GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND:Least Developed Countries Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Strengthening Adaptive Capacities to Climate Change through Capacity Building for small scale Enterprises and Communities Dependent on Coastal Fisheries in The Gambia			
Country(ies):	The Gambia	GEF Project ID:[1]	9194
GEF Agency(ies):	UNIDO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	140379
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources/Department of Fisheries (MoFWR/DoF) National Environmental Agency (NEA) Ministry of Environment, Parks and Wildlife Climate Change Office (MoEPW/CCO) Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment (MoTIE) Gambia Bureau of Standards (GBS) and Food Safety and Quality Authority of The Gambia (FQSA)	Submission Date:	10/3/2019
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities ☐ IAP-Commodities ☐ IAP-Food Security ☐	Corporate Program: SGP ☐	
Name of Parent Program	[if applicable]	**Agency Fee ($)**	**209,000**

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES[2]

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in $)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CCA-1	Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change	LDCF	950,000	4,214,062
CCA-3	Strengthened institutional and technical capacities; and Integrated climate change adaptation and resilience building measures into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	LDCF	1,250,000	5,407,000
Total project costs			**2,200,000**	

[1] Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

[2] When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on *GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF*.

			9,621,062

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To increase adaptive capacities and Climate Change (CC) resilience of coastal fisheries and dependent populations and enterprises by mainstreaming CC adaptive measures, demonstration and scaling up of climate resilient business models for value addition and employment along the fisheries value chain particularly targeting vulnerable youth and women, and supporting enhanced community empowerment

Project Components/ Programs	**Financing Type**[3]	**Project Outcomes**	**Project Outputs**	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
					GEF Project Financing	**Confirmed Co-financing**
Component 1: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Gender Equality for Adaptation measures mainstreamed into relevant sector polices and national strategies	TA	Outcome: Strengthened national capacities to mainstream CCA and gender equality in sectoral policies and development strategies, with relevant climate resilient regulatory and policy measures to promote adoption of quality and safety standards and systems, and environmental safeguards by the private sector	1.1: Relevant policies and strategies reviewed, and sectoral/ coastal fisheries value chain based CCA and gender mainstreaming strategies recommended with private sector engagement 1.2: Climate resilient business model for fisheries waste management and processing developed and demonstrated for private/public uptake 1.3: Staff of DoF, local government, environmental and business sector regulators, industries and cooperatives trained on climate resilient and gender equality for adaptation measures, and provide elated support services for integrated CCA policy mainstreaming, fisheries value chain development and export trade	LDCF	200,000	2,275,000
Component 2: Resilience building for small scale fisheries dependent enterprises and populated coastal communities	Inv	Outcome 2: Increased resilience and adaptive capacities of enterprises and communities along the coastal fisheries value chain	2.1: Post harvest Innovation and technologies for adaptation capacity building measures implemented at three Community Fisheries Centers (CFCs)	LDCF	884,000	3,740,000
	TA		2.2: Business service providers are trained as trainers and sequentially, train enterprises on business skills and innovative	LDCF	485,000	2,056,062

[3] Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			strategies for value added fish processing and export trade 2.3: Selected enterprises develop climate resilient business plans with updated feasibility assessments			
Component 3: Community empowerment and awareness raising on CCA in fisheries value chains	TA	Outcome 3. Strengthened institutional and community capacities to develop and utilize integrated fisheries data and information management systems based on Early Warning System (EWS) and community knowledge for awareness and dialogue on CC resilience building	3.1: Plan for public awareness campaigns developed (utilizing EWS and local knowledge), and implemented to enhance communication and dialogue on CC impacts on coastal fisheries livelihoods 3.2: Training materials to introduce climate adaptation solutions in the coastal fisheries sector developed and resilience capacity building workshops held for selected CFCs and educational institutions 3.3: Lessons learned documented and disseminated to relevant audiences, with support for regional uptake, replication and scaled up investments	LDCF	300,000	1,000,000
Component 4: Project monitoring and evaluation	TA	Outcome 4. Project monitoring & evaluation system implemented	4.1: Project monitoring and mid-term reviews implemented 4.2: Project terminal evaluation	LDCF	150,000	250,000
Subtotal					2,019,000	9,321,062
Project Management Cost (PMC)[4]				***LDCF***	***181,000***	***300,000***
Total project costs					**2,200,000**	**9,621,062**

[4] For GEF Project Financing up to $2 million, PMC could be up to10% of the subtotal; above $2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	**Name of Co-financier**	**Type of Cofinancing**	**Amount ($)**
Recipient Country Government	Government of The Gambia	In-kind	250,000.00
CSO	African Women's Entrepreneurship Program (AWEP)	Grant	180,000.00
CSO	African Women's Entrepreneurship Program (AWEP)	In-kind	20,000.00
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grant	40,000.00
	UNIDO	In-Kind	700,000.00
Private Sector	National Partnership Enterprise (fish processing and export)	In-Kind	1,090,000.00
Others	ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, ECREEE	In-Kind	1,400,000.00
		Loans	500,000.00
		Grant	500,000.00
Private Sector	EMPASS	In-Kind	334,062.00
Private Sector	Masannah Ceesay Fish & Vegetable Enterprise (fish smoking and export)	In-kind	550,000.00
Others	European Union Delegation, EUD The Gambia, est. USD equiv. of EUR 3.5 M	In-kind	3,860,000.00
Private Sector	The Atlantic Seafood Company (Gambia) Ltd	In-kind	197,000.00
Total Co-financing			**9,621,062.00**
Co-Financing (Planned at PIF Design)			***5,500,000.00***
Increase of Mobilized co-financing(CEO Endorsement)			*USD 4,121,062.00*

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA, AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee [a] (b)[2]	Total (c)=a+b
UNIDO	LDCF	The Gambia	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	2,200,000	209,000	2,409,000
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total Grant Resources					2,200,000	209,000	2,409,000

E. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund).

Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Update the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex F and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at mid-term evaluation and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCCF.

Project Core Indicators		**Expected at CEO Endorsement**
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of **land restored (**Hectares)	
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas)(Hectares)	
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of **disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	5,000

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided.

PROJECT TAXONOMY

Please update the table below for the taxonomic information provided at PIF stage. Please refer to Annex F for the most relevant keywords/topics/themes that best describe the project.

The taxonomic information for this project is provided in Annex F.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF[5]

A.1. *Project Description*. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[6] strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

A. Describe any changes in alignment with the Project design with the original PIF

The project objective, outputs and outcomes have not been changed since the original PIF, and the PIF logic and proposed interventions of the project remain validated. The project objective is to strengthen climate resilience of the coastal fisheries sector and to focus on strengthening the adaptive capacity of coastal fisheries dependent enterprises and communities whose livelihoods are most impacted by the changing climate and associated hazards. Based on the baseline assessments undertaken at the PPG phase, the intervention logic and alignment to the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA, 2007) priorities and relevant baseline and co-financing scenarios was also validated. Moreover, nationally, the project design phase was launched at the time when the country was embarking on an extensive political transition and governance reforms, which included launch of the national developmental priorities and strategies as outlined in the National Development Plan, NDP 2018-2020[7] . The NDP identifies environmental sustainability and building climate resilient communities as critical enablers to achieving the national Vision 2020.

A more detailed description of the climate hazards affecting coastal areas of The Gambia, including the root causes and barrier analysis, has been elaborated. The identified regional and localised climate change scenarios and weather variability events are associated with increasing storm surges, rainfall variability, dust storms and temperatures changes including cold spells and heatwaves, and extended drought seasons. The PPG and design phase assessed the targeted coastal area and sites where the project will be working. The specific locations were validated during the PPG phase and include ten prefecture sites of Barra; greater Banjul; Bakau; Old and New Jeswang; Kololi; Brufut; Tanji; Tujereng - Batukunku; Sanyang; Gunjur, and Kartong. The sites were selected based on the climate vulnerability assessment models that are presented in the elaboration of this project design and stakeholder consultations. In view of the project scope and budget, it is expected that at least three (3) of these sites will be related to the investment components of the project, whereby the potential for upscaling selected climate resilient business models and value chain, whereby innovations will be adopted and demonstrated under different climatic and livelihoods diversification conditions. Awareness raising will also target the larger set of selected locations and other relevant stakeholders of the project.

The proposed co-financing scenario was fully realized with an increase of USD 4,057,000.00 from two new partners, making a total co-financing commitment of USD 9,621,062.00. The planned co-financing at PIF design was USD 5,500,000.00.

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[5] For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF , no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.

[6] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

[7] Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, MoFEA, 2018.

A.1. Project Description

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

1.1 Country Context

1. The Gambia is characterized by a Sahelian climate and fluctuating seasonality of temperature that is generally spanning a long dry season (November to May the following year) and a short wet season (June to October). Average temperatures and resulting heat waves are reported to range from 18° to 30°C during the dry season and 23° to 33°C during the wet season. In effect, the lowest mean temperature of 25.8°C was recorded in 1947 whilst the highest mean temperature of 28.2°C was recorded in the year 2000. decreasing since the 1940s, with annual average of over 75% in 1945 dropping to a little over 55% in 2002.[8] Additionally, the vulnerability of agriculture production to climate and non-climatic stresses is resulting in livelihoods deficiencies that are associated with the predominantly undiversified production systems. As the climate is changing and weather conditions continue to be variable and extreme, coastal resources and sectors are impacted by the destruction to natural resources and loss of livelihoods. This means that addressing adaptation in fisheries alone cannot be disaggregated from addressing it in other agriculture related areas[9]. At the same time, Gambia's coastal fishing is based on highly productive shores and upwelling zones of the Atlantic Ocean, and the flow of nutrient rich waters from the Gambia River, make the fisheries sector and resources particularly productive. The environment is characterized by rocky cliff features, internal mud sand flats, coastal dunes, brackish lagoons, and living reefs. The coastal environment also consists of marine, brackish water, fresh water and terrestrial habitats such as salt marsh, mangroves or swamp forests. As a result, agriculture value chains and actors are highly vulnerable to the impacts of a changing climate and extreme weather events, which are widely experienced across the country as well as to socioeconomic stresses.

2. Located at the southern fringe of the Sahara Desert, the Gambia is particularly exposed to extreme weather events especially droughts. Rainfall levels, as in the rest of the Sahel region, are highly variable from year to year and as indicated above, there is a downward trend in mean annual rainfall. The overall impact of the drought is a drop in agricultural production, which translates into increased poverty and food insecurity.

3. Administratively referred to as "The Gambia", The Republic of the Gambia is located between latitudes 13 and 14 degrees North and longitudes 17 and 12 degrees, with a population of 2.2 million and is projected to double to 4.5 million by 2050[10]. The country exclusively borders with the Atlantic Ocean on the West, and the mainland borders with Senegal to the North, East and South, and as such, coastal resources provide a major source of livelihoods. Most coastal fishing activities take place within the 18 nautical miles of the national maritime territory, which includes an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of 200 nautical miles, along with a large continental shelf (of about 4,000 sq, km2). Similarly, inland water resources across the small land area include almost more than half of the River Gambia and its two banks, which cover 1,120 km (700 mi). River Gambia flows horizontally from north Guinea westward to Senegal and drains at the Atlantic Ocean city of Banjul. These diverse coastal and inland waters and associated fisheries resources

[8] UNFCCC. National Climate Committee Second National Communication of the Republic of The Gambia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): Bonn, Germany, 2013; pp. 1–163.52.

[9] Camara, I. Mainstreaming Climate Change Resilience into Development Planning in The Gambia; International Institute for Environment: London, UK, 2013; pp. 1–12 https://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/10046IIED.pdf

[10] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs: Population Division, 2020 and Gambia Bureau of Statistics, GBOS, 2013

collectively contribute to national food security and livelihoods from capture fisheries, and fish farming and inland fishing activities are developing long the vast rivers[11].

4. The Gambia National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA, 2007) identified the main climate related hazards as floods, storms, droughts, cold spells, intra-seasonal drought, heat waves and unseasonal rains. Coastal areas constitute an important productive resource for the Gambia and the greater coastal West Africa nations in general is the focus areas for this project, as the government has the national priority of utilizing coastal resources, to sustainably develop fisheries productive sectors of the economy and the provisioned social and environmental benefits. Agriculture, fisheries and natural resources are critical to the economy and a major source of food security and livelihoods, as Gambia possesses only a minimal manufacturing sector and limited commercial value mineral resources. As the smallest mainland country on the continent with a land size an area of about 11,300 sq. km, the Gambia is endowed with extensive coastal and inland water resources. The fisheries sector resources are in particular highly vulnerable to the current and projected potential adverse effects of climate change, and so are the current and planned investments especially infrastructures and production systems such as aquaculture (NAPA, 2007)[12]. The national coastal zone resources are generally important for the prioritized three key sectors of the NAPA, namely: economic and productive activities within agriculture, fisheries and energy, as well as natural resources, notably water and forest resources, and social health sectors. Climate related hazards are widely evidenced in highly populated areas such as the Greater Banjul Area, where the beach has been retreating at a rate of 1-2mt per year due to coastal erosion. The impact of sea level rise and coastal erosion has potentially negative effects on the fisheries sector and associated livelihoods. The major coastal economic activities such as fishing and tourism, and the communities are facing increased events such as fluctuating frequency and severity of rainfall and temperatures. Groundwater is at risk of increased salinization, and shallow coastal aquifers could diminish, which would affect fresh water supplies and peri-urban agriculture.

[11] UNFCCC. National Climate Committee Second National Communication of the Republic of The Gambia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): Bonn, Germany, 2013; pp. 1–163.52.
[12] Government of Gambia, 2007. Gambia National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA). https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/gmb01.pdf (Page 16)

1.2 Climate change impacts on the Economy

5. Gambia has recorded temperature increases of 0.5◦ C per decade from the year 1940 and it is predicted that temperatures will increase from the current levels of 28◦ C to 31.5◦ C by 2100[13]. Annual rainfall amounts from 1950 to 2000 have decreased by about 30% (Adaptation TNA 2013). This decrease has been evident in the reduction in the length of the rainy season and also the quantity of rainfall amounts recorded in the month of August, particularly during the period 1968 to 1985, and in 2002. An additional feature of the rainfall records is the extreme variability of low rainfall amounts around the long-term average over the last forty years. These events also result in the disruption of normal business activities including farming and the reduction of income and food security. Since 1960, increasingly erratic rainfall patterns, higher-intensity storms, intra-seasonal drought and increasing average air temperatures, accompanied by periodic cold spells and heat waves have been experienced across the country and region, which reflect the going influence of climatic and weather variability. Air temperatures have been increasing over the last 40 years. The size of the area with average summer rainfall (cumulative July-August-September) (JAS) of less than 800 mm has increased from 36% in 1965 to 93% of the country.[14]

6. In addition, the linear trends indicate that wet season (JAS) rainfall in The Gambia has decreased significantly between 1960 and 2006, at an average rate of 8.8 mm per month per decade. The decline in rainfall is spatially variable across the country, with greater changes in the western half of the country (NAPA, 2007). According to forecasts, rainfalls will continue to decrease by at least 20% until 2050 (UNFCCC, 2013).

7. The national economy of Gambia is predominantly dependent on a narrow and largely undiversified production base of rain-fed smallholder agriculture, which accounts for about 32% of the total GDP. The government considers agriculture production as encompassing crop farming, livestock husbandry, as well as coastal and inland fisheries and forestry sub-sectors. Agriculture is a major source of food security and incomes for majority of the rural and peri-urban populations nationally and in the region and engages up to 80% of the national population in rural areas; while natural resource extraction activities and remittances constitute an important buffer to livelihoods. The agro sector further generates up to 70% of the nominal national foreign exchange earnings and export revenues are mostly derived from commodity export of groundnuts and fisheries products. By gender importance, up to 90% of women in rural areas and up to 70% men depend on subsistence agriculture for food and incomes, and the sector contributes up to 32% of the growth.

8. More than 98% of agricultural land based production systems are rain-fed, making the sector highly vulnerable to the effects of long-term rainfall variability and associated negative impacts such as floods. With the variability in weather and climatic conditions, production output of major staple food crops such as millet, groundnuts and rice is declining as evidenced by the over the past years[15]. Moreover, closely associated with the lack of non-farm employment opportunities, communities in the rural areas rural have limited capacity to adopt livelihoods diversification measures; a trend that is driving migration to coastal areas and fisheries entry as an adaptation strategy to provisioning of livelihoods. Primary production segments of agricultural crops, forestry timber production and livestock value chains are highly climate-dependent, while post-harvest manufacturing industry processes ranging from preservation, processing and storage of the produce are under developed. However, agricultural productivity is in this context, generally low. Decrease in yields has also been attributed to low use of improved technology, declining

[13] World Bank Climate Change Portal: The Gambia https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/gambia
[14] Government of Gambia, 2007. Gambia National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA). https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/gmb01.pdf (Page 16)
[15] Columbia University, Climate Change and Development in the Gambia: Challenges to Ecosystem Goods and Services http://www.columbia.edu/~msj42/pdfs/ClimateChangeDevelopmentGambia_small.pdf

fertility of soils and climate variability (FAO, 2019)[16]. There is an even more limited capacity and investment in post-harvest manufacturing value addition, a situation that is partly associated with perceived high risks, limited raw material provision and low competitiveness as a result of the dependence on low value-added food sector imports. The declining trends of agricultural land productivity and farm yields together with high levels of post-harvest losses of food crops including fish catches has meant that value added at farm gate is negligible.

9. Post farm-gate agroindustry value chains development is impeded as rural agriculture farmers and post-harvest agribusinesses are typically isolated from markets and operate with rudimentary processes and technologies. The situation of an undiversified and low value added productive capacity has contributed to slow progress on then goals of poverty reduction, off-farm jobs and food security in the rural areas, which is forcing many people, especially the youth to migrate in search for alternative livelihoods outside agriculture.

1.3. Climate Change and coastal fisheries Scenarios

10. The national exclusive economic coastline and focus area of this project stretches over the 80 km long coastline along the Atlantic coastal zone, from Buniadou and the Karenti Bolong in the North Bank Region, and along the Greater Banjul, the capital of Gambia; through to the mouth of the Allahein River around Kartong in West Coast Region. The baseline scenario of climate change impacts on the economy underlines the consideration that the coastal zones of The Gambia continue to be exposed and to face a high vulnerability to climate change variables.

11. Coastal and inland fishing activities in Gambia and the region are dependent on climate and weather variabilities and the associated extreme events such as floods, rains and temperature fluctuations will continue to disrupt the resilience of fisheries resources and productive systems. Moreover, fisheries have a relative importance to national economies and diets in the region. In Gambia, the national coastline and exclusive economic zone interface with major productive areas and infrastructures such as sites where fish catch is landed, processing and marketing enterprise locations, tourism enterprises and resources such as beaches, and sand mining. The geographical location, small size and coastal exposure to the recurrence of droughts, heat flushes and dust storms, which are widely reported in historical weather, and along with an undiversified economy further increase the vulnerability of the productive resources, sectors and communities. At the same time, coastal resource, if sustainably exploited for fisheries and aquaculture and in the context of above climate and livelihoods barriers, can contribute to climate resilience building. As such, this project assumes that actions at the policy and regulatory level, business investment and community engagement in adaptation-oriented innovations be realised, so long as coastal fisheries resources and producers are adequately proofed from the impacts of unsustainable adaptation enabling developments and potential conflicts with other economic activities such as mining and tourism.

12. The national economy in general, and coastal livelihoods in particular, continue to be impacted on by the changing climatic conditions, and the impacts will be mostly challenging to adapt to by considering the model of Alison et al and Mitchell et al (2004, which used mean projected surface temperature increase (^{o}C at 1.5 m altitude) by 2050. The IPCC Special Report on Socioeconomic Scenarios, SRSS - scenario B2, local development scenario assuming modest economic growth based on diverse local development strategies. From the former study scenario, the Gambia was identified among the 33 “highly vulnerable” countries to climate change in accordance with the list of countries in the top quartile of the dataset. The studied scenario for this project collaborate the Gambia NAPA as referenced above, which identified extreme events that are associated with climate and weather variability, as constituting a major challenge for coastal area based livelihoods. Agriculture including fisheries systems are the main source of nutritional food and income generation. According to data presented in the report titled Challenges to

[16] FAO, 2019. Climate Change Profile: Climate-Smart Agriculture in the Gambia https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ca1673en.pdf

Ecosystem Goods and Services in the Gambia, it is projected that "a 1-m rise in sea level could drown about 8.7% of the Gambia's total land area, which includes over 61% of current mangrove area and over one-third of swampland; while potentially creating new wetlands and mangrove growing areas[17]. The report indicated that between 2002 and 2006 there were 65 flood related disasters (National Disaster Management Programme 2008).

13. Comprising of the capture coastal and inland fisheries value chain, and a limited aquaculture production output, the fisheries sector contribution to Gambia's Gross Domestic Product, GDP estimated at about 12 percent, which is equivalent to almost quarter of national agricultural sector growth (Adapted from UNCTAD, 2014)[18]. The sector nutritional food security contribution accounts for an estimated average national per capita consumption of fish is about 25 kg annually, which is above the global average is 20.5 kg in 2015-17 and per capita fish demand is projected to reach 21.3 kg in 2027[19]. The same outlook report estimated declines of access to quality fish, which is linked to climate change impacts, and points to projected future declines from 9.9 kg in 2015-17 to 9.6 kg in 2027 for Africa, with a more substantial decrease in Sub-Saharan Africa.

14. Fisheries resources estimate contribution was about 12% of GDP up from 3 percent in 2009 (Gambia Bureau of Statistics, GBOS - 2009 Estimate). [20] The latest estimate for national per capita fish demand was reported to be about 28.3 kg in 2016, and the highest dependence on fisheries resources as a source of livelihoods is growing particularly along the coastal areas. Within this context, the national strategic priorities as elaborated in the National Development Plan (NDP 2018-2022), and related sectoral policies underpin the need for diversifying the economy including by developing the manufacturing industrial sector, and building resilience to changing climate.

15. The project design is furthermore informed by the study by Amuzu, et al. (2018) projections that by the end of the 21st century, localized and regional climatic variables are likely to have the highest impact on coastal zones in regard to widely evaluated impacts of 'increased flood severity' and 'increased temperature'. The Greater Banjul Area, which is considered as including the city and the emerging Serrekunda, as well as the Kanifing Municipality's capital, is primarily low-lying and sea level rise and coastal erosion present serious long-term challenges to climate adaptation and sustained economic growth, (Gambia National Disaster Preparedness Plan, NDPP, 2008).

16. As the baseline situation on barriers to climate adaptation capacity and resilience of livelihoods, the national economy is characterized by dependence on agriculture, which is dominated by undiversified and subsistence, and predominantly rural based and rain fed agricultural crop farming, livestock husbandry, fisheries and forestry sub sectors. Likewise, considering the country context and especially the importance of the coastal areas and focus of this project, the study of Alison et al, 2009 is considered, which used an indicator-based approach to compare the vulnerability of national economies to the impacts of climate change on fisheries. The study reported countries in Central and Western Africa, as well as north-western South America and tropical Asian countries as most vulnerable. Of most relevance to this project rationale that is taking a regional adaptation rationale, Senegal, which shares expansive land and coastline borders with The Gambia, was one of the countries that were identified as most vulnerable. The study further reported the root causes including the combined effect of predicted warming; as well as, the relative importance of fisheries to national economies and diets; and limited societal capacity to adapt to potential impacts and opportunities.

[17] Climate Change and Development in the Gambia, Jaiteh and Sarr, 2011
[18] UNCTAD, 2014. The fisheries sector in the Gambia: trade, value addition and social inclusiveness, with a focus on women https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditc2013d4_en.pdf
[19] Agricultural Outlook 2018-2027, OECD-FAO 2018
[20] Source: Rio +20, Republic of The Gambia National Report (2012). Available from: http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/975gambia.pdf

17. Based on the above-mentioned information, Table 1 below presents the summary assessment of localised scenarios for the Gambia.

Table 1. Fisheries Value Chain in Gambia and climate change impacts and adaptation challenges

Climate Hazards	**Climate Change scenarios and associated adaptation and resilience deficits**	**Proposed adaptation and resilience building measures**
Increased fluctuation on rain patterns, and variability of air temperatures Increasing occurrences of storm surges, droughts, heat flushes and dust storms	Climate changes exacerbate stresses on coastal fisheries production and post-harvest systems. Almost all climate hazards increase coastal fishing communities' vulnerabilities in the Gambia, and corresponding to the reported global and regional climate models and adaptation deficit scenarios.	Climate and weather information-targeting artisanal fishing, stowage and handling onboard, and landing and post-harvest enterprises and workers. Policy and regulatory framework responses and actions adequately understand and target climate resilience building; and especially the value chains for artisanal fishing.
	Storm surges and high waves contribute to dangerous conditions on fishing vessels; thereby making- the - landing of fish catch and post-harvest systems more difficult to operate. Ultimately, small-scale fishing value chains increasingly threatened by multiple external and internal value chain stressors.	Diversification and improved technologies and processed; adopted good practices, GPs and investments such as in resource efficient dehydration and cold chain processes that mitigate post-harvest losses and wastage; Understanding of unaccounted for climate change events that add significant burdens on maintaining supply of fish as a key raw material and accessing markets including exports.
Droughts Floods Cold spells Heatwaves Storms	Declining agriculture productivity. Population influxes and fisheries dependence of coastal communities that are increasingly undertaking artisanal fishing activities due to limited employment and declining rural agriculture productivity.	Awareness of climate change adaptation issues and access to relevant information and knowledge among coastal fisheries extension agents, and enterprises and communities.

18. Early analysis by Amuzu, 2018[21] as presented in Figure 1 below is showing how climate change will affect the coastal zone in The Gambia critically. This analysis outlines how land-use, critical infrastructure and mangroves and wetlands will be affected. Mean annual temperature has noticeably increased since the 1940s. Average relative humidity (RH) is about 68% in coastal areas and 41% in the hinterland during the dry season, and generally above 77% throughout the country during the wet season; and relative humidity has also been experiences. Using a certainty model, the study demonstrates that it is virtually certain and extremely likely that coastal zones will be affected by sea level and flooding. Climate change adaptation strategies have recently included the consideration to drivers of migration[22] of rural populations migrating in search of employment and income generation activities and in this context the increasing entry of young people to coastal fisheries is widely noted. Moreover, like many countries in the region, the Gambia economy also depends on imports, including of food, spare parts for industrial equipment – which could be jeopardized by the impacts of increasing weather variability, frequency of extremes and longer-term

[21] Amuzu, 2018.The Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk Management Matrix for the Coastal Zone of The Gambia. West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL). https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322959006_The_Climate_Change_Vulnerability_and_Risk_Management_Matrix_for_the_Coastal_Zone_of_The_Gambia

[22] This is particularly the case for the youth, some of whom have targeted Europe as their ultimate destination through legal or illegal migration. Over 35,000 Gambians arrived in Europe by irregular means between 2014 and 2018, with many others in Africa along the Central Mediterranean Route opting for voluntary return. See IOM Gambia data https://www.iom.int/countries/gambia

climate change. As described under the section 1.2 above, the project vulnerability assessment identified three major areas that drive adverse effects of climate and weather variability on coastal and fisheries sector, including aquaculture. These relate to potential adverse effects on climate change on current and planned fisheries investments, and the socioeconomic pressures of youth unemployment and rural and urban poverty.

Figure 1. Climate Change Impacts on Coastal Zones in Gambia (Source: Amuzu, 2018).

Climate Change Variables	Land Use/Cover Change	Infrastructural Development	Mangroves and Wetlands	Employment	Health
Elevated CO_2 Levels	Major Reduction in land use/cover changes [63–65]; *	Reduction in Infrastructure Development [66]; *	Major increase in algal blooms affecting wetland and mangrove systems [65,67]; *	Slight negative impact on Employment [68–70]; *	Major Reduction in Health Issues [6571 72]; *
Increased Flood Severity	Severe impact on land use/cover changes [73–77]; *	Major damage to facilities of economic, social or cultural importance due to floods [57,58,78]; *	Slight changes in mangroves and wetland ecosystem [57–59]; *	Major decrease in productivity of employees [70,79,80]; *	Severe health challenges like injuries, death [59,60]; *
Sea Level Rise	Major Reduction in land use/Land cover changes [75,76,81,82]; *	Major damage to Infrastructure and tourism facilities [63-65]; *	Severe Impact on wetland and decrease in mangrove survival [63–67]; *	Major drop in employment opportunities owing to destruction of some infrastructure [61–63]; *	Minor health challenges [55,58,62]; *
Increased Temperature	Severe heat stress on crops, livestock, and biodiversity [35,75,83–86]; *	Minor reduction in infrastructural development [54,72]; *	Major reductions in water quality due to increased growth of nuisance algae which further lowers oxygen levels [57,72–74]; *	Deleterious impact on Employment due to increased cost of cooling [65–67]; *	Severe health challenges from heat stress [60,61]; *
Reduced Rainfall frequency and Intensity	Major Reduction in land use/Land cover changes [83,87,88]; *	Minor reduction in infrastructural development [89]; *	Major reduction in water quality due to changes in freshwater supply and runoff [72,90]; *	Slight negative impact on Employment [52,62]; *	Major reduction in health issues (*)
Overall Risk Estimate	Major Reduction in land use/cover changes [35,75,76,83,87,91,92]; *	Major Reduction in Infrastructure Development [72,79,93]; *	Severe Impact on wetland and mangrove survival [57,74,80,93]; *	Minor Reduction in Employment Opportunities [68,80,94,95]; *	Severe health challenges [71,96–98]; *

LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN PROJECTIONS		LEVEL OF NEGATIVE IMPACT				
			Consequence			
	Virtually Certain	Likelihood	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe	Catastrophic
	Extremely Likely	Rare	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Very Likely	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Likely	Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
		Likely	Low	Medium	High	High	Extreme
		Almost Certain	Low	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme

19. The current scenarios including the above evaluated projections indicate that increasing impacts of changes and variability in climate scenarios will have a knock on effect for resources, infrastructures, and the future health and employment projections of communities and enterprise operators in the coastal zone in multiple different ways. Further studies like the cited above are thus referenced to help the project stakeholders' and practitioners to engender a better understanding of how climate change will increase vulnerability of critical infrastructures, ecosystems and health and dependent food systems at a more downscaled level in the future. The projections confirm the NAPA, 2007 assessment that indicated fisheries resources in The Gambia are highly vulnerable to climate and human activities, due to the prevalent low productivity, and challenges to upgrade value addition practices, as well as the associated with limited productive and climate resilience capacities of producers and value chain adopted services. The NAPA had in this regard outlined that climate forcing would likely contribute to the collapse of some pelagic fish populations, and thereby threaten food security for a significant proportion of the population, and concurrently undermine the livelihood and traditional way of life of fisher-folks and dependent industries as well as the economy. The INDC[23] similarly outlines that the situation raises the need to focus on sustaining the minimal and significant national economic growth and employment benefits that are contributed by capture fisheries and sand mining, a seasonal tourism service sector, and informal businesses activities in agribusiness, retail

[23] Government of Gambia, Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, INDC https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Gambia%20First/The%20INDC%20OF%20THE%20GAMBIA.pdf

industry and trade, construction and public sector provision of utilities such as energy, water and infrastructure developments. Extreme weather events such as torrential rainfall and storms, which give rise to floods, drought, cold spells, intra-seasonal-drought, heat waves, and unseasonal rains, have also increased in frequency. In coastal fisheries value chains, widespread non-existent application and compliance with good sanitary and hygienic, as well as manufacturing and environmental management practices are equally straining the sector and increasing risk to loss of economic livelihoods, food security and uncompetitive import and export trade capacities.

1.4. Barriers to be addressed by the project

20. The project will be working in coastal areas and focusing on fisheries value chains. The proposed interventions are especially expected to benefit the poorest and most vulnerable groups and growing peri-urban or urban populations; and thereby contribute to greater capacity for adapting to the impacts of increasing weather variability, frequency of extreme events, and in the longer term predicted climate changes that have resulted in reducing crop yields and increasing yield variability. The identified barriers and climate risks are diverse and include lack of relevant data and localised information on projected changes in climate – and the impacts such as rising sea levels, salinization of groundwater in coastal areas – and ocean acidification. Therefore, this project will utilise the existing climate information and data systems that are relevant to inform policy-mainstreaming interventions. The investment components will integrate private-sector investment in uptake of demonstrated trials on approaches that reduce post-harvest losses and wastage of fish catch, the fisheries sector regulatory entities and production value chain operators

21. Targeted direct project beneficiaries will primarily be located along the coastal and riverine inland – areas, where the resources including fisheries, and the communities and enterprises are most vulnerable to climate and internal stresses. Within this context of the project objective and locations where the project will be working, at least ten coastal prefectures have been identified and validated during the PPG in four categories, where the three (3) project activity locations will be located based on the following factors:

- First, if the project location category includes the artisanal and inadequately operated fish catch landing sites that are operating in proximity to the urban and highly populated prefectures of greater Banjul, Jeshwang, Bakau and Kololi. These locations have in place relatively small landing site infrastructures and informal services such as ice supply and cold chain activities for fishing and landing activities.

- Second category includes zones spanning between Kotu Point to Kololi Point; as well as the Brufut informal landing sites at Ghana Point, and Tanji where active market infrastructures are utilized for landing of catch, small scale fish processing and marketing of fresh fish, and wherefrom the bulk of fresh landed catch is transported onwards from this site to inland markets.

- Third category covers Tubergen, where the scale of fisheries activities has greatly reduced with some of the fishermen landing their catches and increasing pressure at alternative sites; as well as the stratum of coastal Barra, wherefrom most of the fish landed and marketing of fresh catch undertaken with integration of simple and minimal levels of processed, smoked or dried; and

- Forth category spans the landing sites at Sanyang and Gunjur where fisheries activities are operated in proximity to the strip where mining for sand and associated heavy minerals is taking place. At Gunjur, is also a fishmeal plant that uses fresh pelagic fish waste for the production of fishmeal; and the Kartong, sale points of fresh, dried, smoked and salted fish selling points located along the beach and dunes between Kartong Point and the Allahein River.

The barriers to be addressed are evaluated below:

Policy responses and evidence-based actions inadequately targeting climate resilience building; and especially the value chains for artisanal fishing.

22. Cross sector coordination and guidelines on mainstreaming climate resilience building models and uptake in enterprise business plans required well targeted policy and regulatory action plans and operational guidelines of post-harvest processing and end-consumer interfacing sale points; in addition to accounting for and addressing internal enterprise inefficiencies in coastal and inland fishing and aquaculture value chains production. According to The Gambia NAPA and in evaluating the relevant climate models with relevance to coastal fisheries, climate adaptation policies and strategies focusing on coastal areas and particularly in the fisheries sector are unsustainable in the long run, in as far as addressing sustainable fisheries and livelihood security in the context of increasing fishing pressure, and related social, environmental and ecological disturbances. Policy deficits to these effects will be evaluated to inform elaborate policy and regulatory responses for livelihoods proofing including diversification options will be profiled during the project inception phase. The categories and status of upstream fisheries value chain operations, as elaborated above, covers the high market segments where climate change impacts on livelihoods and food security are eminent, and the other categories of operations face risks of infrastructure deficits, increasing waste generation and potentially exacerbated conflicts with competing resource use conflicts such as with tourism and sand mining. Global scale value chains actor-based and resource specific challenges are increasingly being evaluated, better understood and dealt, through policy responses and adequately adopted private sector business models and operational guidelines. By providing the relevant expertise, models can be adopted to the Gambia's and to this project context.

Climate change exacerbated stresses on coastal fisheries production and post-harvest management systems, and compounded by weaknesses of business models in addressing climate resilience and gender mainstreaming actions, amidst population influxes and dependence of coastal communities

23. Increasing anecdotal evidence suggests the resilience of small-scale fisheries value chains are affected, are especially directly by temperature increases and drought events. Small-scale fisher folks, and processing and marketing enterprises awareness on impacts of climate change is poorly understood overall. In the case of fisheries, climate change influences resource use patterns that are associated with extreme weather variability such as fishing, fish processing and marketing operations that depend on prevailing weather conditions and changes, such as rainfall patterns affecting processes of open air – post harvest fish drying and smoking, which along with non-climatic factors such as destructive fishing practices constitute of complex global challenge. The provision of support services and enabling regulatory frameworks that govern fisheries and coastal resource use, are a globally challenging phenomenon to coordinate and ensure due impact of sustainability from resource management to markets. Challenging resource use conflicts arise in many countries. In the case of Gambia, localized institutional capacity gaps that led to an extended project design period included mobilizing the commitment of stakeholders and partners to the project objective and approach, and will be continued at implementation. World Bank, 2013[24] predicted a decline of 50% in fisheries off West Africa by 2040 due to CC and an increase in the variability in yields from season to season. In other cases, some predictions indicate potential improvements in potential primary production from the fisheries. According to CC assessment studies of the regional fisheries undertaken through the Ba-Nafaa[25]project launched in 2009, warming between 3–5^{0}C could increase the productivity of the Gambia River by 13 to 21%. Shrimp species in particular, would benefit from the temperature change.

24. The projected and already evident declines in catch tend to continue in current and future scenarios, mostly impacting productivity of the popularly domestic market-consumed species of catfish and herring. Catfish

[24] World Bank (2013) Turning Down The Heat: Climate extremes, regional impacts and the case for Resilience. The World Bank, Washington DC, USA. Available from: https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/14000

[25] Ba-Nafaa, is a word in Gambian/Senegalese local dialect that literally means 'benefits of the sea'. The **Ba-Nafaa Project** is a five-year (2009-2014) regional initiative supported through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), West Africa Regional Mission.

is a good candidate species for aquaculture; and herring waste generation at post harvest levels is noticeably estimated to be up to 30-60%, high losses coinciding with extreme weather events. On the adaptation of the baseline scenario, an example relates to a potential CC resilience building - additional scenario where the National Energy Policy (2014-2018) initiative promotes nationwide adaptation of improved cooking stoves could be extended to include improved fish-smoking ovens, which requires unlocking the business start-up and entry barriers. Moreover, despite the key role that the Gambian women and youth play in productive activities, these groups were reported to face even more challenges over the past decades of political volatility. Ultimately, the current project baseline assessment noted structural considerations that should be addressed towards the integration of fisheries concerns into other sectoral approaches and policies, as well as gender mainstreaming actions. To this effect, solutions towards improved fish-smoking technologies and cleaner fuels, such as groundnut shell briquettes and pellets, have been explored and promoted as baselines in The Gambia and the region. Likewise, examples in the area of solar energy, that relate to policy mainstreaming and business investment actions could include the promotion of solar equipment in the fisheries sector for the production of ice and for the drying of fish.

Inadequate capacity and awareness on climate change adaptation issues, and lack of targeted and relevant information and knowledge for coastal fisheries extension agents, and enterprises and communities

25. Growing dependence on coastal and inland fishing affected by drought and flood events, limited information systems on occurrence and resilient capacities, such as livelihoods diversification and infrastructures. Fish processing and exporting enterprises and locally registered commercial fishing companies are challenged by external factors such as inadequately sited business and technology propositions and viability, stringent food safety regimes, financial and regulatory environment. Road transport is difficult in Gambia and infrastructure designs in general are inadequate and affected especially by flood related events. Small-scale coastal fishing, marketing and retail value chain actors challenged by weather as part of their day-to-day activities. The assessed baseline initiatives and scenario underscores limited capacity and knowledge at national and local level on climate change adaptation strategies, absence of innovative enabling policies and strategies to address the potential impact of CC and weather variability on coastal fisheries. Climate-change induced changes such as seasonality of access to distant fish stocks from coastlines and declining catches results in a significant impact on the livelihoods of fisheries-dependent communities, yet knowledge of the relevant scenarios is highly underdeveloped. The barrier analysis points to the need for building knowledge of climate resilience building models that can be adopted to local institutions, communities and enterprises that are engaged in filleting, smoking, open-sun drying; and marketing actors, including retailers, rural inland and coastal market infrastructures, operators and consumers. Similarly, wholesalers, storage suppliers and transporters segments of the vale chains and operators encountered challenges to access retail traders, for instance particular events affecting electricity supply and reliability of cold chains[26] are integrated in proposed responses. Storage suppliers, like wholesalers, have multiple challenges, as exposure to climate risks is generally increased by the type of work they undertake. The impact on specialised value chains levels is largely uncertain, and day-to-day challenges in the context of building climate resilience will be evaluated, and awareness raising actions implemented.

26. The PPG assessments noted the evaluated baseline initiatives and projects targeting CCA and resilience building as facing capacity challenges in ensuring effective implementation and coordination of cross sectoral policy actions among the stakeholders and partners. Localized awareness and capacities of communities, ministries, private sector and support service providers was also found to be limited in adequately addressing CCA needs, and so was the integration of considerations to promote gender equality and women empowerment. The underlying socioeconomic and climate influenced challenges include the undiversified sources of food, export earnings and incomes, enhancing productivity and sustainable use of

[26] Climate Resilient Technologies for UNIDO are site specific and a culturally acceptable. These form part of our larger strategy on supporting countries to achieve Low-carbon and climate resilient industrial development. See https://www.unido.org/our-focus-safeguarding-environment-resource-efficient-and-low-carbon-industrial-production-industry-and-adaptation/low-carbon-and-climate-resilient-industrial-development

the fisheries and aquaculture sectors that constitute an important resource for building resilience to social economic stresses, at the same time potentially contributing to climatic resilience building of the economy and the communities.

27. Awareness on adaptation actions that are accounting for inclusion of locally registered fishing companies' and intermediaries i.e middlemen, typically men as few women that are involved in the value chain; are to be integrated in relevant dialogue processes. To ensure sustained results and impact, the specific interventions will focus on strengthening of organizational management capacity and specific enterprise level interventions to promote equitable participation of women and men in project activities and decision-making relating to income-generating activities.

2) The baseline scenario and the associated baseline projects

28. The Gambia Government launched the renewed National Development Plan (NDP 2018-2022), which has the aim to strengthen democratic systems and good governance, and to promote socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable development. The strategy has consistently prioritized fisheries sector as an important contributor to food security and employment generation, despite the limited allocation of resources, which affects most sectors of government. However, the low levels of awareness imply most of the export food rejections from developing countries by importing countries can be attributed to a lack of basic food hygiene, and limited capacity and awareness on quality including packaging and labelling requirements.

29. National Adaptation Programme Action (NAPA, 2007) remains the main adaptation document to guide government action. It critically re-examines the role of climate on societal and natural systems and proposes the actions that need to be taken to facilitate the Gambia's adaptation. Among the ten-priority project identified by NAPA are two that are of direct relevance to coastal fisheries, i.e. (i) restoration/protection of coastal environments; and (ii) increasing fish production through aquaculture and conservation of post -harvest fishery products. Moreover, in recognition of the vulnerability of The Gambia to climate change the PAGE recommended the development of a National Climate Change Strategy, NCCS with the aim to facilitate the mainstreaming of climate change in national and sectoral policies, programmes, and plans as part of the national development agenda". Consequently, sectoral policies, strategic plans and ecosystem based on coastal development initiatives were prepared, prioritizing sustainable development of the fisheries sector with policy objectives on: long-term utilization of the fisheries resources; increasing sector employment opportunities; scaling up the contribution to foreign exchange earnings; and improving the institutional capacity and legal framework for management of the fisheries sector.

30. Low Emissions Climate Resilient Development Strategy (LECRDS) aims to continue and to expand the process of integration and mainstreaming of climate change in all national development frameworks and sectoral policy frameworks (ANR Policy, Forest Policy, and Fisheries Strategy) and to engage the private sector. Moreover, the fisheries sector policy frameworks which are in place require dedicated sectoral approaches to climate adaptation and resilience building, which is the focus of this project. In particular, the current baseline scenario is characterized by limited capacity and knowledge at national and local levels on CC dynamics, absence of policies and strategies to address the potential impact of CC and weather variability on coastal fisheries. Research as well as policy analysis capacity are limited, and as a result designing measures to develop the resilience of coastal fisheries, enhancing the production capacities in terms of quality and quantity remain limited.

31. The established climate change portfolio and coordination office within the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) in 2012 aim is to facilitate policy coordination and implementation of climate change activities at the national and regional levels. In 2016 the National Climate Change Policy was developed, which provides for enhanced institutional arrangements for

coordination and mainstreaming of CC in sectoral policies and programmes. This is particularly important as it will help create greater awareness of CC and also enhance data collection particularly in the coastal area. MECCNAR coordinated initiatives that are aimed at strengthening Early Warning Systems (EWS) in The Gambia constitute the overall national policy framework for CCA. The sectoral Agriculture climate resilience building policy initiatives and projects constitute baselines that will be built on to develop and implement sector specific and local climate change information and data management capacities. In this case, the incremental intervention will address coastal fisheries sector information and data management based on the EWS, and integration of community knowledge.

32. Baseline projects addressing baseline and climate targeted objectives to increase the resilience of agricultural productivity from crop farming and livestock sub sectors and diversification of off-farm livelihoods, include the: "Livestock and Horticulture Development Project" (IFAD LHDP, 2010-2015); "Establishment of a National Disaster Management Programme in the Gambia" (UNDP); "Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in The Gambia" (FAO); Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change (AACC) in The Gambia (World Bank/IFAD); Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change (AACC) in The Gambia (IFAD); and Adapting Irrigation to Climate Change in West and Central Africa Project introducing climate-smart irrigation to smallholder farmers in The Gambia.

33. FAO/UNDP project “Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag)” especially addresses actions to accelerate the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into development planning and budgeting processes for the agricultural sectors in The Gambia, including for the NDP. It encompasses technical and institutional capacity building on national adaptation plans, developing integrated road maps and improving evidence-based results for national adaptation plans and for an impact monitoring framework for the agricultural sectors.

34. Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation approached with a focus on developing a climate-resilient, natural resource-based economy are addressed by the UNEP/Green Climate Fund/The Gambia that launched in January 2018 for a period of 6 years; and targeting is to reach about 11,550 Gambian households directly and rehabilitate about 10,000 ha of degraded forest and wildlife parks through reforestation, enrichment planting, conservation of rare or endangered species as well as the restoration of 3,000 hectares of abandoned and marginal agricultural lands. The project constitutes activities that address sectoral capacity gaps and initiatives to build adaptation capacities through value chains upgrading, and youth employment among others. The relevant baseline actions and results will be included in adopted lessons learned, including methodologies and assessments and data applied to regional policies and programmes, such as the EU and ECOWAS partnership with UNIDO, to make the implementation more effective.

35. NEA/UNDP/GEF Coastal Resilience project "Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change" (i.e. rising sea levels) project has a component on alternative livelihoods with the aim to reduce the impacts of climatic stresses on the farmlands and rice fields of affected coastal communities. Productive resources such as horticultural gardens with over-head tanks are used as an alternative to the rice fields and farms in the wetlands affected by salt intrusion and present significant potential for improving the fisheries value chains. As this baseline project is targeting the West Coast region, synergies with interventions to support livelihoods diversification and CC resilience building will be evaluated.

36. USAID BaNafaa project (2009-2014) – Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project – aimed at “Artisanal fisheries and coastal ecosystems in The Gambia and selected stocks shared with Senegal are being managed more sustainably, incorporating significant participation of fisher folks in decision-making, and attaining improved economic benefits for both men and women involved in the market value chain.” The upcoming GCCA+ Climate Resilient Coastal and Marine Zone Project for The Gambia, financed by the EU seeks to benefit coastal communities and to help them adapt to impacts of climate change through institutional strengthening, knowledge management, and demonstrated implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) approach, at national and local levels. Other relevant projects and

initiatives to be considered include the Oyster Women's Association (TRY) shellfish management and development plan, West Africa Marine Ecoregion (WAMER) Management Results relating to ecosystem awareness, gender empowerment and institutional strengthening. These initiatives are aiming at livelihoods diversification and integration of relevant CCA and resilience building measures to address a range of biophysical and socioeconomic vulnerabilities to climate change and weather variability.

37. Under the Gambia Artisanal Fisheries Development (GAMFIDA) project supported by the Government of Gambia, fisheries communities and industries, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), a fisheries jetty in Banjul was built and commissioned in 2013. The project supported infrastructure-upgrading investments aimed to promote the adoption of climate resilient and adequate national fishing trawlers in the national fishing fleet to enhance fishing and catch handling capacities. The incremental interventions for this project will evaluate operational capacity building needs from a climate resilience building perspective, and including plans for developing the nexus of climate, quality, sanitary, and food safety compliance systems for trade, and value-added processing techniques and skills targeting youth, women fish smokers and other vulnerable groups.

38. Complementary fisheries sector capacity building initiatives supported by UN agencies, notably FAO and UNDP, and the World Bank Regional Fisheries Programme (WARFP) constitute key baselines for this project. Moreover, as part of the project scaling up plans, the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) projects on post-harvest fisheries and aquaculture development and on climate change adaptation in marine artisanal fisheries, as well as the WARFP regional and national actions, which The Gambia joined at its second phase of implementation, will be considered for synergies. These projects are addressing the update strategies on the management and development of climate resilient fisheries value chains and update of relevant knowledge and good practices in the sub-region. Building on the evaluated baseline scenarios and projects, the needs for improvement in generation, management and dissemination of sectoral specific information needs and data management capacity for the artisanal fisheries sector will be integrated with the weather variability. The baseline EWS plans and local knowledge of communities, experts and value chain business actors, capacity will also be drawn on to compliment linkage to weather stations and generation of relevant data to the project objective.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

39. The project objective is to strengthen climate resilience of the coastal fisheries value chain sector and focuses on strengthening the adaptive capacity of coastal fisheries dependent enterprises and communities whose livelihoods are most impacted by the changing climate and associated hazards. Gender specific consideration in relevance to adaptation planning within the fisheries sector will be addressed as part of the project-supported actions.

40. The alternative scenario addresses the barriers identified with various segments of the fisheries value chain, which if not adequately supported hamper the identification of relevant policy responses and climate-technology solutions. Through building the technical and managerial capacity of the Department of Fisheries (MoFWR/DoF) and working with fisheries communities to improve resource management, innovative business models and technologies will be promoted, with private sector investments mobilised to address the challenges of post-harvest losses and waste, food security outcomes and livelihoods diversification. Access to weather information will also be addressed as well as increasing awareness among the various actors about climate change and climate variability and their impact on coastal fisheries.

41. The project comprises of four components, namely: Component 1 addresses the barriers at the policy and sectoral strategy level and aims at mainstreaming CCA and Gender Equality for Adaptation measures into the relevant sector policies and national strategies. Component 2 aim is to support the strengthening of business linkages, and established business models, with investments targeting adoption of improved technology, process and equipment specifications, as well as skills training on their applications for fish smoking, drying, cold storage as well as fish waste drying, milling/meal. The business targeted

interventions will be carried out with private enterprises and involving at three Community Fisheries Centres (CFCs) to ensure inclusive impact. Component 3. aims to strengthen institutional and community capacities through trainings and awareness campaigns targeting various audiences. Community empowerment for resilience building and awareness raising on CCA will integrate the use of local community in climate change and weather variability early warning knowledge and EWS adopted to sectoral and value chain productive systems; and Component 4 aims at implementing the project monitoring and evaluation plans.

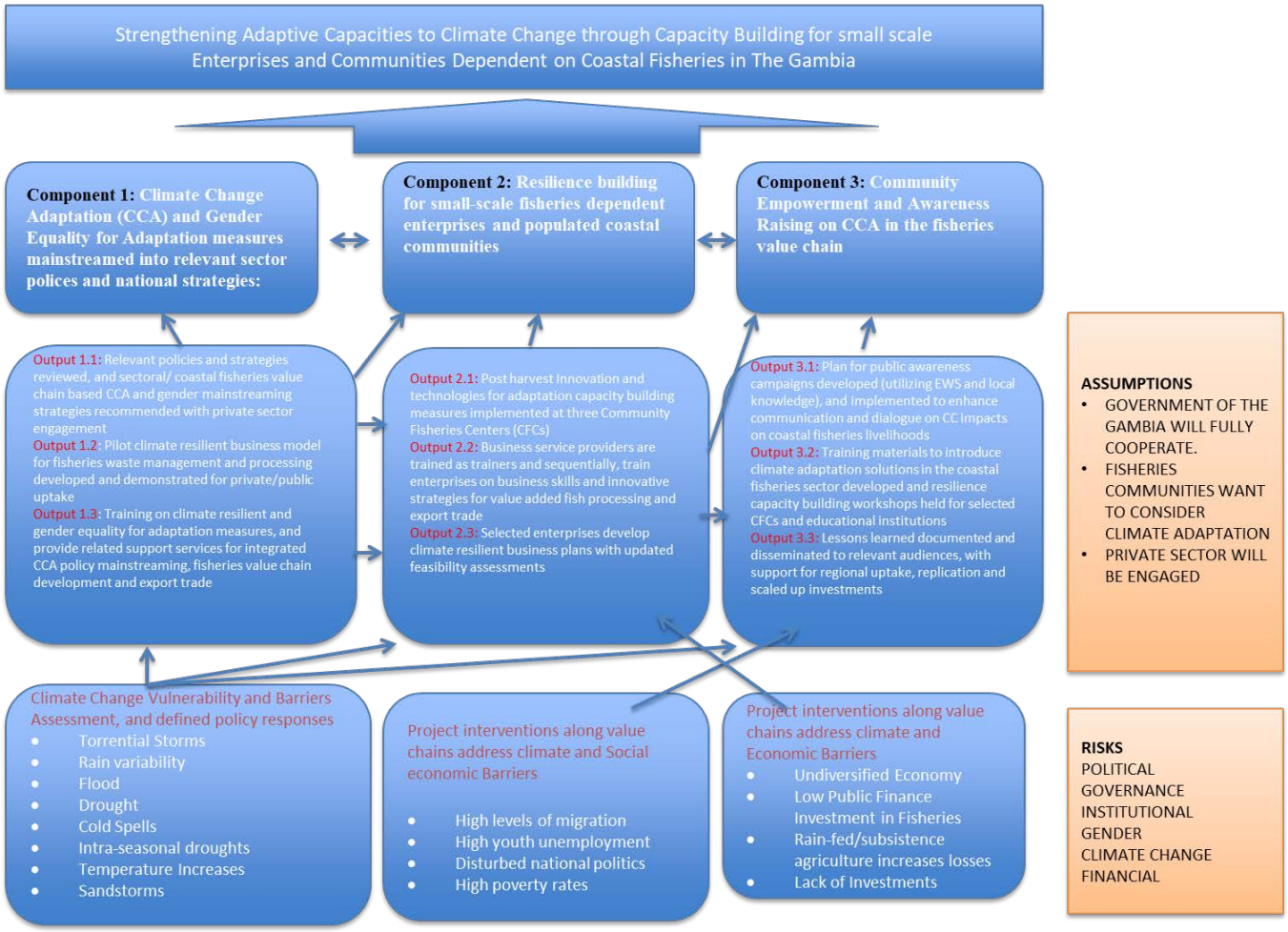

Figure 2. The Project interventions Strategy

Description of components of the project

Component 1: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Gender Equality for Adaptation measures mainstreamed into relevant sector polices and national strategies:

42. Component 1 addresses institutional and policy capacity building for the key sectoral institutions, and will especially engage the project execution partners, and sub-sector actors to adopt gender and adaptation enabling practices. The component will support the rostering and mobilizing the relevant sectoral institution(s) and experts during the project inception phase, and initiating plans to conduct the planned analysis. The policy analysis will be carried out in close collaboration with the respective sectoral institution(s) during the project inception phase to inform the detailed policy support activities as well as to identify needed support measures for the implementation of the project interventions, for instance, regulatory support on aquaculture diversification. The analysis will include a comprehensive review of the relevant sectoral policies and strategies to identify the gaps and also the potential synergies between the

sector strategies that can contribute to increasing greater awareness in the coastal zone. The result of disseminating good practices, and introducing adopted regulatory frameworks will involve the provision of advice and guidance to ensure that best practices as proposed to the various actors, including Staff of DoF and FQSA, local governments, environmental and business sector regulators, and industries including small enterprises and cooperatives are adopted and widely applied to enhance the project and overall national CCA objectives.

Output 1.1: Relevant policies and strategies reviewed, and sectoral/ coastal fisheries value chain based CCA and gender mainstreaming strategies recommended with private sector engagement

43. This output will deliver adaptation action plans and guidelines that demonstrate how fisheries investments and new resource uses, such as waste management for food and feed fillers, can address the barriers to fisheries resources and livelihoods climate resilience. Activities focusing on stakeholder policy consultations and dialogue will be undertaken with the aim to identify policy and regulatory measures to promote enabling regulatory practices and policy measures to promote the identified sectoral, cross-sectoral and cross cutting policy recommendations. The output will further reinforce the integration of climate business models and gender considerations in relevant sectoral policies, regulatory frameworks incentives and relevant regulatory measures, and good practices focusing on adaptation policy and planning, and related capacity building actions. Relevant assessments and stakeholder consultation will be planned in relevance to specific thematic scenarios, and particularly on post-harvest loss management and diversification approaches to adaptation. Variables on fisheries dependence (Allison et al. 2009) will be evaluated and analyses updated, the referenced scenario refers to variables including gross indicator of mean projected surface temperature increase. Composite indexes of employment and economic dependence on the fisheries sector (number of fisheries, export value as proportion of total exports, as well as proportion of active population in the sector, total landings and per capita demand can be updated by applying adopted the value chain diagnostic tools. The studies will inform project structures that will be established to support implementation of the subsequent activities of the project, and the lessons and good practices will be documented for wider dissemination as learning guides, and for scaling up and replication.

Output 1.2: Fisheries waste management and processing developed and demonstrated for private/public uptake to enhance adaptation options.

44. This output is focusing on promotion of good development practice for addressing climate change challenges through mechanisms that expand livelihoods options. Activities will address improved understanding on mechanisms that promote institutional approaches to adaptation policy responses, and especially relying on public-private partnerships and cross sectoral coordination to climate smart business models and training services, and ensuring the with engagement of communities. The value chains of waste management and aquaculture good practices will be utilised as entry points considering the relevance to different climate and resource interactions. On one hand, the interventions will develop systems that demonstrate how waste management can become resilient; and on the other hand expanding mechanisms for livelihoods option. The focus on aquaculture and linkages to established feed dependent value chain production and governance mechanisms will also be evaluated and lessons incorporated in delivered business models.

Output 1.3: Staff of DoF, local government, environmental and business sector regulators, industries and cooperatives trained on climate resilient and gender equality for adaptation measures, and provide related support services for integrated CCA policy mainstreaming, fisheries value chain development and export trade

45. The project will institute staff training plans for DoF, local government, environmental and business sector regulators, industries, which will be undertaken in consultation with partners and based on local and international experiences gathered will develop training materials on climate and gender mainstreaming in the fisheries value chain. With regard to the outcome focus on promotion of environmental safeguards by the private sector, the project will implement investment related activities to address the strengthening of environmental and social regulatory frameworks. Trainings plans will be delivered for extension agents

and regulatory institutions' service providers and management of producers' establishments on the applications of the recovered resource in aquaculture at selected facilities. Training materials and plans will in addition integration of aspects of entrepreneurial development, technical skills training, quality assurance, and may, therefore, complement the investment components of the project. The target beneficiary institutions will ensure special consideration to the promotion of youth and women participation in the project. In this respect, the project will work closely with the MECCNR, the Climate Change Secretariat, the DoF, and the Women's Bureau to identify the knowledge and gaps and in designing approaches, modules and materials that relevant to the various target groups.

Component 2: Resilience building for small-scale fisheries dependent enterprises and populated coastal communities

46. Component 2 focuses on support to the strengthening of business linkages and establishing resilient climate models for a pilot demonstration with the provision of equipment, and skills training towards the scaled improvement of fish smoking, drying and cold storage processes. as well as fish waste drying, milling/meal, resilience building interventions, including technologies and business models that will be promoted as part of technical assistance and investment interventions and the expected focus of at least three model Community Fisheries Centers (CFCs). Selection of (at least three) sites and the category of beneficiary group(s) profiles for promotion of demonstrated adaptation technology will be ensured based on the good practice approaches of agribusiness value chains and small business capacity building and criteria. Site designs to implement the resilient business model projects with at least three CFCs locations that are exposed to vulnerability drivers, such as population pressures and socio-economic ones, inherently address climatic and non-climatic barriers, including mitigation of high post-harvest losses. Promotional and awareness-raising events will be planned and regularly organized for sectoral and geographical scale-up and attraction of investment flow to climate resilient sector growth. Most adequate technologies and best practices to be disseminated through engagement of target beneficiaries in global fora, networks, private sector linkages. The activity will help facilitate the implementation of pilot demonstration technologies. Study tours and site visits will be undertaken to promote wider adoption and scaling-up of the demo pilot business models including technology and processes.

Output 2.1: Post harvest Innovation and technologies for adaptation capacity building measures implemented at three Community Fisheries Centers (CFCs)

47. The output will deliver good practice business models that promote proactive climate resilience building and management strategies, with the aim of designing out non-climatic stressors from natural resource uses and food systems. The output will deliver guidelines for undertaking feasibility assessments that integrate mitigation of climate sensitive post-harvest management and waste utilization systems to optimize value added fish food systems. Specific activities of this output will adopt the value chain approach to undertake an in-depth needs assessment of selected industries and CFCs to determine their potential, the challenges and the extent to which these needs/ challenges are common to other CFCs and private sector players. A rapid assessment to map out the relevance of current installed technologies and capacities of industries including small businesses operating in the country about adaptation and resilience benefits, such as the fish smoking and drying systems currently in operation at Gunjur, will be undertaken. The assessment will inform the feasibility and business model designs of potentially needed improvements based on good practices in areas such as solar dryers to adopt the business models and capacity building processes focusing on improving post-harvest activities. ENDA, (2012)'s report on the coastal vulnerability to climate change of the North Banjul describes a situation whereby adaptation efforts have been hampered by poor waste management practices[27]. Considering these scenarios, the specific activities of this output will include mapping out the locations, sources, and the scale and potential uses of fish catch including waste resources such as trimmings and deteriorates catch, and delivering regulatory and capacity building training plans tools on resource efficiency based – good practices for value addition. Moreover,

[27] ENDA, 2012. Climate Change Vulnerabilty Assessment and Adaptation in Greater Banjul (Page 23) https://www.weadapt.org/sites/weadapt.org/files/legacy-new/placemarks/files/52556856a6e7bbanjul-case-study-report.pdf

and in compliment to business models approach that will be delivered under Output 1.2. The guidelines delivered will inform policy and regulatory level incentives, which will be promoted at relevant dialogue mechanisms.

Output 2.2: Business service providers are trained as trainers and sequentially, train enterprises on business skills and innovative strategies for value added fish processing and export trade

48. The output will involve identifying the relevant business service providers and establish selection criteria for engagement. Such criteria may include the capacity of the firm in terms of personnel, the number of years of experience in the field and material resources to carry out such programmes. The establishment of the criteria will be followed by invitation through tender for the interested business service providers, according to UNIDO and executing partner procurement guidelines and procedures. With the aim to identify capacity and knowledge gaps of enterprises, assessments will be undertaken to identify the capacity and knowledge gaps of selected enterprises in the sector in terms of the type of business, current performance as the basis for planning and training activities. The activity will especially be aligned with the project institutional capacity assessments and training activities. The project will support relevant institutions in updating and preparing of knowledge transfer plans and relevant training materials, often integrating the training topic and cross-cutting themes of business development technical skills and innovative techniques, products, and, market access strategies including standards for value-added fish processing and export trade. The selected business provider(s) may be mobilized through open source procurement and direct partner sub contracts' and based on the capacity building needs of the beneficiary institutions and enterprises. Training will be conducted in collaboration with the DoF and specialized institutions notably the Gambia Technical Training Institute (GTTI) based on the knowledge transfer plans and training materials. The activities will promote consideration to diverse literacy levels and in particular ensuring the inclusion of popular version materials such as pictorials and use of local languages in instruction for community-level.

Output 2.3: Selected enterprises develop climate resilient business plans with updated feasibility assessments

49. This output will support the relevant institutions to design criteria and profiles for identifying and profiling of small-scale businesses in the targeted geographical locations, with coastal areas as entry points and extending to hinterlands, especially for aquaculture-related interventions. The profiled small businesses will be organized as producers and linkages to selected support service providers along the targeted product ranges and value chains established. Selection criteria for enterprises would provide the primary basis on which the relevant value chain actors are mobilized and applied to prepare adopted scales of climate resilient business models and plans. The modality will involve a range of value chain actors from primary producers, processing and marketing enterprises including CFCs as entry points, as well as other institutional service providers, and stakeholders such as cooperatives or other forms of organized small business clusters. Technical assistance and advise will be provided in regard to integrating climate resilience in business plans and updating feasibility assessments to selected enterprises. The interventions will help to establish and design a scaled level of interventions that can generate transformation change, e.g. by working with sector associations, including cooperatives and via pilot demonstration activities, which to enhance enterprise performance and mobilized resources to implement the business plans.

Component 3: Community Empowerment and Awareness Raising on CCA in the fisheries value chain

50. The interventions of this component are aimed to promote the dissemination of good practices and lessons-learned from existing and past initiatives and projects in promoting resilience and their impact. Capacity building actions targeting community empowerment and awareness-raising on CCA will be executed with local government and community organizations or NGOs and CSOs in the target locations. The support of the Climate Change Office, and other coastal sectoral ministries and agencies including the private sector, will be essential. Early warning systems or EWS on weather variability and the resulting past observations and knowledge will be adapted to the needs of EWS services along sectoral and value chain productive systems. Key messages delivered at public awareness campaigns will be tailored to the audiences and

promoted through project coordination activities. Innovative and viable business models and demonstration projects will also be showcased, and key messages on climate change adaptation for improved livelihoods in the fisheries sector and coastal communities will be transmitted to the broader public. Through short messaging, radio, TV and social media, a broader audience from fisheries sector players to suppliers and consumers as well as Gambians, in general, will be targeted. For instance, strategic partnerships with local telecom operators and other media will be explored under this activity, and the project will undertake to develop win-win mechanisms for knowledge transfer and to raise awareness on CCA on coastal fisheries livelihoods in particular and on CCA issues in general in The Gambia, in the region and globally.

Output 3.1: Plan for public awareness campaigns developed (utilizing EWS and local knowledge), and implemented to enhance communication and dialogue on CC impacts on coastal fisheries livelihoods

51. The outputs will deliver guidelines for the design of public awareness and knowledge management plans based on the existing EWS, local knowledge and project activities. Past and ongoing initiatives and projects on CCA in the country will be carefully identified and analyzed, and synergies highlighted in the public awareness-raising campaigns on CC impact on coastal fisheries livelihoods. The developed messaging/content and media determined, a plan for the roll-out of public awareness campaigns will be developed, and implementation is undertaken. The plan may already be part of the project visibility and communication strategy (to be tentatively developed at the inception phase), and the activity may include the relevant media, the time frame, the messages, and the potential impact.

Output 3.2: Training materials to introduce climate adaptation solutions in the coastal fisheries sector developed and resilience capacity building workshops held for selected CFCs and educational institutions

52. Awareness raising materials on climate adaptation solutions will be established and introduced in the targeted coastal and inland fisheries communities; and primary and secondary schools will be targeted to ensure engagement of the young population as potentially efficient vehicles for messages and agents of changes, and therefore means for ensuring sustainability due to early learning and awareness at a younger age. Working with educational and training institutions to be coordinated through the Gambia Technical Training Institute (GTTI) and the West African Rural Development Department (WARD) organizational structures; this activity will design and introduce relevant and adapted training materials. In line with the training themes, trainers or facilitators and institutional custodians will be identified. Training and workshop activities are expected to include adopted theoretical and hands-on didactic materials and training approaches. The activity will support the adoption of curricula processes of the selected partner training service providers that are identified and according to the material developed under Activity 3.1.2. On the job training demonstrations and workshops will be undertaken with the involvement of GTTI in collaboration with selected sectoral education and vocational training centres and communities.

Output 3.3: Lessons learned documented and disseminated to relevant audiences, with support for regional uptake, replication and scaled up investments

53. Knowledge built as a result of the project implementation will be catalogued (lessons learned and best-practices) to enable efficient scaling-up in The Gambia, regionally and on relevant global platforms such as the IWLEARN. Plan for Awareness raising activities will include project visibility and communication involving the media, and documentation of good practices for wider dissemination. Success stories, challenges, and solutions will be extracted from the regular monitoring and catalogued and presented to contribute to community empowerment, awareness raising and contribute to concrete actions on CCA from targeted populations. For instance, the sites of the pilot projects will be included in the GIS interactive map of the ECOWAS Observatory, and relevant information about the project can be shared through ECREEE's partner networks. Community empowerment for resilience building and awareness rising on CCA will also integrate the use of local community knowledge on climate change and localized adaptation scenarios.

54. Regional, national, sub- and international as well as specialized expert network events will be used to share lessons learned and good practices with the relevant partners and value chain actors, with the aim of replication of project results and scaled attracted investment to adaptation and resilience building in the identified sector, by especially taking advantage of arising global dialogue on Blue Economy and SDGs agenda, including the fisheries and climate change nexus. Monitoring and evaluation activities under component 4 will support the development and structuring of knowledge around the project. Additionally, newsletters will be designed and shared with stakeholders and made available through a content-management-system, i.e. website, the appropriate hosting partner for which will be identified among the project stakeholders. Relevant social media, but also established regional fora and knowledge management mechanisms, such as the ECOWAS Observatory, USAID COMFISH, EU, among others – will also be utilized for dissemination of lessons learned as relevant.

Component 4: Project Monitoring & Evaluation

Output 4.1: Project monitoring and mid-term reviews implemented

55. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with UNIDO and GEF requirements and procedures. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be the main mechanism to track the overall progress of the project, solve the issues faced during project implementation, and approve the formal reports as a reference source for midterm and final evaluation. The Project Management Office (PMO) will be in charge for monitoring the project progress and preparing the reports submitted to PSC, GEF and UNIDO Project Manager. The Project Results Framework in Annex A, which provides the indicators and targets at project and activity level as well as the means of verification, will be a guideline for the PMO to track the progress and achievements. The project reports as a formal document to record the work-plan, project activities and progress against targets, problems/constraints, and lessons learned will consist of Inception report, Project Implementation Report (PIR), Annual reports, Technical reports, if required, and mid-term review (MTR).

Output 4.2: Project terminal evaluation (TE)

56. The project TE will be implemented approximately six months before operational project termination. Independent international and national consultants contracted by UNIDO will carry out the TE. The terminal evaluation (TE) will cover the whole duration of the project from its starting date up to the date of the evaluation. The TE aims at collecting lessons learned and developing recommendations for UNIDO, the Government, Donors, project stakeholders and partners that may help improving the selection, enhancing the design and implementation of similar future projects and activities in the country and on a global scale upon project completion. More details on the monitoring, reporting and evaluation are in Section C: Describe the budgeted M&E Plan.

d. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing;

57. The project is expected to contribute to the GEF focal area of climate change adaptation objectives of enhancing climate adaptation and resilience building. Value chain development measures that are the approach of this project are expected to support in diversification of the economy and integrating the predominantly subsistence and informally organized producers in more climate resilient and competitive value chains and businesses, and thereby addressing the widespread environmental and socioeconomic challenges including poverty, lack of off-farm employment opportunities and sustaining nutritional food security. The project contributions from the baseline, GEF financed contribution to the project and co-financing scenarios will primarily improve the value addition capacities, and also enhance the services to ensure sustainable utilization and management of fisheries resources.

58. The GEF financing will be used for incremental costs in this project for climate resilience capacity building by addressing barriers along the coastal fisheries value chain and environmental deficits that hamper value-addition capacities of enterprises and communities along the value chain. The incremental project will also address national regulatory capacity building working with experts to support producers in meeting the requirements for environmentally compliant aquaculture systems, and product development for access to diversified domestic and export markets. The private sector along the fisheries value chain is faced with challenges of limited capacities for adoption of innovative measures to bridge and potentially reverse the associated nexus of in-country and outbound regional migration, through the creation of diversified off-farm jobs and sources of livelihoods. The incremental project reasoning covers adaptation enabling actions in terms of policy and institutional capacity building, as well as addressing the challenges of off-farm employment, livelihoods and productivity. Project technical assistance activities will promote adopted enterprise level skills training and pilot demonstrations of technology to support cross-sectorial diversified businesses. Replication and upscaling of business models to investment projects, and good practices such as on fish quality and hygiene assurance will enable competitive access to markets. The detailed plans of interventions and implementing arrangements will be defined during the project inception phase.

59. The expected component – specific contributions of the project investments is elaborated in the sections below:

Component 1: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Gender Equality for Adaptation measures mainstreamed into relevant sector polices and national strategies

60. This component will be executed by the lead national counterpart of the project and executing partner agency (PEE), the MoFWR, which will mobilise the inputs of the relevant institutions and agencies to implement the relevant actions of the project. As the specialized department of the ministry, MoFWR/DoF will also play a direct role in the project implementation, including by assuming part or full responsibility for the Output 1.1 and Output 1.2. It is expected that the MoFWR will coordinate with National Environmental Agency (NEA), and Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment (MoTIE), the efforts towards mobilizing co-financing commitments from private sector agencies and in facilitating the relevant policy consultations, and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements including environmental requirements. Under Output 1.2, the project will take into account the growing demand for fish food supplies, and increasing improper waste disposal, such as is evidenced at the recently installed fishmeal factory at the Gunjur prefecture. Additionally, a private sector co-financing investment partner has been secured and will support in the delivery of this output through transfer of appropriate skills training and demonstrated good practices to the sectoral associations and value chain actors. The activities will ensure synergies of the policy level interventions and subsequent regulatory enabling guidelines business models to be promoted through the investment component of the project.

Component 2: Resilience building for small-scale fisheries dependent enterprises and populated coastal communities

61. Component 2 will evaluate operational models of the target sectoral investments to determine and propose climate resilience building actions including localized CCA enabling roles and opportunities for the private sector at selected locations. To ensure relevance of the adopted business models, profiles of relevant current and future climate resilient technologies, business practices and processes to improve post-harvest capacity will be introduced. Good practices on institutional strengthening focusing on climate targeted actions and resilience building of facilities, processed technology applications will be included under this component. The activities will draw on the network of investment promotion initiatives and support services provided by Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment (MoTIE), Private Sector and Community - Fisheries Sector Associations, as well as Gambia Investment and Export Promotion Agency (GIEPA). GEF-LDCF financed activities will include the designing of business models that are aimed to promote and support the scaled-up investment in strengthening of institutional and technical capacity building for service providers; as well as to promote the introduction and adoption of resilient climate measures and business models.

62. Under Output 2.1, the project will introduce simple standard operating procedures, or SOPs, at selected enterprises and sites reaching the direct beneficiaries and training at least 5,000 direct beneficiaries. Locations and beneficiaries identified for the project interventions will ensure consideration of gender and youth empowerment, and potential direct environmental impact for instance by targeting facilities of major fish landing sites where fish drying is widely practiced under unhygienic conditions.

63. Outputs 2.2 and 2.3 will contribute directly to capacity building, through providing training on improved fish processing, drying, smoking, and cold chain applications as well as fish waste drying, milling/meal formulation for food and feed fillers. In addition to the CFC centres that will be targeted by the project investments, the following private sector players and co-financiers have been identified during the PPG phase to act as potential demonstration projects/sites:

    - Aquaculture: EMPASS, a leading poultry producer, which has already started investing in aquaculture (incl. ponds) in its premises to be able to produce its animal feed for its own business as well as for others.

    - National Partnership Enterprise, a fish processing, and, export company, which is investing in refurbishing its premises and equipment including for processing, cold chain and storage. The enterprise will be a partner promoted of renewable energy business models and business plans for applications of improved processing and & storage cold chains, as well as in developing training on quality management guidelines, as well as introducing post-harvest mitigating systems and diversified waste and by-product based value chains.

    - Processing, Waste & Market Access: Masaneh Ceesay Fish & Vegetable Enterprise, a fish smoking and exporting company, mainly led by women, the sole holder of a EU authorization to export smoked fish, aiming to improve its processing, quality, and, waste management efforts.

Component 3: Community Empowerment and Awareness Raising on CCA in the fisheries value chain

64. By addressing institutional capacity building, sector associations and CFCs may also assume project implementation of actions that are supportive to policy and regulatory capacity building. The contribution of private sector associations and non-governmental community organizations including The Association of Gambian Fishing Companies (TAGFC); community based sole committee (LACOMs), Gambia Artisanal Fisheries Development Association (GAMFIDA), National Association of Artisanal Fisheries Operators (NAAFO), national sole co-management committee (NASCOM), and try women oyster association, and CFCs is expected to be largely in-kind staff time to stakeholder dialogue and community awareness on CC strategies on gender mainstreaming and targeted community.

65. In developing specific business model, the project will, on one hand, engage private sector and small scale producers in value chain analyses to evaluate the fish catch handling systems. The aim will be to introduce resilient measures to optimize use of landed catch introduced. And on the other hand, project will introduce new value chains aimed to address climate driven and non-climatic pressures on the fragile coastal infrastructures, habitats and the environment. The following examples of business models can be noted from the project investment interventions and targeted outcomes and outputs: Linkages to scaled business models that integrate the quota based fish catch landings of nationally flagged industrial vessels at a quarterly interval will be ensured; Building climate resilient mainstream, and predominantly small scale and informal fisheries and waste generators to participate and gain awareness on business models for waste valorization; and Integrated capture and aquaculture production systems for public and private uptake to achieve scale, and thereby reducing post-harvest losses and coastal fisheries capture pressure.

e. Global environmental benefits (GEF-TF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);

66. The project will contribute to the following global climate change adaptation and environmental benefits: (i) building the resilience of coastal communities; (ii) improvement of the coastal communities and enterprises dependent on fisheries as well as ensuring sustainable use of the resources; and (iii) CCA Policy Mainstreaming actions and community-based improvements in fisheries value chain governance. This will ensure sustained livelihoods and nutritional food security outcomes. The global benefits will also include gender equality, and youth and women empowerment. According to the targeted beneficiaries, the project design identifies the relevant GEF Adaptation core indicators as relating to i) total number of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience, and ii) total number of people trained in the context of the capacity building interventions; and iii) total number of direct beneficiaries reached by the project.

67. The project is targeting at least 5,000 direct beneficiaries (60% male, and 40% female by numbers), at least 3 policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience; and 2,000 people (50% male, and 50% female by numbers) trained including staff of policy and regulatory institutions, operators of enterprises and community organization representatives. The co-benefits of the project beyond climate change adaptation will be the transformation of water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management, particularly assessed from the capacity building impact and number of policy actions that are advanced as a result of the project. This restoration of marine habitats will also be an additional impact of the project, particularly assessed from the reduction of post-harvest losses and increase of aquaculture production output, value addition and market access. In regard to aquaculture promotion at scale, the project is expected to promote wider awareness raising through information dissemination and campaigns within coastal and inland fisheries as well as agricultural dependent food production systems to promote the adoption of climate-resilient processing techniques and business models, and disseminating knowledge on post-harvest losses and utilization of by-products and waste. Strengthening sector dialogue and integrating policy-oriented value chain analysis will ensure coordinated sectoral policy dialogue is harnessed, and thereby ensure climate resilient and sustainable practices are adopted in the use of the resources, and reinforce or even institutionalize measures to address the long-term effect of CC. Ultimately, through the incremental interventions, it is expected that value chain actors would diversify their livelihood opportunities, and also sustainably enhance the value addition capacity and knowledge. Clean technology transfer will also be achieved, for instance the scaled application of energy efficient cold chains and fish smoking techniques can contribute to the reversal or mitigation of potential climatic drivers of change vulnerability such as deforestation, and thereby further enhancing the resilience of livelihoods across the range of productive sectors.

f. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovativeness

The project is innovative in scaling up attention to climate adaptation and resilience building at localized sector, community and enterprise levels.

68. *Enabling Policy Environment to promote scaled up investments:* Policy actions including capacity building through training and exposures such as study tours are expected to help in delivering the requisite transformational changes including those that are market driven and supportive to partnerships involving private and public sector and civil society or organized community entities. By linking climate resilient post-harvest and aquaculture systems to the existing or expanded/ revamped water bodies, the intervention is designed to constitute a means of generating diversified and potentially climate resilient livelihood opportunities. In particular, trials will promote production models that engage the underutilized resources, like for instance the potential growth of brackish via aquaculture; but also possibly some inland water bodies and land-based systems. Similar to the scenario, alternative sources of energy such as fuelwood will be evaluated, by constituting waste inputs for fuel to reduce potential impacts of the project support on the environment, and enhance competitiveness and value addition.

69. *Policy mainstreaming actions generate a catalytic effect on resilience building:* With the improvement of livelihoods, awareness rising for communities and service providers on climate change and realization of the need for building climate resilience is expected to be made more realistic and therefore favorable to sustainability and scaling up. The catalytic impact of climate resilient business models, for instance, the introduction of improved processing techniques and impacts on reduction in the demand on high cost energy applications, including ice and wood and biomass based fuel, has been proved to help in the preservation of the forests and mangroves, particularly along the coastal areas of West Africa. The associated benefits might deliver tangible global environmental benefits for instance in terms of improved mangrove cover and scaled impact on efficiency improvements in value chain business activities and livelihoods.

70. *Focus on scaled and innovative climate resilient technologies and business models:* The project is expected to promote business models and practices that address the causes of post-harvest losses and wastage along the targeted value chains, and therefore the benefits of income generation and associated livelihoods improvement, value addition and good practices that lessen climatic and non-climatic pressure on coastal and fisheries resources are expected. Producers will benefit from climate-resilient technologies and practices, which are expected to help in coping with extreme climate and weather variability events. Policy actions and adopted business plans and models will consider quality and safety improvements for instance in the application of appropriate and environmentally sustainable packaging. The benefits associated with quality and safety assurance of processes and products, and in particular, associated food value chain is expected to facilitate market access and thereby enhance economic competitiveness and nutritional food security outcomes.

71. *Potential leveraged multi-focal-area impacts, in the long run, generate sustainability and replicability benefits:* The expected project results contribution and result link of the component intervention on raising awareness, and involving the key stakeholder groups in the promotion of business models and good practices relating to resilience-building and diversifying opportunities for income generation and economic livelihoods along the fisheries value chain for coastal communities will be evaluated through monitoring and impact assessments. The framework to document good practices and especially potential positive impacts than can contribute to reversing internal and international population migration drivers will be part of the knowledge management actions. Scaled up investments and good practices are expected to be generated by the project, and in turn, contribute to improving the resilience of community livelihoods in the face of CC and weather variability.

Sustainability

72. The project will build the capacity at various levels on leadership, organizational, managerial, financial, and technical by following a holistic and systematic capacity building approach. At the institutional level, the project will be integrated in the policy and strategic plans, working under the coordination of the MoFWR and relevant sector partners to support the implementation of CCA policy and gender mainstreaming, including concrete enterprise and community adopted measures at scale. Actions targeting institutionalized capacity building at policy, political, legal, regulatory, and budgetary planning actions that reinforce the adoption of resilience measures would be developed by the project and implemented at the national or sub-national level. The project is expecting to promote a cross-sectoral approach to policy, institutional and community level - capacity building on climate resilience and gender equality for adaptation measures and related support services for integrated CCA policy mainstreaming for fisheries value chain development and export trade. Establishing capacities to deliver more concrete on-the-ground support to vulnerable communities in regard to climate adaptation and resilience building activities, will contribute to ensuring the cost-effective return on the project investment as well as sustainability of results after project implementation completion. The importance of awareness raising within the scope of the project and ensuring the mediums used are widely accessible and in languages the potential beneficiaries can understand. The project will promote the adoption and integration of its implementation plan, including

operations of the management office (PMO) in the routine operations of the sector, including in government policies, regulatory enabling frameworks and strategic action plans. In this regard, private sector actors will play a central role in the project scaling up and sustainability plans, initially also supporting replication through awareness raising activities that will target communities along with selected coastal and inland areas of The Gambia. Private sector information and communication technology, ICT partners have committed to develop adopted content messages are delivered through voice and traditional print, and other forms of messaging in accordance with literacy levels of the addressed audience and objective. Finally, as recommended by the result of the stakeholders' consultations process, the project places importance on utilizing existing central, sub-national and decentralized structures across the country, particularly the ward development committees and village development committees. The sub-national level stakeholders that are critical to the project sustainability include administrative governmental and non-state structures at the ward level, as well as the multi-disciplinary facilitation teams that are facilitated by extension workers who can play a pivotal role in awareness raising and sustainability of the results and ultimately the impact of the project.

Potential for scaling-up

73. The project is expected to promote cross-sectoral food systems resilience building approaches at the policy, institutional and community level, by focusing on capacity building measures that can be widely adopted and tailored towards mainstreaming of climate resilience and gender equality for adaptation. Scaling up potential is envisaged to be explored and promoted throughout the project, staring from inception, through implementation and final evaluation phases. Engagement with the private sector, while ensuring their contributions to scaling up, is one of the strengths of UNIDO technical assistance and investment approach. The project will promote the adoption and integration of its implementation plan, including operations of the executing agencies and management office in the routine operations of the sector, including providing guidance to align the planning of government policies, regulatory enabling frameworks and strategic sector action plans. The project will ensure the roll out of resilience building approaches throughout the country, and within the regional context by implementing cross learning and awareness raising. The roll out of interventions and results from targeted areas to national level will be undertaken in the context of actions targeting institutionalized capacity building at policy, political, legal, regulatory levels. The national project executing entities and partners will ensure national planning and budgets gradually integrate more allocations to the priorities of resilience building measures, including the approaches that will be developed by the project to ensure implementation at the national or sub-national level. The interventions to promote coordinated sector dialogue and introducing knowledge on measures to promote and support adopting resilience measures at a large-scale, are also expected to provide a means for the project to optimize synergies and to mobilize common action through multi-stakeholder dialogue. The interventions building on existing capacities, experiences and additionally to CCA are further expected to enhance the sustainability and ownership of results. Scaling up will also be enabled by institutionalized promotion of good practices for improvement of business support services for fisheries value chain development. The existence of underutilized private sector capacities and local assets were proposed for innovative uses, as these can be great anchors for youth employment and revenue generation. Industry actors were mobilized to participate by including the existing baselines of factories which can employ significant numbers of youth and women. Finally, gender considerations will be integrated in the project sustainability strategy through awareness raising and visibility activities to ensure sustained positive impact and replication of the scope of the project results and impacts on the direct and indirect beneficiaries. The private sector actors will play a central role in the project scaling up and sustainability plans, initially supporting replication through awareness raising activities that will target communities along with selected coastal and inland areas of the Gambia.

A.2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

NA

A.3. Stakeholders. Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment. (Type response here; if available, upload document or provide link) In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

74. The project foresees to establish an effective partnership and engagement with stakeholders. The national execution partner (leading PEE), the MoFWR/DoF and the PMO will take the lead in this process, by ensuring the requisite coordination, including established contractual and cooperation modalities as relevant Stakeholder consultations will be ensured by engaging the main national project executing in the project inception and design of annual workplans; private sector and co-financing development partners will be engaged in designing specific investment actions as relevant, and communities will be addressed by planned awareness raising, trainings and training of trainer activities. Among the stakeholders foreseen to be engaged in the project are the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, MoFWR; Ministry of Trade, Industry, Employment, and Regional Integration, MoTIE; National Environmental Agency (NEA); Women's Bureau; Gambia Food Safety and Quality Authority, FSQA.

75. Consultations to ensure sustained stakeholder engagement will be led by the MoFWR/ Department of Fisheries and the project management office staff. There will also be coordination modalities that will be ensured by involving line ministries, institutions and agencies in the fisheries, aquaculture and related value chains and sectors, including sectoral associations, and central and local government agencies in project planning, inception and official launch, and implementation and monitoring activities. For the project to effectively raise awareness on climate change adaptation, capacity building for policy and regulatory agencies will be required, and the activities at this level will ensure effective stakeholder engagement. Cross-sectoral learning and policy dialogue activities will be engaging relevant stakeholders including members of the project steering committees, which will be held biannually. Through the national execution modality, concrete cooperation mechanisms will be promoted during project implementation. The engagement with stakeholders during project design already included a rapid mapping and capacity assessments of the main community and sector associations. Consultations involving the specialized agencies such as DoF and FSQA will also be maintained and coordination strengthened on food safety controls and regulatory frameworks. At community level, less capacitated organizations, for instance Community Fisheries Centre, or CFC management committees, operate at decentralized levels; the main community partners include organized women and youth producers and enterprises. The close involvement of these diverse and weakly organized stakeholders and community actors will be ensured to support wider dissemination of lessons learned and the project results. Additionally, local government authorities, as well as private sector and non-governmental community associations have been identified during project formulation and will be involved in the respective steps. The most established and institutionalized private sector and community producer stakeholders include The Association of Gambian Fishing Companies (TAGFC); community based sole committee (LACOMs), Gambia Artisanal Fisheries Development Association (GAMFIDA), National Association of Artisanal Fisheries Operators (NAAFO), national sole co-management committee (NASCOM), and try women oyster association.

76. Representatives of TAGFC, NAAFO and NASCOM have particularly cited the challenge of limited sectoral attention and capacity to ensure coordination of climate adaptation enabling actions, as well as the needed capacity building to ensure the adequate engagement of communities and businesses. The feedback and design of project interventions have addressed these needs and the project includes actions relating to mobilizing expert advice of aquaculture regulations as an innovative and resilience building strategy, and continued engagement will therefore be ensured. Thus to support capacity building for project

implementation through national execution modalities, promotion of institutional private-sector partner partnerships will be part of the cooperation to mitigate the capture fisheries pressures, mostly relating to growing pressure on the marine and inland water production.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

- ☐ *Consulted only;*
- ☑ *Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;*
- ☑ *Co-financier;*
- ☑ *Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;*
- ☑ *Executor or co-executor;*
- ☐ *Other (Please explain)*

77. The engagement of stakeholders is expected throughout the project. The summary table below presented the stakeholders that were engaged and identified during project design, and their respective roles and means of engagement in implementation. The key stakeholders are presented in the Table 2 below.

Table 2: Key stakeholders (Based on the Project Baseline Assessment at PPG phase, The Gambia 2019)

	Stakeholders	***Roles and responsibilities in the project preparation implementation, and their respective roles and means of engagement***
PUBLIC SECTOR	***Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, MoFWR***	MoFWR will be the lead project execution agency, with the responsibility to ensure the overall efficient execution of project activities and coordination of the project stakeholders and that the co-financing commitments are fulfilled in the project, in particular assuming part or full responsibility for activities that will be developed in further detail. The ministry's Department of Fisheries, MoFWR/DoF acts as the lead counterpart of the project since PIF formulation and PPG phases. MoFWR/DoF supported project formulation activities requiring mobilized co-financing, coordination of project stakeholders including Government institutions, as well as facilitating the arrangements for consultations and workshops such as project validation, project launch and approval of workplans, and steering committee meetings. Implementation phase roles include ensuring the efficient and coordinated day-to-day project administration.

	Ministry of Trade, Industry, Employment, and Regional Integration, MoTIE	MoTIE would coordinate efforts towards mobilizing co-financing commitments from partner government agencies and in preparing the project stakeholder consultations and validation workshop, working with the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources (MoFWR). The latter counterpart is the lead national project execution partner and cross-sectoral stakeholder coordination entity.
	National Environmental Agency (NEA)	For this project, NEA as the environmental regulatory agency; and as the host institution of the GEF Operational Focal Point has designated Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, Department of Fisheries (MoFWR/DoF) to be the lead execution agency. The project will be implemented through national execution modality, and action for execution activities will be elaborated and validated in the action plans development during the project inception phase.
	Women's Bureau	The Bureau is mandated with gender policy oversight including the promotion of interventions focusing on Gender and Women Empowerment actions of the project. Contributions of in-kind expertise and engagement in stakeholder dialogue and community awareness on CC strategies on gender mainstreaming is proposed.
	Gambia Food Safety and Quality Authority, FSQA	FSQA became operational in 2014 following the introduction of the Food Safety Act, 2011 and assumed the mandate of the Competent Authority for fisheries. The restructuring of food safety and quality compliance services under the FSDA and quality inspection services has introduced a more quality-driven value chain and industries, and in turn, compliance with food safety requirements has improved. The agency is expected to support specific implementation and co-financing to the project specifically by acting as a service provider on industry and small business training.
PRIVATE SECTOR ASSOCIATIONS **AND ENTERPRISE**	***The Association of Gambian Fishing Companies, TAGFC***	TAGFC is an organization of fish processors and fishers, and other business organizations and associations. Members of TAGFC include fish processors, exporters and vessel owners operating in or flagged under the Gambia to fish in the sub-region, of whom eight (8) member enterprises are listed on EU approved exporters of fish and fisheries products. The association implementing roles and co-financing to the project specifically would include mobilizing members to support and delegate resources and staff to trainings. Innovatively the incremental services would include participating in feasibility assessments and investment promotion on fish processing and exports, aquaculture and waste valorization and diversification models, for which a contracting modality may be established though the project.
	Fisheries Sector Associations	The project design phase identified a number of Fisheries Sector Associations including National Sole Fish Management Committee (NASCOM), National Association of Fisheries Operators (NAFO) and Gambia Artisanal Fisheries Development Agency (GAMFIDA). About 45% of NASCOM members are women, mostly engaged in drying, smoking and selling fish. These stakeholders generally have different levels of capacities and membership; for instance GAMFIDA as the organization of artisanal fishers folks has a presence that is limited to major primary production sites of Banjul and the fishing communities and the fishing villages of Brufut, Tanji, Sanyang, Kartong, Gunjur and Bakau.

		Through the project interventions, particularly under components 2 and 3, it is expected that these associations will be engaged in planning and implementing of demonstrational project interventions to promote climate resilient post-harvest fisheries practices, technologies, and business operations. The activities involving community level stakeholders are particularly envisaged to involve women and youth (according to the national youth policy, the latter group are classified to include populations within the ages 15-30 years). The member enterprises of these organisations will be mobilised to make in-kind and incremental investment co-financing to the project. Community Fisheries Centres will also be mobilised under this group of stakeholder. The contribution of CFCs is estimated as in-kind staff time to stakeholder dialogues and community awareness on CC strategies on gender mainstreaming. The CFCs may also assume project execution roles under the gender mainstreaming actions of the project. At the time of CEO formulation, mobilized CFC partners to include among others: Tanji Community Fisheries Centre and Bakau Community Fisheries Centre.
	Private communication operators	ICT service providers already have a strong engagement with the project partners who use the existing text messaging, voice clips and other messages that are exchanged in popular versions and languages. Costs, value added and sustainability of services such as on market information will be evaluated to define possibilities for adoption to the project partners and beneficiaries. Communication and awareness raising activities of the stakeholders will be linked to such systems such as *Closed User Group (CUG) to* enable members, for instance, fishers to access relevant and timely information. The modality and level of co-financing will be the subject of further discussions during the project inception phase, when relevant information to the sector actors will also be evaluated.
	Private Sector Fisheries and Diversified Value Chain Enterprises	***EMPASS and BSC FEED*** is a pioneer industrial producer of feed meal and fish waste valorization. The investment project is undertaken in the value chain of poultry for both eggs and poultry meat production. EMPASS Holding invests on the high tech and high-cost components of the value chain and the out growers focus on the farming and labor-intensive components and as at 2018 had already extended financing to some 20 out-growers for broilers farms. Additional to the equity investment by EMPASS out-growers' inputs would be mobilized during the project inception and considered as in-kind/ beneficiary co-financing. The project would cover getting more poultry communities and villages to be involved in the integrated fish-poultry- high-quality chicken processing scheme. The co-financing major investments of the private entity are: energy at the hatchery (100 kW) processing (120 kW) company broiler farms (80 kW) units; energy at the broiler farm level 5 kW for minimum 50 farms and 10 kW for 20 farms; capital investment to build layer and broiler house including equipment; and working capital for farmers in the form of a revolving fund. ***African Women's Entrepreneurship Program (AWEP); National Partnership Enterprise (fish processing and export), as well as Masannah Ceesay Fish & Vegetable Enterprise (fish smoking and export), and the partner Community Fisheries Centres or CFCs*** are expected to be the private sector co-implementers of demonstrational trials of new and diversified value chains. ***The Atlantic Seafood Company (Gambia) Ltd***, which is also one of the major fish processing and export enterprises proposes co-financing to project interventions that encourage good practices on waste collection, handling and valorization, for

		instance the investment in trial demonstration of bone separation techniques that is proposed by the Atlantic Seafood Company as co-financing partner to the project. The Atlantic co-financing particularly proposes to co-invest in integrating climate resilient considerations in technical aspects of post-harvest and waste reduction measures at factory floor.
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	***European Union***	The European Union has worked on CCA in The Gambia in addition to other key topics including youth and gender, employment, improved livelihoods, etc. The EU's co-financing aims at leveraging on the successful implementation of a first EU project titled "Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) support to The Gambia for integrated coastal zone management and the mainstreaming of climate change" from September 2013 to July 2016 for a total budget of EUR 3.5 Million (equivalent USD 3.86M). The project is laying the groundwork for sustainable Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and the integration of climate change adaptation into The Gambia's national policies. Offering co-financing to generate synergies with the UNIDO/GEF6 Project (components 1, 2 and 3) and the EU's Project Phase 2 entitled "GCCA+ Climate Resilient Coastal and Marine Zones Project for The Gambia" to be launched in 2019 for five years for a total amount of EUR 5.3M. Common activities, sharing information, data, studies and relevant materials & tools (awareness raising, training, etc.) will be fostered in the collaboration.
REGIONAL PARTNERS	The ECOWAS, and its Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)	ECREEE a specialized technical agency mandated by the Authority of Heads of States to remove barriers impeding the development of a viable regional market for renewable energy and energy efficiency. ECREEE's main objectives are to contribute to the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of West Africa by improving access to modern, reliable and affordable energy services, energy security and reduction of energy-related externalizes (GHG, local pollution). Specifically, the centre focuses on improving renewable energy policies, strategies and investment policy frameworks, as well as creating favorable market conditions for instance by addressing existing barriers related to technology, finance, business, legal, policy, institutional, knowledge and gender focused capacity building.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment. (Type response here; if available, upload document or provide link)

Gender and Climate Change Policies Relevance

78. Gender relations in the project areas resemble the typical Gambian and regional society in terms of norms and practice, as well as the empowerment and access to goods, service and resources. The Gambia has a population of about 2 million people, of which 51 percent are female, and over 60 percent are under the age of 25 years (GBOS, 2013). The preliminary gender analysis for this project reports limited understanding of the links between adaptation and gender being in its infancy in The Gambia. Recent

work[28] has been undertaken as part of NAP planning in the country but this did not focus on coastal communities. More opportunities will be created within this project cycle to increase knowledge on the gendered dimensions of adaptation in the fisheries value chain. Review of gender and climate change adaptation documentation during the PPG, demonstrates that there are significant resources available to be applied to The Gambia context. These include USAID (2014)'s On-Line Sourcebook: Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals[29] and other key online tools. Evidently, the Gambia is well ahead on establishing policies and strategies for ensuring sustained commitment and oversight on National gender policies. Key policy and legal frameworks include the National Policy for the Advancement of Gambian Women 1999-2009; the Gender and Women Empowerment (GWE) Policy, 2010-2020; and The Gender policy and Women Act 2010; which are collectively coordinated by Gambia's Women Bureau, one of the key stakeholders identified in this project. The national GWE policy, in particular is most relevant to this project, and aims at improving the socioeconomic conditions and status of men and women through equitable social, political and economic participation and engagement, and promotion of women economic empowerment.

Integrated Sectoral Policies on Women's and Youth engagement and participation

79. The relevance of sectoral policies and strategies such as the National Fisheries Sector Development Policy of the Gambia, 2007 and Fisheries Act, 2008; the National Policy for MSMEs, 2014 and National Industrial Policy, NIP 1995; and the Food Safety and Quality Act of the Gambia, FSQA 2011; as well as the National Climate Change Policy, NCCP 2016 are as significant to this project and its focus on promotion of women's engagement and participation. For coordination of national gender policy frameworks in general – the Women's Bureau (public) and the National Federation of Gambian Women (NGWF - private) will be the key partners. Women have meanwhile played a leading role in the diversification of value chains, including the rapid growth of aquaculture (farming of finfish, shrimp, mussels, seaweeds, crab fattening). Engaging women along these controlled value chains (from production farming, processing, to marketing) ensures greater integration and equality of results than that they reach in capture fisheries. Private sector fisheries enterprises including community-level Fisheries Centers (CFCs), also inherently address the specificities of gender considerations in fisheries. As an example, even for organizations such as the National Association of Fisheries Operators (NAFO), which has an membership representation of women making up to 45% of the members of fisheries enterprise operators, the average representation and engagement of women in leadership is below at 30%, the, therefore this project has the target of at least 40% average women engagement. Youth faces comparable challenges as identified in the gender assessment, because many young people are mainly engaged as laborers to fishing and offloading of fish from boats and informal traders operating in make shift structure that they establish along coastal areas. Against this cross-sectoral and cross-cutting policy and regulatory context, a baseline mapping of institutions across various levels of government, development partners and CSO's that could complement the project has already shown an equitable engagement, participation and representation along the value chain, both at the upstream and downstream levels. With regard to the enterprise levels of participation and decision-making of women and youth in the fisheries sectors, women have traditionally been engaged in downstream segments of fisheries value chains such as marketing at landing and processing sites, retail sales, and processing activities such as fish smoking and drying, while young men are mostly engaged in fishing and to some extent in processing and supply chains involving exports of frozen fish. The categories and roles in value chain activities are influenced by inherent cultural structures as well as market segmentation, scope and the labor intensity of the activities, and the proportionate value gains and also the extent of involvement of young men and women vary. Therefore, diversification to aquaculture value chains is promoted as a dedicated gender and women development measure. Aquaculture presents concrete

[28] NAP Global Network, 2020. Building Local Capacities to Integrate Gender and Adaptation in Planning in The Gambia http://napglobalnetwork.org/2020/01/building-local-capacities-to-integrate-gender-and-adaptation-in-planning-in-the-gambia/
[29] USAID, 2014. On-Line Sourcebook: Integrating Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Proposals, http://asiapacificadapt.net/gender-sourcebook/wp-content/themes/iges/pdf/integrating-gender-sourcebook.pdf

potential for resilience building strategy that enables resource-poor women to exploit production systems employing low-input, low-demand. The identified resilience building business models and related productive activities such as aquaculture with adequate site design models and extension support can be practically undertaken as an extension of women's household chores, thereby allowing households to integrate and the production systems in routine family tasks and to productively engage resource deprived and climate change most impacted groups of women and youth.

Women's economic empowerment opportunities

80. The baseline assessment for this project and reviewed background information highlights the important role that women play as livelihood earners in the Gambian society, even though as indicated in the section above the engagement of women especially in terms of leadership and processes leading to reform to policies and norms remain very limited. Moreover, undiversified opportunities for generating income and livelihoods, and increasing socioeconomic, environmental and political stresses remain a challenge to women's economic empowerment. Even though the Gambia has a strong claim to well established policies and strategies, concrete actions to promote gender equality, including improvement of women's access to productive resources such as land and finance, and social services such as healthcare and education – further challenge advances in women's socioeconomic conditions. From the perspective of the fisheries value chains along the West Africa coastal areas, women mostly face the challenges of inappropriate technology, markets, finance, access to land in the case of aquaculture and coastal or inland water zones for capture fishing, inappropriate working conditions and limited services that target adaptive capacity building. According to the latest population census in The Gambia (GBOS, 2013), 51.8 of the population are women and up to 52.2% between 15-64 years old. The median age is slightly above 20, and about, 60 percent of the population is under 24. The fishery sector involves a significant number of artisanal fishermen and women (between 25.000-30.000 providing 90% of the total national fish consumption. For the highly capital intensive industries, as aforementioned, there are, about twenty (20) and employing about 2,000 people and mainly focused on export markets and frozen products. The numbers of young men and women originating from the Gambia and neighboring countries in the region, who are attempting in-country rural-to-urban, regional and international migration routes via high seas is growing. In cases and areas where migration flows from within the country and from neighboring countries in the region are notable, demographic changes are affecting the organization of value chain activities, and in some cases leading to a crowding out women from economic segments such as large scale fish processing and retailing of products to niche markets. Therefore, as part of dedicated capacity building, gender experts will be consulted and engaged during the project implementation to broaden the pool of expertise, and to ensure gender responsive contribution of the project to climate adaptation. Concrete actions to promote gender equality and women empowerment will build on the existing national affirmative actions, such as the special emphasis of recruiting women in many of the sectoral extension programmes.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment? (yes ☒ /no☐) If yes, please upload gender action plan or equivalent here.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

☑ *Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources*

☑ *Improving women's participation and decision making*

☑ *Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women*

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?(yes ☒ /no☐)

GENDER ACTION PLAN

Based on the PIF baseline and the CEO-project related gender assessment study at PPG phase, the following gender-responsive measures aiming to leverage the adaptive impacts of the project and collaboration partners have been identified:

Intervention Level	**GWE Improvement measure/activity**	**Building on/collaborating with**
Institutional level mainstreaming actions	• Review of relevant policies and strategies and sectoral/ coastal fisheries value chain based CCA and gender mainstreaming strategies with private sector engagement; • Ensured collection of sex-disaggregated baseline data and indicators; • Mapping of partners, counterparts and stakeholders, and identifying gender focal points (associations), women leadership and/or gender policies and strategies; • Recommend an implementation plan - including gendered goals, activities and indicators - according to the identified key project areas to address gender equality and women's empowerment; • Validated logframe and implementation ensures prioritized gender mainstreaming considerations are addressed by the project, and disaggregated data monitored and reported on.	• Ministries, Departments and Agency / gender mainstreaming plans with coordinated by Department of Fisheries, NEA and Climate Change Office, and Women Bureau, QSFA and GBS • USAID Ba Nafaa project • Meteorology Office, with UNDP and partners EWS initiatives
Products/income generating activities	Promote high-value niche markets such as: • Adapting seasonal oyster farming (already undertaken by women harvesters) and processed half-shell targeting a high value segment of the tourism sector and export to climate change and through improved quality, meeting required quality standards. Quality improvement and enabling regulatory compliance services and knowledge is proved to generate a viable source of additional off-season incomes. • Crab and mussels farming also represents a good alternative source of income.	• Producers and service providers within existing innovative Initiatives such as USAID Ba Nafaa; UNDP Equator value chain and CCA programmes • Diversified Tourism sector business supply chains, and Poultry sector producers and investors at scales, that can integrate fisheries value added product

Intervention Level	GWE Improvement measure/activity	Building on/collaborating with
	• Diversified raw materials and products targeting The Gambian and West African exporters to Europe and North America: fish-smoking and upper-end sea food & fish (e.g. barracuda, shrimps, etc.) which can be produced and distributed together by men and women, while also improving compliance with market requirements and standards on quality, packaging, cold chains; • Develop by-product value chains, to generate additional streams of value addition and contribute to waste reduction; • By-products for reformulated foods such as snacks, and animal feed. Fish processing is mostly undertaken by women could be accessible for new uses involving women and youth; • Support the diversification of income generating activities around coastal fisheries incl. energy services to communities, households and MSMEs, canoe construction, repair, maintenance of outboard engines, ecotourism, handicraft and integrated coastal agriculture such as inland horticulture fish farming and forestry. adopt a community-driven approach, by facilitating access to market and relevant capacity building target towards vulnerable populations to increase their revenues and improve gender-sensitive economic empowerment, employment and livelihoods	• Potential and existing regional and domestic value added product -buyers/market • Local actors, consumers & communities • Diaspora market linkages and supplier networks, within existing and new linkages
Infrastructure & equipment	• Technical layout and practices to upgrade existing and future facilities, and linking to the youth and women IGAs. The fish-smoking facility in Banfrut is one of the selected locations to support the most vulnerable populations in coastal areas. By building on the baseline initiatives, which are working on improvement of these post-harvest facilities, the project would focus on additional measures such as introducing climate resilient and good hygienic practices, complying with waste minimising infrastructure building designs, restoration of post-harvest technologies and processes such as efficient cold chains to minimise losses; also introducing quality, sanitary and food safety compliance principles such as HACCP (incl. storage and sanitation equipment), and more efficient processing techniques and skills to facilitate domestic, regional and international trade. • Involvement in the project while strengthening linkages to existing larger-scale export-oriented fisheries facilities (incl. via co-financing) is foreseen; and getting commitment of industry to actively support job-creation	• Relevant Ministries, Departments and Agency CCA with action plans coordinated and implementation supported by Department of Fisheries, NEA, and Climate Change Office • USAID Ba Nafaa project • Meteorology Office, with UNDP and partners EWS initiatives • FAO on fisheries • UNIDO GEF 6 partially on clean cook stoves with FAO

Intervention Level	GWE Improvement measure/activity	Building on/collaborating with
	and skills development of the vulnerable populations in coastal communities namely women and youth (such as through the Association of Gambian Fishing Companies, TAGFC) as well as targeted production of sea foods & fish supplies to the domestic market to support nutritional food security (large part of The Gambian diet) and reduce poverty are envisaged.	
Capacity building incl. Leveraged investment and small business access to financial and business services	• Gender-sensitive trainings incl. literacy and numeracy, simple bookkeeping, basic management skills, credit and savings, fish-handling, preservation, processing and marketing, fishing skills	• Training centers
	• Leverage existing successful financing schemes such as revolving loan funds which works well among women but also in some male involved in fish-smoking associations. • Develop financing schemes for measures taken towards adapting to climate change • Develop and apply gender-sensitive criteria and indicators for progress monitoring and evaluation of results	• CFCs • FIs & MFIs

Table 3: Gender Mainstreaming and WE Project Action Plan (Based on the Preliminary Project Gender Analysis at PPG phase, The Gambia 2019)

81. Gender-sensitive capacity building actions have been identified, and in addition to the activities addressing the above sub-categories of results, gender sensitive indicators were developed with both quantitative and qualitative, and disaggregated considerations. The project consideration of gender-responsive measures is informed with baselines assessment undertaken during the project preparatory grant phase, including recommendations on the Gender mainstreaming- responsive project strategy and actions that will be implemented throughout the duration of this project, are expected to draw attention on the link between climate vulnerability and livelihoods resilience challenges faced by men such as those related to the availability and engagement in income-generating activities. According to meetings with representatives of organizations in the fishing segment of the value chain, many of which are dominated by men as members, the main challenges that are mostly related to male-dominated activities such as fishing include social and economic stresses.

A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation. (table format acceptable):

Identified risks and proposed mitigation strategy are presented in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Risk mitigation strategy

Risk	Rating	Mitigation strategy
Policy and Institutional risks: Limited capacity to mainstream CC in fisheries and other policy sectoral strategies	Medium	The risk related to the limited capacity to mainstream CC in fisheries and other policy sectoral strategies, and it is ranked medium. Already, there is a general understanding of CC vulnerability scenarios and impacts at localized levels. However, sectoral interventions including the extent to which the relevant sectoral and institutional actors are mainstreaming CCA are limited. The project activities will include training, awareness raising and capacity building and building the adaptive capacity of these partners and also building on business and community knowledge.
Climate change risks: Reduced fisheries resources for the markets, particularly local markets	Low	Sensitivity to climate risks will be taken into account when selecting private enterprises and community locations of the project interventions. However, the risk to reduction of fisheries resources will also be mitigated by reduction on post-harvest losses and associated reduction on fishing pressure, aquaculture interventions that generate new resources and diversify product development and markets. Another risk is the actual impact on climate related events on delivery of the project (especially flood). We will address this by keeping a flexible project management style whilst also utilizing seasonal forecasts in undertaking activities.
Environmental and social risks: Negative impact of project activities on local communities increase influx of people seeking employment which can lead to social and environmental problems; loss of revenue for actors such as vendors of fuelwood and ice	Medium	The risk assessment identified potentially negative impacts of project activities on local communities that are associated with the increased influx of people seeking employment which can lead to social and environmental problems; loss of revenue for actors such as vendors of fuelwood and ice. Increased waste generation and pollution are also identified as risks, both ranked as Medium. The Project is building in measures to comply with the UNIDO and GEF environmental and social safeguards as well as Gender Policies; as a result, an ESMP has been developed during project designed to ensure the active engagement of communities. Concretely, baseline investments and infrastructures at community centres and private enterprises already have organized structures that will be actively engaged in addressing social and environmental problems and potential risks that may affect the project results. Community organisations or CSOs acting as service providers, and private sector will also benefit from capacity building activities of the project.
Financial risk: Business models developed are not appropriate to the market needs/ those developed cannot be easily financed	Medium	The risk that the business models developed are not appropriate to the market needs/ those developed cannot be easily financed is ranked low. During the PPG phase, business models that the project is addressing, including market and the technology needs of relevant stakeholders were discussed through public and one-on-one consultations/meetings. The private sector was consulted on the new processing and packaging techniques which should facilitate easier access to the international markets. At the artisanal level the proposed business models are especially targeting youth, and therefore their implementation will be complimented by linkages to

		potential financing and long term skills training opportunities to facilitate viable business take-off and sustainability.
Gender Risk: Social resistance against the involvement of women especially in accessing credit and training to expand their business; lack of interest in the project activities from stakeholders, especially men with regard to the active promotion of gender equality	Medium	The potential of social resistance rising, for instance against the involvement of women especially in investment and training; which can in turn limit the interest or women in project activities from stakeholders, especially men with regard to the active promotion of gender equality. The reason is while the project has identified detailed gender gaps that need to be addressed during project implementation; this risk is likely but also ranked low. At institutional level, DoF has the experience of affirmatively addressing gender issues along the value chains, and working with partners from policy up to community levels. Therefore, building on existing capacity to promote and coordinate gender actions, the action plan for mitigating gender risks is reflected at all levels of the project, while also ensuring that the project benefit address gender and women empowerment.
Institutional Risk: Limited institutional Capacity for national project execution	Medium	Similar to the earlier evaluated risks at the level of overall policy and institutional coordination, this risk is ranked medium. To mitigate the risk, project activities include training, awareness raising and capacity building and building the adaptive capacity of the institutional partners. The detailed modalities are elaborated under the Institutional Arrangements section below.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Institutional arrangements:

GEF Project Implementing agency:

82. The project implementing entity will be UNIDO Department of Agribusiness Development, and having the responsibility to support the overall project implementation, and capacity building for the relevant national counterparts and service providers to achieve the effective project implementation results.

National Project Executing Entities:

83. Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resource, Department of Fisheries (MoFWR/DoF) will be the main national project executing partner. The DoF will be the leading project executing agency (PEE), designated as the national executing and coordinating agency for the project, and will at the same time host the Project Management Office (PMO) assuming the responsibility for day-to-day management of the project execution, and ensuring monitoring and reporting activities are undertaken by the project management office, PMO. The overall responsibility of establishing the PMO and project coordination arrangement as per Figure 3: Project coordination structure , which aims to ensure technical quality, consistency in approaches, and knowledge exchange. The PMO will, with the support of UNIDO Project Management and specialized technical expert teams, engage the relevant national subject specialists as necessary. The project's main partner entities will be the MoFWR and the ministry's line sectoral department, DoF will be the main technical project partner executing agency (PEE). The project will also work with specialized

executing partners, including the National Environmental Agency (NEA); The Climate Change Office under the Ministry of Environment, Parks and Wildlife (MoEPW/CCO), as well as the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment (MoTIE); The Gambia Bureau of Standards (GBS); and the Food Safety and Quality Authority of the Gambia (FSQA). MoFWR will establish a Project Steering Committee (PSC) with representation from these partner ministries, and their relevant sectoral departments and agencies, and with representatives of the private sector, community entities and fisheries centres. The project execution roles and mandates are elaborated in detail under the stakeholder analysis section, and considerations define the PSC terms of references are provided below.

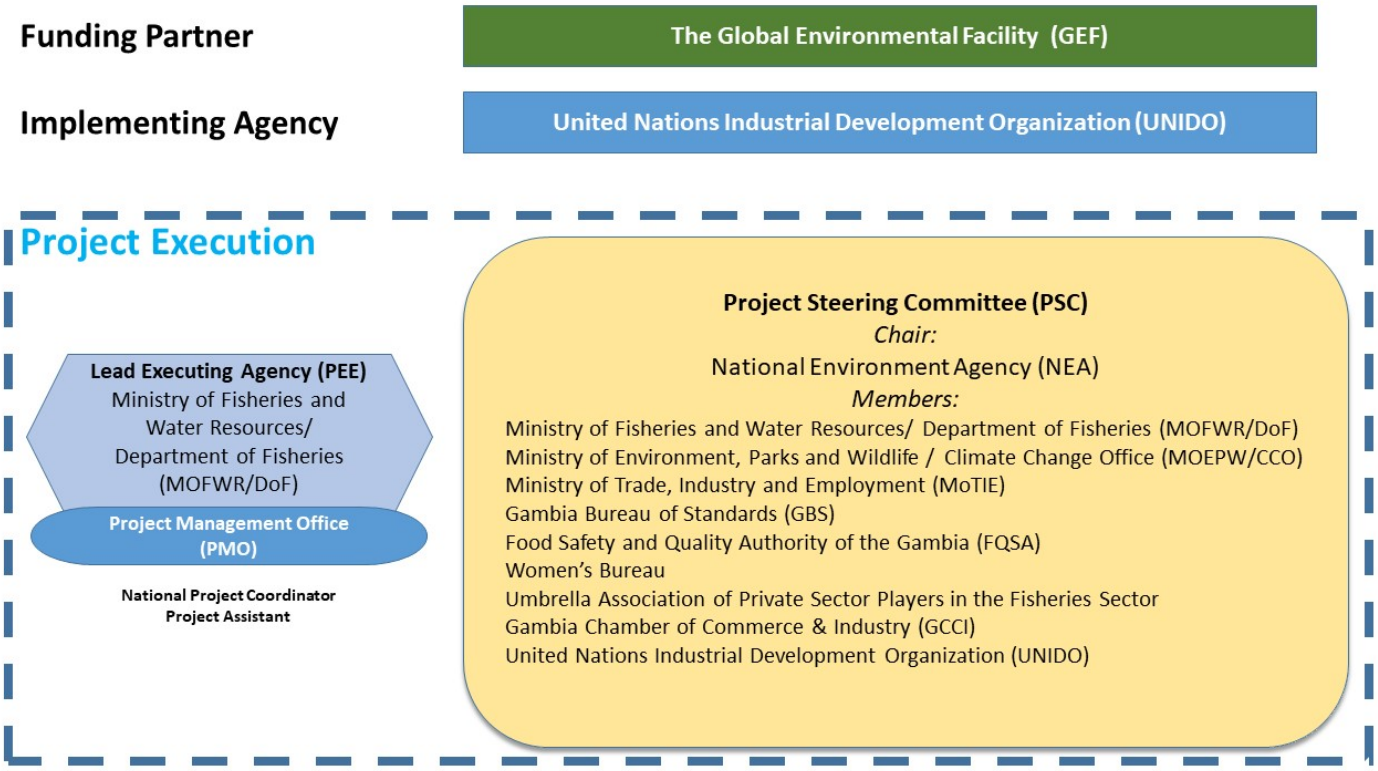

Figure 3. Project coordination structure.

Project Steering Committee (PSC):

84. The PSC will provide oversight on project execution as well as the overall directions of policy guidance as relevant, including facilitating collaboration on the project execution and oversight roles. The PSC will provide guidance on the monitoring and evaluation reports on project results through the review and feedback on semi-annual progress reports on project implementation and co-financing realization and utilization. The terms of references of the PSC will be elaborated during the project inception phase by taking into considerations the following aspects: a) Objective: The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established with the overall objective and mandate to ensure the project plans are effectively implemented and partners' coordination modalities ensured to achieve the desired results. b) Governance and Membership: MoFWR/DoF will host and coordinate activities of the PSC. The members of the PSC will include MoEPW/CCO, MoTIE, GTTI, Women Bureau, GSB and FQSA, and Secretariat support for the PSC will be jointly provided by the National Project Coordinator at the PMO and DoF project management focal point. The **NEA** as the environmental regulatory agency and host institution of the GEF Operational Focal Point will guide as relevant the PSC activities. c) Schedule and Secretariat: The

PSC will hold meetings on a six monthly schedule; whereby the BiAnnual project progress reports and workplans for the subsequent year will be presented for review, and endorsement. The NEA will chair the PSC meetings of this project. The PSC will provide periodic guidance on key decision points such as regulatory aspects that require government oversight and guidance in accordance with UNIDO and GEF policies and procedures. d) Roles and responsibilities: PSC meetings will consider lessons arising from periodic project reports and provide guidance on opportunities for scaling up and good practices for dissemination to relevant audiences, and recommendations will be taken on for implementation under component 3 of the project. The PSC final meeting will be held three months prior to completion of the project implementation phase or in view of the schedule for presenting the final independent project evaluation, to allow stakeholders to review and provide feedback on the evaluation findings, recommendations and provide guided management responses of the project management and executing entities. The final composition of the PSC and its ToR will be determined at the inception phase of the project. e) Extended Membership: The PSC will be constituted by the designated representatives of partner ministries, institutions and agencies as prior indicated, which are directly involved in the project implementation or have a legal or regulatory stake in project outcomes and execution, as well as representatives of private sector and NGO stakeholder groups involved in the project. UNIDO and the lead project executing partner - MoFWR may invite *ad-hoc* participants to a PSC such as expert presenters, and such invitations may also be considered on recommendation of other PSC members and executing partners.

Project Management Office (PMO):

85. MoFRW acting as the lead and mandated national project execution entity will establish guidelines for project implementation, monitoring and reporting, as well as ensuring the PMO staff complies with the project M&E requirements of UNIDO, GEF and the partner government of the project. The Project Management Office (PMO) will be hosted by the MoFRW/DoF at the premises of the ministry located in the capital city of Banjul**.** The main project counterparts as identified at project design, namely MoFWR/DoF, NEA, MoEPW/CCO, MoTIE, GSB, and FQSA will designate official Focal Point (FP) staff to act as technical advisors on the project in accordance with their respective responsibilities and mandates to take over and oversee the project execution as early as possible.

Contractual services:

86. The full or partial transfer of title and ownership of equipment purchased will be undertaken in accordance with UNIDO procurement procedures. Transfers to national counterparts and project beneficiaries can be undertaken during the project implementation as deemed appropriate by the UNIDO Project Manager in consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

87. The leading PPE per project component will closely coordinate with other line stakeholders and partner institutes via sub-contracting modalities, and will provide audit reports to UNIDO as per standard audit operations of respective executing partner under the executive arrangements. The tentative list of the main project executing and collaborating partners per Component is as follows:.

Component	Executing a partner
Component 1	MoFWR/DoF lead with Climate Change Office & MoE, NEA (environment and coastal management policies)
Component 2	GTTI, MoTIE, MoFWR/DoF lead with REAGAM & Gambia Alliance of Clean Cooking Stoves

Component 3	MoFWR/DoF lead with GFQSA, and CFCs, NASCOM, Media, Education and training institutions

Coordination with relevant GEF projects and partners

88. Building on the experiences, lessons and partnerships developed under the current GEF project and partners, the project will ensure close coordination mechanisms are established. In particular, the PPG already established synergies with UNIDO implemented climate mitigation project under the GEF 4 and GEF 5 - CCM, and Montreal Protocol focal areas in the country, for instance utilizing the respective project administrative structures. The cross-sectoral Project Steering Committee will play a key role in ensuring that synergies are leveraged with the ongoing GEF projects implemented by UNIDO and others GEF agencies:

• UNIDO GEF 5: "Operationalization of the SE4All Action Agenda: Promoting Inclusive, Environmentally-sound and Low-carbon Development" – where one pilot project is related to supporting energy efficient cook stoves for fish smoking in collaboration with FAO.

• UNIDO GEF 5: "Greening the Productive Sectors in Gambia: Promoting the Use and Integration of Small to Medium Scale Renewable Energy Systems in the Productive Uses" – while the project is closed, some lessons learnt and potential synergies of implemented demonstration projects for productive uses will be identified and possibly integrated into some demonstration projects of this GEF project.

• UNIDO GEF 5: "Reducing Greenhouse Gases and ODS Emissions through Technology Transfer in the Industrial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector"- also a closed project, since February 2017, useful for the cold chain aspects of identified demonstration projects.

• UNEP GEF 5: "Strengthening Climate Services and Early Warning Systems in the Gambia for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change – 2nd Phase of the GOTG/GEF/UNEP LDCF NAPA Early Warning Project" – a closed project which strengthened the EWS and related capacity building and awareness raising will be carefully studied at inception phase to adapt the public awareness campaigns under Component 3 and avoid double work while enhancing impacts.

• UNDP GEF 5: "Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change in the Republic of Gambia" – a closed project which focused more on the downstream part of the fisheries value chain and supported its increased resilience, will be key to support the resilience of the upstream part of the value chain targeted by this project.

• FAO GEF 5: "Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in the Gambia" – to combine and complement capacity building efforts in mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector with the fisheries sector as well as offering climate change adaptation for other incoming generating activities around agriculture especially horticulture for coastal communities targeted by this project. Leveraging efforts made to establish a National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS), an inter-agency and multi-sector tool to forecast weather and climate which could also be useful to coastal communities. Pilot demonstration projects on increased resilience in agriculture and related capacity building undertaken by the FAO project could benefit also some of UNIDO's project beneficiaries.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

N/A

A.7 *Benefits.* Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

89. By contributing to improved livelihoods and resilience of communities and production systems at national and local levels, enabling to face current and projected future CC and weather variability impacts, particularly for the coastal resources and populations, the socioeconomic benefits that will be delivered through this project are multi-dimensional. Socioeconomic benefits resulting from value addition and sustainable utilization and management of fisheries resources are presented at three levels: a) enhanced resilience of coastal communities; b) improvement of livelihoods including incomes and nutritional fool security contribution of fisheries and related value chains, and c) competitiveness of enterprises dependent on fisheries while ensuring sustainable use of the climate fragile and vulnerable resources.

90. CCA Policy Mainstreaming actions and community-based actions will be ensured to become means for sustaining the improvements in the fisheries value chain governance. Governmental as well as technical partners and the private sector will be mobilized to appreciate their roles and contributions to ensuring better livelihoods and nutritional food security outcomes. By creating opportunities for employment within coastal fisheries and aquaculture sectors, it is expected that the project will contribute to reversing the pressures and drivers associated with rural to urban and sea route migration of youth. By supporting resilience-building and diversifying opportunities for income generation and economic livelihoods along the fisheries value chain pressures on coastal resources will be alleviated.

91. The project is designed to contribute to more inclusive measures and benefits by showcasing viable private sector models to pilot businesses, regulatory practices to line government agencies and technical institutions, lessons-learned in mainstreaming climate resilient technologies and business practices to direct beneficiaries, and raising awareness among the targeted communities to address CCA and climate resilience building,. Through value addition and reduction of post-harvest losses and waste, the benefits will produce direct impacts on sustained means for income generation among population during extreme climate and weather variability, at the same time regulating pressure on fisheries resources. Thus, capacitated fisheries organizations and enterprises in coastal and inland communities will be engaged as change agents in empowering young people and vulnerable communities, who are otherwise attracted to continue migrating routes from agriculture dependent rural areas.

92. Benefits at national and localized project sites will be delivered through introduction and wider adoption of improved processing techniques, and energy efficient systems. For instance, the improvement of smoking activities will contribute to preservation of forests and mangrove resources, particularly along the coast, and enhance gender impacts as the activities involve majority of women operating in infrastructure deficient conditions. Improved business plans, packaging, quality and safety controls will also contribute to competitiveness of enterprises, and delivering products with the quality to access high value domestic, regional and international export markets. The project results will contribute to improving CC adaptation capacity and resilience of coastal fisheries resources and actors along the productive value chains, and thereby reduce the vulnerability of rural, coastal ad urban communities in the country.

A.8 *Knowledge Management.* Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

93. The project knowledge management approach will involve the compilation of project generated knowledge and experiences, which will be documented by the PMO. Knowledge management will require

a systematic and regular data collection plan and its implementation at the respective project intervention sites. The project will prepare periodic briefs on lessons learned, and also provide content for relevant partner and programme websites, as well as prepare relevant knowledge management guidebooks to showcase the experiences. The generated information and knowledge including technical reports and training materials will be archived by the PMO, and transferred to the relevant project counterparts and custodians. Thus, project implementation includes activities and plans aiming to assess and document in a user-friendly form the relevant knowledge and information generated by the project for wider dissemination and up-scaling use.

94. Coordination with regional and global partners will be supported with the aim of learning from other relevant initiatives and projects, and to disseminate the project lesson to partners. The project will showcase experiences of working with youth to promote gainful employment as well as supporting their adoption of improved technologies and skills training. In particular, the project will provide opportunities for the government agencies, community organizations, and private sector and development partners to adopt and upscale such practices. The PMO and execution partners will participate in training, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual knowledge networks. Collaboration with established knowledge management networks will ensure the project learned lessons are widely disseminated to relevant audiences and support national, regional and global uptake. Knowledge management is also aiming to promote the roll out of project models and results for replication and scale up investment to the sector. Collaboration with regional coast West Africa fisheries organisation, notably the Association of Artisanal Producers, REPOA, the regional economic commission ECOWAS, and the Confederation Africaine des organizations professionnelles de pêche artisanales (CAOPA) has been established during project design. The project and its partners are also registered on the Regional GEF LME: INTERNATIONAL WATERS LEARNING EXCHANGE & RESOURCE NETWORK- ILEARN Network and community of practices, where partners are regularly invited to organize seminars, training and conferences with relevant stakeholders. Besides, within the UNIDO and GEF knowledge management systems, the relevant project information, data including visibility materials will be uploaded to the Open Text and Data Management Platform of UNIDO, which is an open portal that is freely accessible and available to the public. The project will also ensure a learning process through collection of baseline and implementation data, and the integration of relevant information in routine government planning and budgeting cycles. The PMO will make sure that the interactions and networks establish to promote knowledge management and experience sharing, will be maintained and enhanced during implementation. Similarly, the engagement of community and private sector associations and private fishing companies will be closely ensured through trainings, events and workshops as partners in the knowledge management activities.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities.

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:

95. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC

- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD

- ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury

- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD
- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC
- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC
- Others

96. On the national development agenda, the project is consistent with the national development priorities and strategic framework on poverty reduction, diversification of economic growth sectors and livelihoods, and nutritional food security. These strategic priorities are presented in the national Vision 2020 and the National Development Plan 2018-2022. As such, this project will be part of the national development agenda to ensure coordination of sectoral and cross cutting policies including pathways that would leverage potential environmental global benefits. To facilitate the project coordination and alignment with global commitments, as well as regional and national and sectoral policies and plans, the project formulation identified areas for supporting implementation of the "National Climate Change Strategy", in particular for activities relating to mainstreaming of climate change in national and sectoral policies, programmes, and plans. At the sectoral level, this project is part of the Gambia National Adaptation Programme Action (NAPA, 2007) implementation support actions. As the NAPA remains the main adaptation document to guide government action, the project design has re-evaluated the impacts of climate change and variability on coastal fisheries, and proposed actions that need to be taken to facilitate the Gambia's adaptation. The priority sectors are multi-sectoral, mostly agriculture and natural resource-based and dependent on the scarce and climate-fragile land, water, feed, and industrial infrastructure ecosystems. Among the priority projects of the NAPA, aquaculture promotion and improved fish processing are proposed as priority adaptation measures that can directly impact on coastal fisheries through increasing production output and supporting restoration/protection of the fishing environment. Therefore, while the project interventions are primarily addressing the inherent climate vulnerability impacts on the fisheries sector by targeting increased fish production through aquaculture and improved post-harvest fishery technologies and practices, impacts across the sectors and their strategic plans will be achieved and promoted.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

97. UNIDO as the Implementing Agency will involve the GEF Operational Focal Point and project stakeholders at all stages of the project monitoring and evaluation activities in order to ensure the use of the evaluation results for further planning and implementation. According to the Monitoring and Evaluation policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies like country portfolio evaluations and thematic evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (i) make available studies, provide reports or other documentation related to the project and (ii) facilitate

interviews with staff involved in the project activities. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the established UNIDO and GEF procedures, and the activities will be undertaken by the PMO and UNIDO delegated project management staff and supported by the executing partner and relevant project stakeholders. The project M&E framework will include tracking contribution towards the attainment of the relevant Sustainable Development agenda, including SDG 9, SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 5 and the oceans SDG 13.

98. Project monitoring plans and activities will be undertaken and reporting ensured based on indicators defined in the log frame and the annual work plans, and the GEF-LDCF Metadata and Core Indicators. UNIDO Project Manager and PMO will be responsible for narrative reporting to the GEF (including preparation of Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) and support in planning the independent terminal evaluation as established in the M&E plan. Whereas project follow-up studies including country portfolio evaluations and thematic evaluations are not anticipated in this project, if the information is required for these purposes, the project will ensure due contributions. A description of the project Monitoring and evaluation (M & E) activities and an indicative M & E work plan and budget are described in Sections below.

Project Inception Activities

99. The inception activities will include undertaking consultations with the relevant stakeholders and site visits to selected project sites, with the aim of validating the project targeted results and annual workplans, as well as the selection of partners and stakeholders, and their mission and roles in the context of the project interventions and objective. Membership to the Project Steering Committee will also be validated, and the first PSC meeting held at the end of the mission to review the draft Inception report. The inception activities will include an inception workshop where the project will be presented for validation of the implementation plans, as well as the Terms of reference for the project steering Committee. The inception workshop will include the official launch and presentations on the project objectives (key expected results, implementation modality, M&E framework, risk management strategy, work plan and budget) to stakeholders. As such, the inception workshop will also be considered as the first awareness raising activity, thereby ensuring the project establishes and formalizes the relevant partnerships with actors at national and local government levels. Planning of the abovementioned inception activities, particularly meetings, will take place under the considerations of the restrictions related to covid-19 pandemic measures, ensuring full compliance with governmental and UN regulations in place to curb the spread of the disease, particularly in most vulnerable communities. Timeline of project activities, starting with inception, will be fine-tuned monthly to refocus on providing assistance to the target communities in line with the national and global approach of preventive and supporting measures.

Annual Work Plans and Budget

100. Annual workplans and budgets will be prepared by the PMO with guidance of the national project executing counterparts and UNIDO assigned PM. The project Annual Workplans and detailed breakdown of the first year budget will be presented in detailed in the inception phase, in accordance with the activities and timeline as presented in Annex G of this proposal document. Inception mission team members are expected to be composed of a short term M&E expert, NPC if already recruited and staff of the project national executing agency.

Regular Progress Reporting

101. Progress reporting through PIRs will be undertaken on the activities of the previous reporting period. Regular PIR activities will include, although not limited to following: Review of periodic progress made towards project objective and project outcomes; Documenting of lesson learned/good practices; and Risk analysis review and status report on mitigation measures

PSC Project Progress Reviews

102. Project objectives, outputs and emerging issues in regard to project implementation will be evaluated annually by the PSC. The inception mission and workshop planning, and workplan and budget and inception report presentations to the PSC will be guided by the UNDO Project Manager. The PSC will also serve as a forum for discussion of the Mid-Term Evaluation and the Terminal Evaluation, and meta data will be kept by the PMO.

Guidance to Technical Reporting.

103. Draft technical reports, including Technical Experts that are to be disseminated to project partners should be cleared by the responsible project implementing and executing partners, and presented to the PSC for endorsement. Technical reports that are to be published will be submitted to UNIDO for review and clearance in accordance with established procedures and guidelines for approval of official publications.

M & E WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

104. The table below presents the tentative budget for the Gender disaggregated monitoring and reporting in accordance with the project logframe, the ESMP sustainability monitoring, as well as the GEF Adaptation Core Indicators, targets including the IPR progress, mid-term and final evaluation:

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Partner	Budget (USD)	Co-financing (USD)	Remarks	Timeframe
Inception • Inception Technical expert inputs and missions incl. PM and PMO • Inception Workshop • Reporting • PMO& National Execution Partner establish AWPs and meta data system	UNIDO Project Manager (PM); Project Management Office (PMO), and M&E and gender specialists as required	35,000	45,000	UNIDO PM, PMO, Executing Agency	Inception activities start within first two months of project start up Regularly and findings/feedback/lessons incorporated into project management and Annual Project Reviews

Measurement of progress against GEF Core Indicators	National Execution Agency	30,000	60,000		Core Indicators validated, and monitored, reviewed and reported on Annually
Regular Monitoring and evaluation of indicators in project results framework, e.g. co-financing, gender, stakeholder engagement, environmental and social risks and corresponding management plans as relevant	PMO UNIDO PM Project Steering Committee	35,000	75,000	Project Monitoring, PIR, MTR as part of project execution roles and PMO coordinated AWP activities	Annually prior to the finalization of APR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Mid-term Review (MTR)	UNIDO PM, PMO, external evaluation consultants	15,000	45,000		24 Months after start of project
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	UNIDO Independent Evaluation Division (EVQ/IEV), PMO, PM UNIDO HQ and PSC, independent external evaluators	35,000	25,000		Evaluation at least six months before the end of the project; report at the end of project implementation
TOTAL indicative cost		**150,000**	**250,000**		

105. Legal Context

The present project is governed by the provisions of the Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Gambia and UNIDO, signed and entered into force on 27 January 1994.

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[30] and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Mr. Philippe R.Scholtès, Managing Director, Programme Development and Technical Cooperation		3 October 2019	Ms. Juliet Kabege	+43 126026 3108	j.kabege@unido.org

[30] GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Results		Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Objective	To increase adaptive capacities and Climate Change (CC) resilience of coastal fisheries and dependent populations and enterprises	Communities awareness on CCA measures Regulatory and sector strategies/plans mainstream climate resilience actions	Limited awareness and capacity at community level, no enabling policy measures National capacities incl. staff skills not adequate to plan for adaptive capacity building are not targeted at the resilience of coastal fisheries and dependent populations & businesses	Investment level incl. evidence of climate resilience enabling policy engagement. - Proxy GDP, Export/Value Added, Per capita, - Employment contribution Community livelihoods- incl. evidence of at least 15 coastal communities demonstrate CCA measures /* At least 3 sector and business adaptation mainstreaming actions reported At least 50 staff from policy and institutional partner agencies and private sector entities (50% male/female) trained on relevant themes Information/Knowledge management strategy is operational/ and relevant information accessed along all levels of beneficiaries	National, regional and global statistics and data Project Progress and monitoring reports Reports on GEF Indicator tracking tool updates Final evaluation	The Government of The Gambia remains committed to implementing its national adaptation plan and measures Political & social situation in the country remains stable
Component 1: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Gender Equality for Adaptation measures mainstreamed into relevant sector policies and national strategies						

Results		Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Outcome 1	Strengthened national capacities to mainstream CCA and gender equality in sectoral policies and development strategies	Number of proposals for capacity building on CCA and gender mainstreaming adopted and implemented with DoF coordination	Low CCA capacity and low-quality fisheries products Limited knowledge of enterprises, service providers and communities on baseline /good practices and regulatory requirements for compliance with quality management systems	Evidence of adapted good institutional practices adapted to regional and national enterprise, and community level actions that enhance coastal fisheries value chain based CCA and gender mainstreaming results (including GPs on hygiene, sanitary standards, codes of practice on fish quality and safety).	Updated policies and strategies Quality standards developed and adopted Project monitoring	The relevant institutions and partners adopt and introduce required policy and strategy actions and recommended changes if any. Government committed to promote the recommended adaptation enabling policies and cross-sectoral actions
Output 1.1	Relevant policies and strategies reviewed, and CCA and gender mainstreaming strategies and actions recommended with private sector engagement	At least 3 climate resilient regulatory and policy measures piloted to promote adoption of quality and safety standards and systems, and environmental safeguards by the private sector	Existing regulatory frameworks, policies and strategies do not include coastal fisheries value chain based CCA and gender mainstreaming strategies	3 CFCs and 3 export enterprises demonstrate evidence of participation in adopting climate resilient practices and business models	Proposal of amendments of policies Official journal publications Project reports	The willingness of the relevant government agencies & commitment to reduce timespan between proposal and application Willingness of the private sector to abide by the new policy guidelines
Output 1.2	Pilot climate resilient business model for fisheries waste management and processing developed and demonstrated for	No. of private sector actors * enterprises involved in and benefitting from adaptation and resilience targeted policy incentives, and have adopted climate resilient pilot business models	Fisheries sector information systems operational incl. Knowledge Management activities	Total No. of private sector actors * from at least 45 enterprises involved in and benefitting from adaptation and resilience targeted policy incentives, and have adopted climate resilient pilot business models	Training report Project monitoring reports Assessment of the physical environment of CFCs	Resistance to change of target actors from the public/private sector Concurrent uses for waste from fisheries.

Results		Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	private/public uptake		No existing model for fisheries waste management	- 20enterprises and communities trained in waste management; - 3 alternative use of fish waste introduced; - 10 business plans for climate resilient business models and projects developed; - At least 4 of the projects with developed business plans are adopted for implementation; targeting involvement of at least 30% of men, 40% women and 30% youth (15-30 years according to the national youth policy); - At least 8 CFC location and/or enterprises with an improved work environment - Evidence of enabling policy environment and capacity for diversified fisheries value added waste use and management - Number of value streams and Alternative use of fisheries waste provided *targeting at least 4 enterprises - Number of developed business plans*targeting at least 4 enterprises - Number of climate resilient projects co-implemented with		

Results		Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
				public, private and financing service providers - *targeting at least 4 community project models or private enterprise investments - % of men, women, and youth (15-30 years according to the national youth policy) in pilot climate resilient business model for fisheries waste management and processing - Evidence of improved work environment in the CFCs and factories		
Output 1.3	The staff of DoF, local government, environmental and business sector regulators, industries and cooperatives trained on climate resilient and gender equality for adaptation measures	At least 50 staff from target group institutions and agencies trained on climate resilient and gender equality good practices, and relevant enabling policy measures identified with the engagement of the trainees *disaggregated by at least 40 % women, and 40% youth trainees	Limited support services for integrated CCA policy mainstreaming, fisheries value chain development and export trade	Trainees / Staff of DoF and partners develop and adopt policy enabling measures, with validated institutional roles and responsibilities *evidence of policy actions introduced to through at least 4 community project models or private enterprise investments under Output 1.2 and Output 2.1.	Training manuals developed Number of training sessions and participants Project monitoring reports	Members attend the training programmes regularly Members accept the attitudinal changes with respect to gender.

Results		Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Component 2: Resilience building models for small scale fisheries dependent enterprises and populated coastal communities						
Outcome 2	Resilience building for small scale fisheries dependent enterprises and populated coastal communities	No. of enterprises and organized producers in the target communities trained in climate resilient business models	No resilient capacity building along the fisheries value chain	15 enterprises and organizes producers adopting the new models Aquaculture (business models) incl. feasibility plans developed Financial, technical and operational capacities are built * At least 90% of the enterprises and communities trained perceive their financial, technical and operational capacities are built	Profile reports on Types of business models developed and used for training Profile reports on categories and Number of participants trained Reports of the training incl. training evaluations and post-training periodic surveys Project monitoring reports	The commitment of the enterprises and communities to adopt the new knowledge and techniques
Output 2.1	Post-harvest Innovation and technologies for adaptation capacity building measures implemented at three Community Fisheries Centers (CFCs)	No. of diversified business projects implemented at 3 CFCs adopt improved and climate resilient technology solutions	No resilient capacity building along the fisheries value chain	At least 40% of women and 40% of youth (15-30 years according to the national youth policy) are engaged in gainful/ income generation from enterprises that have adopted improved post-harvest fisheries technologies, practices and business operations	Reports on pilot demonstration models introduced in the three CFCs Assessment reports of the pilot demonstrations	- Adopted technology solutions do not take sufficient account of the low level of skills in the industry. - Operational policy and strategy frameworks that have not adequately mainstreamed CCA and gender.

Results		Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
					Project monitoring reports	- Lack of credit access to adopt the new technologies especially for the youth and women.
Output 2.2	Business service providers are trained as trainers and sequentially, train enterprises on business skills and innovative strategies	No. of businesses impacted by the business skills training plan	n.a.	At least 35 businesses (40% of women and 40% of youth / from business service providers) trained At least 2/3 of trained enterprises adopted the new innovative strategies At least 50% of enterprises with trained staff adopt improved product quality systems and norms to access export markets	Training reports Project monitoring reports	- The commitment of the enterprises to provide staff to be trained. - Willingness to adopt business skills and innovative strategies. - Availability of Government support in the form of taxes etc. where these models require restructuring
Output 2.3.	Selected enterprises develop climate resilient business plans with updated feasibility assessments	No. of enterprises adopt climate resilient business plans At least 30% of the selected enterprises have women in a leadership position	n.a.	15 enterprises adopt climate resilient business plans At least 40% of the selected enterprises have women in a leadership position	Training report Project monitoring reports	- Operational policy and strategy frameworks changes are in place. - Enterprises accept to promote gender mainstreaming
Component 3: Community empowerment and awareness raising on CCA in fisheries value chains						
Outcome 3	Strengthened institutional and community capacities to	Relevant capacity building tools adopted to raise wider awareness of CC	EWS developed and implemented with the	At least 20 coastal communities are sensitized through various media.	Project monitoring	- Developed tools comply with targeted

Results		Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	develop and utilize integrated fisheries data and information management systems based on Early Warning System (EWS)	resilience developed and implemented	support of the GEF by UNEP (2 phases projects)	Evidence of strengthened capacity for institutions involved in the fisheries sector. Number of people reached through capacity building and awareness raising efforts.	Public awareness campaign reports Training satisfaction questionnaire & report	populations needs and capacities - Targeted segments are willing to participate in training, open to awareness raising campaigns, knowledge sharing and willing to adopt CC resilience measures to improve their livelihoods
Output 3.1	Plan for public awareness campaigns developed (utilizing EWS and local knowledge), and implemented	At least 1 public awareness campaign rolled out per year	Limited Baseline capacity building and awareness raising on CCA at fisheries level (downstream of the value chain) by UNDP with GEF funding, as well as in agriculture by FAO and GEF	100% of public awareness campaigns are gender-sensitive. At least 70% of coastal communities' inhabitants are sensitized. At least 10,000 people are sensitized.	Project monitoring Public awareness campaign reports (incl. from partners, e.g. telecom operators, etc.)	- Conveyed messages are appropriate, understood and adapted by the targeted segments -
Output 3.2.	Training materials to introduce climate adaptation solutions in the coastal fisheries sector developed and hold resilience capacity	No. of participants trained on climate adaptation solutions in the coastal fisheries sectors (women and youth)	Training materials focusing on climate adaptation solutions for improved livelihoods on the post-harvest part of the fisheries sector not developed yet. Capacity building on resilience for educational	2,000 participants trained on climate adaptation solutions in the coastal fisheries sectors *Out of which at least 50% are women and youth	Project monitoring Training satisfaction questionnaire & report	- Targeted educational institutions willing to offer these training to their students - Coastal communities are willing to participate in such training

Results		Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	building workshops		institutions not yet available			
Output 3.3.	Lessons learned documented and disseminated to relevant audiences	Knowledge incl. lessons learned are shared and presented at different workshops, on project and external websites and social media	n.a. as based on the implementation of this particular project	1 newsletter per quarter is shared on the project website, social media and external websites Project website developed and maintained Info on the project is uploaded to the ECOWAS Observatory (ECOWREX) 100% of knowledge sharing materials are gender-sensitive	Provided newsletters Project monitoring (communication chapter) Evaluation reports ECOWREX database/website	- Communication efforts are not sufficient - Communication efforts will be integrated into the tasks of the Project Assistant of the PMO and to be supported by partners incl. MoF/DoF and UNIDO (for inputs)

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

1. *Question 4 of the PIF review Sheet:* by CEO Endorsement, please consider potential adverse effects of climate change on current and planned fisheries investments and elaborate how those effects will be integrated in the project design.

Response:

The assessment of potential adverse effects of climate change is elaborated under *Paragraphs 25-27* of the CEO document: CCA for coastal and fisheries sectors and livelihoods. The project design integrates the direct and indirect pressures of CC on fisheries, as well as the associated socioeconomic barriers to adaptation which mainly focus on youth unemployment and rural and urban poverty.

2. *Question 8 - Recommendations of the PIF review:* By CEO Endorsement: The PIF mentions at several places that 'climate resilient' measures will be undertaken. Please ensure that by CEO Endorsement, a clear rationale is provided as to how measures will build resilience to climate change and/or increased climate variability.

Response:

- The project rationale included improvement of livelihoods to at least 5,000, by utilizing the fisheries and aquaculture resources. The project addresses increased fish production through preservation of post-harvest fishery products as well as through developing aquaculture value chains. Aquaculture development as a climate resilient production system is included across all components. Under Component 2, concrete business level and community support in terms of technology, process and skills transfer, and wider dissemination of the relevant practices along coastal and inland areas.

- Concrete climate resilience building measures that will be undertaken under the Investment components (Component 2) Output 2.3 include developed or updated feasibility plans of diversified aquaculture enterprises, training on fish processing, and developed value chains that are diversified in terms of source of raw materials and value added such as utilizing fish and agro waste for aquaculture, livestock and poultry feed. Post-harvest fisheries technologies will include isotherms fabricated using materials within the country and region such as fibred grass, insulators and storage boxes. Fish drying and cold chains will be linked to solar applications ensuring scale of operations. Therefore, diversification, improved post-harvest loss and waste reduction, generated employment and incomes, and addressing value chain deficiencies such as sanitary and Phytosanitary (HACCP) practices and norms, and promotion of HACCP-based quality management systems are the concrete 'climate resilient' measures.

- Under component 1, comprehensive and enabling policy and regulatory interventions such as environmental regulations and standards, and Components 3 and 4 will ensure knowledge and technology transfer, raising awareness on good practices and lessons, and greater private sector engagement. The project rationale is reflected in the sections on Barriers to be addressed and the baseline scenario, as well as corresponding and practically adopted alternative and incremental scenarios.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **USD 50,000**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent To date***	***Amount Committed***
EXPERT MISSION 1: - Launch PPG activities, recruit experts and draft activity plans including schedules of country missions - Preparing documentation and presentations of PIF for the first country mission; and - Prepare draft stakeholders workshop programme, and seek validation by the key project counterparts from Ministry of Fisheries/Department of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries (MoFWR/DoF); National Environmental Agency (NEA) and UNIDO during the first mission. **EXPERT AND UNIDO PROJECT MANAGER MISSION 2:** - Compile baseline updates and reports for the CEO project formulation, and prepare relevant documentation including the project brochures and the PPT presentations for the Stakeholders' Workshop during the second mission. - Facilitated presentations and feedback at the stakeholder's workshop, and support counterparts to prepare the workshop report	$ 50,000	$ 41,899.96	$ 6,074.83
Total	**$ 50,000**	**$ 41,899.96**	**$ 7,412.46**

Annex D: CALENDAR of Expected Reflows (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

Annex E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table E to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Annex F: GEF Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part I, item F by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒**Influencing models**			
	☒**Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☒**Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☒**Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☒**Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☐**Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☒**Stakeholders**			
	☐**Indigenous Peoples**		
	☒**Private Sector**		
		☐Capital providers	
		☐Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☒Large corporations	
		☒SMEs	
		☒Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐Project Reflow	
	☒**Beneficiaries**		
	☒**Local Communities**		
	☒**Civil Society**		
		☒Community Based Organization	
		☐Non-Governmental Organization	
		☒Academia	

		☐Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒**Type of Engagement**		
		☒Information Dissemination	
		☒Partnership	
		☐Consultation	
		☒Participation	
	☒**Communications**		
		☒Awareness Raising	
		☒Education	
		☒Public Campaigns	
		☒Behavior Change	
☒**Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☒**Enabling Activities**		
	☒**Capacity Development**		
	☒**Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☐**Targeted Research**		
	☐**Learning**		
		☐Theory of Change	
		☐Adaptive Management	
		☐Indicators to Measure Change	
	☒**Innovation**		
	☐**Knowledge and Learning**		
		☐Knowledge Management	
		☐Innovation	
		☐Capacity Development	
		☐Learning	

	☒**Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☒**Gender Equality**			
	☒**Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☒Beneficiaries	
		☒Women groups	
		☒Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒**Gender results areas**		
		☒Access and control over natural resources	
		☒Participation and leadership	
		☒Access to benefits and services	
		☒Capacity development	
		☒Awareness raising	
		☒Knowledge generation	
☒**Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐**Integrated Programs**		
		☐Commodity Supply Chains ([31]Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Financial Screening Tools
			☐High Conservation Value Forests
			☐High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain

			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐Beef Supply Chain
			☐Smallholder Farmers
			☐Adaptive Management
		☐Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐Sustainable Production Systems
			☐Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☐Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐Sustainable Food Systems
			☐Landscape Restoration
			☐Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐Integrated Landscapes
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	

			☐Integrated urban planning
			☐Urban sustainability framework
			☐Transport and Mobility
			☐Buildings
			☐Municipal waste management
			☐Green space
			☐Urban Biodiversity
			☐Urban Food Systems
			☐Energy efficiency
			☐Municipal Financing
			☐Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐Urban Resilience
	☐**Biodiversity**		
		☐Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☐Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☐Productive Landscapes
			☐Productive Seascapes
			☐Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☐Mainstreaming	
			☐Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☐Tourism
			☐Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐Fisheries
			☐Infrastructure
			☐Certification (National Standards)

			☐Certification (International Standards)
		☐Species	
			☐Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☐Threatened Species
			☐Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐Crop Wild Relatives
			☐Plant Genetic Resources
			☐Animal Genetic Resources
			☐Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☐Biomes	
			☐Mangroves
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Sea Grasses
			☐Wetlands
			☐Rivers
			☐Lakes
			☐Tropical Rain Forests
			☐Tropical Dry Forests
			☐Temperate Forests
			☐Grasslands
			☐Paramo
			☐Desert
		☐Financial and Accounting	
			☐Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐Conservation Trust Funds
			☐Conservation Finance

		☐Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐Biosafety
			☐Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐**Forests**		
		☐Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐REDD/REDD+
		☐Forest	
			☐Amazon
			☐Congo
			☐Drylands
	☐**Land Degradation**		
		☐Sustainable Land Management	
			☐Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐Ecosystem Approach
			☐Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☐Community-Based NRM
			☐Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐Income Generating Activities
			☐Sustainable Agriculture
			☐Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☐Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐Sustainable Fire Management
			☐Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐Land Productivity

			☐Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐Food Security	
	☐**International Waters**		
		☐Ship	
		☐Coastal	
		☐Freshwater	
			☐Aquifer
			☐River Basin
			☐Lake Basin
		☐Learning	
		☐Fisheries	
		☐Persistent toxic substances	
		☐SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐Targeted Research	
		☐Pollution	
			☐Persistent toxic substances
			☐Plastics
			☐Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐Private Sector	
		☐Aquaculture	

		☐Marine Protected Area	
		☐Biomes	
			☐Mangrove
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Seagrasses
			☐Polar Ecosystems
			☐Constructed Wetlands
	☐**Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐Mercury	
		☐Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐Cement	
		☐Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐Ozone	
		☐Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐Waste Management	
			☐Hazardous Waste Management
			☐Industrial Waste
			☐e-Waste
		☐Emissions	
		☐Disposal	
		☐New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐Plastics	
		☐Eco-Efficiency	

		☐Pesticides	
		☐DDT - Vector Management	
		☐DDT - Other	
		☐Industrial Emissions	
		☐Open Burning	
		☐Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐Green Chemistry	
	☒**Climate Change**		
		☒**Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐Climate Finance
			☒Least Developed Countries
			☐Small Island Developing States
			☐Disaster Risk Management
			☐Sea-level rise
			☐Climate Resilience
			☐Climate information
			☐Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐National Adaptation Plan
			☒Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☒Private Sector
			☒Innovation
			☐Complementarity
			☒Community-based Adaptation
			☒Livelihoods
		☐**Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☐Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use

			☐Energy Efficiency
			☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐Technology Transfer
			☐Renewable Energy
			☐Financing
			☐Enabling Activities
		☐**Technology Transfer**	
			☐Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐Endogenous technology
			☐Technology Needs Assessment
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐**United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	
			☐Nationally Determined Contribution
		☐**Climate Finance (Rio Markers)**	☐Paris Agreement ☐Sustainable Development Goals ☐Climate Change Mitigation 1 ☐Climate Change Mitigation 2 ☐Climate Change Adaptation 1 ☒Climate Change Adaptation 2

Annex G: Tentative Activity Schedule

Activity #	Activity Description	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 1: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Gender Equality for Adaptation measures mainstreamed into relevant sector polices and national strategies													
Project Outcome 1: Strengthened national capacities to mainstream CCA and gender equality in sectoral policies and development strategies, with relevant climate resilient regulatory and policy measures demonstrated for private/public uptake													
1.1.	**Relevant policies and strategies reviewed, and sectoral/ coastal fisheries value chain based CCA and gender mainstreaming strategies recommended with private sector engagement**												
1.1.1	Identify the gaps in the relevant policies and strategies (energy, fisheries, agriculture, gender, etc.)												
1.1.2	Adapt relevant policies & strategies to include CCA & gender mainstreaming in fisheries value chain												
1.1.3	Create an umbrella association of all key private sector players of the fisheries value chain for advocacy and coordination purposes												
1.1.4	Organize a validation workshop on the recommended policies & strategies adaptations												
1.2.	**Pilot climate resilient business model for fisheries waste management and processing developed and demonstrated for private/public uptake**												
1.2.1	Identify fisheries waste types and potential uses												
1.2.2	Promote the establishment of climate resilient facilities and processes for efficient recovery and production of value added and usable products												
1.2.3	Assess the market potential for processed waste alternatives												
1.2.4	Organize a waste collection system, logistics, and processing unit(s) as pilot projects												
1.3.	**Staff of DoF, local government, environmental and business sector regulators, industries and cooperatives trained on climate resilient and gender equality for adaptation measures, and provide related support services for integrated CCA policy mainstreaming, fisheries value chain development and export trade**												
1.3.1	Identify capacity and knowledge gaps of targeted stakeholders												

Activity #	Activity Description	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.3.2	Design relevant training materials on climate resilient and gender equality for adaptation measures												
1.3.3	Provide training and capacity building activities, including in collaboration with co-financing partner programme institutions and specialized institutions												
1.3.4	Develop and provide support services for value addition and export trade												
Project Component 2: Resilience building for small scale fisheries dependent enterprises and populated coastal communities													
2.1	**Post-harvest Innovation and technologies for adaptation capacity building measures implemented at three Community Fisheries Centers (CFCs)**												
2.1.1	Undertake in-depth needs assessment												
2.1.2	Identify the relevant technologies, business processes and capacity building to improve post-harvest activities												
2.1.3	Implement the demonstration projects in the 3 selected CFCs												
2.1.4	Raise awareness on pilot project among other fisheries communities												
2.2	**Business service providers are trained as trainers and sequentially, train enterprises on business skills and innovative strategies for value-added fish processing and export trade**												
2.2.1	Select the business service providers												
2.2.2	Identify capacity and knowledge gaps of enterprises												
2.2.3	Design relevant training materials on business skills and innovative strategies for value-added fish processing and export trade												
2.2.4	Conduct trainings												
2.3	**Selected enterprises develop climate resilient business plans with updated feasibility assessments**												
2.3.1	Develop clear selection criteria												
2.3.2	Select the enterprises												

Activity #	Activity Description	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.3.3	Provide technical assistance on integrating climate resilience in business plans and updating feasibility assessments to selected enterprises												
Project Component 3: Community Empowerment and Awareness Raising on CCA in the fisheries value chain													
3.1	**Plan for public awareness campaigns developed (utilizing EWS and local knowledge), and implemented to enhance communication and dialogue on CC impacts on coastal fisheries livelihoods**												
3.1.1	Design the materials for public awareness-raising campaigns taking account of existing campaigns												
3.1.2	Roll-out public awareness campaigns												
3.2	**Training materials to introduce climate adaptation solutions in the coastal fisheries sector developed and resilience capacity building workshops held at educational institutions and coastal communities**												
3.2.1	Design relevant training materials on introducing climate adaptation solutions in the coastal fisheries sector												
3.2.2	Conduct training and workshops												
3.3	**Lessons learned documented and disseminated to relevant audiences, with support for regional uptake, replication and scaled up investments**												
3.3.1	Catalogue success stories, challenges and solutions, through periodic monitoring												
3.3.2	Disseminate lessons learnt and best practices												
Project Component 4: Project Monitoring and Evaluation													
4.1	**Project monitoring and mid-term reviews implemented**												
4.1.1	Develop a monitoring system to track progress against indicators												
4.1.2	Annual implementation reports												
4.1.3	Mid-term review (MTR)												
4.2	**Output 4.2: Project terminal evaluation**												
4.2.1	Prepare and coordinate independent terminal evaluation												

Annex H: Output Based Budget for the GEF Grant

			GEF Grant Budget Component 1							
Component 1 - Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Gender Equality for Adaptation measures mainstreamed into relevant sector polices and national strategies	**Type of Input**	**Yr 1**		**Yr 2**		**Yr 3**		**Output Total**		**Execution Modality (PPE)**
1.1: Relevant policies and strategies reviewed, and sectoral/ coastal fisheries value chain based CCA and gender mainstreaming strategies recommended with private sector engagement		**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	
	International Expertise	2	7.000	2	7.000	2	7.000	6	21.000	
	Local Travel		2.000						2.000	
	National Expertise	4	3.000	4	3.000	4	3.000	12	9.000	
	Training/Workshops		500						500	*MoFWR/DoF*
	Equipment								0	
	Miscellaneous		1.000		1.000		1.000		3.000	
	Output sub-total	6	13.500	6	11.000	6	11.000	18	35.500	
1.2: Fisheries waste management and processing developed and demonstrated for private/public uptake to enhance adaptation options.		**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	
	International Expertise	6	21.000	4	14.000	4	14.000	14	49.000	
	Local Travel		1.000		2.000		2.000		5.000	
	National Expertise	6	4.500	10	7.500	10	7.500	26	19.500	
	Training/Workshops		1.000		2.000		2.000		5.000	*MoFWR/DoF*
	Equipment				20.000				20.000	
	Miscellaneous		1.000		1.000		1.000		3.000	
	Output sub-total	12	28.500	14	46.500	14	26.500	40	101.500	
1.3: Staff of DoF, local government, environmental and business sector regulators, industries and cooperatives trained on climate resilient and gender equality for adaptation measures, and provide related support services for integrated CCA policy mainstreaming, fisheries value chain development and export trade		**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	
	International Expertise	8	28.000	2	7.000	2	7.000	12	42.000	
	Local Travel		1.000		500		500		2.000	
	National Expertise	4	3.000	6	4.500	6	4.500	16	12.000	*MoFWR/DoF*
	Training/Workshops				2.000		2.000		4.000	
	Equipment								0	
	Miscellaneous		1.000		1.000		1.000		3.000	
	Output sub-total	12	33.000	8	15.000	8	15.000	28	63.000	

TOTAL Component 1		**30**	**75.000**	**28**	**72.500**	**28**	**52.500**	**86**	**200.000**	
		GEF Grant Budget Component 2								
Component 2 - Resilience building for small-scale fisheries dependent enterprises and populated coastal communities	**Type of Input**	**Yr 1**		**Yr 2**		**Yr 3**		**Output Total**		**Execution Modality**
2.1: Post harvest Innovation and technologies for adaptation capacity building measures implemented at three Community Fisheries Centers (CFCs)		**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	
	International Expertise									*MoFWR/DoF*
	Local Travel		6.000		7.000		7.000		20.000	
	National Expertise	11	6.600	11	6.600	12	7.200	34	20.400	
	Training/Workshops		11.000		11.000		11.000		33.000	
	Equipment				500.000		300.000		800.000	
	Miscellaneous		2.600		4.000		4.000		10.600	
	Output sub-total	11	26.200	11	528.600	12	329.200	34	884.000	
2.2: Business service providers are trained as trainers and sequentially, train enterprises on business skills and innovative strategies for value added fish processing and export trade		**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	
	International Expertise	14	49.000	12	42.000	12	42.000	38	133.000	*GTTI*
	Local Travel		5.000		5.000		5.000		15.000	
	National Expertise	16	12.000	16	12.000	16	12.000	48	36.000	
	Training/Workshops		5.000		7.000		7.000		19.000	
	Equipment		3.800		4.000		4.000		11.800	
	Miscellaneous		6.000		6.000		6.200		18.200	
	Output sub-total	30	80.800	28	76.000	28	76.200	86	233.000	
2.3: Selected enterprises develop climate resilient business plans with updated feasibility assessments		**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	
	International Expertise	6	21.000	4	14.000	4	14.000	14	49.000	*MoTIE*
	Local Travel		10.000		10.000		10.000		30.000	
	National Expertise	12	9.000	10	7.500	10	7.500	32	24.000	
	Training/Workshops		5.000		5.000		5.000		15.000	
	Equipment				118.000			0	118.000	
	Miscellaneous		5.000		6.000		5.000	0	16.000	
	Output sub-total	18	50.000	14	160.500	14	41.500	46	252.000	
TOTAL Component 2		**59**	**157.000**	**53**	**765.100**	**54**	**446.900**	**166**	**1.369.000**	

			GEF Grant Budget Component 3							
Component 3 -Community Empowerment and Awareness Raising on CCA in the fisheries value chain	**Type of Input**	**Yr 1**		**Yr 2**		**Yr 3**		**Output Total**		**Execution Modality (PEE)**
3.1: Plan for public awareness campaigns developed (utilizing EWS and local knowledge), and implemented to enhance communication and dialogue on CC impacts on coastal fisheries livelihoods		**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	
	International Expertise	8	28.000	3	10.500	3	10.500	14	49.000	*MoFWR/DoF lead with GFQSA, and CFCs*
	Local Travel				2.000		2.000	0	4.000	
	National Expertise	10	7.500	10	7.500	10	7.500	30	22.500	
	Training/Workshops		1.000		5.000		5.000	0	11.000	
	Equipment		1.000		1.000		1.000	0	3.000	
	Miscellaneous		1.000		1.000		1.000	0	3.000	
	Output sub-total	18	38.500	13	27.000	13	27.000	44	92.500	
3.2: Training materials to introduce climate adaptation solutions in the coastal fisheries sector developed and resilience capacity building workshops held for selected CFCs and educational institutions		**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	
	International Expertise	8	28.000	4	14.000	4	14.000	16	56.000	*MoFWR/DoF lead with GFQSA, and CFCs*
	Local Travel		2.000		5.000		5.000	0	12.000	
	National Expertise	10	7.500	12	9.000	12	9.000	34	25.500	
	Training/Workshops		5.000		5.000		5.000	0	15.000	
	Equipment		1.000		2.000		2.000	0	5.000	
	Miscellaneous		1.000		1.000		1.000	0	3.000	
	Output sub-total	18	44.500	16	36.000	16	36.000	50	116.500	
3.3: Lessons learned documented and disseminated to relevant audiences, with support for regional uptake, replication and scaled up investments		**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	
	International Expertise	6	21.000	4	14.000	4	14.000	14	49.000	*MoFWR/DoF lead with GFQSA, and CFCs*
	Local Travel		2.000		2.000		2.000	0	6.000	
	National Expertise	10	6.000	10	6.000	10	6.000	30	18.000	
	Training/Workshops		5.000		5.000		5.000	0	15.000	
	Equipment							0	0	
	Miscellaneous		1.000		1.000		1.000	0	3.000	
	Output sub-total	16	35.000		28.000		28.000	44	91.000	
TOTAL Component 3		34	73.500	13	55.000	13	55.000	88	300.000	

Component 4: M&E		**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	
	International Expertise	5	17.500	5	17.500	7	22.500	17	57.500	
	Local Travel		8.000		5.000		10.000	0	23.000	
	National Expertise	17	8.500	17	8.500	14	7.000	48	24.000	UNIDO as Implementing Agency
	Training/Workshops		8.000		5.000		7.500	0	20.500	
	Equipment							0	0	
	Miscellaneous		9.000		7.000		9.000	0	25.000	
TOTAL Component 4		22	51.000	22	43.000	21	56.000	65	150.000	
Project Management Costs (PMC)		**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	**w/w**	**$**	
	Local Travel		8.000		8.000		8.000	0	24.000	
***** For a detailed list of eligble costs under PMC, please refer to the below box.***	National Expertise (e.g. Project Coordinator)	90	45.000	90	45.000	90	45.000	270	135.000	
	National Expertise (e..g Procurement Specialist)	10	4.000	10	4.000	10	4.000	30	12.000	*MoFWR/DoF*
	Training/Workshops							0	0	
	Equipment		4.000					0	4.000	
	Miscellaneous		2.000		2.000		2.000	0	6.000	
TOTAL PMC		100	63.000	100	59.000	100	59.000	300	181.000	
TOTAL									**2.200.000**	
Guidance Points										
As per GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01: Execution generally includes the management and administration of the activities of projects, in addition to managing the delivery of project outputs										
* BL2100 (Contractual Arrangements) will primarily be used for the contracting of Executing Agencies (EAs)										

The Project Management Costs shall be included in the Execution Agreement with EA 1 for the day-to-day management of project execution. Specifically, this shall include **[PM to adapt the below list as appropriate for the specific project]:

Staffing costs:
• Project manager;
• Project assistant technical specialist(s);
• Procurement specialist; and/or
• Financial specialist
• Other execution support staff

Project related activities:
• Preparation of procurement plans,
• Terms of reference and procurement packages,
• Management of consultant activities
• Management of output deliverables; maintain records of all project-related documentation
• Knowledge management
• Preparation of progress reports and financial reports for the project;
• Consultation with project stakeholders
• Travel to execute the project
• Arranging financial auditing for the project
• All activities related to the management of the project execution.