

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**  
**COUNTRY: Gambia**  
**TYPE OF REPORT: FINAL REPORT**  
**YEAR OF REPORT: 2020**



<b>Project Title:</b> Addressing Conflict Over Land and Natural Resources	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</b> PRF 00113367	
<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund	<b>Type and name of recipient organizations:</b> <b>RUNO</b> <b>FAO (Convening Agency)</b> <b>RUNO</b> <b>UNDP</b> please select please select please select
<b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>	
<b>Date of first transfer:</b> 11 December 2018	
<b>Project end date:</b> 31 December 2020	
<b>Is the current project end date within 6 months?</b> No	
<b>Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):</b>	
<b>Recipient Organization</b>	<b>Amount</b>
FAO	\$ 1,100,000
UNDP	\$ 200,000
	\$
	\$
	Total: \$
Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 68.34%	
*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE*	
<b>Gender-responsive Budgeting:</b>	
Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focused on gender equality or women's empowerment: \$560,000.00	
Amount expended to date on activities focused on gender equality or women's empowerment: \$355,471.6	
<b>Project Gender Marker:</b> GM2	
<b>Project Risk Marker:</b> Low	
<b>Project PBF focus area:</b> 2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management	

**Report preparation:**

Project report prepared by: Jatou Penda Tommy

*JPTommy*

Project report approved by: Mustapha Ceesay

*Mustapha Ceesay*

Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes

### **NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:**

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
- *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
- *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

### **PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

The Addressing Conflict over Land and Natural Resources have come to an end in December 2020 after 24 months of project implementation. The project was delivered in partnership with the Ministry of Lands & Local, Regional Government & Religious Affairs with a dedicated counterpart that worked with the FAO Project Coordinator. The project was supported by the oversight of a Project Steering Committee which comprised of representatives from the sectors working in Lands & Natural Resources (LNR) e.g Ministries of Lands and their Directorates, Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries, Justice and the Departments of Forestry and Livestock, UNDP and FAO. Despite the delays experienced at the beginning of the project, some progress was made in activity implementation with most of the activities planned delivered while only few activities could not be done. In summary, the project produced an assessment report on the Policy, Legal and Institutional frameworks for governance of Land and Natural resources against international accepted standards and best practices. Two perception surveys; an “Empirical Assessment of Grievance Resolution Mechanism on Land and Natural Resources Related Disputes in The Gambia” and an “Assessment of Land Related Disputes” were carried out. A Training Manual on Land Dispute Resolution, informed by the “Assessment of Land Related Disputes” was completed and translated into local languages for ease of use and understanding by a large part of the population. The project developed and distributed advocacy material (project leaflets) to raise awareness on aims and objectives of the project, consulted with local chiefs on state of land conflicts done and capacity needs assessment of local communities on land dispute resolution was completed.

The Gambia Cattle Traceability and Identification System (GCITS) is established and 96 of livestock officers have acquired skills to trace and tag cattle which is a great step in addressing transhumance, animal health & cattle theft in the future.

Through consultations with the Governors, five focal points within the Governor’s Office or the Women’s Bureau Office that sits within the Governor’s Office were identified and their skills enhanced in Land Administration, Natural Resource Management and Conflict Resolution. The establishment of the desks was supported with desktops and resource materials to enhance their operations.

The Technical Advisory Committee members addressing land conflict matters at community level were trained and acquired knowledge on identifying types of land conflicts and conflict resolution mechanisms and procedures to address them and are using the knowledge to provide step down training. National and local authorities from institutions in the land administration sector are trained in the application of inclusive LNR frameworks, land administration and the application of conflict resolution mechanisms.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

The project ended in December 2020 and thus no events or activities are planned.

**FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to.** This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

The project has brought some institutional changes on some of the government institutions working in the LNR sector. For example, partnership with government has enhance collaboration with the Ministry of Lands and the project counterparts as never before. Capacity of Implementing Partners (IPs) in project and activity formulation and implementation has been enhanced. This includes introduction of better working procedures and guidelines between government institutions. For example, in the surveying of forest parks, plantations and community forests, initiating joint surveying exercises between the Department of Forestry and Department of Lands & Surveys in the process of map authentication and gazetting of mapped areas and the formulation of joint working guidelines to carryout future activities has improved.

The Department of Forestry has received a HP Map plotter and 20 GPS units to complement their work in the areas of accurate mapping of boundaries and in house facilities to produce maps, for use around the country by authorities entrusted to monitor the forest parks; communities and land administration in the environs of the parks. Notable structural changes brought by the project include the demarcation of 19 forest parks fenced with metal poles and concrete reinforcement to protect the parks. With the support of community members and forestry staff, over 700 demarcation poles erected in the 19 forest parks in the West Coast and Central River South Regions. The red and white hollow galvanized steel poles, placed half a meter into the ground, filled and reinforced with concrete to ensure their longevity, and spaced at 300-meter intervals around the periphery of the parks.

The Department of Livestock Services has enhanced capacity for LNR dispute resolution and launched the first national cattle-tagging database – Gambia Cattle Traceability and Identification System (GCITS). This is enhanced with office equipment ranging from a desktop computer for the database housed at the Department’s main office in Abuko and 15 tablets disseminated to staff for field work in the WCR & CRR. Ninety-six staff have acquired knowledge and skills on the new identification system, which includes data collection, monitoring and management; and tagging of cattle, which will affect the issue of cattle transhumance & theft as some of the key conflict drivers in the LNR sector. To ensure sustainability of the system it also supports animal health and productivity, which will align with the new animal health policy.

The capacity of the Land Commission enhanced through the recruitment of an administrative and finance officer with office equipment procured which improved the function of the commission as it function to support governments work to handle and mitigate land conflicts. The second key LNR mechanism for dispute resolution launched by the DLS is the establishment of the first national Gambia Cattle Traceability & Identification System (GCITS).

In addition, the project has also enhanced the institutional capacity of national and local (regional) authorities as one hundred and ninety-nine personnel ranging from the governors to alkaloes (village heads) acquired knowledge in the areas of land administration, natural resource management and conflict resolution. The capacity of five gender and youth focal points in the regions were improved with additional support in the form of desktops and reference materials to aid their roles as regional focal points to mainstream gender issues on land and natural resource management. Additional support given with the printing of 300 brochures on different areas of land administration processes for use by staff and for public information.

Structural changes have also happened at community level through the installation of cattle tracks and watering points in two communities in West Coast Region and Central River Region. These communities also created a sustainability system for the facilities by setting up water management committees to manage the operations and maintenance of the sites, set up bank accounts and agreed on the amounts to be charged per head of cattle for maintenance of the structures. A societal change was recorded from the communities in CRR who used monies given to them for logistics at the sensitization meetings to open their bank account and this is noted as a great change to ensure self-sustainability and longevity of the facilities beyond the life of the project. In addition, the design of the water reticulation systems have provided access to clean water for both domestic and livestock use by the communities. The management committee members acquired new skills on solar, pumps and boreholes system management and will maintain the operations of the facilities to enable self-reliant, proper maintenance and sustainability of the infrastructure.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project's positive effect on the people's lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

The project interventions will have great impact on the people in the communities where the watering points and solar pump were installed and created although this could not be collected as the facilities were not completed on time to track the impact. However, based on the people's expectations and active engagement in the process, including the willingness of landowners to give up land for the locations of the solar and borehole locations; the installation of the cattle tracks and water system will ensure that the livestock have access to water without affecting the farms which will greatly reduce the conflicts between herders and farmers and will also encourage more people to return to farming. Many farming communities have shied away from crop farming as the losses of crops to livestock severely affected their crop outputs and demotivated them to continue farming. The engagement of community members in LNR management is impactful as majority of the communities engaged in the West Coast Region are willing to fully participate in joint forest park management of their Forest parks, as it is a natural resource that directly benefits them.

**The Alkalo of Sotokoi, a village next to Finto Manareng Forest Park** said .... *"without community engagements in the management of the forest park the people will not see the benefit of protecting the forest, so you have to engage all the communities so when we see something that is wrong happening we can stop it ourselves"*.

**Kawsu - wildlife officer of Pirang Forest Park...** " we need to protect the wildlife we have in this forest park & to promote the ecotourism"

**"Change has to come but it has to start with us and the Chief has to take the lead" said by Samba Baldeh of Sareh Bakary in CRR.**

Due to Covid19 many women have lost their main source of income. In Niamina Dankunku in CRR, women engaged in the treacherous harvesting of local incense (Goweh) have to cross deep parts of the estuaries to reach the other side. Through dialogue during the outreach with NALOA & DLS the chief and alkalos agreed to engage the men in the community to build a local bridge to ease the hardship faced by the women in accessing the areas where the incense plants are located which is a positive impact in having men support their women engaged in this difficult business.

**37-year-old Busumbala resident, Sona Sambou is livestock assistant for Kombo North:** ... "I graduated from Gambia College in 2016 & started working with the Department of Livestock Services shortly. I have been interested in animal husbandry since I was in school". Sona is one of twenty female livestock assistants trained.

Her 16-month-old son Augustin accompanied her when she participated in the training exercise, as there was no one at home she could leave the young child with. She stated that ... "The Database is important for identification especially during vaccination and treatment of livestock. Previously we had to depend on the farmer's recollection of previously vaccinated animals, which meant sometimes some cattle were accidentally missed or vaccinated more than once during the same exercise, the tags will make it easy for use".

<https://t.co/tY7ZH8mCMQ>

<https://twitter.com/faogambia/status/1283683277694480387?s=20>

**QTV News , FAO/ PBF handing over of equipment to partners**

<https://youtu.be/uAtkejECO5w>

**Cattle tagging Exercise:** <https://mansabanko.gm/first-ever-cattle-tagging-exercise-in-the-gambia-launched/>

**FAO donates GMD 1.9 million in equipment to monitor livestock**

<http://www.fao.org/gambia/news/detail-events/en/c/1379028/>

**FAO takes strides in addressing land and natural resource-related disputes in The Gambia**

<http://www.fao.org/gambia/news/detail-events/en/c/1366388/#:~:text=News->

[.FAO%20takes%20strides%20in%20addressing%20land%20and,related%20disputes%20in%20The%20Gambia&text=21%20December%202020%2C%20Banjul%20%2D%20Land,an](https://mansabanko.gm/7489-2/)

[d%20even%20loss%20of%20lives.](https://mansabanko.gm/7489-2/)

**FAO validates legislative gaps assessment:**

<https://standard.gm/fao-validates-legislative-gaps-assessment0/>



## **PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

- *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
- *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

### **Outcome 1: Local and national authorities adopt strengthened, inclusive legislative and policy frameworks for land and natural resources dispute resolution**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: off track**

#### **Progress summary:**

A Gaps Assessment of the normative frameworks for land tenure governance and the various conflict resolution mechanisms was carried out. This was done by an extensive review of legislative and policy documents and was subjected to numerous stakeholder discussions and analysis. The consultancy examined and analysed the land administration institutions and available legal framework against the FAO-supported human rights-based framework known as the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGTS). The VGGT is a benchmark to ensure that a gender responsive approach is used in legislative review process to be more inclusive of the rights of women in the security of land tenure. The Assessment analyses whether 1) Clear provision(s) exist in the legal and/or policy frameworks to measure up to the suggested indicator (s). For each indicator, an extract of all relevant provisions from the legal and/or policy instrument are stated. 2). Recommendations to improve upon the gaps identified in the existing legal and policy frameworks. 3). Identified inconsistencies between various laws as well as between the common law and the Islamic or customary law.

The assessment titled “ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS FOR EFFECTIVE LAND TENURE GOVERNANCE AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS IN THE GAMBIA” provides a comprehensive basis for further strengthening of existing legislative frameworks and drafting of new legislation/ policy documents to address the identified issues and gaps. This document should be utilised by the various government and non-government institutions to strengthen areas of land governance and equitable access to land as it provides a comprehensive analysis.

ActionAid The Gambia conducted an empirical assessment of grievance resolution mechanisms (GRMs) entitled “Empirical Assessment of Grievance Mechanisms for Land and

Natural Resources Related Disputes in The Gambia". The assessment provided a quantitative and qualitative analysis to gauge the perception of people within the selected communities on the formal and informal grievance resolution mechanisms available to them and gauge their satisfaction on services and the effectiveness of the institutions in resolving disputes. The study evaluated the accessibility, affordability, independence, impartiality and transparency paying attention to land and natural resource related disputes. The study amongst other things highlighted the stark gender disparity at the decision making level where women are poorly represented in the top three decision making levels of regional structures involved in LNR tenure administration namely Local Government Authority Chairpersons, Seyfos and Alkalos which has a very low Women representation of 0.006% at this level.

These two assessments received legal backstopping by FAOs legal team and was validated nationally with a remote assistance of the FAO Legal. However, progress towards this outcome is limited as the delays in the project delivery could only enhance the knowledge of local authorities on the gaps of the legislative and policy frameworks but the development and adoption of a legislative framework could not be achieved.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:**  
*(1000 character limit)*

The project tried as much as possible to ensure 40% of participation of women in all activities and meetings carried out including community consultations although it has been challenges in some activities. The project ensured that women were part of the meetings, consultations and trainings at national and regional levels. In some cases, women's representation was good although in some cases their representation was low. For example, out of forty-three attendees at the validation of the Legislative Gaps Assessment, fourteen were female (14/43) where many raised the issue of inequity in the ownership of land by women in customary and sharia law. However only 7 women attended the validation of the Empirical Assessment. A key objective of the Empirical Assessment was to provide information on women and youths access to land, their understanding of land administration and conflict resolution matters, which the study highlighted as being low, women are not adequately represented at the decision making level of local and district authorities.

**Outcome 2: National authorities and communities use dispute resolution mechanisms to address LNR disputes in conflict hot spots regions.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: off track**

**Progress summary: (3000 character limit)**

The project helped national authorities such as the Department of Livestock Services of the Ministry of Agriculture to institute mechanisms to address LNR issues in two conflict communities in West Coast Region and Central River Region. This included the establishment of the two cattle watering points with clearly demarcated cattle track leading to the watering points in the two communities. This activity was done through the active engagement of the targeted communities which identified the cattle tracks and watering points in 10 districts



within the West Coast Region (WCR) and the Central River Region (CRR) South Bank. However, due to limited budget, boreholes have been drilled in Bissari Bajonki, WCR and Sinchu Gundo CRR, and the construction of the cattle tracks and watering points are near completion. Twenty-six (26) kilometres of cattle tracks have been cleared and 220 demarcation poles erected to ease the movement of cattle and reduce encounters with farmers. The beneficiary communities agreed to a local convention, which compels signing communities not to encroach on the cattle tracks. The watering points have been constructed and fitted with solar pumping systems and all the community level engagements were conducted with the support of the national Livestock owners Association (NaLOA).

Fourteen communities benefit directly from the 26km of demarcated cattle tracks and four watering points that provide access routes and drinking points for a minimum of 2000 heads of cattle. The communities formed water management committees to oversee the use and maintenance of the borehole and troughs with the opening of a bank account to keep funded generated from users to support operating cost. The project through DLS has assisted the beneficiary communities in this aspect as well. These activities enable the communities to have clear access to watering points for livestock and reduce the tension between livestock and crop farmers. To ensure sustainability of the solar powered water pumps, four members of the communities where the infrastructure have been erected have acquired knowledge and skills from the contractor on how to manage the pumps and maintenance of the solar panels to ensure they are fully functional.

The second key LNR mechanism for dispute resolution launched by the DLS is the establishment of the first national Gambia Cattle Traceability & Identification System (GCITS). An international consultant a **Veterinary doctor and livestock development specialist based in Dakar, Senegal** was recruited and worked closely with DLS and the FAO Livestock Specialist to carry out an assessment of existing identification systems, build national capacity and pilot and appropriate identification for the Gambia. Meetings were held with stakeholders in the livestock sector including the President of National Livestock Owners Association (NaLOA) and the Director of West Africa Livestock Innovation Center (WALIC) for a broader stakeholder perspective to develop a sustainable system. Through this process, eighty-eight staff of the DLS, of whom twenty were females, acquired knowledge and skills in the newly designed traceability system and on tagging of livestock. To implement this new system, the Department designated numbers to each region to identify the origin of the livestock and was supported to implement this system through the provision of 5000 ear tags, 35 tag applicators, 2500 cattle passports, 1 desktop and 15 tablets procured to facilitate the setting up of the database. The digital data is collected and inputted into the database and a cattle passport recording the information of the cattle is given to the cow/ herd owner. The tags are barcode readable to ease the tracking and utilization of the system. To ensure its sustainability this system will not only enhance traceability and mitigate the theft of cattle, it also monitors animal health and productivity, in line with the new animal health policy. The system design ensures easy integration into the DLS and for its scaling up, as cows will be tagged at their first vaccine and entered into the database. The GCITS was launched by the Honorable Minister of Agriculture, who tagged the first cow, **"GMB 03 00001"** in Foni, Ndemban which is a key change in the livestock sector.

In the first wave of tagging, 2571 heads of cattle were tagged in both WCR & CRRS. While implementing the activity, the consultant noted the insufficiency of veterinary doctors in the Gambia and suggested that this could be addressed by training students and DLS personnel at the veterinary institute (EISMV), which is a regional vet school (covering 15 countries of West

and Central Africa). He has engaged the Director General of DLS to achieve this goal and suggested any scholarship opportunity could also help to make this a possibility.

Under this outcome, a joint sensitization activity “sensitization on conflict management and the effects of covid-19 on farmers” was conducted by the National Livestock Owners Association and Department of Livestock Services with 11 meetings held with various communities with the Governors of CRR and WCR, three community radio programs conducted which culminated with a national press briefing at the Governor’s office in Brikama. This raised awareness on the impact of COVID 19 on the livestock sector and provided recommendations for stakeholders to mitigate the effects.

The Department of Forestry completed community consultations with communities’ members and regional forestry officials living within the 19 forest parks and plantations target with 82 persons reached under the strict COVID19 government guidelines. The pandemic has highlighted that the dependency on forest resources are very high, particularly among the poor, who rely on subsistence livelihoods as there was a marked increase in illegal tree cutting and charcoal making by people seeking alternate sources of income. The access to these resources have had significant factors in a number of conflicts in the two regions, which has intensified due to the pandemic. The two weeks dialogue aimed to identify the key conflict areas and factors to mitigate these. Due to COVID 19, a reduced number of people were engaged in the community consultations and these ranged from community leaders such as chiefs, alkalolus and VDC members, women whose livelihoods depends on the forest and volunteers working in the forests.

In addition, a two week joint digital mapping exercise was carried out by technical teams of 9 staff from the Department of Forestry and Department of Lands and Surveys with the support of an FAO engineer. Data and coordinates have been used to produce new maps of the 20 forest parks. This is the first time both departments have collaborated on a survey exercise and is appreciated as a good move to do going forward. The collaboration fostered cooperation between the departments and uniformity in the identification and mapping of boundaries. The aim was to foster collaborations with departments mandated to deal with land to mitigate conflicting information from government departments. Both departments participated in a two day working session at the Department of Forestry conference room to produce the maps of the forest parks that were jointly mapped. These digital maps aided in the erection of the demarcation poles and the GPS locations recorded. One hundred and eighty maps will be disseminated to the departments of physical planning, governor’s offices, regional forestry parks, regional forestry stations and communities surrounding the forest parks to preserve the integrity of the forest boundaries. The GPS coordinates of each demarcation pole is referenced on the maps for ease of location by forestry staff and land officials. This is a great impact from the project as previously only the main office of the forestry department and regional offices had maps whereas these maps are shared with key stakeholders for reference. The dissemination of maps to these key stakeholders and institutions will reduce the conflicts especially in the communities surrounding the parks as the boundaries are clearly indicated. Both departments undertook a 30 day exercise, supported by the local communities, forest guides and forestry officers to erect demarcation poles in all the forest parks. In support of this the project provided field boots for the staff of bothe departments as well as the necessary materials and tools to carry out the exercise.

A local NGO, WANEP undertook a community assessment and conflict analysis and validated the report "THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES-RELATED DISPUTES" in selected communities identified in four regions of the country in WCR, LRR, CRR and URR. The report informed the development of a training manual providing knowledge and skills in addressing land conflict matters at community level, targeting local authorities and agencies involved in land management. This manual is on use now and was utilized for the training of trainers of the Technical Advisory Committee members working under the Regional governors offices and will be used for future trainings of Multi-disciplinary Facilitators and Trainers at different levels in all the region. It has also been translated into the local languages of Mandinka, Pullar, Wolof as well as Arabic which is a key milestone ensuring a wider reach to the local communities.

The Land Commission received technical and administrative support to strengthen its institutional framework. They have been supported with the procurement of office equipment.. This has strengthened their institutional capacity to manage the issues affecting land as ascribed in their mandate which is a key step in mitigating land conflict. The Commission has also carried out nationwide sensitizations to raise awareness on its mandate and functions.

FAO supported the activity "Sensitization on Conflict Management and the Effects of Covid-19 on Farmers" conducted by National Livestock Owners Association and Department of Livestock Services in the Upper River, Central River, Lower River Regions and the West Coast Region from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> of July. Fourteen meetings were held in twelve districts. The target of meeting only with 143 people was exceeded as many people within the communities visited were interested in the issues to be discussed. Of the 143; 24 were women, however many more women attended. Participants included the Regional Livestock Directors, Regional Agriculture Directors, Regional Police commissioners, District Chiefs, Alkalos, Regional Chairpersons NaLOA, District Representatives NaLOA and Crop and Livestock Farmers. The objective of the sensitization tour was to mitigate existing land use issues and prevent potential land use conflicts arising from crop and livestock farmers as a result of a shift from businesses and other sources of income to agricultural production due to the effects of COVID-19.

Radio programs conducted in each region as well as meetings held with each regional governor. A meeting was held with the Governor of Central River Region informing him of the NaLOA activity and other activities implemented thus far in CRR as well as a discussion on the persisting issues faced by crop and livestock farmers that affect the livelihoods of crop and livestock farmers. Courtesy calls were extended to the representatives of the Governors of LRR & URR. This activity concluded with a debriefing of the Governor of West Coast Region on the activities carried out which was followed by a press briefing of the media at the Governor's office in Brikama.

The Ministry of Lands, Regional Government and Religious Affairs is facing challenges in Land Administration due to increase in the value of land and inadequate knowledge on land administration processes and deemed it necessary to gather relevant stakeholders responsible for Land Administration in the country to enhance their knowledge on land administration for better execution of duties as land administrators in the country, especially in the provinces. The ministry also carried out 4 television, community radio programs in the WCR and CRRs to enhance the public knowledge on land administration matters. 3000 brochures on the various stages of Land Administration and land processes were also printed and dissemination to the public.

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat (ADRS) conducted sensitization in three parts; community face-to-face sensitization (25), radio sensitization (12) and TV sensitization (4). The sensitizations were held in the Greater Banjul Area, WCR & CRRs and face-to-face community sensitization were conducted in Kombo targeting hot spots areas on land and natural resources related disputes. Seven villages were targeted including Gunjur, Berending, Faraba and in each of those villages, 30 participants from different communities were also sensitized on Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms and on the importance of Alternative Dispute Resolution in resolving our land and natural resources related disputes. Nationwide, over 750 people were sensitized on dispute resolution mechanisms and the importance of ADR and over 100 calls received during the twelve radio programs conducted in the targeted areas. Additional support given in the form of 3000 information brochures to support sensitization and awareness raising in ADR & the ADRS.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:**  
*(1000 character limit)*

All activities have had the participation of both women and youth especially at the community level where they are most affected. Women have been vocal especially with regards to the implementation of cattle tracks as their livelihoods are directly impacted and also in the area of the management of forestry resources where logging of trees for wood and burning of charcoal are a source of income for many.

Of the 19 forest parks demarcated with the forestry officers, three of the officers were female who participated effectively with their fellow male colleagues: Pirang Forest Park, Madina Demba Forest Park, and Katelengeh Forest Park. However, the average number of women that attend or participate in overall meetings and consultations is about 15%. This is still due to the fact that many women are not engaged in the decision making at the community levels or are engaged elsewhere during meetings. The community sensitizations conducted by the ADRS had nearly 50% female participation. Of the 88 DLS livestock assistants trained on the GCITS and tagging, 20 were women, 4 of those 20 were engaged in the first wave of the tagging exercise.

**Outcome 3:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:**  
*(1000 character limit)*

**Outcome 4:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select**

**Progress summary: (3000 character limit)**

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (1000 character limit)**

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

<p><b>Monitoring:</b> Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)          Monitored all community consultations and field work in CRR &amp; WCR. This was followed up by site visits to the borehole drilled in CRR to ensure work was completed as per the contract. FAO Engineers monitored the technical delivery by contractors</p> <p>Monitored Department of forestry community consultations, dialogues, site mapping and erection of demarcation poles in WCR &amp; CRR</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? yes</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? yes          The project baseline survey conducted to set the project indicators.          WANEP- Assessment of Land Related Disputes          AAITG – Empirical Assessment of Grievance Resolution Mechanisms.          Project endline-survey</p>				
<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? Final Evaluation exercise for end of project is ongoing to be completed in June 2021 as agreed with PBSO.</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): 40,000          Consultant is carrying out the Final Evaluation survey.</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500 character limit)</p>				
<p><b>Catalytic effects (financial):</b> Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. The cadastral mapping is being implemented through a private Belgian company in partnership with government</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Name of funder:</td> <td>Amount:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belgian Government</td> <td>10,000,000</td> </tr> </table>	Name of funder:	Amount:	Belgian Government	10,000,000
Name of funder:	Amount:				
Belgian Government	10,000,000				
<p><b>Other:</b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations?</p>	<p>Weak institutional and staff capacity by lead ministries and low commitment have affected implementation of the activities.          Due to COVID 19 pandemic, Local and international travel, trainings, sensitizations, stakeholder consultations</p>				

	and validations could not be held as planned which has led to significant delays in project implementation as a large part of Outcome 1 & 2 comprises of meetings and consultations.
--	--

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

- 1) Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

\$6,000

- 2) Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

- 3) Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

- Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications
- Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery
- Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management
- Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma
  
- Support the SG's call for a global ceasefire
- Other (please describe):

*If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.)*



**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Outcome 1 Local and national authorities adopt strengthened, inclusive legislative and policy frameworks for land and natural resources dispute resolution	Indicator 1.1 Number of district tribunals that reviewed frameworks for land dispute resolutions  Indicator 1.2 Percent of target community including women and youth that are satisfied with the resolution of land and NR related disputes	10.5  71.1	20  30% increase			Indicator will be tracked by the end line evaluation

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1 Strengthened frameworks for LNR governance and conflict resolution.	Indicator 1.1.1 Assessment Report on policy, legal and institutional framework conducted	0	1	1	1 report completed	
	Indicator 1.1.2 Empirical Assessment report on judicial and non judicial grievance mechanisms produced	0	1	1	Report completed	
	Indicator 1.1.3 Number of communities with conflicts aware on	16	50	25		Community interventions scaled down due to the adherence of COVID 19 precautions. 4 TV & 4 radio programs were conducted instead.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	land dispute mechanisms Indicator 1.1.4 Number of legislative frameworks and policies revised	0	75% of identified frameworks			3 identified as priority; Real Estate Bill, Land Acquisition & compensation Act, State Lands Act 1991. Not achieved.
Output 1.2 Capacity of National and local institutions strengthened to enforce inclusive LNR governance and conflict resolution mechanisms	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of officials (national and local) with increased knowledge and skills in LNR dispute resolution mechanisms Indicator 1.2.2 Proportion of national and local authorities who are aware of the gender	0 8.3%	200 50%	199 participants trained	100%	Participants were represented from Land administration institutions (national and local ones).

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/Delay (if any)</b>
	and age-related aspects of LNR dispute resolution mechanisms Indicator 1.2.3 Number of Youth and Gender Desk established and functional	0	7	5		5 regional focal points identified and trained operationalize the gender desks. Ministry of Lands are yet to identify focal points for Banjul City Council & Kanifing Municipal Council. However all the equipment has been procured to facilitate their establishment
Output 1.3 <b>Increased awareness of authorities and communities on revised legal</b>	Indicator 1.3.1 Number of advocacy carried out on Revised LNR legal frameworks Indicator 1.3.2	0%	10	0		No legislation revised



	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
frameworks/ policies	Number of communities sensitize on LNR legal frameworks		40	0		4 TV programmes and 8 community radio programs carried for nation wide and community level awareness raising. Face to face meetings were not held due to the COVID 19 pandemic
	Indicator 1.3.3 Number of communities who are aware of dispute resolution frameworks and which one to use	0	40	25	750 people sensitized	Number of communities and people at the meetings reduced due to COVID 19. 25 communities were engaged and minimum of
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1 Indicator 1.4.2					
Outcome 2 National authorities and communities use dispute resolution	Indicator 2.1 Proportion targeted communities that utilize reviewed dispute resolution mechanisms to	0	40 by end of project communities			This could not be tracked due to the delay in the sensitizations

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
mechanisms to address LNR disputes in conflict hot spots,	resolve land conflicts					
	Indicator 2.2 Number of disputes resolved using improved information system, disaggregated by gender and age where appropriate	<b>0</b>	15 decisions by end project			<b>UN Habitat system was not put in place to track this indicator</b>
	Indicator 2.3 Percentage reduction in violent LNR disputes by end of the project	<b>3</b>	50% in target area			
Output 2.1 Information system to track land disputes and to inform policy and investments established	Indicator 2.1.1 Land dispute tracking mechanism contains updated information from all regions	<b>0</b>	7			UN Habitat unable to travel to carry out a scoping mission and develop the information system due to project delay and COVID 19 travel restrictions and thus could not be implemented.
	Indicator 2.1.2	<b>26.20%</b>				UN Habitat unable to travel to carry out a scoping mission and develop the information



	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	<i>Number of national and regional authorities who have the knowledge and skills in the use of the land dispute tracking information system</i>					system due to project delay and COVID 19 travel restrictions and thus could not be implemented.
Output 2.2 Number of national and regional authorities have the knowledge and skills in the use of the land dispute tracking information systems	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of rural communities with clearly demarcated livestock tracks	0	10	2	2 cattle watering points construction installation of solar system and pumps completed and demarcation poles erected	Due to the budgetary allocation proposed number of watering points revised from 10 to 2. The number of communities benefiting from the 2 watering points is 17. Based on the baseline findings 69 communities of two regions (WCR and CRR) have water points but due to population pressure the existing water points are not adequate and is cause of conflict. Some needed materials were not available locally which caused the cost to increase for materials to be ordered internationally. 70 communities surrounding the various forest parks
	Indicator 2.2.2	0	10		19 sites identified, digitally mapped	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/Delay (if any)
	Number of communities with Forest parks identified and re-demarcated				and demarcated with metal poles	
	Indicator 2.2.3: Proportion of livestock with identification	0	1000	2571		Initial scope to provide an e-surveillance system adjusted as the initial setup and running cost would not be affordable to maintain. Therefore a sustainable, cost effective system was implemented. Study tour for relevant staff to gain experience in implementing a system could not be conducted due to COVID 19 travel restrictions
Output 2.3 Percent of local Alkalos and Chiefs with skills to resolve dispute through dialogue	Indicator 2.3.1 Percent of local Alkalos and Chiefs with skills to resolve dispute through dialogue	90%	50%		Training of trainers completed	Due to covid19 restrictions, training of TAC conducted online. Step down training of 320 individuals at community level could not be conducted due to covid19 restrictions,
	Indicator 2.3.2 Number of disputes resolved through traditional system	89%				<b>Indicator will be tracked by the end line evaluation</b>

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	Indicator 2.3.3 Number of female and male familiar with different conflict systems in the communities	50%				Indicator will be tracked by the end line evaluation
<b>Output 2.4</b>	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					
<b>Outcome 3</b>	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
<b>Output 3.1</b>	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2					
<b>Output 3.2</b>	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					



	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Output 3.4	Indicator 3.4.1					
	Indicator 3.4.2					
<b>Outcome 4</b>	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	Indicator 4.3.2					
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					

Annex D - PBF project budget

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.  
 Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	Budget by recipient organization in USD - FAO	Budget by recipient organization in USD - UNDP	Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):	Level of expenditure/ commitments in USD (to provide at time of project progress reporting):	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs)
<b>OUTCOME 1: Local and national authorities adopt strengthened, inclusive legislative and policy frameworks for land and natural resources dispute resolution</b>						
Output 1.1:	Strengthened frameworks for LNR governance and conflict resolution			40		
Activity 1.1.1:	Assess policy, legal and institutional frameworks for the governance of LNR in The Gambia against internationally accepted standards and best practises, including gender equitable land governance	30,000			27,653	
Activity 1.1.2:	Conduct empirical assessment of judicial and non judicial grievance mechanisms relating to Land disputes in The Gambia	35,000			30,727	
Activity 1.1.3:	Organise inclusive and participatory stakeholders consultation with a view to identify key causes of LNR conflict	5,000				
Activity 1.1.4:	Revise legislative frameworks and related policies	35,000			96	
Output 1.2:	Capacity of National and local institutions strengthened to enforce inclusive LNR governance and conflict resolution mechanisms			40		
Activity 1.2.1:	Train national and local authorities in the application of inclusive LNR frameworks	50,000			12,695	
Activity 1.2.2:	Increase capacity of LNR institutions to facilitate LNR-conflict resolution	55,000			40,442	
Activity 1.2.3:	Gender and youth desk established at Ministry of Justice and regional levels	15,000			14,372	
Output 1.3:	Increased awareness of authorities and communities on revised legal frameworks/policies			40		
Activity 1.3.1:	Advocate at national and local level for adoption and application of revised LNR frameworks	18,200				



Activity 1.3.2:	Conduct sensitization of community members on legal and statutory frameworks through media channels	50,000				27,835	
<b>TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 1:</b>		<b>293,200</b>				<b>153,821</b>	
<b>OUTCOME 2: National authorities and communities use dispute resolution mechanisms to address LNR disputes in conflict hot spots,</b>							
Output 2.1:	Information system to track land disputes and to inform policy and investments established				40		
Activity 2.1.1:	Introduce and agree on scope and format of information system for the tracking of land disputes	100,000					
Activity 2.1.2:	Provide needed equipment and train concerned national and regional actors to populate and maintain information system	50,000					
Output 2.2:	Strengthened capacity of rural communities to prevent conflict LNR disputes						
Activity 2.2.1:	Build consensus on re-demarcation of cattle tracks with established watering point in conflict regions (WCR & CRR);	236,837			40	260,189	
Activity 2.2.2:	Re-demarcate forest parks and enhance community in conflict regions (WCR & CRR);	100,000				44,635	
Activity 2.2.3:	Establish livestock identification system, conduct sensitization campaign and conduct tagging 1st wave of and tagging exercise	100,000				61,920	
Output 2.3	Enhanced capacity of Alkalos and local chiefs to facilitate community dialogue and resolve land disputes				40		
Activity 2.3.1	Consultations with local chiefs on state of land conflicts						
Activity 2.3.2	Capacity needs assessment of local communities on land dispute resolution						
Activity 2.3.3	Sensitization and Training of Chiefs, Alkalos and VDCs in capacity gaps						
Activity 2.3.4	Development of guidelines for local land dispute resolution in local languages (UNDP)			186916		145,819	
<b>TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 2:</b>		<b>586,837</b>		<b>186,916</b>		<b>512,562</b>	
Project personnel costs if not included in activities above		54,000				62,653	

Project operational costs if not included in activities above		24,000			24,417	
Project M&E budget		70,000			78,022	
<b>SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:</b>		<b>1,028,037</b>	<b>186,916</b>		<b>831,476</b>	
Indirect support costs (7%):		71,963	13,084.12		58,203.32	
<b>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:</b>		<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>		<b>889,679</b>	