users periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the process of platform level raising works, piling works and installation of floating pontoons <i>Target: 50%/50% of female/female youth Kartong landing site users for each operation</i> Female/female youth landing site users periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process of improved solar fish driers, improved fish smoking units and solar-powered sea water fish rinsing lines <i>Target: 50%/50% of female/female youth Kartong landing site users for each device</i> Female/female youth landing site users consulted on installation of improved solar fish driers, improved fish smoking units and solar-powered sea water fish rinsing lines <i>Target: 90%/90% of female/female youth Kartong landing site users for each device</i>				

Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 3				Project Year 4			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 2.1.5: (continued PY3 and 4) Develop flood-proof measures at the Bintang landing site			Female/female youth landing site users periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the pilling works and installation of floating pontoons <i>Target: 50% of female/female youth Bintang landing site users for each operation</i>					
Activity 2.1.6 (continued PY3 and 4) Capacity development for the CFCs				The same milestones as in PY2, which should be met in each PY of the activity.				The same milestones as in PY2, which should be met in each PY of the activity.
Activity 2.1.7 (continued PY3 and 4) Introduce energy efficient technologies for fish handling and processing in 10 mangrove management communities		The same milestones as in PY2 Q4 for each of three sites (Cumulative number of sites 4)				The same milestones as in PY2 Q4 for each of three sites (Cumulative number of sites 7)		

Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 5				Project Year 6			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4

Activity 2.1.1: (continued PY5 and 6) ESIA, detailed design and supervision for all sites								
Activity 2.1.2: (continued PY5 and 6) Expand the Banjul landing site to accommodate loss of capacity at other climate impacted sites								
Activity 2.1.3: (continued PY5 and 6) Introduce climate-proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the Brufut, Tanji and Gunjur landing sites								
Activity 2.1.3: (continued PY5 and 6) Develop flood-proof measures and introduce climate-								

proofed equipment for fish smoking and drying at the Kartong landing site								
Activity 2.1.4: (continued PY5 and 6) Develop flood-proof measures at the Bintang landing site								
Activity 2.1.6 (continued PY5 and 6) Capacity development for the CFCs				The same milestones as in PY2, which should be met in each PY of the activity.				
Activity 2.1.7 (continued PY5 and 6) Introduce energy efficient technologies for fish handling and processing in 10 mangrove management communities		The same milestones as in PY2 Q4 for each of three sites (Cumulative number of sites 10)						

3.2.2 Output 2.2: Aquaculture activities introduced as adaptation measures for livelihood improvement⁷⁶¹

⁷⁶¹ The target group of women includes female youths.

Activity	Timeline								
	Project Year 1				Project Year 2				
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Activity 2.2.1 Expand the Jahally Aquaculture Center				Female/female youth beneficiaries consulted on location and dimensions of ponds, etc. <i>Target: 50%/20% of community members consulted</i>				Female/female youth beneficiaries of aquaculture consulted on type of fish, etc. before the activity commences. <i>Target: 50%/20% of community members consulted</i>	
Activity	Timeline								
	Project Year 1				Project Year 2				
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2		Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 2.2.2: Promote the increase of fish feed production through four manufacturing units		Female/female youth oyster/fish harvesters/professors/sellers consulted on the effects of fish feed production on their livelihoods before and during the activity. <i>Target: 50%/20% of community members consulted</i>							
		Female youths involved in creation of new units. <i>Target: 50% of youths involved in creation of new units</i>							
		Women/female youth consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80% of women/female youths of each community consulted</i>							
		Women/female youth trained on fish feed production and its business. <i>Target: 50%/30% of training participants</i>							
Activity	Timeline								
	Project Year 1				Project Year 2				
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	

Activity 2.2.3: Integrate catfish production in fish tanks in 30 communal vegetable gardens (aquaculture package 1)										<p>Women/female youths invited to periodically invited to the construction site to examine and learn about the construction process. <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female/female youth of each community involved</p> <p>Women/female youths receiving equipment and inputs. <i>Target: 100%/40%</i> of equipment and input recipients for the first five POs.</p> <p>Women/female youths consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female/female youths in each community involved</p> <p>Women/female youths receiving training and instructions. <i>Target: 100%/40%</i> of training/instructions recipients for the first five POs.</p>
Activity	Timeline									
	Project Year 1				Project Year 2					
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4		
Activity 2.2.4: Introduce integrated rice-fish culture in 300 ha of new irrigated schemes (aquaculture package 2)				<p>Women/female youths consulted on the specifications of irrigation schemes. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in specification for the first 50 ha</p> <p>Women/female youths involved in developing new irrigated schemes (design, construction, operation, maintenance, etc.). <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in irrigation schemes for the first 50 ha</p>				<p>The same milestones for the next 150 ha which involves different communities. (Cumulative area 200 ha)</p>		

				<p>Women/female youths consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of community members involved in irrigation schemes</p> <p>Women/female youth recipients of start-up kits <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in irrigation schemes for the first 50 ha</p> <p>Women/female youths receiving training and instructions. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in irrigation schemes for the first 50 ha.</p>				
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<p>Activity 2.2.5: Fund the development of fish culture in 60 earthen ponds (aquaculture package 3)</p>				<p>Women/female youths consulted on selection of ponds, water access, etc. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in pond improvement/creation for the first 4 ponds</p> <p>Women/female youths involved in pond improvement/creation work. <i>Target: 30%/20%</i> of community members involved in pond improvement/creation work for the first 4 ponds</p> <p>Women/youths consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of women/female youths in each community of pond</p> <p>Women/female youth recipients of start-up kits. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in aquaculture using improved/new ponds for the first 4 ponds</p> <p>Women/female youths receiving training and instructions. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members involved in aquaculture using improved/new ponds for the first 4 ponds</p>				<p>The same milestones for the next 14 ponds which involves different communities. (Cumulative number of ponds 18)</p>
Timeline								

Activity	Project Year 1				Project Year 2			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 2.2.6: Promote sustainable clam and oyster culture in 40 communities (aquaculture package 4)		The activity is for women only. Women and female youths consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 90%/90% of women/female youths in each community.</i> Female youth participants in training. <i>Target: 35% of participants for the first 7 groups</i> Female youths receiving inputs. <i>Target: 35% of participants for the 7 first groups</i>				The same milestones for the next 14 groups which involves different communities. (Cumulative number of groups 21)		
	Timeline							
	Project Year 1				Project Year 2			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 2.2.7: Provide technical support to the execution of the aquaculture activities and ensuring environment and social safeguards				Women/female youth in the community consulted on which safeguards issues are important to them and why. <i>Target: 90%/90% of women/female youths in each community.</i> Supervision time spent on women's activities. <i>Target: 40% of supervision time</i> Extension expertise tailored to women. <i>Target: 40% of extension content</i>				The same milestones as in PY1.

				<p>Technical assistance and guidance tailored to women. <i>Target: 40% of assistance and guidance content</i></p> <p>Supervision time spent on safeguard issues related to women. <i>Target: 40% of supervision time</i></p>				
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Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 3				Project Year 4			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
<p>Activity 2.2.1 (continued PY3 and 4) Expand the Jahally Aquaculture Center</p>				<p>The same milestones for the next 10 POs. (Cumulative number of POs 15)</p>				<p>The same milestones for the next 10 POs. (Cumulative number of POs 25)</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.2: (continued PY3 and 4) Promote the increase of fish feed production through four manufacturing units</p>								

Activity 2.2.3: (continued PY3 and 4) Integrate catfish production in fish tanks in 30 communal vegetable gardens (aquaculture package 1)								
Activity 2.2.4: (continued PY3 and 4) Introduce integrated rice-fish culture in 300 ha of new irrigated schemes (aquaculture package 2)				The same milestones for the next 100 ha which involves different communities. (Cumulative area 300 ha)				
Activity 2.2.5: (continued PY3 and 4) Fund the development of fish culture in 60 earthen ponds (aquaculture package 3)								The same milestones for the next 17 ponds which involves different communities. (Cumulative number of ponds 35)
Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 3				Project Year 4			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4

Activity 2.2.6: (continued PY3 and 4) Promote sustainable clam and oyster culture in 40 communities (aquaculture package 4)		The same milestones for the next 14 groups which involves different communities. (Cumulative number of groups 35)				The same milestones for the next 5 groups which involves different communities. (Cumulative number of groups 40)		
Activity 2.2.7: Provide technical support to the execution of the aquaculture activities and ensuring environment and social safeguards				The same milestones as in PY1.				The same milestones as in PY1.

Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 5				Project Year 6			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 2.2.1 (continued PY5 and 6) Expand the Jahally Aquaculture Center								

<p>Activity 2.2.2: (continued PY5 and 6) Promote the increase of fish feed production through four manufacturing units</p>								
<p>Activity 2.2.3: (continued PY5 and 6) Integrate catfish production in fish tanks in 30 communal vegetable gardens (aquaculture package 1)</p>				<p>The same milestones for the last 5 POs. (Cumulative number of POs 30)</p>				
<p>Activity 2.2.4: (continued PY5 and 6) Introduce integrated rice-fish culture in 300 ha of new irrigated schemes (aquaculture package 2)</p>								

<p>Activity 2.2.5: (continued PY5 and 6) Fund the development of fish culture in 60 earthen ponds (aquaculture package 3)</p>				<p>The same milestones for the next 15 ponds which involves different communities. (Cumulative number of ponds 50)</p>				<p>The same milestones for the next 10 ponds which involves different communities. (Cumulative number of ponds 60)</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.6: (continued PY3 and 4) Promote sustainable clam and oyster culture in 40 communities (aquaculture package 4)</p>								
<p>Activity 2.2.7: Provide technical support to the execution of the aquaculture activities and ensuring environment and social safeguards</p>				<p>The same milestones as in PY1.</p>				<p>The same milestones as in PY1.</p>

3.3 Component 3: Improved Climate Change Adaptive Capacities

3.3.1 Output 3.1: Public Services Supported to Analyze, Anticipate and Respond to Climate Risks ⁷⁶²

Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 1				Project Year 2			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
<p>Activity 3.1.1: Strengthen the sectoral institutions and policies and develop additional capacity to respond to climate risks</p>				<p>Female/female youth participants in short-term specialized trainings on climate risks, climate analysis and mainstreaming climate change in national policies and strategies. <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants in PY1</i></p> <p>Training time spent on women specific strengths and weaknesses. <i>Target: 40% of training time in PY1</i></p> <p>Female/female youth experts/practitioners consulted on updated curricula on fisheries, aquaculture and ecosystem management <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants in PY1</i></p>				<p>Female/female youth experts/practitioners consulted on updated curricula on fisheries, aquaculture and ecosystem management <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants in PY2</i></p>
<p>Activity 3.1.2: Improve public sector capacities to monitor the fisheries sector and its associated ecosystems</p>				<p>Climate vulnerability survey that concerns women's vulnerability to climate change. <i>Target: 50% of survey questions</i></p> <p>Female/female youth citizens participating in training for river monitoring. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY1</i></p>				<p>Female/female youth citizens equipped with river monitoring device. <i>Target: 50%/20% of recipients</i></p> <p>Female/female youth citizens equipped with device for coastal fishery monitoring and reporting. <i>Target: 50%/20% of recipients</i></p>

⁷⁶² The target group of women includes female youths.

and integrate climate risks				<p>Female/female youth citizens and female/female youth government staff participating in training for coastal fishery monitoring and reporting. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of citizen participants and 30/15% of government staff</p> <p>Female/female youth citizens involved in data collection of mangrove cover. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of citizen participants and 30/15% of government staff in PY1</p> <p>Female/female participants in training and on-the-job learning on georeferenced monitoring <i>Target: 30%/15%</i> of participants in PY1</p>				<p>Female/female youth citizens involved in data collection of mangrove cover. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of participants in PY2</p> <p>Female/female participants in training and on-the-job learning on georeferenced monitoring <i>Target: 30%/15%</i> of participants in PY2</p>
Activity 3.1.3: Establish an e-extension system for fisheries and aquaculture				<p>Women/female youths consulted on feasibility study and technical parameters for the system. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members consulted</p> <p>Existence of voice-over version for illiterate women. <i>Target: One</i> that covers all the contents available in written form.</p>				<p>Women/female youths consulted on the voice-over version. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of community members consulted</p> <p>Women/female youths registered for the system <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female/female youth community members surveyed in PY2</p> <p>Women/female youths registered. <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female/female youth</p>

								community members surveyed in PY2
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Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 3				Project Year 4			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4

<p>Activity 3.1.1: (continued PY3 and 4) Strengthen the sectoral institutions and policies and develop additional capacity to respond to climate risks</p>				<p>Female/female youth participants in short-term specialized trainings on climate risks, climate analysis and mainstreaming climate change in national policies and strategies <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants in PY3</i></p> <p>Training time spent on women specific strengths and weaknesses. <i>Target: 40% of training time in PY3</i></p> <p>Female/female youth experts/practitioners consulted on updated curricula on fisheries, aquaculture and ecosystem management <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants in PY3</i></p> <p>Female/female youth experts/practitioners consulted Diploma/Advanced Diploma training for fisheries technicians <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants in PY3</i></p>				<p>Female/female youth experts/practitioners consulted Diploma/Advanced Diploma training for fisheries technicians <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants in PY4</i></p> <p>Inclusion of detailed analysis on and proposed strategies for women, including necessary data collection. <i>Target: 40% of lengths of main texts of climate related sectoral studies and subsequent revision of national policies and strategies</i></p> <p>Inclusion of analysis on and strategies for women, including necessary data collection. <i>Target: 40% of lengths of meeting time related to knowledge sharing</i></p>
<p>Activity 3.1.2: (continued PY3 and 4) Improve public sector capacities to monitor the fisheries sector and its associated</p>				<p>Female/female youth citizens involved in data collection of mangrove cover. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY3</i></p> <p>Proportion of female/female participants in training and on-the-job learning on georeferenced monitoring</p>				<p>Female/female youth citizens involved in training for river monitoring. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY4</i></p> <p>Female/female youth citizens involved in data collection of mangrove cover. <i>Target: 50%/20% of</i></p>

ecosystems and integrate climate risks				<i>Target: 30/15% of participants in PY3</i>				participants in PY4
Activity 3.1.3: (continued PY3 and 4) Establish an e-extension system for fisheries and aquaculture				Women/female youths registered. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female/female youth community members surveyed in PY3</i>				Women/female youths registered. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female/female youth community members surveyed in PY4</i> Women/female youths registered and find the service useful. <i>Target: 60%/60% of female/female youth community members registered</i> National rollout of written and voice versions for women related subjects. <i>Target: Two rolled out at the same time</i>

Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 5				Project Year 6			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4

<p>Activity 3.1.1: (continued PY5 and 6) Strengthen the sectoral institutions and policies and develop additional capacity to respond to climate risks</p>				<p>Female/female youth participants in short-term specialized trainings on climate risks, climate analysis and mainstreaming climate change in national policies and strategies <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants in PY5</i></p> <p>Training time spent on women specific strengths and weaknesses. <i>Target: 40% of training time in PY5</i></p> <p>Female/female youth experts/practitioners consulted Diploma/Advanced Diploma training for fisheries technicians <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants in PY5</i></p>				
<p>Activity 3.1.2: (continued PY5 and 6) Improve public sector capacities to monitor the fisheries sector and its associated ecosystems and integrate climate risks</p>				<p>Female/female youth citizens involved in data collection of mangrove cover. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY5</i></p>				<p>Female/female youth citizens involved in data collection of mangrove cover. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY6</i></p>
<p>Activity 3.1.3: (continued PY5 and 6)</p>				<p>Women/female youths registered. <i>Target: 80%/80% of</i></p>				<p>Women/female youths registered. <i>Target: 80%/80% of</i></p>

Establish an e-extension system for fisheries and aquaculture				female/female youth community members surveyed in PY5				female/female youth community members surveyed in PY6
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3.3.2 Output 3.2: National Capacities Developed to Support the Implementation of Adaptation Measures ⁷⁶³

Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 1				Project Year 2			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 3.2.1: Capacity development for field fisheries and forestry officers to support implementation				Female/female youth participants in trainings on aquaculture production (including field visits to neighboring countries). <i>Target: 30%/15% of participating officers in PY1</i> Training time on aquaculture production spent on women specific strengths and weaknesses. <i>Target: 40% of training time in PY1</i> Female/female youth participants in training for trainers. <i>Target: 30%/15% of participants in PY1</i> Training material for trainers on women's activities. <i>Target: 50% of training material in PY1</i>				The same milestones for PY2

⁷⁶³ The target group of women includes female youths.

				<p>Female/female youth participants in trainings on mangrove monitoring, restoration and sustainable management <i>Target: 30%/15% of participating officers in PY1</i></p> <p>Training time on mangrove monitoring, restoration and sustainable management spent on women specific strengths and weaknesses. <i>Target: 40% of training time in PY1</i></p> <p>Female/female youth officers consulted on selection (accuracy, utility of data generated, operation, maintenance, budget, etc.) of equipment for effective monitoring of implementation <i>Target: 30%/15% of participating officers in PY1</i></p>				
<p>Activity 3.2.2: Support to private investment, value addition and integration with other sectors</p>								<p>Female/female youth participants in Invest in Fisheries roundtable <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY2</i></p> <p>Roundtable time spent on women specific activities. <i>Target: 40% of roundtable time in PY2</i></p> <p>Female/female youth beneficiaries of support to professional organization <i>Target: 50%/20% of</i></p>

								<p>beneficiaries in PY2</p> <p>Female/female youth in fishery and tourism involved in partnership establishment. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of fishery participants and 40/10% of tourism in PY2.</p> <p>Female/female youth processors consulted on the content and participation logistics of discussion on linking production and business. <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female/female youth processors at each landing site in PY2.</p> <p>Female/female youth participants in discussion on linking production and business. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of participants in PY2.</p> <p>Female youth processors consulted on fish feed training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%</i> of female youth processors at each landing site in PY2.</p> <p>Female youth participants in training on fish feed for youths. <i>Target: 50%</i> of participants in PY2.</p> <p>Female/female youth</p>
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								<p>participants in dialogue and sensitization on financial inclusion. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of participants in PY2.</p> <p>Female/female youth participants in dialogue and sensitization on financial inclusion. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of participants in PY2.</p> <p>Female/female youth stakeholders (oyster harvesters/processors/sellers and fish processors/sellers) consulted for training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80%</i> of female youth processors at each landing site in PY2.</p> <p>Female/female youth participants in business capacity development. <i>Target: 50%/20%</i> of participants in PY2.</p> <p>Environmental and social safeguards items considered for compliance and directly related to women's activities. <i>Target: 50%</i> of safeguard items in PY2.</p>
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<p>Activity 3.2.3: Support to gender and youth empowerment through the application of the Household Methodology</p>				<p>Female/female youth participants in training of trainers. <i>Target: 80%/35% of participants in PY1.</i></p>				<p>Household meetings facilitated. <i>Target: 200 in PY2.</i></p> <p>Community gatekeepers (from the community of training) separately sensitized prior to the training per trainer. <i>Target: 40 community gatekeepers in PY2.</i></p>
<p>Activity 3.2.4: Implement a functional literacy and numeracy programme targeted to project female beneficiaries</p>				<p>Female experts/practitioners involved in identification of participants and identification of approach <i>Target: 80% of participants in PY1.</i></p> <p>Rural female youth participants in training of trainers <i>Target: 80% of participants in PY1.</i></p>				<p>Rural women enrolled in the 3-year programme. <i>Target: 500 in PY2</i></p>
<p>Activity 3.2.5: Train executing-agency personnel on gender in general, SEAH, establish and operationalize referral pathways for GBV and strengthen FAO GRM</p>				<p>Male professionals at executing agencies involved in the project management directly or indirectly participate in each SEAH training. <i>Target: 80% of male professionals from executing agencies in PY1.</i></p> <p>Professionals at executing agencies involved in the project management indirectly as supervisors participate in each SEAH training. <i>Target: 15% of participants.</i></p> <p>Male professionals along the referral pathways participate in each SEAH and GBV training. <i>Target: 80% of male</i></p>				<p>SEAH and GBV incidents reported through FAO GRM correctly identified as such by the GRM personnel <i>Target: 75%</i></p> <p>Referral pathways established and operationalized with trained professionals, PEP kits and a complete list of contact information along each pathway. <i>Target: 1 per each target District, 2 Districts (Cumulative number pathways 4)</i></p> <p>Information campaigns organized for the public on GBV and referral pathways.</p>

				<p>professionals in PY1.</p> <p>Referral pathways established and operationalized with trained professionals, PEP kits and a complete list of contact information along each pathway.</p> <p><i>Target: 1 per each target District, 2 Districts</i></p>				<p><i>Target: 1 per each target District in PY2</i></p>
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Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 3				Project Year 4			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
<p>Activity 3.2.1: Capacity development for field fisheries and forestry officers to support implementation</p>				<p>Female/female youth participants in Invest in Fisheries roundtable <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY3</i></p> <p>Roundtable time spent on women specific activities. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 40% of roundtable time in PY3</i></p>				<p>Female/female youth participants in Invest in Fisheries roundtable <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY4</i></p> <p>Roundtable time spent on women specific activities. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 40% of roundtable time in PY4</i></p>
<p>Activity 3.2.2: Support to private investment, value addition and integration with other sectors</p>				<p>Female/female youth participants in Invest in Fisheries roundtable <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY3</i></p> <p>Roundtable time spent on women specific activities. <i>Target: 40% of roundtable time in PY3</i></p> <p>Female/female youth beneficiaries of support to professional organization.</p>				<p>Female/female youth participants in Invest in Fisheries roundtable <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY4</i></p> <p>Roundtable time spent on women specific activities. <i>Target: 40% of roundtable time in PY4</i></p> <p>Female/female youth beneficiaries of support to professional organization</p>

				<p><i>Target: 50%/20% of beneficiaries in PY3</i></p> <p>Female/female youth processors consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female/female youth processors at each landing site in PY3.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in training for artisanal fish processors <i>Target: 90%/35% of participants in PY3.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth in fishery and tourism involved in partnership establishment. <i>Target: 50%/20% of fishery participants and 40/10% of tourism in PY3.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth processors consulted on the content and participation logistics of discussion on linking production and business. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female/female youth processors at each landing site in PY3.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in discussion on linking production and business. <i>Target: 50%/20% of</i></p>				<p><i>Target: 50%/20% of beneficiaries in PY4</i></p> <p>Female/female youth processors consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female/female youth processors at each landing site in PY34.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in training for artisanal fish processors <i>Target: 90%/35% of participants in PY4.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth in fishery and tourism involved in partnership establishment. <i>Target: 50%/20% of fishery participants and 40/10% of tourism in PY4.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth processors consulted on the content and participation logistics of discussion on linking production and business. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female/female youth processors at each landing site in PY4.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in discussion on linking production and business. <i>Target: 50%/20% of</i></p>
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			<p>participants in PY3.</p> <p>Female youth processors consulted on fish feed training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80% of female youth processors at each landing site in PY3.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in dialogue and sensitization on financial inclusion. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY3.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in dialogue and sensitization on financial inclusion. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY3</i></p> <p>Female/female youth stakeholders (oyster harvesters/processors/sellers and fish processors/sellers) consulted for consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female youth processors at each landing site in PY3.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth stakeholders (oyster harvesters/processors/sellers and fish processors/sellers) consulted for consulted on</p>				<p>participants in PY4.</p> <p>Female youth processors consulted on fish feed training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80% of female youth processors at each landing site in PY4.</i></p> <p>Female youth participants in training on fish feed for youths. <i>Target: 50% of participants in PY4.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in dialogue and sensitization on financial inclusion. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY4.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in dialogue and sensitization on financial inclusion. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY4.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth stakeholders (oyster harvesters/processors/sellers and fish processors/sellers) consulted for consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female youth processors at each landing site in PY4.</i></p>
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				<p>training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female youth processors at each landing site in PY3.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in business capacity development. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY3.</i></p> <p>Environmental and social safeguards items considered for compliance and directly related to women's activities. <i>Target: 50% of safeguard items in PY3.</i></p>				<p>Female/female youth participants in business capacity development. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY4.</i></p> <p>Environmental and social safeguards items considered for compliance and directly related to women's activities. <i>Target: 50% of safeguard items in PY4.</i></p>
<p>Activity 3.2.3: Support to gender and youth empowerment through the application of the Household Methodology</p>				<p>Household meetings facilitated. <i>Target: 400 in PY3.</i></p> <p>Community gatekeepers (from the community of training) separately sensitized prior to the training per trainer. <i>Target: 80 community gatekeepers in PY3.</i></p> <p>Communities where more than half of the women agree that the community gatekeepers are leading support measures against SEAH and GBV. <i>Target: 40% of the communities whose gatekeepers are sensitized</i></p>				<p>Female/female youth participants in training of trainers. <i>Target: 80%/35% of participants in PY4.</i></p> <p>Household meetings facilitated. <i>Target: 600 households in PY4. (200 households completing 3-year course)</i></p> <p>Difference in hours spent per week engaged in household chores and caregiving by women and men. <i>Target: 50% reduction in difference for each of 200 household ending the Activity.</i></p> <p>Proportion of women who think their husbands' beating is unjustified under any</p>

								<p>circumstance. Target: 50% reduction in proportion for each of 200 household ending the Activity.</p> <p>Community gatekeepers (from the community of training) separately sensitized prior to the training per trainer. <i>Target: 160</i> community gatekeepers in PY4. (Cumulative 40 gatekeepers completing 3-year course)</p>
Activity 3.2.4: Implement a functional literacy and numeracy programme targeted to project female beneficiaries				<p>Female experts/practitioners involved in identification of participants and identification of approach <i>Target: 80%</i> of participants in PY3.</p> <p>Rural female youth participants in training of trainers <i>Target: 80%</i> of participants in PY3.</p> <p>Rural women enrolled in the 3-year programme. <i>Target: 1,000</i> in PY3</p>				<p>Rural women enrolled in the 3-year programme. <i>Target: 1,500</i> in PY4</p> <p>Rural women completing the 3-year programme. <i>Target: 500</i> in PY4</p>
Activity 3.2.5: Train executing-agency personnel on gender in general, SEAH, establish and operationalize referral pathways for				<p>Male professionals at executing agencies involved in the project management directly or indirectly participate in each SEAH training. <i>Target: 80%</i> of male professionals from executing agencies in PY3.</p> <p>Male professionals along the referral pathways participate in</p>				<p>SEAH and GBV incidents reported through FAO GRM correctly identified as such by the GRM personnel <i>Target: 95%</i></p> <p>Information campaigns organized for the public on GBV and referral pathways. <i>Target: 1</i> per each target District in PY4</p>

GBV and strengthen FAO GRM				<p>each SEAH and GBV training. <i>Target: 80%</i> of male professionals in PY3.</p> <p>Referral pathways established and operationalized with trained professionals, PEP kits and a complete list of contact information along each pathway. <i>Target: 1</i> per each target District, 3 Districts (Cumulative number pathways 7)</p> <p>Information campaigns organized for the public on GBV and referral pathways. <i>Target: 1</i> per each target District in PY3 (Cumulative number of campaigns 2 per target District).</p>				(Cumulative number of campaigns 3 per target District).
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Activity	Timeline							
	Project Year 5				Project Year 6			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 3.2.1: Capacity development for field fisheries and forestry officers to support implementation								The same milestones for PY6

<p>Activity 3.2.2: Support to private investment, value addition and integration with other sectors</p>				<p>Female/female youth participants in Invest in Fisheries roundtable <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY5</i></p> <p>Roundtable time spent on women specific activities. <i>Target: 40% of roundtable time in PY5</i></p> <p>Female/female youth beneficiaries of support to professional organization. <i>Target: 50%/20% of beneficiaries in PY5</i></p> <p>Female/female youth processors consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female/female youth processors at each landing site in PY5.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in training for artisanal fish processors <i>Target: 90%/35% of participants in PY5.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth in fishery and tourism involved in partnership establishment. <i>Target: 50%/20% of fishery participants and 40/10% of tourism in PY5.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth</p>				<p>Female/female youth participants in Invest in Fisheries roundtable <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY6</i></p> <p>Roundtable time spent on women specific activities. <i>Target: 40% of roundtable time in PY6</i></p> <p>Female/female youth beneficiaries of support to professional organization <i>Target: 50%/20% of beneficiaries in PY6</i></p> <p>Female/female youth processors consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female/female youth processors at each landing site in PY6.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in training for artisanal fish processors <i>Target: 90%/35% of participants in PY6.</i></p> <p>Environmental and social safeguards items considered for compliance and directly related to women's activities. <i>Target: 50% of safeguard items in PY6.</i></p>
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				<p>processors consulted on the content and participation logistics of discussion on linking production and business. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female/female youth processors at each landing site in PY5.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in discussion on linking production and business. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY5.</i></p> <p>Female youth processors consulted on fish feed training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80% of female youth processors at each landing site in PY5.</i></p> <p>Female youth participants in training on fish feed for youths. <i>Target: 50% of participants in PY5.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in dialogue and sensitization on financial inclusion. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY5.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in dialogue and sensitization on financial inclusion.</p>				
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				<p><i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY5.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth stakeholders (oyster harvesters/processors/sellers and fish processors/sellers) consulted for consulted on training content and participation logistics. <i>Target: 80%/80% of female youth processors at each landing site in PY5.</i></p> <p>Female/female youth participants in business capacity development. <i>Target: 50%/20% of participants in PY5.</i></p> <p>Environmental and social safeguards items considered for compliance and directly related to women’s activities. <i>Target: 50% of safeguard items in PY5.</i></p>				
Activity 3.2.3: Support to gender empowerment through the application of the Household Methodology				<p>Household meetings facilitated. <i>Target: 400 households in PY5. (Cumulative 400 households completing 3-year course)</i></p> <p>Difference in hours spent per week engaged in household chores and caregiving by women and men. <i>Target: 50% reduction in difference for each of 200 household ending the Activity (Cumulative 400 households).</i></p>				<p>Household meetings facilitated. <i>Target: 200 households in PY5. (Cumulative 600 households completing 3-year course)</i></p> <p>Difference in hours spent per week engaged in household chores and caregiving by women and men. <i>Target: 50% reduction in difference for each of 200 household ending the Activity (Cumulative 600 households).</i></p>

				<p>Proportion of women who think their husbands' beating is unjustified under any circumstance. Target: 50% reduction in proportion for each of 200 household ending the Activity (Cumulative 400 households).</p> <p>Community gatekeepers (from the community of training) separately sensitized prior to the training per trainer. Target: 80 community gatekeepers in PY5. (Cumulative 80 gatekeepers completing 3-year course)</p> <p>Communities where more than half of the women agree that the community gatekeepers are leading support measures against SEAH and GBV. Target: 60% of the communities whose gatekeepers are sensitized</p>				<p>Proportion of women who think their husbands' beating is unjustified under any circumstance. Target: 50% reduction in proportion for each of 200 household ending the Activity (Cumulative 600 households).</p> <p>Community gatekeepers (from the community of training) separately sensitized prior to the training per trainer. Target: 40 community gatekeepers in PY6. (Cumulative 120 gatekeepers completing 3-year course)</p>
Activity 3.2.4: Implement a functional literacy and numeracy programme targeted to project female beneficiaries				<p>Rural women enrolled in the 3-year programme. Target: 1,000 in PY5</p> <p>Rural women completing the 3-year programme. Target: 500 in PY5 (Cumulative 1,000 completing the programme)</p>				<p>Rural women enrolled in the 3-year programme. Target: 500 in PY6</p> <p>Rural women completing the 3-year programme. Target: 500 in PY6 (Cumulative 1,500 completing the programme)</p> <p>Number of male treasurers of female professional organizations in the fishery sector replaced by women.</p>

									<i>Target: 50% of male treasurers</i>
Activity 3.2.5: Train executing-agency personnel on gender in general, SEAH, establish and operationalize referral pathways for GBV and strengthen FAO GRM				Information campaigns organized for the public on GBV and referral pathways. <i>Target: 1 per each target District in PY5</i> (Cumulative number of campaigns 4 per target District).					Information campaigns organized for the public on GBV and referral pathways. <i>Target: 1 per each target District in PY6</i> (Cumulative number of campaigns 5 per target District).
