

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

CLIMATE CONFLICT STRENGTHENING THE COPING MECHANISMS AGAINST RISKS OF CLIMATE INDUCED CONFLICTS AND TO MINIMIZE GENDER RELATED VULNERABILITIES AND TENSIONS IN THE GAMBIA

Jointly **commissioned by The World Food Program, International Trade Centre, and United
Nation Population Fund to the University of The Gambia**

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

DRR	-	Disaster Risk Reduction
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
ITC	-	International Trade Centre
MECCNAR	-	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources
NDCs	-	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDP	-	National Development Plan
MSME	-	Micro Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
PBF	-	Peacebuilding Fund
SDG	-	Sustainable Development Goals
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
WFP	-	World Food Programme
CCP	-	Climate Conflict Project

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Executive summary

As the global leaders envisioned to achieve net-zero in 2030, combating climate change and its related challenges, especially in the most vulnerable countries, is becoming increasingly important. High temperature, low precipitation, land degradation, salinization, coastal erosion, decrease in forest biomass has become more frequent and common climate related issues in The Gambia for the past years, leading to social conflicts in the Northern part of the Central River, and the Upper River Region. The predicaments of climate change and its associated challenges such as food insecurity, nutrition crises and destruction of fertile soil is highly predicated in these regions as well. Consequently, leading to social conflicts as these hazards have the potential to negatively impact the available resources (land, biomass, fisheries etc) by making them scarcer. This study was commissioned by the consortia World Food Programme(WFP), International Trade Centre (ITC) and United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA) The Gambia. The aim is to conduct an evaluation of the achievements of the Climate Conflict Project in relation to strengthening community coping mechanisms against risks of climate induced conflicts and to minimise gender related vulnerabilities and tensions in The Gambia in an inclusive way. This is to determine its overall added value to peacebuilding in the Gambia, in the areas of Youth and Gender; Agriculture and Food Security; Natural Resources and Environment Management. In this study, a mixed method approach (quantitative and qualitative approach) was adopted, and data was collected from the Climate Conflict Project intervention communities and non-intervention communities. A sample size of 400 households/ beneficiaries were selected in each of the 3 regions of the 10-intervention site using multistage stratified sampling procedure with Probability Proportionate size. A control group sample size of 220 households and 30% of those who did not receive training were also interviewed in the same intervention community. The regions, North Bank Region (NBR), Central River Region (CRR), and Upper River Region (URR) were stratified by the respondents' type, while within each stratum research subjects were selected for interview. Descriptive Statistics, graphs and one sample t-test were used to analyse the quantitative data collected. Our main finding reveals that the Climate Conflict Project has significantly enhanced livelihood of beneficiaries and strengthened social cohesion between the beneficiary communities. It has also strengthened coping mechanisms against risks of climate induced conflicts and has minimised gender related vulnerabilities and tensions in beneficiary communities. The finding also reveals that there is a Statistical difference in the means of our analysis of variance across the three regions (CRR), (NBR) and (URR) in terms of project performance. Gender Participation and involvement was also achieved by the project especially women and youth participation. Also, the project has a greater impact by strengthening resource availability by putting climate sensitive measures into practice in the area of both water and land management and for food security. The project has identified an increase in peaceful actions in the 12 communities it. The ET found that dialogue sessions, and other project activities have brought together communities through a shared activity in creating peaceful dialogue. In terms of the effect of reducing the impact of climate

change and conflict, there is still evidence to be gathered on the causal link – and many of the activities are a long term impact such as livelihood development, tree planting and assets. This project takes the strategy of mapping out and bringing conflict-prone communities together to attend activities like skills training– where one community host the other community – demonstrated the potential to minimize the existence of climate-induced conflict particularly by reducing the pressures over the declining productive natural resources in the form of skills and agro-related trainings.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of the evaluation subjects

According to the World Bank Group, (2021), the impact of climate change is globally felt and even worse in least developed countries, The Gambia inclusive. The Gambia, according to (Jaiteh and Sarr (2011), has experienced negative effects of climatic change for the past decades such as droughts, flash floods, coastline erosion, windstorms, and dust storms. This has an adverse effect on the economic development, as The Gambia is an agriculture driven economy. Although the country has highly acclaimed Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) toward the International Paris Climate Agreement and is among nations that successfully limit temperature increase within the 1.5 degrees Celsius range, it is predicted that in 4 decades, the temperature will increase between 3 and 4.5°C. (Jaiteh and Sarr, (2011).

With the increasing risks and hazards, especially in regions such as the North Bank, the Northern part of the Central River, and the Upper River Region where food and nutrition crises resulting from climate risks and hazards are highly predicated. The challenge therefore is to enhance the national early warning system, develop effective DRR programmes, and monitoring tools to better assess the impact of ongoing mitigation and adaptation efforts. The above-mentioned climate related risks and hazards, more importantly land degradation, salinization, coastal erosion, decrease in forest biomass have become more frequent and common climate related issues in The Gambia for the past years. Consequently, leading to social conflicts as these hazards have the potential to negatively impact the available resources (land, biomass, fisheries etc) by making them scarcer. High temperature and low precipitation contribute to the disruption of the water cycle which affects the capacity of soil to retain water and systematically drive a long period of water deficit in certain areas of the North Bank and Upper River region.¹ This situation leads to unfair competition and consequently to social or communal conflicts as the demand would tend to override the supply. Most of the time, these conflicts are generally characterised by disputes over land ownership, clash between the agrarian and the pastoral communities (farmers vs herders), climate migrants versus indigenous populations etc. The Conflict and Development Analysis of the Gambia 2019 report highlighted vulnerability to climate change and natural resources management as the 6th most outstanding drivers of conflict in the Gambia. This implies that climate conflict is a national threat, which systematically requires great attention and urgent action to delicately address the intertwined effects. Climate conflicts in the Gambia are relatively exacerbated by the absence of specialised traditional conflict management systems aiming to scrutinise the issue, propose robust and lasting solutions and document them for future reference.

¹ The Gambia National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS-GAM) And Implementation Action plan (2020-2024), p.13

To contribute to ending climate conflict and its related impact in The Gambia, the PBF awarded a project to a partnership between WFP, UNFPA, ITC and the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) in 2020.

The UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) is the organisation's financial instrument of first resort to sustain peace in countries or situations at risk or affected by violent conflict. The PBF works across pillars and supports integrated UN responses to fill critical gaps; respond quickly and with flexibility to political opportunities; and catalyse processes and resources in a risk-tolerant fashion. The PBF has been in the Gambia since 2017 and has a multitude of projects across a variety of themes through UN agencies such as land reform, Rule of law, security sector reform, Gender, Transitional Justice, Governance, migration, and climate security. The project was designed to be catalytic and time sensitive as it aimed to mitigate and address growing conflict and tensions occurring among rural agricultural communities in The Gambia, affected by the increasing impacts of climate change on their lives and livelihoods.

1.2 The climate conflict project

The project budget was \$1,700,000, it was funded by the UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and was implemented from the 1st of January 2020 to 31st March 2022. The project involved a wide range of stakeholders from the UN Agencies (WFP, ITC and UNFPA), as well as representatives from the National Authorities who are represented through the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources. The implementing partners include National Coordinating Organisation for Farmers Association in The Gambia (NACOFAG), Gambia Red Cross Society (GRCS), Activista, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Forum for African Women Educationalists Gambia (FAWEGAM) and more.

The consortia (WFP, ITC and UNFPA) identified three regions to include in the initial targeting (Upper River Region (URR), Central River Region (CRR) and North Bank Region (NBR)). These regions are the regions that are most reliant on agriculture and most vulnerable to climate change.

According to the State of the Food Insecurity Report (CFSVA 2021) found that 13.4 percent of the population or 329,189 people are food insecure in the country. Among all, 1.8 percent are severely food insecure, while 11.6 percent moderately food insecure. Food insecurity increased from 5.6 percent in 2011 to 8 percent in 2016 and 13.4 percent in 2021. The population at the borderline increased from 29 percent in 2016 to 60 percent in 2021.

The final selection of the targeted communities was identified through a joint needs' assessment within the 3 regions and in coordination with implementing partners. Twelve communities were identified, each with various different needs, types of conflict and causes of conflict. The consortia coordinated together to ensure that each intervention is not implemented in isolation of other consortia interventions – and that the consortia partners complement each other's activities.

1.2.1 Project Objectives

The project aims to mitigate and address growing conflict and tensions occurring among rural agricultural communities in The Gambia, affected by the increasing impacts of climate change on their lives and livelihoods. It sought solutions for climate related conflict through three main approaches:

- i. Reduce the impact of climate conflict drivers by rehabilitating and protecting arable land.
- ii. Diversify away from conflict drivers, by developing income sources that are not reliant on arable land/rain-fed agriculture.
- iii. Solve existing conflicts through the strengthening of conflict resolution mechanisms at a community level.

1.2.2 Purpose and Objectives of the End of Project Evaluation

The Overall Objective of this end of project evaluation is to assess the achievements of the Climate Conflict Project in an inclusive way and to determine its overall added value to peacebuilding in the Gambia, in the areas of Youth and Gender; Agriculture and Food Security; Natural Resources and Environment Management.

In assessing the degree to which the project met its intended peacebuilding objective(s) and results, this evaluation provides key lessons about successful peacebuilding approaches and operational practices, as well as highlight areas where the project performed less effectively than anticipated. The evaluation used the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) criteria to assess the project in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact and cross cutting issue on gender and human right dimensions.

The specific objectives of the evaluation:

- (a) To review and track project performance against planned and unplanned outputs and outcomes.
- (b) To document lessons learnt and good practices for organisational learning, policy directions, replication, and scaling, as well as inform future programming.
- (c) Assess the performance of the project with reference to qualitative and quantitative results of implementation (targets, outputs, and outcomes) as defined in the project documents and work-plans.
- (d) Identify key challenges and related factors, which have affected the project implementation including technical, managerial, organisational, institutional, and socio-economic policy issues in addition to other external factors unforeseen during the project design and provide recommendations on how to improve them.

1.3 Scope of the Evaluation

This final project evaluation covers the Central River Region, Upper River Region and North Bank Region. The evaluation covers a sample of all intervention regions and beneficiaries. Selection of the study sites will be agreed upon with the project team. The evaluation areas primarily looked into intervention sites in the Upper River Region, Central River Region and North Bank Region in communities where activities have taken place. These communities include Kubandar, Makkafarafeni, Tambakoto, Bessik, Jallow Kunda Demba and Haifa in NBR, Sambang Fula and Sambang Mandinka in CRR-North; Kudang and Temengi in CRR-South and Perai, Walliba Kunda in URR. From the needs assessment², it is evident that there is a surge in land disputes and inter-community conflicts especially in areas heavily affected by climate change. These land conflicts between communities were said to be caused by ownership disputes between original landowners and communities that settled on the land later. Ethnic undertones are also strong in such disputes and tend to entrench divisions on the basis of “us vs them”.

The evaluation approach entailed a consultative process involving direct and indirect beneficiaries as well as other stakeholders. At the community, regional, and national levels, the evaluation was engaging with individuals and institutions including government agencies involved directly or indirectly with the project. The evaluation was all-inclusive, incorporating the views of; government, development partners, private sector, civil society organisations and academia.

The interventions and activities identified aimed to address the core drivers of climate and environmental conflict in communities. The drivers identified in the 2019 Conflict and Development Analysis report clearly label agricultural land and environmental impact as key implications in conflict between communities and individuals.

Each outcome in the results framework of the project has its own theory of change, and aspect that it is aiming to solve – all three of which are brought together under the project theory of change. The problem and sources of conflict identified via the community consultations at the proposal design stage presented drivers that could not be solved by macro solutions – and required grassroots interventions and adaptation activities to prevent further escalation of conflict, and to potentially solve existing conflict. The project aimed to resolve conflict with a multi-pronged approach and understands that there is not just one solution to solving a conflict at a community level, nor to ensuring sustainable peace remains in the community.

1.4 National context:

1.4.1 Physical characteristics

The Gambia lies on the western coast of tropical Africa, occupying an area of 11,295 sq km (land: 10,000 sq km and water: 1,295 sq km), making it the smallest country in mainland Africa. It is a semi-enclave in Senegal. From north to south, The Gambia extends to a maximum of 48km, though

² Find the summary of the needs assessment report in annex xx. It shows the key issues between the communities before the project intervention.

the coastline, with its bays and promontories, is 80km in length. Moving inland from west to east, the country roughly follows the route of the River Gambia inland for 480km. The country is divided into seven administrative areas consisting of five regions, namely, the West Coast Region, Lower River Region, Central River Region, Upper River Region and the North Bank Region; and two municipalities: Banjul City and Kanifing Municipality.

1.4.2 Demographics

The Gambia Labour Force Survey (2018) estimated the population of The Gambia at 2,335,507 people. The survey results further reveal that females constitute 51.2% of the total population, and the under-15 population was at 43 percent. With a growth rate of 3.1 percent per annum (2010–2019)³, the current population is projected to increase to 3 million by 2030 (GBOS, 2016a, 2016b). In 2018, the fertility rate (women aged 15–49 years) was at 4.4 percent and adolescent birth rate (for women aged 15–19 years) was estimated at 67 per 1,000 women⁴. The proportion of rural population has constantly decreased in the last decades due to migration to urban areas. In 2018, the rural population represented 38.7 percent of the total population⁵. This was showing an urban population of 61.3 percent, which was a substantial increase from the 28.4 per cent recorded in 1980 (Economic Commission for Africa, 2017).

The demographic changes are enormous, and it was estimated that 45% of the youth (15 to 30 years old) will be living in the Greater Banjul Area (GBA) and secondary urban centres in 2020⁶. This will naturally change policy focus and developmental efforts towards urban programming in The Gambia. Contributing factors to the exceptional urban population growth in the last ten years include poor returns in subsistence agriculture in the countryside, and the recent growth of urban-based service sector. This will create new poverty and welfare challenges, including growing demands on reproductive care in both urban and rural localities and pressure on basic service in urban areas. Consequently, these issues have implications for social protection policy and programming; and duty bearers should be geared to match-up.

1.4.3 The Economy

The Gambia is still facing serious socio-economic challenges, with the struggling productive sectors and increasing cost of living in recent years. The GDP annual growth rate per capita reached 3.45 percent in 2018 and 2.92 percent in 2019⁷; and the per capita at current prices reached USD 751.3 in 2019 owing to a strong service sector (rebound of the hospitality industry) and trade subsectors, which accounted for roughly 20 percent of the GDP. The main contributing sectors to the economy are services, representing 61 percent of the GDP in 2017⁸. The agriculture sector contributed 16.7 percent of GDP and the industry sector contributed 16 percent in 2019⁹. A hefty

³ UNFPA. 2020. Data Overview of The Gambia

⁴ MICS. 2018. The Gambia MICS Report 2018.

⁵ Index Mundi. 2019. The Gambia Rural Population.

⁶ GoTG, Dec., 2019: Institutional Assessment Report for Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare,

⁷ The World Bank. 2019. Trend of The Gambia GDP Per Capita.

⁸GBoS. 2018. Rebasing and Compilation of Gross Domestic Product – 2013 Base Year.

⁹ The World Bank. 2019. The Gambia Country Profile.

public debt burden (81 percent of GDP in 2019¹⁰) classified the country as being in debt distress. Consequently, Gambia continues to rely heavily on development assistance, while remittances amount to almost one fifth of GDP¹¹.

A range of factors including rapid population growth and urbanization with growing food demand, and high dependency on food imports with the associated high food prices amid low-income households are challenging the economy. As part of the food systems, remittances are emerging as major sources of social and economic resilience and are significant means of food purchases, for the Gambia. According to Central Bank of The Gambia, there has been an increasing trend in annual official remittances from USD 54 million in 2000, to USD 116 million in 2010, and then to USD 216 million in 2017. Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, official monthly remittances further increased averaging USD 27.42 million in 2019, USD 49.15 million in 2020, and USD 63.65 million in 2021¹².

1.4.4 Poverty and Inequality

Poverty levels remain quite high in The Gambia. The Human Development Report 2019 indicated severe multidimensional poverty for the country as high as 32 percent¹³. Poverty levels were estimated at 48 percentage (i.e. households living below the poverty line of \$US1.25 /day)¹⁴. Rural poverty is on the rise, showing an increase from 60 percent of the rural population considered poor in 2003 to 62.1 percent in 2010¹⁵. This rose to 69 per cent in 2016 (IHS report, 2017); while 17.6 per cent were vulnerable to multiple deprivations in education, health, and broader standard of living (HDI 2013). The factors driving poverty suggest that rural poverty and food insecurity are closely associated with low productivity, particularly in rain-fed agriculture.

A measure of inequality within a country is calculated by the Gini index. Income inequality is a prominent feature of the poverty profile, with a Gini coefficient of 35.9 points in 2015¹⁶. This further revealed that a greater proportion of the national income is eluding the poor. The poverty gap in The Gambia is widening, and a greater proportion of the nation's wealth is being concentrated in the hands of few.

¹⁰ International Monetary Fund. Gambia General Government Gross Debt at Data Mapper. www.imf.org/en/Countries/GMB, (accessed in January 2020).

¹¹ The World Bank. 2019. World Development Indicators.

¹² FAO/CIRAD/EU, 2022: Food Systems Profile - The Gambia; Catalyzing the sustainable and inclusive transformation of food systems

¹³ The 2010 Human Development Report introduced the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which identifies multiple overlapping deprivations suffered by individuals in three dimensions: health, education and standard of living. All the indicators needed to construct the MPI for a country are taken from household surveys. UNDP. 2019.

¹⁴ World Food Programme, 2018

¹⁵ 4 UNDP. 2010. MDG Accelerated Framework (MAF).

¹⁶ Most recent World Bank estimate. A measure of degree of inequality in income distribution: The Gambia is better performing than Senegal with Gini index of 40.30 in 2011, Ghana – 43.50 in 2016 and Guinea Bissau – 50.70 in 2010; but performing worse than Sierra Leone with Gini Index of 34.00 in 2011, Guinea Conakry – 33.70 in 2012, and Mali – 33.00 in 2009 (World Bank updated estimates, December 28, 2019).

1.4.5 Agriculture and Natural Resources

The Gambia is located between arid Sahara Desert and humid rain forests in the south, which, combined with the extensive wetland systems along the River Gambia results to a wide range of habitat types supporting a diversity of plant and animal species. About 83% of total land area is under various Sudanian-Guinean savannas and the remaining 17% is covered by wetlands consisting of mangroves, barren flats, and fresh water swamps and woodland formations¹⁷.

The country is blessed with about 553 116 ha (56 percent of the land mass) that could be suitable for agriculture, and 80 thousand ha (14.46 percent of total arable land) of potential irrigable land. Upstream of Kuntaur, located 254 km from the mouth of the estuary, freshwater swamps are maintained by inundation of the flood plain by tidal cycles. Freshwater swamps subsisting at the bottom of valleys and poorly-drained depressions some distance from the River Gambia, are flooded during the rainy season.

¹⁷ GOTG (1998, 2012)

SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in the study is a mixed method approach (quantitative and qualitative approach). These approaches involve the use of desk review, structured interviews, semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions and workshops as described below:

- (a) Desk review of project documents and other documents before conducting the evaluation fieldwork;
- (b) Semi-structured interviews or Key Informant Interviews (qualitative) with stakeholders;
- (c) Focus group discussion guides (qualitative);
- (d) Self-administered surveys (quantitative) using questionnaires; and
- (e) Site visits to projects

Descriptive analysis was used to analyse the data collected through questionnaires while thematic approach was used to analyse the qualitative data. A justification of the methods and techniques used (including relevant underlying values and assumptions, theories) with a justification of the selections made (of persons interviewed, villages or activity sites visited) are made under each method employed.

2.1 Desk Review:

This involved the review of the relevant literature and resources available to the evaluation team. These literatures / resources will include but not limited to:

- Key documents
- Project Results Framework
- Annual reports
- Government policies
- Project report
- Progress reports
- Financial Reports
- Project activities reports
- Other relevant documents to the project

2.2 Quantitative Interviews:

Once a good understanding of the programmatic implementation of the project was achieved, quantitative data were collected on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries using survey methods. Specifically, data were collected on the overall output and outcome indicators, which were used to assess progress registered on achievement of intermediate outcomes. For the survey with stakeholders, depending on the amount of rigour required and budget, an appropriate sample of stakeholders were determined. Questionnaires and Structured interview guides were designed to collect both quantitative and qualitative information. The questionnaires were administered to the selected stakeholders. The interviewers conducted face-to-face interviews with the beneficiaries

and non-beneficiaries at their homes using digital devices (TABLETS, GOOGLE FORM or SURVEY SOLUTION) were used to develop and administer the questionnaire.

The data collected were interpreted using appropriate statistical methods such that conclusive findings can be established. The Beneficiary/Non-beneficiary (Household) Survey Questionnaire were divided into the following sections:

- Socioeconomic characteristics of respondents
- Livelihood strategies
- Relevance of project
- Effectiveness of project
- Efficiency of project
- Sustainability
- Impact of project on cross cutting issues (gender and human right dimensions).
- Impact of COVID-19 on the project implementation

2.3 Sample Size

Considering the duration, and the amount and types of information needed for this exercise three regions were selected as per the project objective namely: CRR, URR and NBR, and a sample size of 1980 households were sampled within these regions using multistage stratified sampling procedure with Probability Proportionate size base on the population within the communities in the regions. The overall success rate is 98% (1943 interviews out of 1980). In Particular, for the intervention Site the success rate is 97% (1283 interviews out of 1320) while Non-Intervention Site success rate is 100% (660 interviews).

The regions, CRR, URR and NBR were stratified by the respondents' type, while within each stratum research subjects were selected for interview. The sample size needs to be sufficiently large to allow for meaningful analysis bearing in mind the objective of the study. Sample size was done using the simple formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n= desired sample size for the study

N= population size

e = error = 0.05

However, in each intervention community 70% of those who received climate change training were interviewed and 30% of those who did not receive training were also interviewed in the same community.

2.4 Qualitative Data

To complement results from the quantitative assessments, qualitative data were also collected. To achieve this, focus group discussions were organised with mainly members of communities and institutions that were either key stakeholders in the implementation of a particular or were direct beneficiary of a goal. To select participants for the focus group discussion, appropriate sampling techniques were utilised. Irrespective of the selection technique used, emphasis was on homogeneity of participants based on the evaluation question that is relevant to the targeted group.

2.4.1: Unstructured In-depth Interviews

At the top level, that is the policy formulation level, personal in-depth interviews were conducted with relevant personnel in identified organisations and/ or institutions. These in-depth interviews were conducted using an unstructured discussion guide in order to give respondents the chance to give as much detail as possible without being aided. The major respondents were relevant government officials, Academia, Private Sector and Non-State Actors, NGOs, CBOs, UN agencies, donors and other development partners in the Gambia in the areas of agriculture, women and children.

2.4.2: Focus Group Discussion

Focus group sessions were held in communities, with community heads and opinion leaders as well as women to solicit their concerns regarding the project to hear their varying views in order to avoid influence during discussions. The FGD was conducted to determine the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the project implemented by Action Aid. The FGD was conducted in all the intervention sites, i.e., 10 FGDs in the intervention sites. Also, some were done in the non-beneficiary communities – 2 per region (6 FGDs in the control communities).

2.6 Limitations

The major constraint was that the evaluation team could not obtain some interviews with key partners, despite efforts. Some of the planned FGDs and interviews with some selected key informants could not be conducted because the identified cohorts were said to be busy and have limited time to meet the evaluation team. This limited the triangulation of evidence in relation to the efficiency and effectiveness of the project to the priorities of the beneficiaries and the comparative advantage of each implementing partner.

SECTION 3. FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION

3.1 Evaluation Theme 1: Relevance/appropriateness

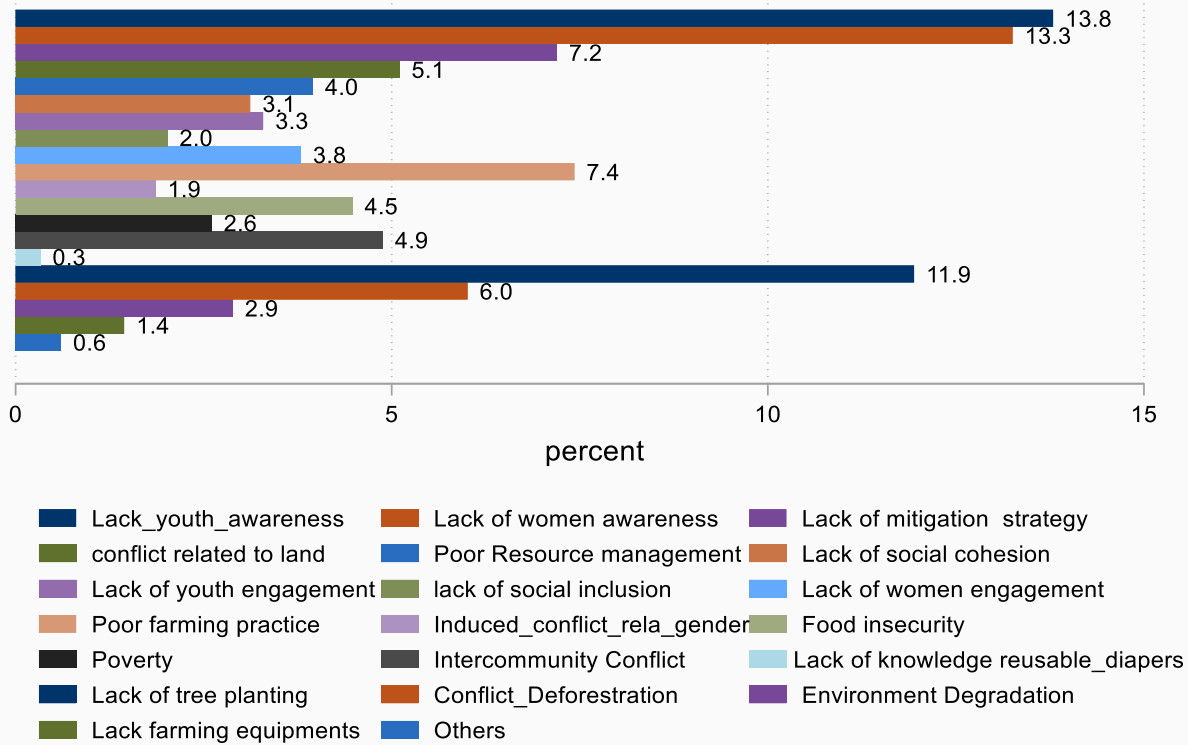
In order to understand the project processes and activities, and ascertain how relevant they were, the evaluation team (ET) set out to establish the extent to which the project's objectives were consistent with the priorities and the needs of beneficiaries in all the regions and how appropriate the implementation strategies were. The appropriateness of project activities was also assessed in terms of how it took into consideration the inter-generational (women and youths) involvement in climate induced conflicts and opportunities created to minimise and resolve conflicts in the communities.

3.1.1 Appropriateness to needs (how does the project responds to the needs of the communities?)

Generally, the design of the intervention was quite appropriate in relation to the context, and in terms of the needs of women and children, families and communities. The aim of the project was to strengthen the capacities of the CSOs in the advocacy against climate-induced conflicts and other forms of vulnerabilities, thereby improving the well-being of communities (women, men and youths) in the project areas. This was effectively addressed by the project from the review of choice of activities initiated to the implementation approach adopted.

Problem analysis has been performed through a regular and consistent consultation process before and during the interventions, that involved the donor, the organization, the service providers, policy makers, youth groups as well as Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). With a strong participatory design, the implemented interventions were aligned to the mandate, strategy, function, roles and responsibilities of key actors, and relevant to the identified technical priorities and needs of partners and stakeholders, and well-aligned with national, regional and community priorities.

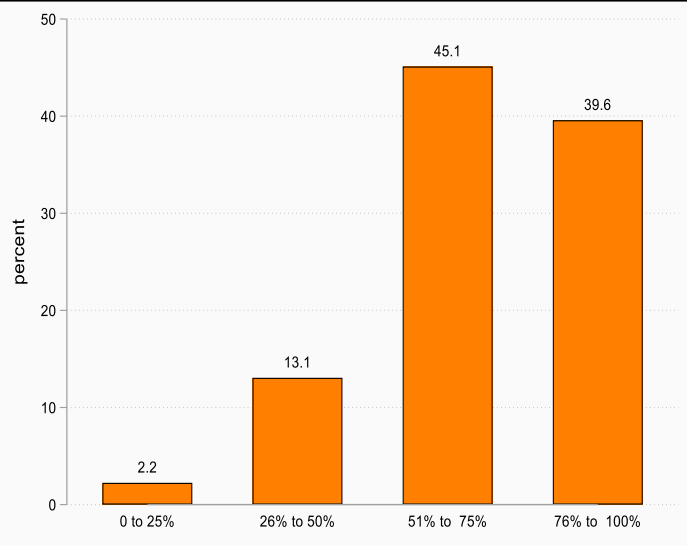
Figure 1 The different problems addressed by the Project at the community level



The project is relevant according to all FDGs in NBR. The rated project relevance of 70% to 100%. Participants stated that the project enhanced livelihood through skills training and afforestation. It addresses climate challenges and rebuilding peace among communities that have more than a decade land dispute.

Haifa FGD participants stated that before the intervention of the project no marriages between the two communities, but now there is inter marriage. The project is relevant according to all FDGs in CRR. The rated project relevance of 80% to 100%. Participants stated that the project enhanced livelihood through skills training and afforestation. It addresses climate challenges and rebuilding peace

Figure 2 Respondents rating of the project in terms of importance of addressing conflicts



among communities, Tree Planting, Good agricultural Practice, Climate conflict resolution and inter-community dispute resolution. Also, the climate conflict project according to FGD in Kudang CRR-South and Jallow Kunda Demba in CRR-North has helped reduce the recurrence of conflict in the community by 75% - 100%

The project is relevant according to all FDGs in URR. In fact, they rated it 100% because it enhances livelihoods, encourages dialogue, promotes tree planting and addresses climate induced conflicts between Waliba Kunda and Perai through joint training. Hence, the project promotes social cohesion and interaction with neighbouring communities. The project assists them acquire skills to enhance their livelihoods.

3.1.2 Alignment with national policies and strategies

The project supports the implementation of policy guidance in the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP, 2016) including its Long-term Climate Change Capacity Development Strategy and the SPRC (2017). The project is aligned to National Development Plan (2018-2021), particularly the area of promoting environmental sustainability, climate-resilient communities and appropriate land use; the priority areas of the National Gender and Women's Empowerment Policy (2010-2020), especially (i) capacity building for gender mainstreaming (ii) poverty reduction, economic empowerment and livelihoods development, and (iii) gender, environment and women's empowerment; the Zero Hunger Strategic Review (2017), regarding (a) efforts to restore degraded land, and (b) enhanced access to agricultural risk insurance.

The project has similar principles and national standards as set out in the Forest Policy and Regulations, and relevant Community Forest Plans, as these provide guidance for land reclamation and restoration and soil and water conservation activities that involve planting of trees, conservation agriculture, weeding, pitting, stone cutting and stone collection, diversion, silt trap, stone terrace, and water storage activities. The project also complied with the relevant sections of the National Water Policy (2006) and the nascent Water Act that ensure sustainable utilization and conservation of water.

3.1.3 Alignment with WFP, ITC, UNFPA and Peace Building Funds' strategies, policies and normative guidance

WFP, UNFPA, ITC and other partners work with communities to actively engage with power structures at different levels to influence change and empower women and youth to achieve their full potential, which is aligned to project objectives. Conflict analysis has identified a need for a strong gender mainstreaming approach with a vision towards equality and reaffirming rights, political, socio-economic and cultural rights. The project engaged women and youth to ensure that they have opportunities, resources and influence to support climate change responses with conflict mitigation, 'do no harm principles' and conservation outcomes.

3.1.4 Alignment with international policies and strategies

In addition to national policies, strategies and programmes, the project is aligned with and contributes to the further development of local-level planning activities, as set out in the Local Government Act (2002), particularly SDGs on Climate Change, Poverty, Food Security, and Gender Equality (13, 1, 2, and 5, respectively) are all supported in this project.

3.1.5 Summary of key findings on relevance

The relevance of the project is rated as Satisfactory. The findings revealed that the interventions are very relevant in addressing climate challenges through afforestation by tasking communities and households to plant over 44,000 trees in 10 communities. It is also interesting to learn that project successfully restored peace among communities that were in land conflicts for more than a decade.

According to some participants for instance, two villages in CRR (Sambang Mandinka and Sambang Fula) had a decade's history of land conflict and the two communities were not socially interacting. As highlighted by one respondent "for more than a decade, we usually don't attend their funerals". However, after the intervention, the two villages are interacting peacefully and the villages are renamed as "Sambang United".

The project is also relevant in enhancing livelihood through skill trainings which assisted in diversifying sources of livelihood through soap and lotion making, shoe making, bee keeping and honey making, tie and dye, and stove making (metal and clay). These activities were implemented by Red Cross, WFP, and ITC.

3.2. Evaluation theme 2: Effectiveness

The effectiveness criteria focus on how far the project results were used or the potential benefits that were realized. A measure of effectiveness is to ask whether the planned ~ purpose, outputs and activities have been achieved. Effectiveness also assesses whether the intervention logic assumed in the design was coherent. The extent at which targets were achieved signify the level at which the project has achieved its purpose. This was also an indication that the project contributed to the achievement of the principal objective.

3.2.1 Outcome Indicator 1: Affected communities demonstrate improved capacity to prevent or manage climate change induced conflicts

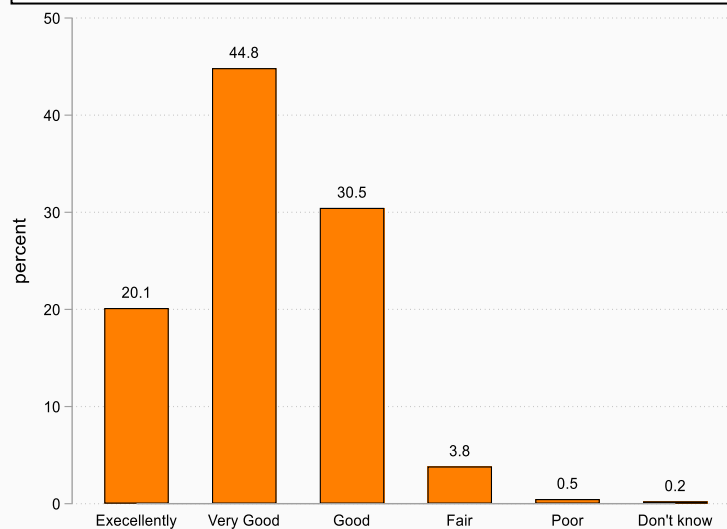
The project under this outcome has been instrumental in strengthening relationships, building interpersonal trust, and improving understanding and capacity of the youth and women in all the 12 selected communities. Most importantly, the project interventions focused on engaging community members through dialogue to understand the implications of climate change on agricultural production, trade, and development. The project also explored opportunities through sports to strengthen social cohesion particularly using the Kick4Trade Program's curriculum on entrepreneurship and employability using football techniques.

A series of dialogue sessions in selected communities were conducted targeting women, youth, and community leaders (3 cookout sessions, four-film shows, one football minicamp and a cleaning exercise) in NBR, CRR, and URR respectively, reaching close to 400 youth and women. The project implemented four-film shows coupled with dialogue sessions in Bassick and Tambakoto (NBR), Sambang Fula and Sambang Mandinka (CRR), Perai and Wallibakunda (URR) with 80 participants to discuss conflict triggers and climate change. Given the challenges posed by COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on mass gatherings, efforts were made to be stage live drama performance into a film show that would invite a limited audience.

Similarly, through the support from the project partners have successfully engaged 3,150 young men and women, 419 female farmers, 12 communities, 150 community monitors, traditional leaders trained on climate change induced vulnerabilities, advocacy, and mitigation strategies. This has resulted in improved understanding of climate change vulnerabilities and mitigation strategies at community level including fostering peace and social cohesion in conflict prone communities. The set-up of 19 female farmers network through the MoGCSW and its members trained on advocacy dialogue on climate induced conflict. The project also supported 36 youth in a three-day football minicamp and solidarity match using the Kick4Trade curriculum, which covers key areas on conflict management, resilience and teamwork in Sambang Fula and Sambang Mandinka in CRR. This activity led to the reestablishment of the joint community football team, Sambang United. The project also supported three cookout sessions for 30 women and youth in NBR and CRR.

The respondents are highly satisfied with the timeliness and effectiveness of the project. The project effectiveness and timeliness score are more 85% and has increase understanding level of climate change to more than 60%.

Figure 3 The effectiveness of the project in reducing Conflict related to Land Encroachment



3.2.1.1 Output indicators

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	Indicator Target	End line results
Outcome 1 Affected communities demonstrate improved capacity to prevent or manage climate change induced conflicts	Indicator 1.1 Outcome Indicator 1.a: No of climate induced conflict reported among communities and individuals (disaggregated by age/gender)	0	50% reduction 50%	The Evaluation Team confirmed reduction in climate induced conflicts in all the Identified 12 communities
	Indicator 1 b: % of reported conflict solved	0	50% reduction	The Evaluation Team confirmed that all the reported conflicts resolved
Output 1.1 Conduct needs assessment/mapping of conflict prone communities to target response solutions	Indicator 1.1.1- Completed assessment of conflict-prone communities in target area	0	1 assessment Completed	Met Target 1 Needs assessment of conflict-prone communities by target area accomplished
	Indicator 1.1.2- % of attendees who report an increase in knowledge on climate change and conflict resolution issues from study visits	0	70%	Met Target 3,150 young men and women, 419 female farmers, 150 community monitors, traditional leaders trained on climate change induced vulnerabilities, advocacy, and mitigation strategies. This has resulted in improved understanding of climate change vulnerabilities and mitigation strategies at community level

				including fostering peace and social cohesion in conflict prone communities.
	Indicator 1.1.3 # of articles, research papers, and reports released	0	1	Met Target Completed a climate induced conflict study
Output 1.2 Local capacities and dialogues to address gender-specific climate change induced vulnerabilities improved	Indicator 1.2.1- # of women sensitized on linkages between climate change and conflict (sensitization)	0	2,600 young men and women mobilized and sensitized on climate-related risk and community conflict mitigation strategies	Met Target 3,150 young women and men trained on climate related risk and community conflict mitigation strategies.
	Indicator 1.2.2- # of women trained on advocacy pathways to address climate change-induced vulnerabilities (Capacity Building-Advocacy)	0	300 women farmers capacitated to address climate change induced vulnerabilities across three regions	Met Target 325 women capacitated to address climate change induced vulnerabilities
	Indicator 1.2.3 # of networks of female farmers capacitated to effectively participate in advocacy dialogue (mobilization) # of female farmers engaged in advocacy dialogue with key decision-makers (engagement-advocacy) # of advocacy fora conducted with female farmers and	0	100 female farmers engaged in advocacy dialogue 19 female farmers network created and their members trained on climate change induced vulnerabilities	Met Target 100 female farmers engaged Met Target 19 female farmers network was created with 45 members and were trained on advocacy dialogue. Twelve radio talks were successfully conducted through community

	key decision makers (engagement-advocacy)			radios raising awareness on climate-induced conflict Three cookout and dialogue sessions in three communities in two regions
Output 1.3 Local Conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened	Indicator 1.3.1- # of community dialogue sessions conducted to strengthen understanding of climate change induced conflict (engagement-conflict mitigation) # of cultural and social events organized to minimize and promote social cohesion (engagement- social cohesion)	0	20 community dialogue conducted	75 % achieved (i.e. 15 community dialogue sessions conducted). In addition, 8 cultural and social events were organized. The Project also carried out 3 cookout sessions, 4-film shows, and 1 football minicamp, reaching close to 200 youth and women.
	Indicator 1.3.2 # of potential conflicts referred to authorities by trained community monitors (disaggregated by GBV and non-GBV cases) # of mediation sessions conducted to address climate change induced conflicts (engagement-conflict mitigation)	0	150 community monitors, traditional leaders and community based organizations trained on climate related vulnerabilities across 3 regions	67% achieved (i.e. 100 community monitors including traditional leaders trained on climate related vulnerabilities

3.2.2 Outcome Indicator 2: Reduction in negative impacts of climate-related conflict drivers

The project made good progress towards the achievement of this outcome. About 80 farmers who are members of four Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in NBR and CRR successfully trained on gender-sensitive, climate smart entrepreneurship. To enhance communities' technique on natural resource management, the project has also supported 14 participants from four selected communities in North Bank (Bassick and Tambakoto) and Central River Region (Sambang Mandinka and Sambang Fula) on a capacity building program focused on improved rice and groundnut production with an aspect of soil management and water harvesting. Over a total of 44,000 trees were planted in 10 communities in NBR, CRR and URR to mitigate the effects of climate change through carbon capture and increase the resilience of communities to climate risks that include windstorms, drought, increased temperatures, and flooding.

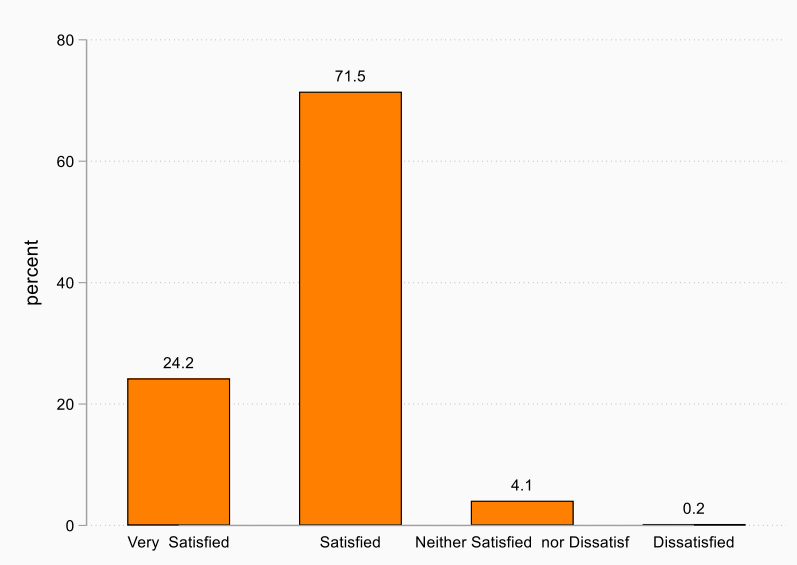
The communities jointly organized the planting of 7,000 fruit trees and wood trees in their newly identified shared forest. Farming tools were distributed amongst them by the project to complement the labour work in the communities. Four communities were supported to reclaim 13 ha of saline rice field through application of agricultural lime and gypsum. In this outcome, the project supported the provision of seeds and tools to community gardens schemes, rehabilitation of rice irrigation schemes through desalination of arable land, linking farmers to markets, supported farmers to harvest their rice to prevent post-harvest losses, reaching a total of 29,000 beneficiaries respectively.

The project is effective according to all FDGs in NBR. In Kubadarr, Makka Farafenni, Tambakoto, Jallow Kunda Demba Sirreh, Haifa and Bassik participants stated that the

project was very effective in reducing conflict and restoring peace among the communities. The project has increased the participants understanding of climate by almost 100% according to FGD in Makka Farafenni and Tamakoto and Haifa and Jallow Kunda Demba Sirreh.

The project is effective according to all FDGs in CRR. According to FGD in Sambang Fula and Sambang Mandinka the project has been very good in addressing community conflict, increasing their understanding of climate induced conflict and the delivery was timely. Those in Tembengi

Figure 4. Respondents' level of satisfaction with the Conflict resolution mechanism(s) related to Land Encroachment since the intervention of the project



rated their understanding as good. In Kundang the participants said the project reduced community conflict by 75% and Kerewan Demba by up to 90%.

The project is effective according to all FDGs in URR. In Waliba Kunda and Perai, participants stated the project is 100% effective, helps reduce conflict, promotes peace with neighbouring communities and increases their knowledge of climate change and climate induced conflict. The project helps in afforestation and skills development. The study confirmed that women have participated in various training workshops to learn new skills such as beekeeping, honey production, soap and cream making, batik making, Tye & Dye, etc. The women are happy with their new skills and the income that these business opportunities have generated. One of the success stories in the Bassik community is that honey production has brought them 60,000 Dalasis. As women contribute more to their communities, they become more important in community life, gaining confidence and capacity in the community peace-building process, including participation in post-conflict economic recovery, or in key decision-making at the community level.



3.2.2.1 Output indicators

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	Indicator Target	End line results
Outcome 2 Reduction in negative impacts of climate-related conflict drivers	Indicator 2. a # incidences of conflict over arable land and natural resources	14	9	Met the target No incidences of conflict over arable land and natural resources received.
	Indicator 2. b # of households reporting increased income as a result of improved or rehabilitated agricultural lands/rangelands and agroforestry	0	4,000	Met the target 5200 women and 6000 men reported having increased income as a result of project intervention.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	Indicator Target	End line results
Output 2.1 Enhanced land, water, and woodland management techniques are understood by communities	Indicator 2.1.1 % people trained that are still using the skills by the end of the project (Skills: Engineering/Environmental protection/ Livelihood technologies) disaggregated by sex and, age	0	50%	32%: Trained 80 female farmers. (71 female, and 9 men) on basics of starting and sustaining a green, climate-friendly business 15 young women including female farmers were trained on the production of the washable reusable menstrual pads. 100 women and youth from eight communities in four venues in NBR, CRR and NBR on honey production and beekeeping. 120 women and youth trained on craft production (batik, <u>tie and dye</u> , soapmaking, <u>jewellery</u> , and tailoring) 14 participants from four selected communities in North Bank (Bassick and Tambakoto) and Central River Region (Sambang Mandinka and Sambang Fula) on a capacity building program focused on improved rice and groundnut production with an aspect of soil management and water harvesting. ToT training for 30 women on agricultural production techniques, drought-resilient crops, environmental protection, and livelihood technologies

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	Indicator Target	End line results
Output 2.2 Adequate climate-resilient initiatives are developed and strengthened at community level	Indicator 2.2.1- Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established/forests restored	0	11	Met the target
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	0	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 ha of saline rice field have been reclaimed through application of agricultural lime and gypsum. • 44,000 trees planted • 16,000 fruit trees and wood trees planted • Natural resource management trainings for 80 participants by NARI • 5200 women and 6000 involved in tree planting. • Roll out of green entrepreneurship trainings for 80 FFS participants in two regions.
	Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	0	3	
	#of people engaged in each activity or community (disaggregated by sex and age)	0		
	Change in perception of communities towards each other	0	6	
Indicator 2.2.2	Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation	0	3	Met the target 13 ha of arable saline land were desalinated by treating them with agricultural lime and gypsum.
	Indicator 2.2.3 Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new/rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc.)	0	3ha	This activity was not carried out due to budget constraint
	# of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance		6 communities	Met the target 9 concrete rice drying floor constructed, supporting 6,574 beneficiaries in 9 farming communities

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	Indicator Target	End line results
				<p>95 vegetable gardens supported with seeds and tools, benefiting 22,083 horticulturalists and their beneficiaries</p> <p>Cash for Work for 400 rice growers in collective rice harvesting to prevent on-farm pre-harvest losses in the Jahally and Pacharr rice schemes - 28.8 mt was harvested in the 24 ha.</p>

3.2.3 Outcome Indicator 3: Dependency on diminishing natural resources reduced through income diversification and climate-friendly solutions

The introduction of climate friendly technologies is to empower and bring people to work together to provide alternative livelihoods in order to reduce the pressure on natural resources as well as to diversify the local economy. Under this outcome, the project trained 100 women and youth from eight communities in four venues in NBR, CRR and NBR on honey production and beekeeping. All communities have apiary sites with the hives colonized. Some communities like Wallibakunda in URR has succeeded in harvesting honey from their hives and are set to sell the product. To enhance market access and improve transportation challenges, tricycles were handed to six remote communities in NBR, CRR, and URR. The project also provided three stalls for 5 craft production participants to access a bigger market and sell their craft products at the Trade Fair Gambia International. To address the aspect of gender related vulnerabilities, there is the rollout of a Women Challenge fund in partnership in the Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCCI), which creates an opportunity for rural women to bring forward innovative and locally owned solutions tackling key issues amplified by Covid-19 pandemic. 15 young women including female farmers were trained on the production of the washable reusable menstrual pads. This innovative solution is geared towards promoting the use of climate friendly products and reduce dependency on natural resources through income diversification and climate friendly solutions. This has provided an alternate source of income for the selected women whilst fostering social cohesion within their communities.

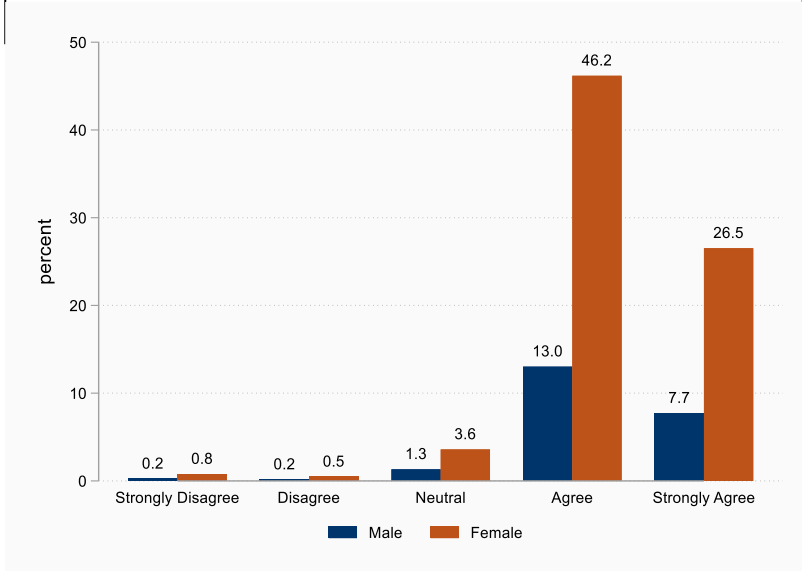
Additionally, with the establishment of regional and community women chambers of commerce chapters, the project also provided additional support to enhance the logistics and operations of the established regional chapters.

The project empowered women and youth and encouraged gender equality and human rights of the community according to respondents in most FGDs in NBR. According to the respondents in Kubadarr, Makka Farafenni, Tambakoto, Haifa and Bassik FGDs, the project has

empowered women and youth more specifically, economic empowerment and livelihood enhancement. It is also confirmed from FGD conducted in Jallow Kunda Demba Sirreh that the project empowered women and youth and their economic livelihood was enhanced. They further receive training however financial support was not adequate. The project enhances equal rights among youth and women.

The respondent in the FGDs in CRR and URR confirmed that the project empowers women and youth, and they are given equal rights in the project. It respects human rights and provides eco-restoration support to women and youth. The project helps to arrive at a sustainable solution to address the limited access to sanitary pads, the low-income generation capacities of women because of climate induced conflicts by supporting production of climate-friendly and sustainable products. It has trained women to produce reusable sanitary pads at the production centre under the Women Empowerment and Peacebuilding Initiative (WEPBI). One of the success stories of this intervention is one physically different woman who is unable to participate in communal farming activities to support her family based on her physical challenges. However, with the establishment of the pad production centre in her region, she now has a stable source of income and can promote the realisation of menstrual health for all women and girls in her community.

Figure 5. Proportion of respondents that perceived that The climate conflict project empowers women



3.2.3.1 Output indicators

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	Indicator Target	End line results
Outcome 3 Dependency on diminishing natural resources reduced through income diversification and climate-friendly solutions	Indicator 3.1 Change in average income of youth and women	0	increase of 20-30% after the completion of the project	The Evaluation Team confirmed that over 80% of the respondents during FGDs elicit an increase in income earning of women and youth engaged in business as a result of project intervention
	Indicator 3.2 % of assisted women and youth with new climate-friendly sources of income	0	% of assisted women and youth with new climate-friendly sources of income	100 Women and Youth trained on honey production and beekeeping 100 women and youth trained on craft production i.e. batik making, tie & dye, craft accessories etc. 60 women and youth trained on eco-friendly stoves However, ET observed that most of the beneficiaries are engaged in livelihood activities on craft production with few currently practicing honey production. During FGD in Perai, URR, it was cited that materials for honey production were normally kept at homes without utilisation.
Output 3.1 Innovative community-based solutions for new	Indicator 3.1.1 # of women and youths completing skills and business trainings	0	250 (disaggregated by age and gender)	Met Target 272 persons have been trained – 190 female and 82 male 220 youth (18-35)

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	Indicator Target	End line results
sources of revenue facilitated				age) and women on honey production, beekeeping, and craft production. 52 persons trained on packaging and selected participants stated that supports in the form of access to finance or toolkits were not received at the time of this evaluation.
	Indicator 3.1.2 # of community-based production facilities created or strengthened	0	4 (2 in NBR and 2 in CRR)	Target Met 60 women were trained in 10 communities in CRR, URR and NBR. 4 Eco stoves were produced at the end of the training (i.e 2 Traditional mud /clay stoves and 2 modern eco stoves made out of metal) Training on manufacturing improved cook stoves (Furno Jambaar) and producing bio-briquettes made out of dry grass in 4 communities
	Indicator 3.1.3 # of climate-friendly products produced	0	400	60 women were trained on how to fabricate the traditional Eco- Stove (traditional stoves and metal stoves) that consumes less fuel made from animal dung and groundnuts shells to prevent deforestation

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	Indicator Target	End line results
				64 eco-stoves produced – supported by WFP and ITC supported
Output 3.2 New market solutions developed	Indicator 3.2.1 # of new market outlets developed and, market linkages created	0	10	6 tricycles handed to 6 communities to promote trade between communities.
	Indicator 3.2.2 # of trade fairs Lumos and trade fairs facilitated	0	10	The project worked with communities to facilitate participation in 10 Lumos (local markets) in CRR and NBR The project has facilitated the participation of communities by procuring 3 trade fair stalls for 15 craft production participants to sell their craft products at the ongoing Trade Fair

3.2.4 Additional findings on the effectiveness of the projects if they exist

A Seven (7) Point Likert scale was used to determine the effectiveness of the project. In this study, 1 to 1.86 means “Excellent”, 1.87 to 2.72 means “Very good”, 2.73 to 3.58 means “Good”, 3.59 to 4.44 means “Fair”, 4.45 to 5.30 means “Poor”, 5.31 to 6.16 means “Very Poor”, 6.17 to 7 means “Don’t Know”. Thus, our finding reveals that, majority of the respondent said the project is “Very good” in achieving all the activities listed because the means lies between 1.87 to 2.72 except increase in tree planting which is “Excellent” because the mean lies between 1 to 1.86 see annex 1. Overall, the climate conflict project was effective in all the three regions.

3.2.5 Summary of key findings on effectiveness

The project delivered comprehensive training programmes in increasing professional awareness among CSOs and other member organisations to skilfully engage and influence duty-bearers

towards mainstreaming climate change and other forms of vulnerabilities in existing policies, improve their capacity and build resilient towards climate change in the communities. The capacity building initiatives were found useful in enhancing stakeholder understanding of climate-induced conflicts; and provided skills in communities to diversify their income sources thereby minimising dependency on natural resources.

The review found WFP proactive by working with partners through project intervention in communities to conduct advocacy activities. The ET indicated some effective project outcomes despite the challenges. The project has been focused on strengthening local capacities and dialogues to address gender-specific climate change induced vulnerabilities in the communities.

With an extremely marked flexibility and ability to adapt to unexpected threats or risks, the project succeeded in achieving the desired results for its indicators. Many elements of the project interventions were verifiably effective in terms of the achievement of most planned outputs, and their plausible contribution to the expected outcome. The adopted actions and strategies were strongly relevant to achieving the expected results in the concerned areas in the project period. The effectiveness of the project is rated as ‘Satisfactory’.

3.3 Evaluation Theme 3: Efficiency¹⁸

Efficiency is related to the measure of how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time) are converted to results. In other words, it refers to the way in which the project activities transform the project resources into the expected results.

A combination of service delivery methods to maximize the gains in this project was found innovative in using donor funds for programming. The implementation framework of the project was timely, innovative, productive and empowering, resulting in improvements in the capacity of CSOs to advocate, participate and monitor climate change induced conflicts and provide opportunities for the vulnerable communities. However, the project faced some funding shortfalls as some essential interventions severed due to lack of resources. Some advocacy plans and messages were developed but could not implemented because the budget was not enough to implement the activity. This forced the project to seek for most economic options at all levels, to carry out some unfunded activities.

The outlay of funds and material resources in support of the project implementation is obviously cardinal and must be done with utmost alertness. A review of level of implementation and available budget for the project shows that accomplishment is reflective of the scope of activities and the quantity and need of logistics required to enhancing the implementation process. Although the findings of the evaluation did not allow an in-depth analysis of this aspect, on average satisfactory implementation of many planned activities suggests that the practices for spending the

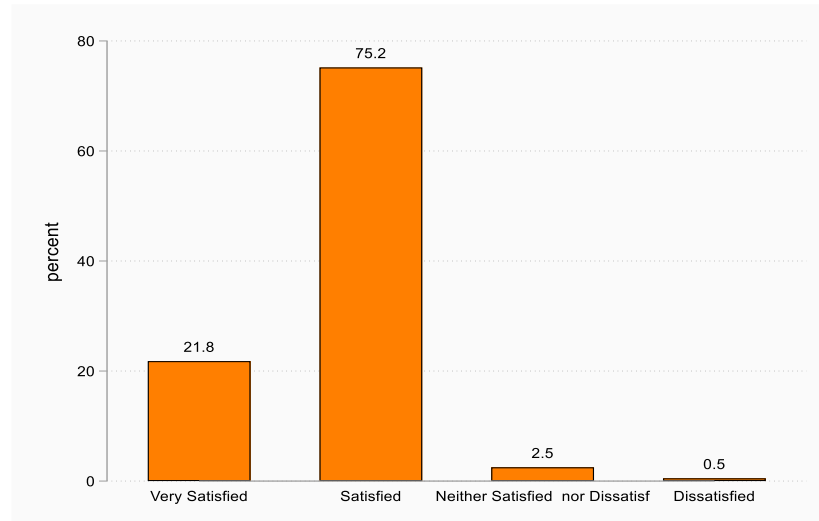
¹⁸ “Efficiency is a term used to describe the relationship between inputs and outputs. The UNEG definition of efficiency = assessment of the qualitative and quantitative outputs achieved in relation to the inputs and compares alternative approaches to see whether the most efficient approaches were used.

scarce resources have been as efficient as possible. In view of this, the team is convinced that project management is satisfactory.

3.3.1 Additional findings on Efficiency of Climate Conflict Project

A five (5) point Likert scale was used to determine the efficiency. In the study, 1 to 1.80 means “Very Satisfied”, 1.81 to 2.60 means “Satisfied”, 2.61 to 3.40 means “Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied”, 3.41 to 4.20 means “Dissatisfied”, and 4.21 to 5.00 “Very Dissatisfied”. Majority of the respondent said they are ‘Satisfied’ with the project in addressing Intercommunity conflict cause by effect of climate change. Thus, the climate conflict project was efficient in implementing its activities in all the three regions.

Figure 6. Proportion of respondents that perceived that project address Intercommunity conflict cause by effect of climate change



3.4 Evaluation Theme 4: Impact of the project

The project made significant progress strengthening the capacity of civil society organisations such as Activista, Mbolo Association, organisation Tresor Women Warriors, etc and other community-based groups by developing their advocacy skills to advocate against climate induced conflicts in the communities. The project worked with individual and groups to develop their skills, knowledge and confidence to understand entrepreneurship as a means of livelihood diversification and strengthen them to have a stronger voice.

Various stakeholders from government, civil society, youth groups and donor organisation confirmed that the CCP project has contributed positively to some changes in institutional performance and actions prompted by Governments. However, although WFP and their partners’ role were highly valued and acknowledged by government and non-government partners.

3.4.1 Impact on the lives and livelihoods of farmers and herders.

The ET observed that the project has impacted on the lives of many families in terms of awareness through its public education programmes. This is the beginning of its long-term effects on people. According to the community representatives interviewed, the occurrence of climate induced conflicts has decreased in those villages that have benefited from the project. However, the team could not confirm this trend with the reported cases from monthly data collected by the project.

The project impacted the lives and livelihoods of farmers and herders. Before the project there existed conflicts among villages due to climate change related activities. Some villages lost part of their land as a result of climate induced conflict. This affected the farm land available and the area for their animals to graze. Climate change is showing changes in temperatures, annual precipitation patterns, the frequency and severity of certain weather events, and other features of the climate system in the country. Combined with the existing environmental, social and economic vulnerabilities, climate change is undermining Gambia's food, water and economic security; as well as causing loss of livelihoods, thus destabilizing rural societies and fueling climate induced conflict. Furthermore, climate change and environmental degradation are posing the most complex challenges for local communities and Government of The Gambia; and the impacts varies across the rural regions, where most of its severe impacts are observed. Some of the prevailing impacts of the changing climate observed across the rural regions include fluctuating rainfall patterns, frequent floods, severe droughts and intense heat waves.

3.4.2 Impact on social/communal conflicts and social cohesion

The different interventions identified an increase in peaceful social cohesion in many of the communities through identifying their needs assessment¹⁹ such as post-harvest loss management, settling existing land disputes between communities and developing entrepreneurial skills among others. The activities that brought together communities through a shared benefit were found to be most successful in creating peaceful dialogue. Many of the identified activities are long-term in reducing the impact of climate change and social conflict. The strategies developed in mapping out and bringing conflict-prone communities together to attend activities like skills training— where one community hosts the other community – demonstrated the potential to minimise the existence of climate-induced conflict particularly by reducing the pressures on the declining productive natural resources in the form of skills and agro-related training. For instance, over 100 Women and Youth were trained on honey production and beekeeping, 100 women on craft production i.e., batik making, tie & dye, craft accessories etc and 60 women and youth trained on eco-friendly packaging. Similarly, individuals have confirmed the impact of the project on their lives and livelihood. For example, *“We are mainly dependent on agriculture for survival, it is a struggle sometimes, so this training is highly beneficial for us especially as women. Within a week, I have learned how to produce materials at the comfort of my home, using simple materials and sell it to people within my community and the Lumos -Adama Touray of Kubandar, NBR.* This approach, improved the capacity to prevent or manage climate-induced conflict, reducing the negative impacts of climate-related conflict drivers and exploring new solutions on climate-friendly technologies and income diversification. The key identified drivers include extreme weather events and environmental degradation such as successive annual droughts, annual flooding, deforestation ushering desertification, poor soils, widespread soil erosion and sedimentation, declining agricultural productivity limited employment opportunities, and rising rural poverty. Thus, this project helps in strengthening community relationships, build on interpersonal trust,

¹⁹ Refer to annex 1

encouraging information sharing, and understanding of the capacity of the youth and women in the selected communities. The project has conducted over nine (9) series of dialogue sessions in selected communities targeting women, youth and community leaders (3 cookout sessions, four-film shows, one football minicamp and a cleaning exercise) in all the targeted regions, reaching close to 400 youth and women. During film shows coupled with dialogue sessions in Besik and Tambakotu (NBR), Sambang Fula and Sambang Mandinka (CRR), Perai and Wallibakunda (URR) over 80 participants participated to discuss conflict triggers and climate change. Fostering peaceful cohabitation and enhancing community cohesion which creates societal-level change. The strong cohesion between the community members, community leaders, and local organisations fostered a positive impact on the related activities with testimonies directly from beneficiaries. As cited by one of the respondents regarding peaceful cohesion between communities. *“The land conflict between our clans in Kudang and Temeng is being resolved, and we are very optimistic that we will have a common ground in the soonest possible time. We are engaging one another and the signs are good. We the Marehnas are ready to strike peace with our Temeng neighbours thanks to Activista too for facilitating this conversation”*:- *Kemesseng Marehna, Kudang*”. Also, joint training of villages affected by climate induced conflict was established in NBR, CRR and URR to create more dialogue and build entrepreneurial skills and capacities. In Basik and Tambako & Maka Farafenni and Kubandar they established one apiary site and a single bank account. This enables the residents to come together and work on common goal ensuring constant dialogue among themselves. In Sambang Mandinka and Sambang Fula they formed a joint community football team called Sanbang United and jointly organised tree planting of 7000 fruit trees and wood trees in their shared forest involving men, women and youth in the two communities. This initiative was a follow up of the national coordinating consultations meeting with communities, conducted by the Team in all the regions affected by Climate Change consequences. The meetings were conducted based on the reported incidents of disputes over farmland ownership and access to forest resources. There had been communal fights between the villagers of Sambang Mandinka and Sambang Fula and the clash between the natives of PeriaTenda and Walibakunda in URR. These clashes have been triggered by huge demand for land and forest resources, the high population growth and the impact of climate change on land availability and access to forest resources. As such, there were scramble for the limited land and forest resources, leading to increase tension in these communities. Thus, the intervention of the project eases the tension and encourages social cohesion among these communities Dialogue sessions, cookout sessions, film shows, football minicamp and cleansing exercises conducted in CRR, NBR and URR help address conflicts in the communities, help reduce conflicts and encourage social cohesion. For instance, the football minicamp and solidarity match with two communities in one region, where over 100 people (adults and children) attended was a great success in bringing the communities together. The hosting of the activities in these communities was not only significant because it symbolizes unity and peace within the communities, but to the attendees, this was a sigh of relief for their communities to come together after a long period of animosity.

3.4.3 Impact on gender participation and involvement

Following the guidelines of WFP gender equality and the empowerment of women, gender mainstreaming was established from the beginning stage. Therefore, Women were selected as beneficiaries with the training content modified to their needs, especially during Ramadan. All the activities were gender-balanced with a 50% female representation. Youth participation was required and a primary focus, young women were actively encouraged to participate in the football minicamp, cookout sessions, and the cleaning exercise. In addition, the network of female farmers established in all regions is 100%, female farmers. The project made good progress towards the achievement of this outcome. 80 farmers, who are members of four Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in NBR and CRR have completed a one-month training on gender-sensitive, climate-smart entrepreneurship showing evidence of the progress towards the achievement of this outcome.

An example of training on good agricultural practices held in Sapu (Central River Region) and implemented by the National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI). supported 14 participants from four selected communities in North Bank (Besik and Tambakoto) and Central River Region (Sambang Mandinka and Sambang Fula) on a capacity-building program that focused on improving rice and groundnut production with an aspect of soil management and water harvesting. Followed by a step-down training in the 10 communities targeted within the project, centred on drought-resistant crops, and environmental protection. The PBF project to improve economic opportunities for women will positively impact social cohesion and reduce (gender-based) inequalities within the communities and promote peace. For example, the training on beekeeping and value addition of honey by-products help establish the importance of working together in the beekeeping business. They also established an executive committee for beekeeping enterprise

3.4.4 Impact on resource availability

Climate change has both a direct or indirect effect on agricultural productivity including changing rainfall patterns, drought, flooding and other related effects that will impact every type of natural resource. The project has a greater impact by strengthening resource availability by putting climate sensitive measures into practice in the area of both water and land management and for food security. Before the project, there existed different behaviour towards the environment that depleted the resource availability of the environment, but as a result of the project impact, coping mechanisms are put in place to reduce the impact of climate change and climate induce conflict on resource availability. The project has brought about understanding in some communities as a result of strengthening women and youth awareness towards climate change and climate induce conflict that pave the way for resource availability.

3.5 Major factors influencing the achievement of results

- Increased awareness on the effects of conflicts – all communities covered reaching out individuals, women leaders and youth.
- Supported training of women and youth in relation to the livelihood ventures such as soap making, handy crafts, etc.
- Strengthening women and youth, and capacity building for member organizations: The project has assessed capacity of some CBOs and provided necessary support in the form of training and strategy development.
- Assist community members to meet regularly and discuss as well as strategize on their work, especially through bi-annual membership forums. Critical issues, e.g. women’s rights, child rights, and violence prevention among others are address in such forums.

3.6 Evaluation Theme 5: Sustainability

The project has been implemented with moderate costs at community level. This gives it a high probability of continuation. Those responsible for mobilization were from the target villages (lady councillors, CSOs executives, Youth representatives, and women, etc) ~ those that are able to sustain the gains. In addition, the training of village committees and their representatives further strengthens the possibility of continuation of sensitization and awareness creation on climate induced conflicts and entrepreneurial skills. However, the ET cautioned that so much behavioural change initiatives such as joint programmes, football boot camps among others are still required in the communities. The overall perception of the community members is that there is high likelihood that the development impacts and the initiated processes are sustainable with further involvement of many members spearheading local interventions in the communities. Furthermore, the project has encouraged the concept of volunteerism among project committee members and village focal persons.

The project has noticeably contributed to improving local actors’ ownership. The project was a demonstrated model of collaborative/participatory work among stakeholders and a good initiative towards ‘institutional ownership’. The ET concluded that the CCP is a satisfactory project that has created outputs and results with strong impact potential both at the Regional and Country levels. The project has demonstrated the power of joint efforts across government and various engaged stakeholders. With an extremely tailored and targeted approach, the project has set a solid foundation of expertise for the implementation of any climate related project for the years to come. Moreover, the project triggered further efforts towards institutionalizing of knowledge in the selected implementation environments, opening up the room for more opportunities of consistent factoring of knowledge products into policy making and planning.

3.6.1. Field level monitoring

During an inclusive interview with the different stakeholders, the ET realized that a joint field monitoring was conducted by WFP, ITC, UNFPA, and Implementing agencies during the implementation of the project. The ET ascertained that the involvement of the stakeholders during

the implementation of the project was satisfactory. However, after the implementation of the project, there was no field monitoring conducted yet. There is a need for field level agreements which the ET found very weak. However, PBF secretariat plans to conduct field visit to some of the sites e.g. Sambang and others). The stakeholders expressed their dismay regarding the lack of field monitoring after the end of the project. They highlight that the main cause of the lack of field monitoring after the end of the project was budget constraints. However, the stakeholders demonstrated a high degree of willingness and readiness to conduct field monitoring at the end of subsequent projects.

FGDs discussion reveals that almost all the beneficiaries acknowledged that the skills acquired such as craft production including batiks, tie and dye production, and eco-stoves production are useful and can be easily implemented and sustainable, however, lack of technical support (field monitoring, packaging, market access, and essential equipment) jeopardizes this as skills gained are not yet utilized. Thus, the project needs equipment and technical support to be sustainable. Thus, the sustainability of this project is rated moderately satisfactory.

3.6.2. Participation of the community

Thus, the finding reveals that the majority of the respondent Agreed that all project activities will continuously be successfully addressed even after the end of the climate conflict project see annex 3. This shows that the communities in the different intervention regions are willing, able, and ready to continue the implementation of the project activities. Respondents attest that the intervention of the project have resulted to the unification of communities that were initially at loggerhead with each other. The united front put forward by the project has tremendous impact in changing attitudes of the communities towards one another.

3.6.3. Existence of traditional climate conflict resolution mechanisms

The majority of the beneficiaries confirmed the existence of a conflict resolution mechanism through community heads known as “the Alkalos²⁰/Sefos²¹”, however, it is weak to guarantee peace amongst different groups because, sometimes, the Alkalos/Sefos are also affected and involved in the land conflicts. Thus, the project is acknowledged by almost all the participants that it succeeded in building peace between communities and has resolved a decade-long conflict in the affected region.

3.6.4: Additional findings on Sustainability of Climate Conflict Project

A five (5) point Likert scale was used to determine the level of importance of the opportunities mention. In the study, 1 to 1.80 means “Strongly Disagree”, 1.81 to 2.60 means “Disagree”, 2.61 to 3.40 means “neutral”, 3.41 to 4.20 means “Agree”, and 4.21 to 5.00 “Strongly Agree”. Thus, the finding reveals that, majority of the respondent Agreed that all project activities will continuously be successfully addressed even after the end of the climate conflict project see annex

²⁰ “Alkalo” is the head of the village

²¹ “Sefo” is the head of the district

3. This shows that the communities in the different intervention regions are willing, able and ready to continue the implementation of the project activities.

3.7 Evaluation Theme 6: Governance

3.7.1. Monitoring System

The ET observed that no proper monitoring or knowledge management system was established to underpin the storage and dissemination of information. This has resulted to tracking problems with regards to some activities implemented by the different agencies. The stakeholders expressed their dismay regarding the lack of field monitoring after the end of the project. They highlight that the main cause of the lack of field monitoring after the end of the project was due to budget constraint. However, the stakeholders demonstrated high degree of willingness and readiness to conduct field monitoring at the end of subsequent projects.

3.7.2. Gender

Gender and age were fully integrated in the cash for work activities, seeds and tool distribution (6300 women and 6900 men in the ten communities for the community garden scheme and drying floors which is predominantly women. This was guided by WFP's commitment to promote gender equality and economic empowerment of women. Gender mainstreaming was achieved by targeting women smallholder farmers who were already identified through existing government structures based on their vulnerabilities. The reusable menstrual pad production is an innovative livelihood support empowering woman exclusively.

The planning and preparation of the project activities made conscious efforts to ensure that the selection of beneficiaries was conducted by specifically targeted women, with the training content customized to their needs and a focus on youth inclusiveness. The challenge fund creates an opportunity for women to provide innovative and grassroots solutions to challenges faced by women entrepreneurs.

3.7.4 Additional findings on Cross Cutting Issues (Gender and Human Right)

A five (5) point Likert scale was used to determine the level of importance of the opportunities mentioned. In the study, 1 to 1.80 means “Strongly Disagree”, 1.81 to 2.60 means “Disagree”, 2.61 to 3.40 means “neutral”, 3.41 to 4.20 means “Agree”, and 4.21 to 5.00 “Strongly Agree”. Thus, the finding reveals that, majority of the respondent “Strongly Agree” the climate conflict project empowers women, majority “Disagree” to the statements that the climate conflict project does not empower youths and does not consider and respect human right. Also, the results show that, majority of the respondent “Agree” to the statement that both women and youths were given equal right and were equally selected in the project see annex 4. Thus, we conclude that the project has achieved its goal by empowering youths and women. Also, the climate conflict project considers and respects human rights, both youths and women were given equal rights in the participation of the project activities.

SECTION 4: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Overall assessment/conclusions

This Evaluation upheld ethical standards at all stages during interviews, collecting, managing, analysing, and disseminating data, which draw on the UN Ethical Guidelines (UNEG) for Evaluation (2008), the UNEG Norms and Standards (2017) and the UNDP Evaluation Guidelines (2019). All the necessary measures were undertaken to ensure objectivity and independence of Evaluation.

The overall rating of the project is Satisfactory. The CCP has, in general, been marked by noticeable achievements, given its particular context conditions and timing of implementation. Generally, most of the evaluation answers were positive. In addition, the project's achievements included the timely, adequate, equitable and continuous delivery of services, improving the existing ones, and creating new ones in response to the needs that emerged and the prevailing situation.

Table 1 provides an overview of the project rating per Evaluation category. Additionally, the project highlights several lessons learned about do's and don'ts to be taken into consideration in future planning and progress reporting

Table 1: Project rating per Evaluation criteria and overall rating

Rating of Performance	Characteristics
Relevance	Satisfactory
Effectiveness	Satisfactory
Efficiency	Satisfactory
Impact	Highly Satisfactory
Sustainability	Moderately Satisfactory
OVERAL RATING	Satisfactory

The evidences in this evaluation generally suggests that the Climate Conflict Project brought about different kinds of specialization which had a measurable positive impact on the lives of the community ranging from overcoming the impacts of disasters, to poverty alleviation and conflict resolutions. These have tremendous impact on the lives and cohabitation of communities in this region. A major conclusion drawn from the findings of this evaluation can be summarized in the *theory of change* for this project which has been significantly confirmed by all the findings. That is:

IF better soil management practices are **effectively** utilized to further reduce soil degradation, while increasing size of arable land, improve agricultural practices and production, and

IF community members including women and youth are **professionally** trained in transformative gender sensitive climate change response and supported with alternative income generating activities, thus diversifying their livelihood options, and

IF relevant mechanisms for solving disputes over declining natural resources are **efficiently** inclusive, strengthened or created, which include the participation of women and young people

THEN existing and potential for, climate induced conflict over declining productive natural resources will be **sustainably** minimized and growing tensions among neighbouring communities mitigated in the direction of **peace building**.

4.2 Lessons learned and best practices

In the PBF project implemented by WFP, UNFPA and ICT in CRR, NBR and URR, some useful lessons were drawn. These lessons will help guide the scaling up of the project and future implementation of projects related to addressing climate -induced conflicts.

- The skills training, manufacturing of “Furno Jambaar ” and producing bio-briquettes reduced the pressure on natural resources which brought social cohesion and enhanced community livelihoods.
- The skills of the communities in CRR, NBR, and URR in record keeping using indigenous knowledge and financial management that were enhanced during the Boot camp training on entrepreneurship contributed to improved business management practices. . Furthermore, the community-based short film screening in NBR, CRR and URR promoted peace through dialogue and entrepreneurship training.
- The use of female farmers’ networks and development of community monitors helped to address tension through community monitoring tools and conflict mitigation skills to mitigate conflict and promote social cohesion. These networks need to be supported and expanded to other regions.

The provision of six tricycles to the communities affected by climate change in CRR, NBR and URR minimised the challenges faced in accessing local markets/Lumos.

- Provision of environmentally friendly cooking techniques and eco stoves to communities helped to strengthen social cohesion between communities in NBR and CRR by working together and potentially reducing pressure on natural resources.
- Training on beekeeping and value addition of honey by-products in URR, CRR and NBR were critical and useful in enhancing agribusiness development within the communities. However, the ET observed some communities are no longer engage in this activity due to resource constraints hence need for further support.

- Training on skills development in craft making (tie and dye, batik, soap making, craft and tailoring) for youth and women in CRR, URR and NBR provides livelihood opportunities for women and youth in these communities.
- Advocacy on climate change and understanding of climate change drivers were instrumental for communities to take action in their own communities and encouraged them to become green entrepreneurs which includes initiatives such as cleaning compounds of local community, adopting clean energy and water solutions for sustainable farming practices, and tree planting.
- Peacebuilding Fund brings conflict prone communities together to attend skills training where one community hosts the other helps to minimise climate induced conflict as a result of the interaction.
- Focal persons at community level at times lack skills in conflict resolution and peace building.

4.3 Recommendations

The evaluation recommended the following:

- It is recommended for the project to be scaled up or expanded within and other communities due to its relevance effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and addressed gender and human rights of the community.
- Scale up skills training, manufacturing of “Furno Jambaar and producing bio-briquettes, Boot camp training on entrepreneurship
- Use community-based short film screening programs to promote peace through dialogue and entrepreneurship training. Expand to other communities and regions prone to conflict
- Support female farmers networks, community monitors and farmer field schools in the communities
- Provide more tricycles in communities in CRR, NBR, URR and other regions to address the impact of climate change on remote communities and promote the access to these markets.
- Promote environmentally friendly cooking techniques and eco stoves to strengthen social cohesion between communities in other communities
- Promote value addition of honey by-products and honey entrepreneurship business in the community.
- Promote training in skills development in craft making for youth and women in CRR, URR, NBR and other conflict prone communities.
- Capacity building for focal persons at community level in entrepreneurship, conflict resolution and peace building.
- The training on beekeeping and honey value chain needs to be expanded and participants supported with equipment and inputs to sustain the honey entrepreneurship business in the community.

4.4 Way Forward

The PBF project addressed conflict in the communities and enhanced livelihoods of people. The way forward for the project include the following:

- Training of implementing partners or focal persons on conflict resolution, peace building, entrepreneurship and other livelihood activities at community level
- The communities of CRR, NBR and URR trained in different areas require start-up capital and inputs to sustain their businesses.
- Training should involve life coaching and mentoring of women and youth. Training should be extended to at least 1 month to facilitate the acquisition of skills, and at the same time introduce the participants to applied business.
- Dialogue sessions and shared activities create peaceful coexistence and promote social cohesion. Promote more of these sessions and expand to other communities and regions.
- Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of project sites
- Lack of storage facilities and access to markets due to bad roads. PBF project to intervene in these areas.
- PBF project to promote more value addition activities. Also invest in post-harvest crop management and promote agro processing
- Encourage savings and credit schemes for conflict prone communities
- PBF project to promote access to markets, transportation and distribution
- PBF to promote climate smart ventures

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State of food security in the Gambia: Comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) - Data collected: September–October 2021 (November 2021)

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Conflict assessment before the project

Region	Community	Conflict Assessment before the Project
North Bank Region (NBR)	Kubandar And Makkafarrafeni Community	There was land conflict between the two communities' Kubandar and Makkafarrafeni. The two Communities are having land dispute conflict. Before the intervention of the project the case was reported to the Alkalo/Chief but no action was taken instead they took sides. Both Communities believe the land was inherited from their forefathers.
	Jallow Kunda Demba and Haifa Communities	Initially the two communities had land conflict but the problem was resolve before the intervention of the project. However, Community members of Haifa encountered challenges of having safe drinking water. They usually fetch water from Jallow Kunda 2.5km away from their village this affected both Women and youth.
	Bassick and Tambakato Communities	The communities were having land dispute among themselves that was dragging for a very long time without any solution. Both communities want to take ownership of the lands. The Alkalo and Chief took sides as a result there was trust in the traditional dispute resolution mechanism.
Central River Region (CRR)	Sambang Fula and Samba Mandinka Community	There was land dispute between the communities. The case was at the court waiting for ruling before the intervention of the project. However, both communities report that they have other issues such as Poor harvest, Lack of Community gardens, deforestation, youth unemployment, lack of health facilities and lack of alternative source to generate income etc.
	Kundang Mandinka and Temengi community (Fula)	The two communities were having land dispute. The Kundang Mandinka community members believe their land was taken by the former president Yaya Jammeh and given to Temengi community. Ruling has been made by a court in favour of Kundang Mandinka but they think Temengi community members rejected the ruling. On the other hand, Temengi community member acknowledge that the land belongs to Kundang Mandinka communities member but they are deprived access to the lands to either farm or rear their cattle's without payment.
Upper River Region (URR)	Perai Mandinka and Walliba Kunda	The two communities have land dispute for 12 years. The impact of the conflict between the two communities boiled down to the health centre and family level. The conflict between the two communities was very serious. However, the military base build around the area reduces the tension.

Annex 2: Descriptive Statistics showing Effectiveness of Climate Conflict Project

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Youth awareness	1127	2.146	.821	1	7
Women awareness	1083	2.109	.808	1	7
Improve mitigation mechanism	588	2.219	.757	1	4
Reduce conflict related to land encroachment	417	2.206	.85	1	7
Improve Resource Management	323	2.347	.712	1	5
Social cohesion	255	2.443	.729	1	6
Youth dialogue	269	2.283	.764	1	5
Social inclusion	165	2.279	.746	1	4
Women dialogue	310	2.255	.713	1	4
Improve proper farming Practice	607	2.158	.841	1	5
Gender inequality	152	2.243	.763	1	4
Reduce Food insecurity	366	2.459	.914	1	7
Reduce Poverty	213	2.869	.907	1	7
Reduce intercommunity conflict	399	2.398	.826	1	7
Knowledge reusable diapers	27	2.593	.931	1	4
Increase tree planting	976	1.859	.858	1	5
Reduce conflict associated to deforestation	491	2.024	.914	1	7
Reduce environmental degradation	236	2.233	.81	1	5
Increase your understanding of climate induce conflict	1282	2.47	1.088	1	7
Extend Project solve conflict that arise as a result of climate change	1281	2.602	1.176	1	7

Note: 1 “Excellent” ,2 “Very Good”, 3 “Good”, 4 “Fair” 5 “Poor” 6 “Very Poor” 7 “Don’t Know”

Annex 3: Descriptive Statistics showing efficiency of all the Climate Conflict project

Statements	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Youth awareness	1127	1.713	.489	1	4
Youth awareness	1083	1.648	.5	1	4
Climate Change mitigation	587	1.765	.481	1	4
Resolution Land enrolment	417	1.803	.504	1	4
Resource management	323	1.839	.458	1	5
Social cohesion	255	1.8	.489	1	4
Youth dialogue	269	1.784	.471	1	4
Social inclusion	165	1.764	.44	1	3
Women dialogue	310	1.739	.489	1	4
Farming practice	607	1.727	.512	1	4
Gender inequality	152	1.783	.608	1	4
Address food insecurity	366	1.833	.52	1	3
Address Poverty	213	2.014	.579	1	5
Address intercommunity	399	1.817	.48	1	4
Reusable diapers	27	1.815	.483	1	3
Encouraging tree planting	976	1.598	.553	1	5
Discouraging deforestation	491	1.523	.516	1	3
Address Environment Degradation	236	1.703	.51	1	3

1 “Very Satisfied”, 2 “Satisfied”, 3 “Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied”, 4 “Dissatisfied”, 5 “Very Dissatisfied”

Annex 4: Descriptive Statistics showing Sustainability of Climate Conflict Project

Statements	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Youth awareness	1127	3.879	.848	1	5
Women awareness	1083	3.893	.886	1	5
Lack of mitigation	588	4.019	.692	1	5
Land Encroachment	417	3.861	.935	1	5
Poor resource management	323	3.851	.89	1	5
Lack of social cohesion	255	3.847	.903	1	5
Youth dialogue	269	3.963	.717	1	5
Lack of social inclusion	165	3.945	.926	1	5
Women dialogue	310	3.9	.965	1	5
Poor farming practice	607	4.015	.891	1	5

Gender inequality	152	3.586	1.198	1	5
Food insecurity	366	3.899	.75	1	5
Address poverty	213	3.648	.87	1	5
Address	399	3.852	.938	1	5
Intercommunity					
Reusable diapers	27	3.593	.888	2	5
Lack of tree planting	976	4.175	.901	1	5
Deforestation	491	4.108	.784	1	5
Environmental	236	3.894	.739	1	5
Degradation					

Note: 1 “Strongly Disagree”, 2 “Disagree”, 3 “Neutral”, 4 “Agree”, 5 “Strongly Agree”

Annex 5: Descriptive Statistics showing project on cross cutting issues(gender and human right)

Statements	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Women empowerment	1282	4.25	.667	1	5
Does empower youths	1282	2.332	1.13	1	5
Both women and youth equal right	1282	3.886	.715	1	5
Both women and youth were equally selected	1282	3.838	.735	1	5
The Project does not consider and respect human right	1281	2.4	1.223	1	5

Note: 1 “Strongly Disagree”, 2 “Disagree”, 3 “Neutral”, 4 “Agree”, 5 “Strongly Agree”

Annex 6: Respondent by Region

Region	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
CRR/N	56	2.88	2.88
CRR/S	776	39.94	42.82
NBR	593	30.52	73.34
URR	518	26.66	100.00
Total	1943	100.00	

Annex 7: Summary of results frame as per evaluation

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	Indicator Target	End line results
Outcome 1 Affected communities demonstrate improved capacity to prevent or manage climate change induced conflicts	Indicator 1.1 No of climate induced conflict reported among communities and individuals (disaggregated by age/ gender)	0	50% reduction	The ET confirmed reduction in climate induced conflicts in all the Identified 12 communities
	Indicator 1.2 % of reported conflict solved	0	50% reduction	The ET confirmed that all the reported conflicts resolved
Output 1.1 Conduct needs assessment/map ping of conflict prone communities to target response solutions	Indicator 1.1.1 Completed assessment of conflict-prone communities in target area	0	1 assessment Completed	Conducted needs assessment/mapping of conflict prone communities to target response
	Indicator 1.1.2 % of attendees who report an increase in knowledge on climate change and conflict resolution issues from study visits	0	70%	Twelve (12) radio talk shows were successfully conducted through community radios raising awareness on climate conflict
	Indicator 1.1.3 # of articles, research papers, and reports released	0	1	Completed a climate induced conflict study

<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Local capacities and dialogues to address gender-specific climate change induced vulnerabilities improved</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1</p> <p># of women sensitized on linkages between climate change and conflict (sensitization)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>2,600 young men and women mobilized and sensitized on climate-related risk and community conflict mitigation strategies</p>	<p>Met Target</p> <p>3,150 young women and men trained on climate related risk and community conflict mitigation strategies.</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.2.2</p> <p># of women trained on advocacy pathways to address climate change-induced vulnerabilities (Capacity Building- Advocacy)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>300 women farmers capacitated to address climate change induced vulnerabilities across three regions</p>	<p>Met Target</p> <p>325 women capacitated to address climate change induced vulnerabilities</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.2.3 # of networks of female farmers capacitated to effectively participate in advocacy dialogue (mobilization)</p> <p># of female farmers engaged in advocacy dialogue with key decision-makers (engagement-advocacy)</p> <p># of advocacy fora conducted with female farmers and key decision makers (engagement-advocacy)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>100 female farmers engaged in advocacy dialogue</p> <p>19 female farmers network created and their members trained on climate change induced vulnerabilities</p>	<p>Met Target</p> <p>100 female farmers engaged</p> <p>Met Target</p> <p>19 female farmers network was created with 45 members and were trained on advocacy dialogue.</p>

<p>Output 1.3</p> <p>Local Conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3.1</p> <p># of community dialogue sessions conducted to strengthen understanding of climate change induced conflict (engagement-conflict mitigation)</p> <p># of cultural and social events organized to minimize and promote social cohesion (engagement- social cohesion)</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>20 community dialogue conducted</p> <p>9</p>	<p>75 % achieved (i.e 15 community dialogue sessions conducted).</p> <p>In addition, 9 cultural and social events were organized:</p> <p>The Project also carried out 3 cookout sessions, 4-film shows, and 1 football minicamp, reaching close to 200 youth and women. Additionally, one exchange visit was organised at Sambang for 300 members from 10 communities where they discussed</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.3.2</p> <p># of potential conflicts referred to authorities by trained community monitors (disaggregated by GBV and non-GBV cases)</p> <p># of mediation sessions conducted to address climate change induced conflicts (engagement- conflict mitigation)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>150 community monitors, traditional leaders and community based organizations trained on climate related vulnerabilities across 3 regions</p>	<p>67% achieved (i.e 100 community monitors including traditional leaders trained on climate related vulnerabilities</p>

<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>Reduction in negative impacts of climate-related conflict drivers</p>	<p>Indicator 2. A</p> <p># incidences of conflict over arable land and natural resources</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>No incidences of conflict over arable land and natural resources received.</p>
	<p>Indicator 2. B</p> <p># of households reporting increased income as a result of improved or rehabilitated agricultural lands/rangelands and agroforestry</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>4,000</p>	<p>Met the target</p> <p>5200 women and 6000 men reported having increased income as a result of project intervention.</p>

<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Enhanced land, water, and woodland management techniques are understood by communities</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1</p> <p>% of people trained that are still using the skills by the end of the project (Skills: Engineering/Environmental protection/ Livelihood technologies) disaggregated by sex and, age</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>32%</p> <p>Trained 80 female farmers. (71 female, and 9 men) on basics of starting and sustaining a green, climate-friendly business</p> <p>15 young women including female farmers were trained on the production of the washable reusable menstrual pads.</p> <p>100 women and youth from eight communities in four venues in NBR, CRR and NBR on honey production and beekeeping.</p> <p>14 participants from four selected communities in North Bank (Bassick and Tambakoto) and Central River Region (Sambang Mandinka and Sambang Fula) on a capacity building program focused on improved rice and groundnut production with an aspect of soil management and water harvesting.</p> <p>120 women and youth trained on craft production (batik, tie and dye, soapmaking, jewellery, and tailoring)</p> <p>ToT training for 30 women on agricultural production techniques, drought-resilient crops, environmental protection, and livelihood technologies</p>
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<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Adequate climate-resilient initiatives are developed and strengthened at community level</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p>Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established/forests restored</p>	0	11	<p>Met the target</p> <p>13 ha of saline rice field have been reclaimed through application of agricultural lime and gypsum.</p>
	<p>Hectares (ha) of community woodlots</p>	0	8	<p>Currently 44,000 trees have been planted,</p>
	<p>Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted</p>	0	3	<p>16,000 fruit trees and wood trees planted</p>
	<p>#of people engaged in each activity or community (disaggregated by sex and age)</p>	0		<p>5200 women and 6000 involved in tree planting</p>
	<p>Change in perception of communities towards each other</p>	0	6	<p>6 communities</p>
	<p>Indicator 2.2.2</p> <p>Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation</p>	0	3	<p>Met the target</p> <p>13 ha of arable saline land were desalinated by treating them with agricultural lime and gypsum.</p>

	<p>Indicator 2.2.3</p> <p>Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new/rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc.)</p> <p># of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance</p>	0	<p>3ha</p> <p>6 communities</p>	<p>This activity was not carried out due to budget constraint</p> <p>Met the target</p> <p>9 concrete rice drying floor constructed, supporting 6,574 beneficiaries of 9 farming communities</p> <p>95 vegetable gardens supported with seeds and tools, benefiting 22,083 horticulturalists and their beneficiaries</p> <p>Cash for Work for 400 rice growers in collective rice harvesting to prevent on-farm pre-harvest losses in the Jahally and Pacharr rice schemes - 28.8 mt was harvested in the 24 ha.</p>
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>Dependency on diminishing natural resources reduced through income diversification and climate-friendly solutions</p>	<p>Indicator 3. a</p> <p>Change in average income of youth and women</p>	0	<p>increase of 20-30% after the completion of the project</p>	<p>The ET confirmed that 80% of respondents during FGDs confirm an increase in income earning of women and youth engaged in business as a result of project intervention</p>

	Indicator 3. b % of assisted women and youth with new climate-friendly sources of income	0	% of assisted women and youth with new climate-friendly sources of income	100 Women and Youth trained on honey production and beekeeping 100 women and youth trained on craft production i.e batik making, tie & dye, craft accessories etc. 60 women and youth trained on eco-friendly packaging
Output 3.1 Innovative community-based solutions for new sources of revenue facilitated	Indicator 3.1.1 # of women and youths completing skills and business trainings	0	250 (disaggregated by age and gender)	Met Target 272 persons have been trained – 190 female and 82 male 220 youth (18-35 age) and women on honey production, beekeeping, and craft production. 52 persons trained on packaging and selected participants will also receive support in the form of access to finance or toolkits.
	Indicator 3.1.2 # of community-based production facilities created or strengthened	0	4 (2 in NBR and 2 in CRR)	Target Met 4 communities in CRR and NBR were provided eco stoves
	Indicator 3.1.3 # of climate-friendly products produced	0	400	60 women were trained on how to fabricate the traditional Eco-Stove that consumes less fuel made from animal dung and groundnuts shells to prevent deforestation. 64 eco-stoves produced

<p>Output 3.2</p> <p>New market solutions developed</p>	<p>Indicator 3.2.1</p> <p># of new market outlets developed and, market linkages created</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>6 tricycles handed to 6 communities to promote trade between communities.</p>
	<p>Indicator 3.2.2</p> <p># of trade fairs Lumos and trade fairs facilitated</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>The project has facilitated the participation of communities by procuring 3 trade fair stalls for 15 craft production participants to sell their craft products at the ongoing Trade Fair</p>

Annex 8. Quantitative Assessment of Project In Terms of OECD Evaluation Criteria

A research question and a hypothesis were raised for each criterion, treating each as a variable.

RQ_Relevance: Is this Climate Conflict Project Intervention doing the right thing? Or how important is the significance of the intervention regarding local and community requirements and priorities of the beneficiaries?

Ho_Relev.: *The Climate Conflict Project Intervention is not significantly relevant to the priorities of the beneficiary communities.*

RQ_Effectiveness: Are the objectives of the Climate Conflicts Project interventions being achieved? How big is the **effectiveness or impact** of the project compared to the objectives planned?

Ho_Effect: *The main objective of mitigating the conflicts caused by climate change in the communities has not been significantly achieved by the intervention projects.*

RQ_Efficiency: Are the objectives being achieved (results) by the development intervention satisfy the beneficiaries?

Ho_Effici.: *Beneficiary communities of intervention project are not significantly satisfied with the outcomes of the project.*

RQ_Sustainability: Are the positive effects or impacts sustainable? How is the **sustainability or permanence** of the intervention and its effects to be assessed?

Ho_Sustain: *Positive impact of the Climate Conflict Projects Intervention are not sustainable beyond the end of the project.*

RQ_Impact: Does the Climate Conflict Project intervention contribute to reaching higher level development objectives (preferably, overall objective)?

Ho_Impact: *Climate Conflict Project Intervention has not significantly contributed to the better life of the beneficiary communities.*

RQ_Cross Cutting: What is the **impact or effect** of the intervention in proportion to the overall situation of the target group or those effected?

Ho_Cross Cutting: *The Climate Conflict Project Intervention has no significant positive effects on women empowerment, protection of human rights and alleviating post Covid-19 pandemic effects in the beneficiary committees*

In effect, the null hypotheses imply that all the achievements of the projects in terms relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact and cross cutting issues are not significantly different from zero. To test these hypotheses, this evaluation employed the use of Single Variable T-test, also called the One Sample t Test. The One Sample t Test examines whether the mean of a population is statistically different from a known or hypothesized value. The One Sample t Test is a parametric test. Data were collected through the use of questionnaire instruments structured with attitudinal scales. In general, the attitude scale or questionnaire presented the individual with a number of statements to which she/he responded and from these responses we arrived at some conclusions about the attitudes (level of agreement, satisfaction rate and assessment grade) of the individual respondents about the project. The results of the One Sample t Test are presented in Table 5.0.

Table 2.0: Assessment of Project In Terms of OECD Evaluation Criteria

	One-Sample t-Test $H_0 = 0$					
	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
Overall_Impact	66.770	1279	0.000	6.38281	6.1953	6.5704
Relevance_CCP	115.012	1247	0.000	1.81497	1.7840	1.8459
Effectiveness_CCP	106.765	1281	0.000	2.20870	2.1681	2.2493
Efficiency_CCP	154.299	1249	0.000	1.70602	1.6843	1.7277
Sustainability_CCP	282.895	1249	0.000	4.02942	4.0015	4.0574
Crosscutting_Gender	285.755	1281	0.000	4.02470	3.9971	4.0523
Crosscutting_Humanright	155.807	1281	0.000	3.52418	3.4798	3.5686
Crosscutting_Covid19	165.330	1281	0.000	3.80915	3.7640	3.8544

The p – values of each test is shown under column 4. The rule of thumb is that we reject the Null hypothesis (H_0) if the p – value is less that 0.01 (for 1% level of significance) and 0.05 (for 5% level of significance). From the Table, it is clear that all the null hypotheses are rejected at the 1% level of significance in the direction of the alternative hypotheses. The following inferences can be drawn from the results of the One Sample t Test:

- i. **Relevance:** *The Climate Conflict Project Intervention was significantly relevant to meeting the priorities and needs of the beneficiary communities.*
- ii. **Effectiveness:** *The main objective of mitigating the conflicts caused by climate change in the communities has been significantly achieved by the intervention projects.*
- iii. **Efficiency:** *Beneficiary communities of intervention project were significantly satisfied with the outcomes of the project.*
- iv. **Sustainability:** *Positive impact of the Climate Conflict Projects Intervention are significantly sustainable even after the end of the project.*
- v. **Cross Cutting Issue_Gender:** *The Climate Conflict Project Intervention has significant positive and quantifiable effects on women empowerment in the beneficiary committees. The project was not gender biased.*
- vi. **Cross Cutting Issue_Human Right:** *The Climate Conflict Project Intervention has significant positive and measurable effects on the protection of human rights in the beneficiary committees*
- vii. **Cross Cutting Issue_Covid 19:** *The Climate Conflict Project Intervention has significant positive and measurable effects on alleviating post Covid-19 pandemic effects in the beneficiary committees*
- viii. **On the overall, the Climate Conflict Project Intervention has significantly contributed to a higher level development and better life of the beneficiary communities.**